MIDDLE EAST GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Contents **Page**

Contents	Page
Auditor’s report	1 - 2
Financial statements	
Separate statement of financial position	3
Separate statement of profit or loss	4
Separate statement of comprehensive income	5
Separate statement of changes in equity	6
Separate statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the separate financial statements	
General information	8
Profit or loss information	11
Financial position information	15
Equity	24
Summary of significant accounting policies	27
Critical accounting estimates and judgments	36
Financial risk management	38

Auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Middle East Glass Manufacturing Company

Report on the separate financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Middle East Glass Manufacturing Company (the "Company") which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024 and the separate statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other notes.

Management's responsibility for the separate financial statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Management responsibility includes, designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Management 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 these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ezzeldeen, Diab & Co., Public Accountants
Plot no 211, Second Sector, City Center, New Cairo 11835, Egypt, PO Box 170 New Cairo
T: +20 2 2759 7700, F: +20 2 2759 7711, www.pwc.com

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Middle East Glass Manufacturing Company as of 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the related Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Company maintains proper financial records, which includes all that is required by the law and the Company's statutes, and the accompanying separate financial statements are in agreement therewith. Also, the Company applies a costing system that meets its designated purpose, and the inventory counts were taken by the company's management in accordance with proper principles.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report that is prepared in accordance with law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the Company's accounting records, within the limits that such information recorded therein.

Hisham Mohamed Hamed
R.A.A. 39411
F.R.A. 422

27 February 2025
Cairo

MIDDLE EAST GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Separate statement of financial position - As of 31 December 2024

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	747,267,881	739,716,667
Prepayments of property, plant and equipment		646,204	7,905,087
Intangible assets	13	5,737,780	3,920,602
Investment in subsidiaries	14	632,632,817	632,632,817
Deferred tax assets	15	56,528,207	28,505,323
Total non-current assets		**1,442,812,889**	**1,412,680,496**
Current assets			
Inventory	16	168,210,879	140,189,536
Trade and notes receivables	17	193,283,849	124,277,110
Contract assets	4	39,336,403	58,281,916
Debtors and other receivables	18	154,588,429	100,800,262
Due from related parties	28(a)	1,040,427,605	775,922,581
Cash and cash equivalents	19	106,840,226	242,860,887
Total current assets		**1,702,687,391**	**1,442,332,292**
Total assets		**3,145,500,280**	**2,855,012,788**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Provisions	20	38,665,951	32,438,375
Trade and notes payables	21	203,037,780	157,128,229
Creditors and other payables	22	120,169,314	117,040,298
Due to related parties	28(b)	724,187,511	654,836,963
Income tax liability	23	12,871,030	-
Bank borrowings	24	430,628,106	288,839,698
Interest Payable		16,580,425	19,990,114
Total current liabilities		**1,546,140,117**	**1,270,273,677**
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	24	398,201,265	362,916,118
Retirement benefits obligations	25	12,099,108	9,708,239
Long term notes payable		19,083,687	38,100,030
Total non-current liabilities		**429,384,060**	**410,724,387**
Total liabilities		**1,975,524,177**	**1,680,998,064**
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	26(a)	62,627,993	62,627,993
Legal reserve	26(b)	31,313,996	31,313,996
Share premium reserve	26(a)	629,609,334	629,609,334
Other reserves	26(b)	13,129,007	13,129,007
Retained earnings	26(c)	433,295,773	437,334,394
Total equity		**1,169,976,103**	**1,174,014,724**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,145,500,280**	**2,855,012,788**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of these separate financial statements.
- Auditor's report attached.

Mohamed Khalifa	Peter Carpenter	Abdul Galil Besher
Chief Financial Officer	**Director**	**Chairman**

27 February 2025

Separate statement of profit or loss - For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)	Notes	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	1,828,808,204	1,202,756,805
Cost of sales	5	(1,218,928,413)	(859,557,563)
Gross profit		**609,879,791**	**343,199,242**
Selling and marketing expenses	5	(39,556,614)	(32,155,891)
General and administrative expenses	5	(203,736,412)	(70,251,364)
Other operating expense	6	(29,184,127)	(35,815,632)
Other operating income	7	108,900,846	45,904,137
Profit from operations		**446,303,484**	**250,880,492**
Finance costs	8	(133,247,804)	(105,784,980)
Foreign exchange loss		(103,945,935)	(120,450,586)
Finance income	9	16,206,651	13,106,790
Net finance costs		**(220,987,088)**	**(213,128,776)**
Profit before tax		**225,316,396**	**37,751,716**
Income tax expense	10	(54,858,326)	(15,785,008)
Profit for the year		**170,458,070**	**21,966,708**
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of the Company			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	11	2.35	0.003

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of comprehensive income - For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)	2024	2023
Profit for the year	170,458,070	21,966,708
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**170,458,070**	**21,966,708**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of these separate financial statements.

MIDDLE EAST GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Separate statement of changes in equity - For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amount in Egyptian Pounds)	Issued and paid-up capital	Share premium reserve	Other reserves	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023	**62,627,993**	**629,609,334**	**13,129,007**	**31,313,996**	**434,029,662**	**1,170,709,992**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	21,966,708	**21,966,708**
Profit share distribution to employees	-	-	-	-	(18,661,976)	**(18,661,976)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**62,627,993**	**629,609,334**	**13,129,007**	**31,313,996**	**437,334,394**	**1,174,014,724**
Balance at 1 January 2024 (Before adjustment)	**62,627,993**	**629,609,334**	**13,129,007**	**31,313,996**	**437,334,394**	**1,174,014,724**
Effect of applying EAS 13 (Note 2-iv-c)	-	-	-	-	(197,047,766)	**(197,047,766)**
Deferred tax of applying EAS 13 (Note 2-iv-c)					44,335,747	**44,335,747**
Balance at 1 January 2024 (After adjustment)	**62,627,993**	**629,609,334**	**13,129,007**	**31,313,996**	**284,622,375**	**1,021,302,705**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	170,458,070	**170,458,070**
Profit share distribution to employees	-	-	-	-	(21,784,672)	**(21,784,672)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**62,627,993**	**629,609,334**	**13,129,007**	**31,313,996**	**433,295,773**	**1,169,976,103**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of these separate financial statements.

MIDDLE EAST GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Separate statement of cash flows - For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amount in Egyptian Pounds)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		225,316,396	37,751,716
Adjusted by:			
Interest expense	8	129,098,787	101,506,518
Interest income	9	(16,206,651)	(13,106,790)
Depreciation and amortization	5	86,449,872	64,833,387
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	7	(188,733)	(1,350,724)
Provisions formed		12,632,487	20,794,449
Provisions no longer required		-	(1,554,304)
Retirement benefits obligations	25	4,901,510	92,431
Foreign exchange loss		103,945,935	120,450,586
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**545,949,603**	**329,417,269**
Changes in working capital			
Inventory		(28,021,343)	(34,886,735)
Trade and notes receivable		(69,018,682)	(75,528,427)
Contract assets		18,945,513	(21,000,589)
Debtors and other receivables		(101,247,272)	(32,052,469)
Due from related parties		(5,150,473)	(164,300,295)
Trade and notes payable		26,332,332	59,092,930
Creditors and other payables		554,586	16,080,472
Due to related parties		266,669,179	654,706,663
Provisions used	20	(6,392,968)	(6,356,637)
Cash flows generated from operations		**648,620,475**	**725,172,182**
Payment of employees' retirement benefits	25	(2,510,641)	(1,706,800)
Interest paid		(129,934,046)	(100,104,086)
Income tax paid	23	-	(30,320,731)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**516,175,788**	**593,040,565**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(87,447,301)	(341,740,795)
Purchase of intangible assets		(3,494,600)	(3,377,391)
Advance payments for property, plant and equipment		(646,204)	(7,447,354)
Payment for purchase of financial assets at amortized cost		(83,309,340)	(130,908,340)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,217,457	1,889,358
Proceeds from matured financial assets at amortized cost		166,985,180	47,232,500
Interest received		19,209,408	9,894,882
Payment for investment in MEG Misr		-	(750,000)
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) investing activities		**14,514,600**	**(425,207,140)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Short term credit facilities – net movement		63,659,817	20,436,983
Repayments of bank borrowings		(187,019,087)	(121,027,921)
Loan repayment on behalf of intercompany		(456,673,182)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(580,032,452)**	**(100,590,938)**
Net (decrease) /increase in cash		**(49,342,064)**	**67,242,487**
Cash at beginning of the year		156,182,290	88,939,803
Cash at end of the year		**106,840,226**	**156,182,290**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented as follows:

Cash		**106,840,226**	**156,182,290**
Financial assets at amortized cost (with maturity less than 3 months)		-	86,678,597
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	19	**106,840,226**	**242,860,887**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (32) are integral part of these separate financial statements.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Middle East Glass Manufacturing Company (MEG) (S.A.E.) (the "Company") was established in 1979 as an Egyptian joint stock Company under the provisions of Law No. 43 of 1974 as amended by Law No. 230 of 1989 as amended by Law No. 8 of 1997 and is registered in the commercial register under number 193770 Cairo. The address of the Company's registered office is Nasr City, 6 Mokhayam El-Daem Street 6th District, Industrial Zone, Cairo – Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Company's term is 25 years, starting from 20 January 2004 till 19 January 2029.

The Company is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

The Company's main activity is the production of all types of glass containers. The company may engage in the sale and export of its products in glass containers and carry out all direct industrial or commercial supplemental activities that are licensed for this activity. The company may have Authority or participate in any way with entities that carry out similar activities or cooperate with them in their purpose in Egypt or abroad. It may also be followed by approval from General Authority of Investment.

The ultimate parent of the Company is MENA Glass Holdings Limited with 93.01% ownership (31 December 2023: 52.90%). The Company is ultimately controlled by Mr. Abdul Galil Besher.

Users of these separate financial statements should read them with the Group's consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024 in order to obtain full information on the financial position, results of operations, its cash flow and changes in equity of the company.

These separate financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on 27 February 2025.

Percentage of ownership in subsidiaries

The Company has the following investment in subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 unless otherwise was noted, and the percentage of the Company's share in the subsidiaries is direct ownership of the ordinary shares of the paid-up capital.

Subsidiaries	Location	Functional currency	Ownership interest held by the company 2024	Ownership interest held by the company 2023	Activity
Middle East Glass Containers Sadat	Egypt	Egyptian Poun	99.99992%	99.99992%	Manufacturing Glass Containers
MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.)	Egypt	Egyptian Poun	99.99993%	99.99993%	Manufacturing Glass Containers
Misr for Glass Manufacturing S.A.E.	Egypt	Egyptian Poun	Owned 99.9997% by MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E)	Owned 99.9997% by MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E)	Manufacturing all kinds of Glass Containers and the acquisition o other entities that operate in the same field

Operating Environment of the company

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to raise the deposit and lending interest rates by 200 basis points on 1 February 2024, then by 600 basis points on 6 March 2024. The credit and discount rates were also raised by 600 basis points on 6 March 2024.

Note No. 32 on financial risks shows the sensitivity of profits or losses and other components of equity to changes in interest rates and foreign currencies in light of the instruments held by the company at the end of the financial period. The foreign exchange rate of USD against EGP has changed from 30.89 as at 31 December 2023 to 50.84 as at 31 December 2024.

2. Basis of preparation

i. Statement of Compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable laws and regulations.

ii. Basis of measurement

These separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the employees' end of service benefit which is recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

iii. New releases and amendments to the Egyptian Accounting Standards

The Minister of Investment issued Decision No. 636 for year 2024 on 3 March 2024, amending some provisions of Egyptian accounting standards, which are summarized as follows:

A) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "Effects of changes in the currency exchange rate"
B) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Separate financial statements "
C) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment in property "

The company determined that these amendments do not have a material impact on the company's financial statements except for effect of applying EAS (13) as illustrated below.

iv. Effect of applying Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13)

On March 3, 2024, the Prime Minister has issued a decree No. 636, amending the Egyptian Accounting Standard No.13 (EAS 13) "the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates", paragraph 57A, effective from 1 January 2024.

The Company has applied the amendment in paragraph EAS13.57A and made an assessment to determine whether there is lack of exchangeability of foreign currencies against the Egyptian Pound. Below is a summary of the outcome of that assessment.

A) Lack of Exchangeability assessment

The Company assessed that there is no lack of exchangeability for monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies as at 1 January 2024, the date of application of the revised EAS 13. This assessment was made on the premise that assets denominated in foreign currencies may be exchanged at the bank at any point of time without any difficulty.

The Company's management is confident that their forecasted cash flows will prevent a negative foreign currency position. The management believe that the Company's assets will sufficiently cover liabilities in foreign currency from export operations and the foreign currency generated from these activities. Furthermore, the Company has not to date experienced any default incidents related to foreign currency liabilities when they came due.

The Company also assessed that the lack of exchangeability for financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, and believes that the Company's expected future cash inflows in foreign currency would be sufficient to settle the Company's liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, however as at 1 January 2024, total liabilities denominated in foreign currencies exceeded the available monetary assets in foreign currencies, and according to the revised standard EAS 13 "Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates" these assets and liabilities were revalued at 1 January 2024 using the first rate that was available to the Company (USD 1=EGP 47.22) and (EUR 1=EGP 50.97) to source foreign currency subsequent to the application date of the revised standard during March 2024, as summarized below.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

iv. Effect of applying Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) (continued)

B) Currency Position

Below is summary of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in USD and EUR outstanding from 1 January 2024 till 31 March 2024:

Statement of financial positions line item	Outstanding balances from 1 January 2024 USD	Outstanding balances from 1 January 2024 EUR
Total assets in foreign currency		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,762,000	-
Account receivables	6,908	-
Total	**3,768,908**	-
Total liabilities in foreign currency		
Loans	(15,664,880)	-
Trade payables	(136,293)	(33,247)
Total	**(15,801,173)**	**(33,247)**
Net liabilities position	**(12,032,265)**	**(33,247)**

C) Monetary effect of applying EAS 13 Revised

The following table represent the effect of EAS 13 revised on opening retained earnings:

Description	Foreign currency	Balance in foreign currency	Difference of using the estimated exchange rate on profit / (loss) EGP	Deferred income tax on profit / (loss) EGP	Net effect on retained earnings Increase / (decrease) EGP
Net liabilities	USD	(12,032,265)	(196,486,890)	44,209,550	(152,277,340)
	EUR	(33,247)	(560,876)	126,197	(434,679)
Net			**(197,047,766)**	**44,335,747**	**(152,712,019)**

v. New releases and amendments to the Egyptian Accounting Standards to be adopted

EAS 50 – Insurance contracts is effective for annual financial periods starting on or after July 1, 2024, the company didn't early adopt the standard as of 31 December 2024. The company initial assessment is that no impact is expected on the separate financial position of the company as they don't have insurance contracts that fall into the scope of the standard.

EAS 51– "Financial Statements under Hyperinflationary Economies". The date of application of the standard will be determined later in accordance with the requirements of the standard. There is no impact on the company for this standard during the year ended 31 December 2024.

No new other standards and interpretations are to be adopted by the company not yet adopted.

vi. Going Concern

These separate financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

vii. Classification of assets and liabilities

The Company presents its assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

* Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or used in the normal course of operations;
* Held primarily for trading.
* Expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, or
* Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

* It is expected to be settled in normal course of operation;
* Held primarily for trading.
* Expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, or
* The entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

The preparation of these separate financial statements in conformity with EAS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Note (30) describes the significant accounting estimations and assumptions of these separate financial statements, as well as significant judgments used by the Company's management when applying the company's accounting policies.

EAS requires the reference to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) when there is no equivalent EAS, or legal requirements that explain the treatment of specific balances and transactions.

3. Segment information

The Company’s activities are organised into one segment which is wholly related to the manufacturing and sale of glass containers. This is in accordance with the presentations to the Board of Directors. Therefore, entity wide information required under EAS 41 “operating segments” are already included in the financial statements. No other information required to be disclosed.

4. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024	2023
Local sales	1,328,067,618	910,394,871
Export sales	500,740,586	292,361,934
Total	**1,828,808,204**	**1,202,756,805**

Timing of revenue recognition is as follows:

(In Egyptian Pounds)	2024	2023
At a point in time	245,325,068	155,261,315
Over time	1,583,483,136	1,047,495,490
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,828,808,204**	**1,202,756,805**

Total amount invoiced and delivered to customers for all types of revenue during the year amounted to EGP 1,847,753,717 (31 December 2023: EGP 1,181,756,216)

4. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from contracts with customers

The company recognised the following assets and liabilities arising from contracts with customers:

In Egyptian Pounds	2024	2023
Current contract assets from contracts with customers*	39,336,403	58,281,916
Total current contract assets	**39,336,403**	**58,281,916**
Current assets recognised for costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract		
Contract liabilities – advances from customers**	13,901,510	14,487,259
Total current contract liabilities	**13,901,510**	**14,487,259**

The movement of contract assets balance from contracts with customers during the year represented in the following: -

In Egyptian Pounds	2024	2023
Contract assets on adoption of EAS 48 as of 1 January	**58,281,916**	**37,281,327**
Add: Contract assets recognized during the year according to EAS 48 (Overtime)	1,583,483,136	1,047,495,490
Less: Contract assets delivered during the year according to EAS 48 (Overtime)	(1,602,428,649)	(1,026,494,901)
Contract assets as of 31 December	**39,336,403**	**58,281,916**

The movement of contract liabilities balance – advances from customers during the year represented in the following:

	2024	2023
Contract liabilities on adoption of EAS 48 as of 1 January	**14,487,259**	**16,013,886**
Deduct: Revenue recognised during the year in relation to opening balance of contract liabilities	(14,487,259)	(16,013,886)
Add: Advance from customers during the year	13,901,510	14,487,259
Contract liabilities as of 31 December	**13,901,510**	**14,487,259**

A. The decrease in Contracts' Assets is mainly due to the decrease in finished goods customized for certain customers not invoiced or delivered to those customers at the financial statement date.

B. The decrease in Contracts' liabilities is mainly due to the decrease in advance payments made by customers by the end of the year.

The company applies the EAS 47 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days outstanding as unbilled. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially similar risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. However, the longer the contract asset is outstanding the higher is the increased risk that it will not be collected.

The expected loss rates are based on the past data collected over a period of 36 months (31 December 2023: 60 months) prior to the end of the reporting period and the corresponding historical losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the gross domestic product of the Egypt to be the most relevant indicators, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these variables.

All the outstanding contract assets are less than 76 days. The impairment loss identified on these contract assets was immaterial.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5. Expenses by function

	2024	2023
Cost of Sales	1,218,928,413	859,557,563
Selling and marketing expenses	39,556,614	32,155,891
General and administrative expenses	203,736,412	70,251,364
	1,462,221,439	**961,964,818**
Expenses by nature		
Raw material and consumables used in production	287,246,370	282,648,139
Goods purchased for sale	506,609,306	329,514,173
Change in inventory	13,446,186	(27,482,634)
Salaries and fringe benefits	262,067,891	111,593,397
Exports expenses	32,336,566	23,214,828
Utilities Cost	177,218,625	108,139,505
Depreciation and amortization	86,449,872	64,833,387
Maintenance expenses	40,123,816	29,881,317
Miscellaneous expenses	56,722,807	39,622,706
	1,462,221,439	**961,964,818**

6. Other operating expense

	2024	2023
Other provision (Note 20)	12,620,544	20,794,449
Social health contribution	5,344,698	3,603,158
Non- recurring production losses	5,167,292	2,383,688
Other expenses	4,800,790	-
Consultancy fees	610,000	-
Export incentive stamp tax	260,216	-
Government Labour Office	219,667	6,514,949
Tax differences	148,977	2,519,388
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 17)	11,943	-
	29,184,127	**35,815,632**

7. Other operating income

	2024	2023
Export Incentives	53,613,993	16,358,389
Foreign currency exchange - net	23,547,240	13,755,029
Scrap sales	20,331,822	7,712,478
Other income	11,219,058	4,954,864
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	188,733	1,350,724
Insurance recovery	-	218,349
Provisions no longer required	-	1,554,304
	108,900,846	**45,904,137**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

8. Finance costs

	2024	2023
Interest expense	128,496,860	101,188,565
Bank charges	2,643,650	2,780,516
IFC transaction cost	1,505,367	1,497,946
Discount on export incentives receivables*	601,927	317,953
	133,247,804	**105,784,980**

* This amount represents the loss resulted from settling long term export incentive receivables under the early settlement initiative announced by the Minister of Finance. Under this initiative, the company received a lump-sum payment net of average discount 12% of the original amount due under the scheme.

9. Finance income

	2024	2023
Interest income	16,206,651	13,106,790
	16,206,651	**13,106,790**

10. Income tax

	2024	2023
Current income tax (Note 23)	(38,545,463)	(7,480,493)
Deferred income tax (Note 15)	(16,312,863)	(8,304,515)
	(54,858,326)	**(15,785,008)**

	2024	2023
Net profit before tax	**225,316,396**	**37,751,716**
Income tax according to the local tax rate 22.5%	**50,696,189**	**8,494,136**
Adjustments		
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses/ non-taxable income	4,162,137	7,290,872
Income tax	**54,858,326**	**15,785,008**
Effective tax rate	**24%**	**42%**

11. Earnings per share

	2024	2023
Net profit for the year	**170,458,070**	**21,966,708**
Less: employees profit share	(23,200,057)	(21,784,672)
Net profit available to the shareholders	**147,258,013**	**182,026**
Weighted average number of issued and paid shares	62,627,993	62,627,993
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2.35**	**0.003**
Basic and diluted earnings per share before the effect of applying EAS 13	**(0.09)**	**0.003**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery, equipment & moulds	Vehicles and transportation	Furniture & office equipment	Computers & Computer systems	Projects under construction	Total
31 December 2023								
Cost								
Balance at beginning of the year	**42,262,441**	**51,450,833**	**533,996,607**	**13,794,310**	**2,767,758**	**12,771,433**	**234,526,531**	**891,569,913**
Additions	73,594,437	14,629,544	268,243,362	6,543,727	872,534	1,951,719	7,845,634	**373,680,957**
Disposals	-	-	(88,975,231)	-	-	-	-	**(88,975,231)**
Transferred from projects under construction	-	1,146,546	216,108,481	-	-	-	(217,255,027)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**115,856,878**	**67,226,923**	**929,373,219**	**20,338,037**	**3,640,292**	**14,723,152**	**25,117,138**	**1,176,275,639**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at beginning of the year	**-**	**(37,574,761)**	**(404,096,274)**	**(6,529,231)**	**(1,951,157)**	**(10,331,764)**	**-**	**(460,483,187)**
Depreciation expense	-	(2,452,269)	(57,338,695)	(2,779,607)	(297,502)	(1,644,309)	-	**(64,512,382)**
Disposals Depreciation	-	-	88,436,597	-	-	-	-	**88,436,597**
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**(40,027,030)**	**(372,998,372)**	**(9,308,838)**	**(2,248,659)**	**(11,976,073)**	**-**	**(436,558,972)**
Net book value at the end of the year	**115,856,878**	**27,199,893**	**556,374,847**	**11,029,199**	**1,391,633**	**2,747,079**	**25,117,138**	**739,716,667**
31 December 2024								
Cost								
Balance at beginning of the year	**115,856,878**	**67,226,923**	**929,373,219**	**20,338,037**	**3,640,292**	**14,723,152**	**25,117,138**	**1,176,275,639**
Additions	-	4,491,988	75,505,386	-	2,111,617	1,824,467	11,418,930	**95,352,388**
Disposals	-	-	(2,565,478)	-	(26,333)	(16,170)	(3,019,954)	**(5,627,935)**
Transferred from projects under construction	-	3,175,415	7,577,213	-	557,739	623,918	(11,934,285)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**115,856,878**	**74,894,326**	**1,009,890,340**	**20,338,037**	**6,283,315**	**17,155,367**	**21,581,829**	**1,266,000,092**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at beginning of the year	**115,856,878**	**(40,027,030)**	**(372,998,372)**	**(9,308,838)**	**(2,248,659)**	**(11,976,073)**	-	**(436,558,972)**
Depreciation expense	-	(3,253,832)	(76,781,477)	(2,644,175)	(622,470)	(1,470,496)	-	**(84,772,450)**
Disposals depreciation	-	-	2,565,476	-	25,987	7,748	-	**2,599,211**
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**(43,280,862)**	**(447,214,373)**	**(11,953,013)**	**(2,845,142)**	**(13,438,821)**	**-**	**(518,732,211)**
Net book value at the end of the year	**115,856,878**	**31,613,464**	**562,675,967**	**8,385,024**	**3,438,173**	**3,716,546**	**21,581,829**	**747,267,881**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The balance of projects under construction as of 31 December 2024 is represented as follows:

	2024	2023
New Project-10th Ramadan Land	11,802,491	3,619,784
Production machinery	9,644,859	17,487,351
MEG new mezzanine extension	-	3,947,555
Others	134,479	62,448
	21,581,829	**25,117,138**

Depreciation expense is allocated in the statement profit or loss as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	80,570,730	59,711,803
General and administrative expenses	3,505,663	4,081,562
Selling and marketing expenses	696,057	719,017
	84,772,450	**64,512,382**

- The Cost of fully depreciated assets and still in use amounted to EGP 105,249,749 as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 111,286,434).

13. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
31 December 2023		
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	5,728,856	**5,728,856**
Additions	3,377,391	**3,377,391**
Transferred from projects in progress	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**9,106,247**	**9,106,247**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January	(4,864,642)	**(4,864,642)**
Amortisation expense	(321,003)	**(321,003)**
Balance at the end of the year	**(5,185,645)**	**(5,185,645)**
Net book value	**3,920,602**	**3,920,602**

	Computer software	Total
31 December 2024		
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	9,106,247	**9,106,247**
Additions	3,494,600	**3,494,600**
Transferred from projects in progress	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**12,600,847**	**12,600,847**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January	(5,185,645)	**(5,185,645)**
Amortisation expense	(1,677,422)	**(1,677,422)**
Balance at the end of the year	**(6,863,067)**	**(6,863,067)**
Net book value	**5,737,780**	**5,737,780**

- The Cost of fully amortized intangible assets and still in use amounted to EGP 4,726,294 as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 9,882,437 EGP).

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

14. Investment in subsidiaries

On 29 January 2014, the Company acquired 100% of Middle East Glass Containers Sadat (previously Wadi Glass Containers) shares. The Company's headquarters is located at Plot Number 254,255,256 extension of Fifth Industrial Zone, Sadat City, Menofia. In 2020 the Company's name was changed to Middle East Glass in Sadat City. The Company's main activity is the manufacture and sale all kinds of glass containers.

On 10 November 2015, the Company established a new Company (MEG Misr for Glass MEG S.A.E.) with an ownership percentage of 99.97%, and the headquarters is located at 6 Mokhayam El-Daem Street, Ninth District, Nasr City, Cairo and the main activity is Sale and distribution of glass and the acquisition of other entities that operates in the same field. In January 2016, MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.) acquired 100% of the issued capital of Misr for Glass Manufacturing (S.A.E.). The Company's principal activity is the manufacturing and sale of all kinds of glass. The Company's head quarter is located at Mostord, Qalubya, Egypt.

According to an Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 9 December 2018, the Company approved as the major shareholder in MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.) to increase the paid-up capital of MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.) to be EGP 433,074,972 through using the amounts due from MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.).

	Ownership %	2024	2023
Middle East Glass Containers Sadat	99.99992%	198,807,845	198,807,845
MEG Misr for Glass MEG (S.A.E.)	99.9997%	433,824,972	433,824,972
		632,632,817	**632,632,817**

15. Deferred tax assets

I. Recognized deferred tax asset

	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	(38,988,955)	(27,558,574)
Retirement benefit obligation	2,722,259	2,184,353
Tax effect of unrealized foreign currency losses	92,794,903	53,879,544
	56,528,207	**28,505,323**

	Property, plant and equipment	Retirement benefit obligation	Tax Effect of unrealized foreign currency	Net
Balance at 1 January 2023	**(6,893,564)**	**2,547,587**	**41,155,815**	**36,809,838**
Tax (charged)/ reversal on the statement of profit or loss (Note 10)	(20,665,010)	(363,234)	12,723,729	**(8,304,515)**
Balance at 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	**(27,558,574)**	**2,184,353**	**53,879,544**	**28,505,323**
Tax charged on the statement of profit or loss (Note 10)	(11,430,381)	537,906	(5,420,388)	**(16,312,863)**
Effect on adoption of EAS 13	-	-	44,335,747	**44,335,747**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(38,988,955)**	**2,722,259**	**92,794,903**	**56,528,207**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

16. Inventory

	2024	2023
Finished goods	9,129,277	7,389,613
Spare parts	40,183,817	30,696,312
Work in progress	13,004,003	16,163,438
Raw materials	65,159,785	55,905,584
Packing and wrapping materials	44,136,004	34,775,999
Fuel and oil	7,592,095	6,252,692
	179,204,981	**151,183,638**
Provision of obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(10,994,102)	(10,994,102)
	168,210,879	**140,189,536**

The movement of provision of obsolete and slow-moving inventories is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	10,994,102	10,552,957
Charged for the year	-	441,145
	10,994,102	**10,994,102**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year representing cost of sales amounted to EGP 807,301,862 at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 584,679,676).

The company applied EAS 48 starting from 1 January 2021. Accordingly, the company recognized cost of goods sold for the sales revenue against the manufactured finished goods which are customized for certain customers but wasn't invoiced or delivered to the customers with cost of EGP 18,941,103 at 31 December 2024. (31 December 2023: 30,967,519 EGP)

17. Trade and notes receivables

	2024	2023
Trade receivables	181,705,341	121,253,495
Notes receivable	12,046,848	3,480,012
	193,752,189	**124,733,507**
Expected credit loss allowance	(468,340)	(456,397)
	193,283,849	**124,277,110**

The movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	456,397	2,010,702
Formed/ (no longer required) for the year	11,943	(1,554,305)
	468,340	**456,397**

Trade receivables at 31 December 2024 amounting to EGP 87,575,719 (31 December 2023: EGP 28,787,517) net of expected credit loss allowance are denominated in foreign currency.

The Company applies the EAS 47 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of customers over a period of 60 month before each balance sheet date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

17. Trade and notes receivables (continued)

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables is determined according to the provision matrix presented in the table below. The provision matrix is based on the number of days that the receivable is past due.

	31 December 2024			
In % of gross value (in Egyptian Pounds)	**Loss Rate**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Net carrying value**
Trade and notes receivable	0.02%	168,240,942	24,077	168,216,865
- Current				
- less than 30 days overdue	0.09%	25,088,486	21,502	25,066,984
- 31 to 60 days overdue	0%	-	-	-
- 61 to 91 days overdue	0%	-	-	-
- 91 to 180 days overdue	0%	-	-	-
- In Default	100%	422,761	422,761	-
Total		**193,752,189**	**468,340**	**193,283,849**

	31 December 2023			
In % of gross value (in Egyptian Pounds)	**Loss Rate**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Net carrying value**
Trade and notes receivable				
- Current	0.01%	93,622,617	8,229	93,614,388
- less than 30 days overdue	0.05%	24,407,338	12,650	24,394,688
- 31 to 60 days overdue	0.17%	6,112,376	10,480	6,101,897
- 61 to 91 days overdue	0 %	-	-	-
- 91 to 180 days overdue	1.29%	168,305	2,168	166,137
- In Default	100%	422,871	422,871	-
Total		**124,733,507**	**456,397**	**124,277,110**

For more details on the credit risks refer to (Note 32-1-b)

18. Debtors and other receivables

	2024	**2023**
Export Incentives	70,690,481	27,869,103
Other receivables	4,634,145	4,443,114
Advances to suppliers	30,008,842	14,750,189
Prepaid expenses	985,609	4,184,203
Refundable deposits	5,918,484	5,407,672
Tax authority – advance payment	11,847,856	16,965,055
Employee imprest and loan	7,302,955	5,396,254
Employee profit share paid in advance	23,200,057	21,784,672
	154,588,429	**100,800,262**

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	**2023**
Current account at banks *	104,778,164	124,004,964
Financial assets at amortised cost**	-	86,678,597
Deposits at banks	-	30,890,000
Cash on hand	2,062,062	1,287,326
Total	**106,840,226**	**242,860,887**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

19. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

- The average interest rate on USD time deposits was 4.75% (31 December 2023: 6.25%) and EGP NIL (31 December 2023: NIL) for a maturity of less than 3 months (31 December 2023: less than 3 months).

* The current account at banks includes amount of EGP 651,302 (31 December 2023: EGP 5,138,447) which represents cash margin to cover letter of credits.

** Financial assets at amortised cost

	2024	2023
Egyptian Treasury bills	-	86,678,597
	-	**86,678,597**

Treasury bills

	2024	2023
Treasury bills par value		
91 Days maturity	-	89,000,000
	-	**89,000,000**
Unearned interest	-	(5,324,160)
Value of treasury bills purchased	**-**	**83,675,840**
Interest income recognized to profit or loss	-	3,002,757
Treasury bills balance	**-**	**86,678,597**

The average effective interest rate related to treasury bills is NIL (31 December 2023: 25.53%)

The company has adopted 12-month ECL approach, based on management assessment, there will be immaterial impact on treasury bills due to the following factors:

- It is issued and guaranteed by Government of Egypt.
- There is no history of default.
- Incorporating forward-looking information would not result in an increase in Expected default rate.

<u>Cash flow information</u>

i. Non-cash transaction

For the cash flow statement preparation purposes, the Company posted non-cash transaction which is not presented in the statement of cash flows. As follows:

	2024	2023
Settlement of Employees' declared profit share against advances to employees was included under other receivables	(21,784,672)	(18,661,976)
Addition of property, plant and equipment against prepayment of property, plant and equipment	7,905,087	31,940,164

ii. Net debt reconciliation

	2024	2023
Cash and bank balances	106,840,226	156,182,290
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	86,678,597
Short term credit facilities	(231,527,477)	(167,867,659)
Bank borrowings – current portion	(199,100,629)	(120,972,038)
Bank borrowings – non-current portion	(398,201,265)	(362,916,118)
Total	**(721,989,145)**	**(408,894,928)**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

19. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

	Cash & cash equivalents	Financial assets at amortised cost	Short term credit facilities	Medium Term Loan	Total
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	88,939,803	-	(147,430,676)	(484,465,491)	**(542,956,364)**
Cash flows	60,115,105	83,675,840	(20,436,983)	121,027,921	**244,381,883**
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	(120,450,586)	**(120,450,586)**
Other Change					
Interest Accrued	-	5,770,257	-	-	**5,770,257**
Interest Received	7,127,382	(2,767,500)	-	-	**4,359,882**
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	**156,182,290**	**86,678,597**	**(167,867,659)**	**(483,888,156)**	**(408,894,928)**

	Cash & cash equivalents	Financial assets at amortised cost	Short term credit facilities	Medium Term Loan	Total
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	156,182,290	86,678,597	(167,867,659)	(483,888,156)	**(408,894,928)**
Cash flows	(57,536,652)	(83,675,840)	(63,659,818)	187,019,087	**(17,853,223)**
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	(103,945,934)	**(103,945,934)**
Effect of EAS 13	-	-	-	(196,486,891)	**(196,486,891)**
Other Change					
Interest Accrued	-	8,012,063	-	-	**8,012,063**
Interest Received	8,194,588	(11,014,820)	-	-	**(2,820,232)**
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	**106,840,226**	**-**	**(231,527,477)**	**(597,301,894)**	**(721,989,145)**

20. Provisions

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	32,438,375	18,441,708
Additions during the year	12,620,544	20,353,304
Utilised during the year	(6,392,968)	(6,356,637)
Balance at end of the year	**38,665,951**	**32,438,375**

A provision is made when (i) the company has a legal or current implicit obligation towards a third party resulting from a past event, (ii) an outflow of resources will probably be necessary to extinguish the obligation, and (iii) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions primarily concern obligations associated with litigation and other risks identified with regard to company's operations. Provisions are reviewed by management annually and are adjusted to reflect the latest developments, discussions and agreements with those third parties.

All of the above provisions have been classified as current liabilities because the company does not have unconditional right to defer settlement beyond one year.

21. Trade and notes payables

	2024	2023
Trade payable	173,990,542	133,344,209
Notes payable	29,047,238	23,784,020
	203,037,780	**157,128,229**

- Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within an average of 97 days of recognition (31 December 2023: 90 days).

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

22. Creditors and other payables

	2024	2023
Accrued expenses	87,412,030	85,513,668
Contract liabilities	13,901,510	14,487,259
Due to tax authority	9,332,845	2,935,919
Other payables	7,854,449	12,546,463
Social insurance authority	857,373	672,371
Retention	811,107	884,618
	120,169,314	**117,040,298**

23. Income tax liability

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	30,320,731
Expense for the year	38,545,463	7,480,494
Settlement against withholding tax	(25,674,433)	(7,480,494)
Payments to tax authority	-	(30,320,731)
Balance at the end of the year	**12,871,030**	**-**

24. Bank borrowings and short-term credit facilities

	2024	2023
i. Borrowings - current portion		
Bank borrowings	199,100,629	120,972,038
Short term credit facilities	231,527,477	167,867,660
Total current portion	**430,628,106**	**288,839,698**
ii. Borrowings non-current portion		
Bank borrowings	398,201,265	362,916,118
Total non-current portion	**398,201,265**	**362,916,118**
Total	**828,829,371**	**651,755,816**

In November 2019, the Group companies signed medium term loan agreements with the International Finance Corporation ("IFC") and Commercial International Bank ("CIB") to refinance its existing medium-term debt and to provide funding for capital expenditure to increase production capacity, including furnace rebuilds, new production equipment, printing machines, resource efficiency improvements and streamlining of the cullet processing operation. The full amount of the facilities was disbursed in 2020 and resulted in settlement of all existing medium-term bank borrowings. The outstanding loan balance as of 31 December 2024 amounts to EGP 597,301,894.

The loans have a seven-year tenor with 18-month grace and carries interest at 6-month SOFR plus a margin.

The loans are secured with the following security package:

- First ranking real estate mortgage over the lands and buildings owned by the company with the carrying amounts in EGP 147 million (31 December 2023: EGP 143 million).
- A first ranking Commercial Establishment Mortgage over the tangible and intangible assets owned by the Company.
- Promissory Notes corresponding to the repayment dates and amounts.
- First ranking Share Pledge in favour of the Senior Secured Lenders or an agent acting on their behalf over the subsidiaries' shares owned by the Company.

iii. Balance of Interest accrued on the company's borrowing at 31 December 2024 amounts to EGP 16,580,425 (31 December 2023: EGP 19,990,114).

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

25. Retirement benefits obligations

Defined benefit obligations

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for its employees of the Company who are entitled upon their retirement, partial disability or end of service to a gratuity based on a defined benefit plan. The entitlement is based on the length of service and final remuneration package of the employee upon retirement. The plan is not subject to any regulatory restriction and is an unfunded plan. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit method takes into consideration the principal actuarial assumptions as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	20%	15%
Average salary increase rate	9%	9%
Life table	49-52	49-52

The amounts recognized at the statement of financial position date are determined as follows:

	2024	2023
Present value of obligation	12,099,108	9,708,239
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position	**12,099,108**	**9,708,239**

Movement in the liability recognized in the statement of financial position:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	**9,708,239**	**11,322,608**
Interest expense	1,941,648	1,815,970
Current service cost	2,491,639	17,030
Gain on settlement of retirement benefit obligation	468,223	-
Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	-	303,633
Provision no longer required	-	(2,044,202)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**4,901,510**	**92,431**
Benefit payments during the year	(2,510,641)	(1,706,800)
Balance at end of the year	**12,099,108**	**9,708,239**

Sensitivity in Defined Benefit Obligation: -

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption	**Increase / Decrease in obligation %**			
31 December 2024					
Discount rate	+/- 1%	Decrease by	8%	Increase by	8%
Salary increase	+/- 1%	Increase by	8%	Decrease by	8%
Mortality age	+/- 1%	Increase by	9%	Decrease by	9%

	Change in assumption	**Increase / Decrease in obligation %**			
31 December 2023					
Discount rate	+/- 1%	Decrease by	6%	Increase by	6%
Salary increase	+/- 1%	Increase by	6%	Decrease by	6%
Mortality age	+/- 1%	Increase by	1%	Decrease by	1%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in discount rate while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the separate financial position statement. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

26. Equity

26(a) Issued and paid-up capital

The total number of authorized ordinary shares is 150 million shares (2023: 150 million shares) with a par value of EGP 1 per share (2023: 1 EGP per share). The issued and paid-up capital is 62,627,993 shares (2023: 62,627,993 shares) with a par value of EGP 1 per share (2023: 1 EGP per share). All issued shares are fully paid. The share entitles the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held on a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares presents at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote.

According to the resolution of the Extra Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 7 November 2019, the shareholders decided to convert the shareholder loan amounting EGP 432,825,002 into share capital. The amount was initially reclassified within equity as "Payment under Capital Increase".

On 3 March 2022, an Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting of Shareholders approved an increase of the issued share capital from EGP 50,322,580 to EGP 62,627,993 with an amount of EGP 12,305,413 by issuing 12,305,413 new shares for subscription by the existing shareholders at a subscription price of EGP 38.67 per share amounting to a total amount of EGP 475,850,321. Accordingly, the amounts under "Payment under Capital Increase" were transferred to Share capital and Share Premium. In addition, the shareholder paid an additional amount of EGP 43,025,319 for the subscription of these new share shares. The difference between the nominal value and subscription price of the shares is recorded in as share premium reserves account. The increase was approved in the commercial register on 17 November 2022. In addition to the share premium reserve recognized previously to reach EGP 629,609,334.

During 2024, MENA Glass Holdings Limited (ultimate parent) acquired a total of 23,121,158 shares of MTM Packaging shareholding representing 36.92% in addition to 1,997,039 shares from other shareholders representing 3.19% of the company' shares. The ultimate parent shareholding increased from 52.90% to 93.01%.

	31 December 2024		
Shareholders	**No. of Shares**	**Value of shares**	**Shareholding %**
MENA Glass Holdings Limited*	58,250,357	58,250,357	93.01%
IGC Holdings Limited	3,968,175	3,968,175	6.34%
Other shareholders	409,461	409,461	0.65%
	62,627,993	**62,627,993**	**100%**

	31 December 2023		
Shareholders	**No. of Shares**	**Value of shares**	**Shareholding %**
MENA Glass Holdings Limited*	33,132,160	33,132,160	52.90%
MTM Packaging	23,121,158	23,121,158	36.92%
IGC Holdings Limited	3,968,175	3,968,175	6.34%
Other shareholders	2,406,500	2,406,500	3.84%
	62,627,993	**62,627,993**	**100%**

26(b) Reserves

Other reserves

On 3 April 2014, the existing shareholders signed an agreement to increase the paid-up capital by approximately US $28.7 million which was equivalent to LE 205 million at the agreement date. Subsequently on 10 May 2015, the existing shareholders subscribed in the capital increase with total value of LE 205 million equivalent to US $26.5 million at the subscription date., the shareholders agreed to pay the remaining amount of the capital increase included in the above mentioned agreement amounting to US $1.7 million (equivalent to LE 13,129,007) which has been treated as capital contribution under other reserves in the statement of shareholders' equity. This balance is unsecured, bears no interest and it is not intended to be recalled by the shareholder.

Legal reserve

In accordance with the Companies' Law No.159 for 1981, 5 % of the net profit for the year shall be transferred to the legal reserve account until it reaches 50% of paid-up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders. No transfer of profit was made during the years 2024 and 2023 as the reserve has already reached 50% of the paid-up capital.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

26. Equity (continued)

26(c) Retained earnings

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	437,334,394	434,029,662
Net profit for the year	170,458,070	21,966,708
Profit share distribution to employees	(21,784,672)	(18,661,976)
Net effect of applying EAS 13	(152,712,019)	-
Balance at end of the year	**433,295,773**	**437,334,394**

- The profit share distribution to the current employees was approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. The profit share distribution is in accordance with the Egyptian Company Law.

27. Commitments

a) Capital commitments
The Company has capital commitments as of 31 December 2024 of EGP 8,206,295 (2023: 642,281) in respect of the capital expenditure.

b) Operating lease commitments
The company leases warehouses under cancellable operating leases expiring where the company has a termination option to cancel the lease with short notice. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2024	2023
Within one year	334,412	456,960

c) Contingencies
The company has contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2024 of EGP 8,206,295 (2023: EGP 642,281).

28. Related parties

The Company entered into several transactions with companies and entities that are included within the definition of related parties, as stated in EAS 15, "Disclosure of related parties". The related parties comprise the Company's board of directors, their entities, companies under common control, and/ or joint management and control, and their partners and employees of senior management. Below is the statement that shows the nature and values of transaction with related parties during the year, and the balances due at the date of the separate financial statements.

The management decides the terms and conditions of the transactions and services provided by / to the related parties and any other expenses.

The following are the transactions with related parties:

(a) Due from related parties

	Nature and volume of transaction						
Nature of relationship	**Reallocation**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Foreign currency exchange**	**Payment on behalf**	**2024**	**2023**
Subsidiaries	-	206,310,905	(259,570,262)	-	317,276,533	1,035,768,209	771,751,033
Under common control	-	-	-	137,814	463,336	4,659,396	4,058,246
Shareholder	(113,302)	-	-	-	-	-	113,302
						1,040,427,605	**775,922,581**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

28. Related parties (continued)

(b) Due to related parties

	Nature and volume of transaction						
Nature of relationship	Reallocation	Sales	Purchases	Foreign currency exchange	Payment on behalf	2024	2023
Subsidiaries	-	(917,651,212)	390,024,574	-	596,977,186	724,187,511	654,836,963
						724,187,511	**654,836,963**

Key management personnel received an amount of EGP 25,610,012 as salaries and benefits (31 December 2023: EGP 2,731,698).

29. Financial assets and liabilities

The company holds the following financial instruments:
Financial assets:

	Amortised cost	
	2024	2023
Trade and notes receivables	193,283,849	124,277,110
Contract assets	39,336,403	58,281,916
Debtors and other receivables*	88,546,065	43,116,144
Due from related parties	1,040,427,605	775,922,581
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	86,678,597
Cash and bank balances	106,840,226	156,182,290
	1,468,434,148	**1,244,458,638**

* Debtors and other receivables presented above excludes prepaid expenses, advances to suppliers, employee profit share paid in advance and tax receivable.

Financial liabilities:

	Amortised cost	
	2024	2023
Short term credit facilities	231,527,477	167,867,660
Bank borrowings	597,301,894	483,888,156
Interest payable	16,580,425	19,990,114
Trade and notes payable	222,121,467	195,228,259
Creditors and other payables**	96,077,586	98,944,760
Due to related parties	724,187,511	654,836,963
	1,887,796,360	**1,620,755,912**

** Creditors and other payables presented above excludes contract liabilities, social insurance authority and tax liabilities.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these separate financial statements summarised below. They were applied consistently over the presented financial periods:

a) Foreign currency transactions

1 Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). These separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2 Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the dates of each transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

b) Property, plant and equipment

The company applies the cost model at measurement of Property, plant and equipment. All Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, when it’s available to use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The straight-line method is used to distribute the depreciation of Property, plant and equipment and mold which is depreciated using the units of production methos on a regular basis over the estimated useful life, except for lands where the estimated useful life is unlimited.

The following are the estimated useful lives for each type of a company of asset company:

Buildings	16 – 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10years
Moulds	Units of production method
Vehicles & transportation	5 years
Furniture and office equipment	4-10 years
Computers & Computer systems	3 - 5 years

The company reviews the residual value of Property, plant and equipment and estimated useful lives of Property, plant and equipment at the end of each financial year and adjusted when expectations differ from previous estimates.

The carrying amount of the Property, plant and equipment is reduced to the recoverable amount, if the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. This reduction is considered as a loss resulting from impairment.

Gains or losses on the disposal of an item of Property, plant and equipment from the books are determined based on the difference between the net proceeds from the disposal of the item and the book value of the item, and the gain or loss resulting from the disposal of Property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Projects under construction are stated at cost less realised impairment losses. Cost includes all expenses associated with the acquisition of the asset and make it usable. When the assets are ready for its intended use, it is transferred from project under construction to the appropriate category under property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with company policy.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Investments in subsidiaries

The subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company, a subsidiary is consolidated when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements is stated at cost. The Cost method require recognition of investment at cost and recording of investment income to the extent of dividends distribution received from investee.

d) Intangible assets

i. Computer software

Separately acquired software licences are shown at cost less the accumulated amortization and the accumulated impairment losses. The costs represent the acquisition cost in obtaining this software. The Company charges the amortization amount of the software licences consistently over their estimated useful lives of five years using the straight-line method.

The costs of the acquisition of computer software licenses that are not considered an integral part of computers are recognized as intangible assets on the basis of costs related to prepare the asset for use in the purpose for which it was acquired.

ii. Technical assistance services

Amounts paid with respect to technical assistance services are recognised as intangible assets and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life and it's amortised over 10 years.

The know how provided by Techpack Solutions Company Limited (Korea) under a Technical Services Agreement concluded with the Company mainly comprises fees for technical assistance for the methods, techniques and processes to be applied by the Company in the normal course of business.

License costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss statement for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of sales and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are generating separately cash inflows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period by the Company. Impairment losses recognised in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that such losses no longer exist or have decreased. Reversal of loss of impairment should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation). Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

f) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. The cost comprises direct materials, direct labours and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity, that are incurred by the Company in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and any other costs necessary to complete the sale. The amount of any write-down of inventory to net realisable value below its book value and all losses of inventories shall be recognised as an expense in the period when the write-down or loss occurs.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Financial assets under EAS 47

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

Recognition and derecognition
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

ii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss statement.

Debt instruments – treasury bills
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. According to the company business model the company subsequently measures debt instruments at amortised cost for Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in interest income/(costs), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments – trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks, cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and short term credit facilities that are repayable on demand which is characterized by fluctuating bank balance from a positive balance to a short term credit facilities balance, short term credit facilities are shown in current liabilities in the separate statement of financial position.

iii. Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company applies the EAS 47 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Financial assets under EAS 47 (continued)

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, and all the efforts for collection of the receivables are exhausted. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

A significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 90 days past due in making a contractual payment. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

h) Offsetting financial asset and liability

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Company has an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default of the counterparty and should reflect the Company's normal practices and requirements of financial requirements and other conditions related to the considerations of the risk and timing of the Company's cash flows.

i) Fair value measurement

Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level of inputs that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Inputs of quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; which the Company can have access to at the date of measurement.

Level 2: Inputs others than quoted prices included within level1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs of the asset or the liability.

j) Interest expense

Interest expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings that are recognised in separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable balance resulting from the recognition of interest is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to the present value of the future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

l) Capital

Issued and paid up capital and share premium
Ordinary shares are classified within equity. Share premiums, if any, are added to legal reserve to the extent of half of the issued capital, and the remaining balance of the premium is transferred to a share premium reserve, after deducting the shares issue expenses (net of any tax benefit) from the amount of share premium.

Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity instruments (treasury shares), the consideration paid or received in exchange for those instruments, including any directly attributable incremental transaction costs (net of income tax) is deducted from the equity attributable to the owners of Middle East Glass as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of Middle East Glass. Classify within the equity capital.

m) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n) Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the current income and deferred tax.

Current tax
The current income tax is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to the tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits only of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current income and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

o) Employee benefits

The Company operates various employees' benefits schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans.

(1) Pension obligations

The Company has two types of pension schemes.

Defined contribution plans

The unfunded defined contribution plan is a pension plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to the General Authority for Social Insurance or to private insurance providers on mandatory basis. The Company has no further liabilities once its obligations are paid. The regular contributions are recognised as periodic cost for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan operates for the employees of the Company. The employees of the Company are entitled upon their retirement, partial disability or to an end of service a gratuity based on a defined benefit plan. The entitlement is based on the length of service and final remuneration package of the employee upon retirement. The plan is not subject to any regulatory restriction and is an unfunded plan.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

O) Employee benefits (continued)

(1) Pension obligations (continued)

The net defined benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The annual defined benefits obligations are determined annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using discount rate at the end of the financial reporting period on market returns of government bonds that are denominated in the currency and the estimated period for the defined benefit obligations.

The Company recognises the current service cost of the defined benefit obligation in the statement of profit or loss, except where included in the cost of an asset that reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligations relating to services performed to the Company during the current year or when changes or curtailments are made to the plan.

The Company recognises the cost of past service as an expense when benefit changes or is curtailed, and when the Company recognises the restructuring costs, whichever is earlier in the statement of profit or loss.

Net interest is calculated on the net defined benefit obligation by multiplying the net defined benefit obligation by a discount rate as determined at the beginning of the annual financial period. These costs are included within finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

Actuarial gains and losses, which are the changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation that arises from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(2) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of EAS 28 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination costs and benefits obligation are initially measured.

The Company measures and recognises the subsequent changes in accordance to the nature of the benefits based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer of benefits. Where it is not expected to settle the benefits falling due before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the benefits are discounted to their present value.

(3) Employees' share in legally defined profits

The Company recognises expected cash dividends for the employees' share in accordance with the companies' articles of association, to be included as part of dividends in equity, and as liabilities when the ordinary general assembly meeting of the shareholders of the Company approves the proposed dividends. The Company does not record any liabilities in the employees' share of undistributed dividends.

P) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any noncash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the Separate financial statements.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Q) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

When funds are borrowed for the purpose of acquiring a qualifying asset to bear the cost of borrowing, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs that are capitalised on this asset, which is the actual borrowing costs incurred by the entity during the period because of the borrowing transaction less any revenue realised from the temporary investment of borrowed funds.

The Company recognises other borrowing costs as expenses in the period the Company incurs such costs.

R) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

The Company recognises the commitments required for restructuring and not related to the Company's effective activities within the costs of the provision of restructure.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Where the impact of the time value of money is significant, the amount of the provision is the present value of expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense in the statement of profit or loss.

S) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods sold within the Company's normal course of business. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in EAS No. (48):

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

Step (2) – Identify the performance obligations in the contract:
A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer. The Company accounts for all distinct goods or services as a separate performance obligation.

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

Step (4) - Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract:
For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step (5) - Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

s) Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue recognized at a point in time
Revenue is income arising in the course of the Company's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised net of returns.

Revenue recognized over time
For products manufactured and supplied that are typically customized, according to binding contractual arrangements, without any option for alternative use, where the Company has an enforceable right to payment for the performance completed to date, the revenue for the goods concerned are recognized over time using the output method together with presentation under contract assets.

Contract assets
A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from manufacturing glass containers because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion and delivery of the products. Upon delivery to the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (30-G-iii)

Trade receivables
A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (30-G).

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

T) Government incentives

The government of Egypt operates an export incentive program managed by the Export Development Fund. The scheme was established under law 155 of 2002 to create incentives for Egyptian companies to grow exports. The Company operates in a qualifying sector and the incentive represents a percentage of the export value depending on a set of variables including the percentage of local components, location of the factory, export destination and amongst others.

The incentive on export sales is recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. The subsidy is recognised under other income in the statement of profit or loss on a gross basis.

Export incentives are recognized immediately as the company already recognize it since the government provide this subsidy to compensate the Company for export sales already incurred.

U) Dividends

Dividends declared and not paid are recognised as liabilities in the separate financial statements for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised by the Company's General Assembly of Shareholders and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period.

30. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

V) Earnings per share

a. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares less dividends paid to employees.
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (Note 11).

b. Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

W) Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures are reclassified to conform to presentation in the current year.

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

(1) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies were applied consistently across the annual periods. The significant judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements are outlined below.

a. Property, plant and equipment – useful life

Property, plant and equipment are a substantial portion of the total assets of the Company, depreciation expense that is related to this property, plant and equipment is a substantial portion of annual operating expenses.

The useful life of property, plant and equipment which were based on management estimation and assumptions has a significant impact on assets value. Each item of the property, plant and equipment has a useful life estimation based on the past experience of corresponding assets, expected period in which economic benefits will flow to the Company during the operation of the asset.

The useful life of property, plant and equipment estimates, and assumptions are reviewed periodically to assess if there is any adjustments or changes related to useful life or residual values if there are any adjustments will be implemented on future years.

b. Expected credit losses for financial assets

Loss provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses a range of significant judgments in making these assumptions and selecting inputs in the impairment calculation, based on the company's history and current market conditions as well as future estimates at the end of each year. The expected loss rates are based on the historical credit losses. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the due amounts. The company has determined GDP and therefore adjusts historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

(1) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

c. Recognition of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities and their measurement

Income taxes, whether current or deferred, are determined by each subsidiary of the company in accordance with the tax law requirements of each country in which the subsidiary of the company operates.

The company's profit is subject to income tax, which requires using of significant estimates to determine the total income tax liability. As determining the final tax liability for some transactions could be difficult during the year, the company record current tax liability according to its' best estimate about the taxable treatment of that transactions and the possibility of incurring of additional tax charges that may result from the tax inspection. And when a difference arising between the final tax liability and what is being recorded, such difference is recorded as income tax expense and current tax liability in the current year and to be considered as change in accounting estimates.

For recognition of deferred tax assets, management uses assumptions about the availability of sufficient taxable profits allowing use of recognized tax assets in the future. Management also uses assumptions related to determination of the applicable tax rate at the financial statements date at which deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled in the future.

This process requires the use of multiple and complex estimates in estimating and determining the taxable pool and temporary deductible taxable differences resulting from the difference between the accounting basis and the tax basis for some assets and liabilities. In addition to estimating the extent to use deferred tax assets arising from carry forward tax losses, in the light of making estimates of future taxable profits and future plans for each of the activities of the subsidiaries of the company.

(2) Critical judgment in applying the accounting policies

Determining the lease term

Termination options are included in a number of property leases across the company. These terms are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of termination options held are exercisable only by the company and not by the respective lessor.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a termination option. Years after termination options are only included in the lease term if the lessee is reasonably certain not to be terminated.

Payments associated with short-term leases of warehouses and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

32. Financial risk management

(1) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the central treasury department (company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

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, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse 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, through its training and management standard policies and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Egyptian pounds	Cash flow forecasting. Sensitivity analysis	The company maintain short term foreign currency cash to finance foreign currency liquidity needs
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowing at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Investment in short term treasury bills
Market risk – security prices	No investment in a quoted equity securities.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and held-to-collect investments	Aging analysis. Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and governmental treasury bills
Liquidity risk	Loans and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines

(A) Market risk

i. Foreign currency exchange rates risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions or recognized assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

The Company aims to reduce foreign currency exchange rate risk by maintaining sufficient foreign currency balances to meet foreign currency liquidity requirements. Furthermore, the Company manages its imports by a mix of dealing with local banks that use official rates and from its exports in foreign currency.

During the year, the following foreign-exchange related amounts were recognised in profit or loss:

Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**2024**	**2023**
Net foreign exchange Loss	80,398,695	106,695,557
	80,398,695	**106,695,557**

32. Financial risk management (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

(A) Market risk (continued)

i. Foreign currency exchange rates risk (continued)

The following table shows the foreign currencies position denominated in Egyptian Pounds at the date of the statement of financial position as of 31 December:

	2024			2023
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net
US Dollars	176,388,118	(735,088,424)	**(558,700,306)**	**(418,348,009)**
Euros	4,636,373	(11,188,553)	**(6,552,180)**	**(16,020,556)**
GBP	66,608	-	**66,608**	-

The Company continuously monitors its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks by performing sensitivity analysis on the fluctuation of exchange rates for these foreign currency balances. The following analysis shows the effect on profit or loss of potential changes in foreign exchange rates against the functional currency of the Company while keeping all other variables constant:

	2024
US Dollars 20%	(111,740,061)
Euros 20%	(1,310,436)
GBP 20%	13,322

	2023
US Dollars 50%	(209,174,005)
Euros 50%	(8,010,278)
GBP 50%	-

ii. Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all the instruments traded in the market.

The Company has no investments in quoted equity securities and is not exposed to the fair price risk due to changes in the prices.

iii. Cash flow and fair value exchange interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable interest-bearing assets and liabilities (Short term credit facilities, and bank borrowings). The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between borrowings and short-term credit facilities with floating rates.

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is offset when possible by investment of excess of cash in short-term treasury bills or money market funds that are renewed at market rates at the time of renewal.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the separate statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

32. Financial risk management (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

(A) Market risk (continued)

iii. Cash flow and fair value exchange interest rate risk (continued)

The sensitivity of the separate statement of comprehensive income / (loss) is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for a year, based on bank borrowings as of 31 December.

	Increase / Decrease %	Effect on profit for the year EGP
31 December 2024	-/+ 1%	8,288,294
31 December 2023	-/+ 1%	6,517,558

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade and notes receivable, related party receivables, contract assets and debtors and other receivables. Credit risk is managed as a whole, except for the credit risk related to a customers' account balance.

For new customers, credit risk is analysed before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are agreed.

The company is exposed to credit risk on the following financial instruments:

Category	Class	2024	2023	Impairment model
Financial assets at amortised cost	Treasury bills	-	86,678,597	General
	Trade and notes receivables	193,283,849	124,277,110	Simplified
	Cash and cash equivalent	106,840,226	156,182,290	Simplified
	Due from related parties	1,040,427,605	775,922,581	General
	Contract assets	39,336,403	58,281,916	Simplified
	Debtors and other receivables*	88,546,065	43,116,143	General

* Debtors and other receivables presented above excludes prepaid expenses, advances to suppliers, employee profit share paid in advance and tax receivable.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date is the carrying amount of each receivable.

The board receives regular reporting from the credit department who manage the performance of the trade receivables, contact assets.

The credit department has set out policies and procedures for managing credit risk on the trade receivables, contract assets and: -

- The Company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of credit risk accepted in relation to a customer. Limits on the level of credit risk are approved regularly by management. Such limits are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.
- The company has enforceable contractual agreements signed with its major customers include the product specifications such as the color, size, and shape, quantities, unit price and payment terms.
- On granting of credit, an assessment is performed of the credit worthiness of the debtor and the ability to pay.
- Where appropriate, guarantees and collateral is held against such receivables.
- After granting the credit, the credit department, on a monthly basis, reviews the aging analysis and follows up on all outstanding payments.

32. Financial risk management (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

(B) Credit risk (continued)

Credit limits are set for each customer based on internal and external credit limits in accordance with limits set by the board. The credit limits are regularly reviewed for each individual customer.

For banks and financial institutions, the Company is dealing with the banks with good reputation and subject to rules of the Central Bank of Egypt. For treasury bills the identified risk of default on these balances is considered to be low by the management.

While debtors and other receivables and due from related parties are subject to impairment testing under EAS 47, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The company does not hold any collateral against financial assets.

The company applied the Prime Minister's Decree No. (4575) of 2023 that was issued amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting standards, by exempting debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in local currency at banks operating in Egypt with a maturity of one month or less from recognizing and measuring the expected credit loss starting from the date of the financial position.

Management believes that customers' impairment provisions are adequate. Note 32-1-(b) related to the financial assets provides more information on credit risk.

Transactions with major customers:

As at 31 December 2024, the company faced a concentration of credit risk with three customers (2023: three customers) accounting for 54% (2023: 84%) of the trade receivables at the financial statement date.

The Company does not face any significant concentration risks in relation to the other classes of financial assets.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery included, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the company, and a failure to make contractual payment for a period of greater than 360 days past due.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, due to a shortage of funding. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk results primarily from the mismatching of the maturities of its assets and liabilities.

Management makes cash flow projections on periodic basis, and take the necessary actions to negotiate with suppliers, follow-up the collections from customers and manage inventory balances in order to ensure sufficient cash is maintained to discharge the Company's liabilities. The Company's management monitors liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient cash cover to meet the cash outflows to settle the obligations of loans and borrowings to be able to maintain financial terms, guarantees and covenants at all times.

The Company limits liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient bank facilities and reserves, by monitoring cash forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Balances due to suppliers are normally settled with an average of 120 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company’s undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

32. Financial risk management (continued)

(1) Financial risk factors (continued)

(C) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 6 month	Between 6 month & 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	More than 2 years
31 December 2024				
Trade and notes payable	203,037,780	-	19,695,218	-
Creditors and other payables *	96,077,586	-	-	-
Short term credit facilities	231,527,477	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	99,550,314	99,550,314	199,100,629	199,100,637
Future Interest	25,944,506	21,227,324	28,303,103	9,434,373
Due to related parties	724,187,511	-	-	-
Total	**1,380,325,174**	**120,777,638**	**247,098,950**	**208,535,010**
31 December 2023				
Trade and notes payable	134,015,576	23,112,653	41,099,153	-
Creditors and other payables *	98,944,760	-	-	-
Short term credit facilities	167,867,659	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	60,486,019	60,486,019	120,972,039	241,944,079
Future Interest	43,734,357	20,578,344	31,658,992	25,327,199
Due to related parties	654,836,963	-	-	-
Total	**1,159,885,334**	**104,177,016**	**193,730,184**	**267,271,278**

Unused bank credit facilities at 31 December 2024 amounts to EGP 139,435,000 (2023: EGP 156,126,000).

* Creditors and other payables shown above excludes contract liabilities, social insurance authority and tax liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(2) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company aims to maintain an optimal capital structure and manage the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce the Company's debts.

The Company monitors capital structure based on its gearing ratio. Gearing is calculated as the ratio of net debt divided by total capital. Net debt comprises total borrowings and short-term credit facilities less Cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at amortised cost. Total capital comprises the shareholders equity plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December are as follows:

	2024	2023
Loans	597,301,894	483,888,156
Short term credit facilities	231,527,477	167,867,659
Less: Cash and bank balances	(106,840,226)	(156,182,290)
Less: Financial assets at amortised cost	-	(86,678,597)
Net debt	**721,989,145**	**408,894,928**
Total equity	1,169,976,103	1,174,014,724
Total capital	**1,891,965,248**	**1,582,909,652**
Gearing ratio	**38%**	**26%**

32. Financial risk management (continued)

(3) Capital risk management (continued)

The main reason for the increase in the gearing ratio on 31 December 2024 comparing to 31 December 2023 is due to increase in loan due to the Egyptian pound devaluation, a decrease in financial assets at amortized cost, and it is partially offset by the increase in total equity and cash.

(4) Fair value measurement

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments are estimated to approximate their carrying values since the financial instruments are short term in nature, and are expected to be realized at their current carrying values within twelve months from the date of the separate statement of financial position.