

**RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 Dec 2025
TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 Dec 2025**

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)** represented in the consolidated financial position as of 31 December 2025, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of **RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)** as of 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the related applicable laws and regulations.

Cairo: 5 March 2026

Auditor

Nabil Akram Istabouli
Fellow of the Egyptian Society of Accountants and Auditors
Fellow of the Egyptian Tax Society S.M.M No. (5947)
General Authority for Financial Supervision Registration No. (71)
UHY-United

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 31 Dec 2025

	Note	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets	(4)	3,282,912,518	2,429,930,771
Investment property	(5)	703,736,551	660,214,374
Projects under construction	(6)	248,535,944	273,214,673
Intangible assets	(7)	88,235,862	61,933,643
Right of use assets	(8)	1,217,400,274	1,198,416,459
Goodwill	(9)	263,341,691	274,448,140
Investments in associates	(10)	393,056,642	260,680,986
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11)	29,979,351	23,688,313
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – Mutual funds		8,232,550	2,363,578
Deferred tax Assets		23,923,491	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		6,259,354,874	5,184,890,937
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	(12)	6,148,790,364	4,426,610,954
Work in progress		1,319,891,252	1,348,370,782
Accounts and notes receivable	(13)	21,553,121,145	14,600,682,485
Investments at fair value through profit and loss - Mutual funds		190,444	8,054,105
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	(14)	10,998,884,956	9,523,908,147
Share based compensation	(15)	20,751,583	7,986,952
Cash on hand and at banks	(16)	4,386,556,192	4,011,819,275
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		44,428,185,936	33,927,432,700
TOTAL ASSETS		50,687,540,810	39,112,323,637
EQUITY			
Issued and paid-up capital	(17)	1,070,324,442	1,070,324,442
Legal reserve		106,981,942	96,298,025
General reserve		41,935,960	41,935,960
Treasury shares	(28)	(9,978,744)	(4,883,071)
Finance Risk Reserve	(31)	115,325,358	78,461,196
Reserve for revaluation of Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,814,746	3,939,192
Accumulated foreign currency translation differences		79,628,342	129,438,705
Retained Earnings		2,060,223,258	629,377,527
Periodic Distributions		(202,908,010)	-
Profits for the Year after deducting non- controlling interest		2,588,357,394	1,688,543,816
TOTAL EQUITY BEFORE NON- CONTROLLING INTEREST		5,858,704,688	3,733,435,792
Non- controlling interest		2,545,623,485	1,018,530,272
TOTAL EQUITY		8,404,328,173	4,751,966,064
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term notes payable		189,580,428	141,605,862
Long term loans and finance lease arrangements	(18)	1,522,852,493	811,850,060
Long term bank overdraft	(22-B)	1,375,661,959	1,163,984,767
Long term finance lease liability		1,308,806,326	1,268,449,364
Other long-term liabilities	(30)	174,408,612	182,843,383
Deferred tax liabilities		-	101,868,274
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,571,309,818	3,670,601,710
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	(19)	267,996,940	190,509,680
Accounts and notes payable	(20)	11,816,115,113	9,095,301,012
Short term loans		2,172,313,706	791,432,338
Long term loans and finance lease – current portion	(18)	1,551,905,225	1,264,744,836
Finance lease liability – current portion		64,397,757	102,881,648
Credit facilities	(22-A)	12,998,792,252	9,330,255,240
Income Taxes		543,660,373	34,427,611
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	(21)	8,224,824,717	9,879,194,992
Dividends payable	(23)	71,896,736	1,008,504
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		37,711,902,819	30,689,755,861
TOTAL LIABILITIES		42,283,212,637	34,360,357,571
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		50,687,540,810	39,112,323,635

Chief Financial Officer
Hossam Hussein



Chief Executive Officer
Ahmed Khalil



Chairman
Medhat Khalil



- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
- Auditor's report is attached.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 Dec 2025

	Note	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Revenues	(24)	63,829,420,695	45,119,062,433
Cost of revenues	(25)	(50,138,748,041)	(35,699,590,618)
GROSS PROFIT		13,690,672,654	9,419,471,815
General and administrative expenses		(4,662,443,816)	(3,661,911,752)
Board of director's Remuneration		(2,987,668)	(5,950,000)
Selling and marketing expenses		(2,191,219,120)	(1,563,793,032)
Expected credit losses receivable	(13)	(404,958,565)	(494,421,516)
Reversal of expected credit losses receivable	(13)	18,621,665	128,742,960
Provisions	(19)	(96,098,879)	(37,508,098)
Expected credit losses for other debit balances		(11,465,244)	(17,194,267)
OPERATING PROFITS		6,340,121,027	3,767,436,110
Finance cost (net)		(2,369,169,940)	(1,690,213,646)
Foreign currency exchange differences		6,988,182	353,016,969
Company's share from profits of associates	(10)	132,375,655	116,191,712
Dividends from Investments at fair value		2,555,780	2,007,867
Gain from sale of fixed assets		70,507,658	220,382,171
Other income		50,574,323	33,832,131
Takaful contribution		(97,954,478)	(61,776,847)
Goodwill Impairment		(11,106,449)	(22,803,679)
PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		4,124,891,758	2,718,072,788
Income taxes	(26)	(1,190,888,130)	(818,860,504)
NET PROFITS FOR THE YEAR		2,934,003,628	1,899,212,284
Distributed as follows:			
Holding company		2,588,357,394	1,688,543,816
Non-controlling interest		345,646,234	210,668,468
PROFITS FOR THE YEAR		2,934,003,628	1,899,212,284

Chief Financial Officer
Hossam Hussein



Chief Executive Officer
Ahmed Khalil



Chairman
Medhat Khalil



-The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 Dec 2025

	Note	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
PROFITS FOR THE YEAR		2,934,003,628	1,899,212,284
Differences of foreign currency translation through other comprehensive income		-	(89,688,562)
Income tax related to foreign currency valuation differences		-	20,179,926
Transferred from translation differences losses of foreign currencies to accumulated losses		-	89,688,562
Transferred of income tax related to currency differences through comprehensive income to carryover losses		-	(20,179,926)
Translation differences		(49,810,363)	58,105,468
Investments available for sale revaluation differences-before tax	(11)	6,291,038	(1,916,475)
Income tax related to other comprehensive income items		(1,415,484)	431,207
TOTAL OF OTHER COMPERHENSIVE INCOME		(44,934,809)	56,620,200
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		2,889,068,819	1,955,832,484
Distributed as follows:			
Holding company		2,548,716,221	1,745,164,016
Non-controlling Interest		340,352,598	210,668,468
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		2,889,068,819	1,955,832,484

-The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E) STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 Dec 2025

	Issued and paid-up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Treasury shares	Finance risk reserve	Reservation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Periodic dividend distributions	Accumulated foreign currency translation differences	Retained Earnings	Profits for the Year after deducting non-controlling interest	Total equity before non-controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Total
1 January 2025	EGP 1,070,324,442	EGP 96,298,025	EGP 41,935,960	EGP (4,883,071)	EGP 78,461,196	EGP 3,939,192	-	EGP 129,438,705	EGP 629,377,527	EGP 1,688,543,816	EGP 3,733,435,792	EGP 1,018,530,272	EGP 4,751,966,064
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (49,810,363)	-	-	-	-	EGP (49,810,363)
Change in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	-	-	EGP (9,978,744)	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (9,978,744)	-	EGP (9,978,744)
Periodic dividend distributions	-	EGP 10,683,917	-	-	-	-	EGP (202,908,010)	-	EGP (220,833,923)	-	EGP (413,068,016)	EGP (5,295,713)	EGP (418,363,729)
Reserve of revaluation of investments at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	EGP 4,875,554	-	-	-	-	EGP 4,875,554	-	EGP 4,875,554
Transferred from retained earnings to finance risk reserve *	-	-	-	-	EGP 36,864,162	-	-	-	EGP (46,864,162)	-	-	-	-
Converted from treasury stock to Share based compensation	-	-	-	EGP 4,883,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP 4,883,071	-	EGP 4,883,071
Profits for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Dec 2025	EGP 1,070,324,442	EGP 106,981,942	EGP 41,935,960	EGP (9,978,744)	EGP 115,325,358	EGP 8,814,746	EGP (202,908,010)	EGP 79,628,342	EGP 2,060,223,258	EGP 2,588,357,394	EGP 2,588,357,394	EGP 5,858,704,688	EGP 2,934,003,628
1 January 2024	EGP 1,071,997,595	EGP 96,298,025	EGP 41,935,960	EGP (7,868,547)	EGP 78,461,196	EGP 5,424,460	-	EGP 71,333,237	EGP 274,817,088	EGP 441,356,745	EGP 2,073,755,759	EGP 849,644,442	EGP 2,923,400,201
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP 441,356,745	EGP (441,356,745)	-	-	-
Accumulated foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP 58,105,468	-	-	EGP 58,105,468	-	EGP 58,105,468
Change in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	-	-	EGP (4,883,072)	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (4,883,072)	-	EGP (4,883,072)
Decrease in capital by retiring Treasury shares	EGP (1,673,153)	-	-	EGP 7,868,548	-	-	-	-	EGP (6,195,395)	-	-	-	-
Settlements resulting from the acquisition of shares in a subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (11,092,276)	-	EGP (11,092,276)	EGP (41,782,638)	EGP (52,874,914)
Differences in the revaluation of foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (69,508,635)	-	EGP (69,508,635)	-	EGP (69,508,635)
Reserve of revaluation of investments at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	EGP (1,465,268)	-	-	-	-	EGP (1,465,268)	-	EGP (1,465,268)
Profits for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Dec 2024	EGP 1,070,324,442	EGP 96,298,025	EGP 41,935,960	EGP (4,883,071)	EGP 78,461,196	EGP 3,939,192	-	EGP 129,438,705	EGP 629,377,527	EGP 1,688,543,816	EGP 3,733,435,792	EGP 1,018,530,272	EGP 4,751,966,064

* The value of the difference between the accounts receivable provision calculated according to the percentages stated in the Authority's decision and the accounts receivable provision calculated in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) for the fiscal Year Ended on 31 Dec 2025.

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 Dec 2025

	Note	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profits before income tax and non- controlling interest		4,124,891,758	2,718,072,788
Depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of intangible assets, and investment property	(4,5,7)	621,360,613	446,408,469
Gain from disposal of fixed assets		(70,507,658)	(220,382,170)
Finance cost (net)		2,369,169,940	1,690,213,646
Company's share from profits of associates	(10)	(132,375,655)	(116,191,712)
Provisions	(19)	167,790,619	48,552,485
Provisions no longer required	(19)	-	(11,812,013)
Write-down /up of inventory	(12)	35,196,018	15,068,404
Reversal of Write-down /up of inventory	(12)	(27,364,322)	(19,928,067)
Expected credit losses of accounts receivable	(13)	404,958,565	494,421,516
Reversal of expected credit losses of accounts receivables	(13)	(18,621,665)	(128,742,960)
(Payments) to purchase of treasury shares		(9,978,744)	(4,883,072)
		<u>7,464,519,469</u>	<u>4,910,797,314</u>
Change in inventory	(12)	(1,730,011,105)	(1,563,226,574)
Change in projects under construction		28,479,531	(431,602,751)
Change in accounts and notes receivable	(13)	(7,731,140,931)	(5,792,286,475)
Change in Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	(14)	(1,474,976,810)	(3,184,359,523)
Change in accounts and notes payable	(20)	2,720,814,102	4,289,593,967
Change in credit facilities Non-Banking Finance Sector	(22)	725,639,881	1,517,418,753
Change in loans Non-Banking Finance Sector		965,063,084	(714,703,241)
Change in accrued expenses and other credit balances	(21)	(1,793,632,052)	4,159,882,511
Change in other long-term liabilities		(8,434,771)	60,860,785
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>(833,679,604)</u>	<u>3,252,374,766</u>
Change in Debit Balances (Tax Authority)		(822,748,473)	(403,964,586)
Bad Debts		392,365,372	286,831,568
Used provisions		(90,303,359)	(16,162,452)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>(1,354,366,064)</u>	<u>3,119,079,296</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Payments) to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and investment property	(4,5,7)	(1,342,002,539)	(761,122,906)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets and intangible assets	(4,7)	74,207,766	216,723,180
(Payments) in projects under construction	(6)	(181,185,595)	(262,922,846)
Proceeds from Investments in associates (dividends)		-	23,407,950
(Payments) to acquire long-term investments		(5,868,974)	(1,233,426)
(Payments) to acquire short-term investments		7,863,661	(3,539,155)
(Payments) to acquire time deposits for letters of credit and letters of guarantee	(16)	(25,859,140)	(29,184,560)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		<u>(1,472,844,822)</u>	<u>(817,871,763)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds / (Payments) from credit facilities	(22)	3,154,574,323	(151,325,677)
(Payments) in long term loans	(18)	3,261,182,813	(1,375,104,419)
Proceeds from long term loans	(18)	(1,847,201,705)	1,637,447,020
Dividends paid		(202,908,010)	-
Change in non-controlling interest		1,181,446,978	(115,406,726)
Finance cost		(2,369,169,940)	(1,690,213,646)
(Proceeds) in long term notes payables		47,974,567	121,212,643
NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>3,225,899,026</u>	<u>(1,573,390,805)</u>
Accumulated foreign currency translation differences		(49,810,363)	60,418,468
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT DURING THE YEAR		<u>3,176,088,663</u>	<u>788,235,196</u>
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of the Year (after deducting time deposits)	(16)	3,965,467,155	3,148,047,397
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE YEAR		<u>4,314,344,932</u>	<u>3,936,282,593</u>
Cash on hand and at banks	(16)	4,386,556,192	4,011,819,275
Deduct: Restricted time deposits	(16)	<u>(72,211,260)</u>	<u>(75,536,682)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT- END OF THE YEAR		<u>4,314,344,932</u>	<u>3,936,282,593</u>

Non-cash transactions:

- An amount of 125,791,765 deferred tax assets was eliminated.
- An amount of 6,291,038 was excluded from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- An amount of (4,875,554) was excluded from reserve of revaluation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- An amount of (205,864,324) was excluded from projects under construction, fixed assets and investment property.
- An amount of (4,883,071) Treasury Stock was eliminated.
- An amount of 12,764,631 Share based compensation was eliminated.

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

1. GROUP BACKGROUND

Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments (S.A.E) was established as holding company on 9 May 1999, the main purpose of the company is to subscribe in establishing companies that issue securities or increasing their capital in accordance with the regulations of Law number 146 for the Period 1988. The company should submit a separate feasibility study to the general authority for investment for each project the company will invest or share in by any means as a per meant condition for approval of the general authority for investment, and the company has investments in subsidiaries.

On 12 October 2016, the Commercial Register was added to the activity of the company which is the practice of promotion and coverage of subscription securities and financial advisory services on securities and the formation and management of portfolios of securities with take into consideration of laws and regulations and decisions in force and require the issuance of licenses crisis to exercise these activities taking into account Article 127 of the Annual Regulations The company may have a reformer and participate in any way with the companies of funds that carry out business similar to their work which may cooperate to achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad, which may be merged into those companies or purchaser or their equity and in accordance with the provisions of laws and its executive regulations.

On 27 Sep 2016, the Board of Directors approved the proposal to amend the Company's name and amend Article (2) of the Company's Articles of Association. The proposed name will be Raya Holding for Financial Investments (S.A.E), this was indicated in the commercial register on 12 October.

The following are the details of investment in subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 Dec 2025:

Company name	Country	Percentage of ownership
1- Raya Distribution Company	Egypt	%100
2- Raya Integration Company	Egypt	%100
3- Raya International Service Company	Egypt	%100
4- Raya Network Services Company	Egypt	%100
5- Raya Gulf Company	UAE	%100
6- Raya Technology Company Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	%100
7- Raya Contact Centre Company	Egypt	%60.13
8- Raya Electronics Company (Previously Sama)	Egypt	%100
9- Call Centre Company - C3	Egypt	%100
10- Best Service Company- Nigeria	Nigeria	%100
11- Raya Smart Building	Egypt	%100
12- Raya for Contact Centre Building Management Company	Egypt	%100
13- Ostool for Land Transport Company	Egypt	%90
14- Raya Restaurants Company	Egypt	%95.423
15- Raya Tech Distribution Company	Egypt	%100
16- Raya for Social Media Company	Egypt	%100
17- Raya for Data Centres Company	Egypt	%100
18- Raya Venture and Investment Company	Egypt	%100
19- Raya Contact Centre Gulf	UAE	%100
20- Raya for Food and Beverages Company	Egypt	%100
21- Raya Contact Centre Company – Europe	Poland	%100
22- Aman for Electronic Payments Company	Egypt	76%
23- Raya for Manufacturing and logistics Services Company	Egypt	%100
24- Raya Network power Company	Egypt	%100
25- Eden for Import and Export Company	Egypt	%100
26- Madova Company	Poland	%100
27- Raya Foods Company	Egypt	%100
28- Aman for Financial Services Company	Egypt	76%
29- Aman for Micro finance Company	Egypt	76%
30- Raya for Modern vehicles Company	Egypt	%100
31- Raya for advanced manufacturing Company	Egypt	%100
32- Aman holding company for non-banking financial services and electronic payments	Egypt	76%
33- Raya Electric	Egypt	%100
34- Raya For Agricultural Products	Egypt	%100
35- United stores company	Egypt	%100
36- Egypt international communication company	Egypt	%100
37- Gulf customer experience	Bahrain	85%
38- Aman for Consumer Finance Company	Egypt	76%
39- Aman Securitization	Egypt	76%
40- Aman Taqa	Egypt	%39

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

1.GROUP BACKGROUND (CONTINUED):

B- Suspended companies

Company Name	Country	Shareholding %
1- International Business Ventures Company – IBVC	Britain	100%
2- Raya U.S.A. Company	USA	100%
3- Egyptian Company for Investment and Glass Production	Egypt	100%
4- Oratech for communication and Information Systems Company*	Egypt	50%
5- Oratech for Management and Information Technology Company **	Egypt	50%
6- Al Byoot Alarabia for Finance Lease Company	Egypt	100%
7- Ain Company for Networks	Egypt	100%
8- Raya Academy For It Training & Management	Egypt	100%
9- Interpain Egypt Company	Egypt	100%
10- Raya Algeria Company	Algeria	100%
11- Raya East Africa for financial investments company	Tanzania	100%
12- Best services company	Egypt	100%
13- Tadweer company for advanced industries	Egypt	100%
14- International Business System Company – IBSE	Egypt	100%
15- Raya Qatar Company	Egypt	100%
16- Integrated technology systems company	Egypt	100%

* On 13 January 2004, Oratech for Communication and Information Systems Company notified the tax authority about its need to temporary suspend its activities starting from 21 March 2003 and it handed over its tax card.

** On 25 May 2008, Oratech for Management and Information Technology Company notified the tax authority about its need to temporary suspend its activities starting from 31 September 2007 and it handed over its tax card.

*** The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Oratech for Communication and Information Systems Company and Oratech for Management & Information Technology Company.

The consolidated financial statements of the company for the Year ended 31 Dec 2025 were authorized for issuance in accordance with the decision of the board of directors meeting dated on 5 Mar 2026.

2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

2.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

- The following steps are followed when preparing the consolidated financial position:
 - a- The carrying amount of the holding company's investment in each subsidiary and the holding company share of equity of each subsidiary are eliminated.
 - b- Non-controlling interest in the net profit or loss of the consolidated subsidiaries for the reporting Period is identified.
 - c- Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and presented in the financial statement separately from the parent's ownership interests.
Non-controlling interests in the net assets consist of:
 - (1) The amount of those non-controlling interests at the date of the original combination.
 - (2) The non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.
 - d- Intergroup balances of transactions, income and expenses are fully eliminated.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

2- BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE (CONTINUED) :

2.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (CONTINUED):

- The financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the same date.
- Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances.
- Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent. Also, the non-controlling interests share in the group profit or loss appears separately.

Non-controlling interests shown in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Percentage
Ostool for Land Transport Company	10%
Oratech for Communication and Information System Company	50%
Oratech for Management and Information Technology Company	50%
Raya Restaurants Company	4.577%
Raya Contact Centre Company	39.87%
Aman Taqa	61%

2-2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenses, assets, and obligations included in the financial statements and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of potential liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates may have consequences that require substantial adjustments to the carrying amount of affected assets and liabilities in future Period s.

Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the Period in which the estimates are revised.

The following are the main judgments and estimates that materially affect the company's Consolidated financial statements:

2-2-1 Judgments

Recognition of revenue from the sale of products

In making its own provisions, management has considered the detailed requirements for the recognition of revenue arising from the sale of products as set out in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" regarding whether the company has transferred to the buyer significant risks and returns arising from the ownership of the products.

2-2-2 Estimates

Decreased value of customer balances and notes receivable

An estimate of the collectible amount is made from customer balances and notes receivable when collection of the full amount is no longer expected. For individually significant amounts, the estimation is made on an individual basis. As for amounts that are not individually significant, but which are past their due date, they are assessed collectively, and a provision is made according to the period that has elapsed since their maturity date based on historical recovery rates.

Useful life of fixed assets

The company's management determines the estimated useful life of fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate shall be determined after considering the expected useful life of the asset or the physical depreciation of the assets. Management periodically reviews the estimated useful life and the method of depreciation to ensure that the method and duration of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits arising from these assets.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

2- BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE (CONTINUED):

2-2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED):

Taxes

The company is subject to income tax imposed in Egypt. Important judgments are required to determine the total provisions for current and deferred taxes. The company has made provisions, based on reasonable estimates, bearing in mind the potential consequences of the examinations conducted by the tax authorities in Egypt. The amount of this provision is based on several factors, including experience with previous tax checks and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the company and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise in several issues according to the conditions prevailing in Egypt at the time.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused and carried forward tax losses so that it is probable that they will be offset by taxable profits that these losses can be used to offset. Substantial management judgments must determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, as well as future tax planning strategies.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses whether there are indications of impairment of non-financial assets in each of the reporting Periods. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When calculating value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

Statement of compliance

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. On March 3, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 636 of 2024, amending provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards, as indicated in Note (35). On March 6, 2024, the Central Bank issued a decision to allow the Egyptian pound exchange rate to be determined according to market mechanisms. The Central Bank also decided to raise interest rates by 600 basis points (equivalent to 6%) to reach levels 27.25%. On October 23, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 3527 of 2024, amending some provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards by adding Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 51 for Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

3-1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in this period are consistent with those applied in the previous period.

3-1-1 Financial instruments

Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 "Financial Instruments" which replaced Egyptian Accounting Standard 26 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 was issued in 2019 and the standard began to be applied on or after 1 January 2021 in Egypt Except for coverage accounting, it must be applied retroactively but adjusting the comparative information is not mandatory.

The standard deals with three aspects of accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement impairment, and coverage accounting.

Classification and measurement

According to Egyptian Accounting Standard 47, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profits, losses, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is based on two classification criteria: the company's business model for asset management; and whether the contractual cash flows of the instruments represent "principal and interest payments only" on the outstanding principal amount.

The Company's business model was evaluated as of the date of initial application and assessed whether the contractual cash flows of debt instruments consisted only of principal amount and interest based on the facts and circumstances at the initial recognition of the assets.

Impairment

The new impairment model in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only credit losses incurred as in Egyptian Accounting Standard 26. Applicable to financial assets classified at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, Egyptian Accounting Standard 48 contract assets "Revenue from contracts with customers", rental receipts, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-1-1 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial obligation or proprietary instrument of another entity.

A) Financial assets

Financial assets, at initial recognition, as measured later, are classified by depreciated cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flow of the financial asset and the company's business model for its management. For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value by other comprehensive income, it must result in cash flows that are "principal and interest payments only" on the outstanding principal amount.

This test is referred to as the "principal and interest payments only" test and is performed at the instrument level. Financial assets that do not pass the "principal and interest payments only" test are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of business model. A company's business model for financial asset management refers to how it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows.

The business model determines whether cash flows will result from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at depreciated cost are held within the business model for the purpose of holding financial assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within the business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and selling.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes the provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows expected by the Company, discounted at a rate close to the original effective interest rate. The provision for expected credit losses is recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for credit losses are measured by the value of credit losses resulting from potential defaults over the next 12 months (expected credit losses 12-month). For credit exposures for which credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, expected credit losses are measured over the remaining life of exposure, regardless of the timing of default (expected credit losses over a lifetime).

When determining whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased materially since the initial recognition and when estimating the expected credit losses, the Company shall consider reasonable, supportive, and available information at no cost or excessive effort, including quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's experience, enhanced credit ratings and future information.

The Company may also consider a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. The financial assets are excluded when there is no reasonable recovery expectation of expected cash flows. At the date of each report, the Company assesses whether financial assets recorded at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income have experienced credit impairment.

An asset is considered to have experienced an impairment when one or more events occur that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

B) Financial obligations

All financial obligations are recognized primarily at fair value and in the case of loans, debts, and credit balances less the cost directly attributable to the transaction.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-1-2 Revenue from contracts with customers

The new Egyptian Accounting Standard "Revenue from contracts with customers" No. 48 establishes a new five-step model, which will be applied to revenue arising from contracts with customers as follows:

Step 1: Define the contract(s) with the customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. It outlines the bases and criteria that must be met for each contract.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is an undertaking in the contract to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration the company expects to be entitled to 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 stipulated in the contract. For contracts that have more than one performance obligation,

The Group will allocate a transaction price to each performance obligation in the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for meeting each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity fulfills the performance obligation.

The company fulfills the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over a period, if one of the following conditions is met:

A. It does not create performance for the company and that the company has an enforceable right to a payment for the performance completed to date.

B. The performance of the company creates or improves the asset that the customer controls while the asset is being built and improved.

C. The customer receives the benefits provided by the performance of the facility and consumes them at the same time as the company performs.

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

If the company fulfills the performance obligation by providing the services that were promised, this leads to the creation of an asset based on a contract in exchange for the consideration gained from the performance. If the consideration received by the customer exceeds the amount of revenue that has been recognized, this may create a contract obligation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after considering the contractual terms of payment, and after excluding taxes and fees.

The Company reviews its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to ascertain whether it is acting as principal or agent.

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

A. Providing of services

Revenue from providing services is recognized when services are provided, and this is done based on contracts with customers.

B. financing income

Finance income is recognized using the effective commission rate, which represents the rate at which estimated future cash receipts are discounted over the expected life of the financial instrument or less, whichever is appropriate to the net book value of the financial asset.

C. Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the company's eligibility to receive it is recognized, which is usually done by the distribution decision issued by the general assemblies of the investee companies.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-1-3 Contracts leasing

Egyptian Accounting Standard 49 replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard 20 "Accounting Rules and Standards Related to Financial Leasing Operations".

Egyptian Accounting Standard 49 now requires tenants to recognize lease obligations that reflect future rent, payments and "right of use asset" for almost all leases. There is an optional exemption for some short-term leases and leases for low-value assets.

When the contract arises, it is evaluated whether the contract is a lease contract or includes a lease contract. The contract is a lease contract or includes a lease if it transfers the right of control over the use of the specified asset for a period for a fee. A single recognition and measurement policy applies to all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of small-value assets.

Rent obligations are recognized for rent payments and "usufruct assets" which represent the right to use the assets subject to the lease contract.

A) Right of Use Assets

Right of use assets are recognized at the beginning of the lease (on the date on which the asset becomes available for use).

Right of use assets are measured at cost minus any combined depreciation or impairment losses and adjusted by any revaluation of lease liabilities. Usufruct Asset Cost includes the amount of recognized lease obligations plus any direct costs or down payments made on or before the contract date minus any rental incentives received. The depreciation of the right of use assets shall be made based on the fixed premium over the term of the lease contract or the estimated useful life of the assets in accordance with the depreciation policy applied in the establishment, whichever is less. If the ownership of the asset subject to the contract devolves to the lessee at the end of the contract or the cost reflects the right of the lessee to exercise the purchase option at the end of the contract, the original usufruct right shall be depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset in accordance with the depreciation policy applied in the establishment.

right of use assets are subject to an impairment policy.

B) lease obligations

The "lease obligation" at the beginning of the lease is recognized by calculating the present value of the unpaid lease payments on that date using the interest rate implied in the lease if determined. If it cannot be easily determined, the interest rate on the additional borrowing of the tenant is used.

Lease payments on the date of commencement of the lease included in the measurement of the lease obligation shall consist of the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the term of the lease that have not been paid on the lease commencement date and include:

Fixed payments less any receivable rental incentives.

Variable lease payments based on an index or rate and are initially measured using the index or rate on the lease start date.

Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

The price of exercising the call option if the lessee is sure that the option is reasonably exercised.

Penalty payments for termination of the lease if the duration of the lease reflects the tenant's exercise of the option to terminate the lease.

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3-2-1 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. All differences are recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-1 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Nonmonetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the initial recognition. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined.

3-2-2 Goodwill

At the date of acquisition, the company recognizes the acquired goodwill in business combination as an asset. Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the combination of businesses over the company's interest in the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized. After initial recognition, the company measures the goodwill resulting from business combination at cost less impairment loss. Goodwill is not amortized, instead the company tests the impairment of goodwill annually or periodically if the events or change in circumstances indicates that there is impairment in goodwill.

3-2-3 Fixed assets

Initial recognition

The cost of any fixed asset item is recognized as an asset only when:

A- Metabolic economic benefits are likely to flow from this item.

B - The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent measurement

The entity must choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as the accounting policy, and that policy must be applied to each class of fixed assets in its entirety.

Cost Model

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major improvement is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and is computed using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

	Periods	Production units
Buildings	40	
Vehicles and transportation	4-7	
Communication centers	4-5	
Furniture and office equipment	5-10	
Leasehold improvements	5-8 or lease duration	
Computers	2-3	
Fixtures and fitting	10-30	
Productive assets	-	400.000 Ton

Fixed assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognizing the asset is included in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Post-acquisition costs

The cost of substantial renovations is recognized on the cost of fixed assets by the cost of replacing a component of that item when it is likely to bring future economic benefits to the company with the possibility of reliably measuring the cost and depreciating over the remaining useful life of the asset or the expected useful life of such renovations, whichever is less, and other costs are recognized in the statement of profits or losses as expenses when incurred.

The residual values of assets, their useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each fiscal Year .

The company regularly assesses, at the date of each financial statement, whether there is an indication that a fixed asset may be impaired.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-3 Fixed assets (continued)

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior Year s. Such a reversal is recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3-2-4 Intangible assets

Initial recognition

Intangible assets acquired individually are initially recognized at cost if it is probable that future economic benefits that can be attributed to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of that asset can be measured reliably.

Subsequent measurement

The entity must choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy.

The Cost Model

After the initial recognition the intangible asset is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and the shelf life of intangible assets is determined as finite or indefinite.

For impairment when there is an indication of the impairment of the asset and the depreciation Year and the depreciation method for the intangible asset with a specific age are reviewed at the end of each fiscal Year .

3-2-5 Projects under construction

Assets under construction represent the amounts that are incurred for the purpose of constructing or purchasing fixed assets until it is ready to be used in the operation, upon which it is transferred to fixed assets. Assets under construction are valued at cost less impairment.

3-2-6 Investments

Investing in a subsidiary

Investments in a subsidiary are investments in companies in which the company has control. Control is assumed when the holding company owns, directly or indirectly, through its subsidiaries, more than half of the voting rights in the investee company, except for those exceptional cases in which it is clearly shown that such ownership does not represent control.

The investment in a subsidiary company is accounted for at cost, including the cost of acquisition, and in the event of impairment in the value of those investments, the book value is adjusted by The value of this impairment and included in the Consolidated statement of profits or losses for each investment separately.

Dividends on investments in the subsidiary are recognized as part of the company's profit or loss statement when it is entitled to receive dividends.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-6 Investments (continued)

Investment in associates

Investments in associate companies are investments in companies in which the company has significant influence but it is not a subsidiary nor is it a share in a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed when the company owns directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries a percentage of 20% or more of the voting rights in the investee company except in cases where it appears clearly that such ownership does not represent significant influence. Investments in associate companies are accounted for in the financial statements at cost including the cost of acquisition in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18) The share of long-term investments in the profits that is decided to be distributed from the profits of the investee companies is included in the income statement as investment income.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are classified either as assets held for trading purposes that were acquired for the purpose of selling in a short period of time, or financial assets that were classified upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition, investments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value including direct related expenses.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the financial position at fair value, and their gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Gains or losses on the sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments through comprehensive income are non-derivative financial assets that have been classified as assets available for sale, unclassified as loans and debts or as investments held to maturity or as investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition, available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value including expenses directly related to them.

After the initial measurement, the investments available for sale are measured at fair value with the recognition of unrealized gains or losses directly within equity until the financial asset is excluded from the books, at which point the accumulated gains or losses recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of profits or losses, or if it is determined that the asset has decayed, in which case the accumulated losses recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. If the fair value of investments in equity instruments cannot be measured in a reliable manner, the value of those investments is measured at cost.

Equity investments: in the event of evidence of impairment, Accumulated losses are excluded from equity and derecognized in the statement of profits or losses. Impairment losses on equity investments cannot be recovered through the statement of profit or loss, and the increase in fair value immediately after impairment is recognized within equity.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-7 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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 the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers 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.

For assets traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices.

The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

For unquoted assets, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar asset or is based on the expected discounted cash flows.

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

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

- Level 1 – Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3 – Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Interim consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

To fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on their nature and characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the values of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses during the financial Year s. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

3-2-8 Recognition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities

Recognition:

The group first recognizes financial assets and liabilities at fair value on the date the transaction originated and the rest of the financial assets and liabilities are first recognized when the group becomes a party to the contract.

Disposal:

- The group will dispose the financial assets from the books after the contractual right ends the cash flows this asset, or transfer the contractual rights to collect cash flow from this asset, including transfer the risk and the benefits that are related the owning this asset significantly in case the development or the group keep the right of any financial assets without transfer. They recognized the right as an asset or an independent liability.

- The group will dispose financial liability in the book in case exemption, elimination, or end the contract liability that is related to it.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-8 Recognition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- When the company is keeping the contractual right to receive cash flow from financial asset (The original financial asset). But, the company uses this contractual right to paid this cash flow to another party or to other parties (the final receiver), so the source is treated this transaction to transfer it to financial asset if it is follow three conditions are met:

A) The company shouldn't obligate to paid amount to the final receiver if the amount doesn't collect from the owner of the financial assets that isn't equally the amount of the obligation. The short loan that the company is paid with right to refund the amount with the interest. It isn't considered contrary to theses condition.

B) According to contract, the company not allowed to Paid sales or mortgage the financial asset, But It allowed if it put as guaranty to the final receiver to pay the cash flows.

C) The company is committed to transfer the amount that is collected on behalf of the final receiver without any significant delay. In addition, the company has no right to reinvest this cash flow except the cash investment during short settlement from the date of collection to the date of last paid to the final receiver. Also, the source must transfer the interest from this investment to the final receiver.

3-2-9 Inventory

Inventory items are evaluated as follows:

A- Raw materials spare parts and supplies: on the basis of cost (using a moving average) or net realizable value whichever is less.

B- Finished production: on the basis of production cost (according to cost lists) or net realizable value whichever is lower.

Cost includes direct materials direct labor and a share of manufacturing indirect costs excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The write down of inventory is recognized to net value Sales and all inventory losses are included in the cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the Period in which the decrease or loss occurred.

The reversal of write down of inventory resulting from the increase in the net realizable value is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a reduction from the cost of sales in the Period in which this reversal occurred.

3-2-10 Accounts and notes receivables, prepaid expenses, and other debit balances

Customers, receivables, prepaid expenses, and other debit balances are recognized at the original value of the invoice less impairment losses. The Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments", which requires the recognition of expected credit losses on the reconstruction of debt to clients from the first recognition of the clients in the statement of profits or losses.

3-2-11 Assets held for sale

Assets (or disposals groups that include assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered initially by sale rather than by continuing use are classified as held-for-sale. The assets (or components of the disposal group) are remeasured immediately before they are classified as held for sale in accordance with the groups accounting policies. Thereafter the assets (or disposals group) are generally measured according to their book value or fair value less cost to sell whichever is lower.

Impairment losses recognized at the initial classification of non-current assets as held for sale, as well as subsequent gains or losses arising from remeasurement, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, any subsequent gains shall not exceed the cumulative impairment losses previously recognized. Upon classification of assets as held for sale, the Company ceases to depreciate property, plant and equipment and to amortize intangible assets. The Company also discontinues the application of the equity method in accounting for investments in associates.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-12 Treasury bills

In accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments", treasury bills have been classified on the basis of measuring - later - by depreciated cost through profits or losses, and treasury bills purchased are valued at nominal value and the difference between the purchase cost and the nominal value is recognized in calculating an investment return in deferred treasury bills and is depreciated by the value of the returns of treasury bills due for the financial Year through profits or losses until the maturity date of treasury bills and the tax due is proved. On the returns of treasury bills. When collecting the yield of treasury bills, the tax deducted is recognized in the statement of financial position until it is settled with the annual tax return.

3-2-13 Treasury Shares

Treasury shares (company shares) are listed at the cost of their acquisition and the cost of treasury shares appears deducted from the equity in the financial center, and profits or losses resulting from the disposal of treasury shares are recognized within the equity in the financial center, and according to the text of Article 48 of Law 159 of 1998, the company should dispose of these shares to others within a maximum period of one Period from the date of acquisition, otherwise the company is obligated to reduce its capital by the nominal value of those shares.

3-2-14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation because of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at the consolidated financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision should be the present value of the expected expenditures required to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance expense in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3-2-15 Social insurance

The Company makes contributions to the Social Insurance Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

3-2-16 Legal reserve

According to the Company's articles of association, 5% of the net profits for the Year is transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital. The reserve is used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of the board of directors.

3-2-17 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at the value of the consideration received. Amounts maturing within one Year are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has the right to postpone the settlement for a Year exceeding one Year after the Consolidated financial statements date, then the loan balance should be classified as non-current liabilities.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in finance expenses in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-18 Income taxes

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian tax law.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the amount attributed to an asset or liability for tax purposes (tax base) and its carrying amount in the balance sheet (accounting base) using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the asset can be utilized to reduce future taxable profits and the asset is reduced by the portion that will not create future benefit.

Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and included in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or an event which is recognized, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

3-2-19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue,

can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and value added taxes or duty.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

• **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and an invoice is issued.

• **Interest income**

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest "EIR" method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

3-2-20 Expenses

All expenses including cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized and charged to the Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the six months ended 31 December 2023, in which these expenses were incurred.

3-2-21 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are incurred in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3-2-22 Related party transactions

Related parties represent associated companies, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the board of directors.

3-2-23 Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-24 Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

At the date of each separate financial statement, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has diminished. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to have diminished if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment resulting from one or more events after the initial recognition of the asset and affecting the estimated cash flows of a financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the date of each Consolidated financial statements, the Company determines whether there is an indication that an asset has decayed. When the carrying amount of an asset or unit generating cash exceeds its redemption value, the asset is deemed to have diminished and is therefore reduced to its redemption value. The impairment loss is recognized by the consolidated statement of independent profits or losses.

The impairment loss that was previously recognized shall be reimbursed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the redemption value of an asset since the last impairment loss has been recognized, and the reimbursement of impairment loss shall be limited to no more than the carrying amount of the asset, its redemption value or the carrying amount that would have been determined unless the impairment loss is recognized for the asset in prior periods. The refund for impairment loss is recognized in the statement of Consolidated profits or losses.

Impairment of financial investments measured at fair value through comprehensive income

Available-for-sale investments are considered to be impaired if there is objective evidence that the cost of the asset cannot be recovered. In addition to objective evidence, the company uses qualitative evidence to determine impairment, and this evidence includes a significant or persistent decline in fair value below cost. In the event of impairment, the accumulated losses are excluded from equity and re-recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Losses on decline in the value of equity investments cannot be recovered through the statement of profit and loss, and the increase in fair value after impairment is recognized directly in equity.

3-2-25 Pension system for employees

The company operating in the Arab Republic of Egypt contributes to the social insurance system for the benefit of its employees in accordance with the Social Insurance Law No. 148 of 2019 and its amendments and the company's contribution is charged to the list of profits or losses according to the accrual basis and according to this system the company's commitment is limited to the value of that contribution.

Subsidiaries operating outside the Arab Republic of Egypt follow the social insurance system applied in those countries.

3-2-26 Statement of cash flows

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

3-2-27 Cash and cash equivalent

For preparing the Consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalent comprise cash on hand, current accounts with banks and time deposits maturing within the period after deducting bank credit balances.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (CONTINUED)

3-2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-2-28 The inclusive health insurance

On January 11, 2018, Law No. 2 of 2018 promulgating the Comprehensive Health Insurance System Law was issued and shall come into force from the day following the expiration of six months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. This law has imposed financial burdens on employers, as it stipulates that one of the funding sources for the General Authority for Comprehensive Health Insurance is the employers' obligation to pay their share of contributions for their employees at a rate of 4% of the insured employee's wage, with a minimum of 50 EGP per month. Employers are also obligated to pay the due contributions monthly to the Employers are obliged to pay their monthly dues to the National Organization for Social Insurance. Business owners are also obligated to pay a Takaful contribution at the rate of (0.0025) two and a half per thousand of the total annual revenues of individual establishments and companies, whatever their nature or the legal system to which they are subject, and this contribution is not considered one of the costs deductible in the application of the provisions of the Income Tax Law, and the Ministry of Finance shall collect this Takaful contribution in accordance with the financial report of the establishment submitted to the Tax Authority.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

Translation of consolidated financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

4 FIXED ASSETS

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Switches	Computers	Fixtures	Productive assets	Tot
Cost	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EG
1 January 2025	146,505,934	943,682,629	590,491,760	461,173,682	1,122,266,657	96,125,585	402,672,367	321,032,732	570,313,655	4,654,265,04
Additions during the Year	114,584,051	420,035,068	130,795,430	59,267,285	251,879,458	13,807,897	138,736,806	221,468,548	78,283,063	1,428,857,61
Transferred from project under constructions	-	168,448,115	29,630,540	-	3,600,959	-	-	4,144,450	40,260	205,864,37
Disposal during the Year	(21,213,900)	(203,888,265)	(2,613,482)	(3,608,332)	(1,096,493)	(267,819)	(2,738,020)	(59,403,413)	-	(294,829,72
Translation differences**	-	-	(1,478,643)	1,326,362	(4,524,481)	(483,277)	(4,072,648)	158,520	-	(9,074,16
31 Dec 2025	239,876,085	1,328,277,547	746,825,605	518,158,997	1,372,126,100	109,182,386	534,598,505	487,400,837	648,636,978	5,985,083,0.
Accumulated depreciation										
1 January 2025	-	(176,428,351)	(367,762,356)	(318,483,288)	(597,324,813)	(92,380,681)	(297,283,776)	(218,443,716)	(156,086,630)	(2,224,193,61
Depreciation for the Year	-	(26,192,683)	(88,407,951)	(51,456,423)	(209,594,914)	(3,552,294)	(67,091,416)	(57,916,558)	(48,850,671)	(553,062,91)
Depreciation of disposal	-	425,000	2,574,323	1,645,689	552,493	267,819	2,711,634	59,403,413	-	67,580,37
Translation differences	-	-	1,292,751	(704,073)	3,143,942	435,868	3,707,951	(230,190)	-	7,646,25
31 Dec 2025	-	(202,196,034)	(452,303,233)	(368,998,095)	(803,223,292)	(95,229,288)	(357,955,607)	(217,187,051)	(204,937,301)	(2,702,029,90
Net book value as of 31 Dec 2025										
Impairment of Raya Algeria Company's assets	-	1,126,081,513	294,522,372	149,160,902	568,902,808	13,953,098	176,642,898	270,213,786	443,699,677	3,283,053,15
31 Dec 2025	239,876,085	1,126,081,513	294,500,543	149,160,902	568,804,338	13,953,098	176,622,576	270,213,786	443,699,677	3,282,912,51

- There is a mortgage on the land located in 6th of October city on which the administrative building of Raya group is held.
- There is a mortgage on a store owned by Raya Distribution Company due to the loan granted to the company.
- There is no fixed asset not in use temporarily or permanently.
- ** Currency evaluation differences arise from translating fixed assets of subsidiaries outside Egypt.
- The depreciation of fixed assets is allocated as follows:

	31 Dec 2025
	EGP
Cost of revenues (Note25)	(259,256,556)
General and administrative expenses	(68,745,957)
Selling and marketing expenses	(225,060,397)
	(553,062,911)

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

4 FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Switches	Computers	Fixtures	Productive assets	Tot
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EG
Cost										
1 January 2024	146,488,483	659,387,565	460,760,624	431,136,688	880,892,763	84,446,320	300,093,807	273,662,585	516,715,097	3,753,583,92
Additions during the Year	17,451	159,876,103	84,074,512	29,456,821	154,003,446	3,061,928	77,419,473	47,038,480	47,193,185	602,141,35
Transferred from project under constrictions	-	125,258,001	32,717,315	-	45,578,375	-	243,045	-	25,498,451	229,295,18
Disposals	-	(839,040)	(913,464)	(440,974)	(22,411,292)	(90,680)	(4,740,692)	(108,380)	(19,093,078)	(48,637,60)
Foreign Exchange Valuation Differences	-	-	-	-	32,490,635	-	-	-	-	32,490,63
Translation differences	-	-	13,852,773	1,021,147	31,712,730	8,708,017	29,656,735	440,048	-	85,391,45
31 December 2024	146,505,934	943,682,629	590,491,760	461,173,682	1,122,266,657	96,125,585	402,672,368	321,032,733	570,313,655	4,654,265,06
Accumulated depreciation										
1 January 2024	-	(154,982,490)	(290,606,328)	(284,542,706)	(438,626,112)	(82,590,276)	(223,898,426)	(183,002,503)	(130,237,340)	(1,788,486,18
Depreciation for the Year	-	(21,952,495)	(65,952,688)	(34,025,240)	(142,224,628)	(1,374,885)	(55,248,683)	(35,675,776)	(36,064,688)	(392,519,08
Depreciation of disposals	-	506,635	913,465	8,638	319,566	90,680	4,683,686	98,480	10,215,398	16,836,52
Translation differences	-	-	(12,116,805)	76,021	(16,793,641)	(8,506,200)	(22,820,353)	136,083	-	(60,024,89)
31 December 2024	-	(176,428,350)	(367,762,356)	(318,483,287)	(597,324,815)	(92,380,681)	(297,283,776)	(218,443,716)	(156,086,630)	(2,224,193,61
Net book value as of 31 December 2024	146,505,934	767,254,279	222,729,404	142,690,395	524,941,842	3,744,904	105,388,592	102,589,017	414,227,025	2,430,071,35
Impairment of Raya Algeria Company's assets	-	-	(21,829)	-	(98,470)	-	(20,322)	-	-	(140,62
31 December 2024	146,505,934	767,254,279	222,707,575	142,690,395	524,843,372	3,744,904	105,368,270	102,589,017	414,227,025	2,429,930,77

- There is a mortgage on the land located in 6th of October city on which the administrative building of Raya group is held.
- There is a mortgage on a store owned by Raya Distribution Company due to the loan granted to the company.
- There is no fixed asset not in use temporarily or permanently.
- Currency translation differences refer to the adjustment of the value of fixed assets held by subsidiaries outside of Egypt.

The depreciation of fixed assets is allocated as follows:

	31 December 2024
	EGP
Cost of revenues	(165,618,057)
General and administrative expenses	(52,420,580)
Selling and marketing expenses	(174,480,446)
	(392,519,083)

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Land EGP	Buildings EGP	Leasehold improvements EGP	Total EGP
1 January 2025	112,895,877	709,211,497	84,574,497	906,681,871
Additions		17,241,430	69,261,395	86,502,825
31 Dec 2025	112,895,877	726,452,927	153,835,892	993,184,696
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2025	-	(218,218,314)	(28,249,184)	(246,467,498)
Depreciation of the Year	-	(29,983,039)	(12,997,608)	(42,980,647)
31 Dec 2025	-	(248,201,353)	(41,246,792)	(289,448,145)
Net book value 31 Dec 2025	112,895,877	478,251,574	112,589,100	703,736,551
Net book value 31 December 2024	112,895,877	458,297,608	89,020,889	660,214,374

6 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Projects under construction –Fixed assets (6-1)	208,317,430	260,735,556
Projects under construction –Investment properties (6-2)	40,218,514	12,479,117
	248,535,944	273,214,673

6-1 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION FIXED ASSETS

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Beginning balance of the Year	260,735,556	180,005,646
Additions during the Year	153,446,198	339,577,815
Transferred to fixed assets during Year	(205,864,324)	(229,295,187)
Disposals	-	(29,552,718)
Ending balance for the Year	208,317,430	260,735,556

Projects under construction balance for the parent company and its subsidiaries as follows:

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Raya Restaurants Company (A)	-	22,971,869
Raya Electronics Company	284,934	284,934
Aman for Electronic Payments	-	1,408,000
Raya Electric Haier	11,642,331	356,969
Raya Integration (B)	106,151,430	119,432,593
Raya Holding	90,238,735	10,050,021
Ostool for Land Transport Company (C)	-	106,231,170
	208,317,430	260,735,556

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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6- PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED):

6-1 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED):

- A- The project under construction balance for Raya restaurants represents the cost of preparation of the restaurants.
- B- The balance of projects under construction for Raya Integration Company is the construction of an administrative building for the company.
- C- The balance of projects under construction for Raya Holding Company

6-2 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Beginning balance of the Year	12,479,117	59,581,368
Additions during the Year	27,739,397	5,589,498
Transferred to investment property during the Year	-	(52,691,749)
Ending balance for the Year	<u>40,218,514</u>	<u>12,479,117</u>
	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Raya For Smart Building	40,218,514	12,479,117
	<u>40,218,514</u>	<u>12,479,117</u>

- The balance of projects under construction for Raya smart building is represented in the value of the payment under the account of the improvements of an administrative building in the central hub on 6th October city.

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Cost		
Beginning balance of the Year	159,681,928	111,249,361
Additions during the Year	51,619,273	48,432,567
Disposals	(1,001,246)	-
Ending balance for the Year	<u>210,299,955</u>	<u>159,681,928</u>
Accumulated amortization		
Beginning balance of the Year	(97,748,285)	(80,507,331)
Amortization for the Year	(25,317,054)	(17,240,954)
Depreciation of disposals	1,001,246	-
Ending balance for the Year	<u>(122,064,093)</u>	<u>(97,748,285)</u>
Net book value	<u>88,235,862</u>	<u>61,933,643</u>

- The Year amortization is charged to general and administrative expenses by EGP 1,900,655 and marketing expense EGP 12,648,976 the cost of revenues by EGP 10,767,423.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

8 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Cost		
Beginning balance of the Year	1,967,638,049	1,413,294,255
Additions during the Year	361,594,688	556,457,460
Adjustments during the Year (disposals)	(14,927,458)	(86,868,866)
Currency exchange differences adjustments, Standard (13) *	-	84,755,200
Ending balance for the Year	2,314,305,279	1,967,638,049
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning balance of the Year	(769,221,590)	(593,909,105)
Amortization of the Year	(335,804,695)	(222,238,096)
Adjustments during the Year (disposals)	8,121,280	46,925,611
Ending balance for the Year	(1,096,905,005)	(769,221,590)
Net book value	1,217,400,274	1,198,416,459

-The Year amortization is charged to marketing expense EGP 149,776,684 the cost of revenues by EGP 186,028,012

9 GOODWILL

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Raya Integration Company	6,019,341	6,019,341
Raya Contact Centers Company	3,160,166	3,160,166
Raya Electronics Company (Previously Sama)	33,236,748	33,236,748
Raya Call Centre Company - C3	26,582,777	26,582,777
Raya Technology Company Ltd.	1,926,942	1,926,942
Al Byoot Al Arabia for Finance Lease Company	2,626,725	2,626,725
International Business System Company – IBSE	32,139,604	32,139,604
Ostool for Land Transport Company**	893,048	893,048
Raya foods	23,127,622	23,127,622
International communication company	128,174,496	128,174,496
Gulf customer experience	115,451,911	115,451,911
Total	373,339,380	373,339,380
Impairment of goodwill*	(109,997,689)	(98,891,240)
Total	263,341,691	274,448,140

***Goodwill Impairment Test**

The company tests the impairment of goodwill annually on 31 December to ensure that the fair value can be recovered but if there are impairment indicators require tests the company will do it within the Year.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

10 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	Ownership percentage	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Allied Arab Company for Insurance	20%	4,717,536	2,229,066
Makarony Polskie	%29.48	388,339,106	258,451,920
		<u>393,056,642</u>	<u>260,680,986</u>

The company accounting for investment using the equity method:

	Cost	Retained Earnings	Increase in capital	Dividends	Profit for the Year	Balance
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Allied Arab Company for Insurance	642,000	1,587,066	-	-	2,488,470	4,717,536
Makarony Polskie	37,607,595	213,569,490	41,355,746	(34,080,911)	129,887,186	388,339,106
	<u>38,249,595</u>	<u>215,156,556</u>	<u>41,355,746</u>	<u>(34,080,911)</u>	<u>132,375,656</u>	<u>393,056,642</u>

Below is a summary of the company's shares in associate Companies' assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and net profit for the Year: (value in thousands):

Company Name	Share %	Long term assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Long term liabilities	Paid up capital and equity	Revenues	Expenses
Allied Arab Company for Insurance	20%	220	28,330	(6,043)	-	(22,507)	25,093	(12,650)
Makarony Polskie	29.48%	1,692,827	1,653,476	(682,446)	(374,773)	(2,289,084)	3,968,973	(3,528,379)

11 INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPERHENSIVE INCOME

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Unquoted shares or inactive shares at stock market*	14,314,250	14,314,250
Quoted shares at stock market**	15,665,101	9,374,063
	<u>29,979,351</u>	<u>23,688,313</u>

* Investments are restricted at share cost, and the company is in the process of measuring them according to their fair value.

** Impairment in the value of investments in the statement of profit or loss, including impairment in value was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and the difference in valuation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income during the Year, and the movement is as follows:

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Fair value of investment	9,374,063	11,290,537
Revaluation of investment reserved during the Year	6,291,038	(1,916,474)
Fair value of investment	<u>15,665,101</u>	<u>9,374,063</u>

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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12 INVENTORY

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Mobile phones, accessories, spare parts and television	3,054,670,143	2,423,296,895
Supplies, switches spare parts and networks	742,302,276	643,976,184
Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods	884,496,522	554,366,039
Raya Algeria - Mobile phones, and accessories spare parts	53,875,658	53,875,658
Canned foods	159,070,684	220,544,535
Food and restaurants accessories	17,647,333	15,585,783
Frozen Foods	1,315,746,728	618,564,269
Electronic payment machines	51,379,848	15,849,625
Raw Coal	41,508,717	45,226,079
Others	4,378,372	3,780,108
	<u>6,325,076,281</u>	<u>4,595,065,175</u>
Write-down of inventory	(122,410,259)	(114,578,563)
Write-down of Raya Algeria Company's inventory	(53,875,658)	(53,875,658)
	<u>6,148,790,364</u>	<u>4,426,610,954</u>

Net value of inventory appears after the decline in value by write down provision movement in inventory write down is as follows:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance of the Year	114,578,563	119,438,226
Charged during the Year	35,196,018	15,068,404
Reversal of Inventory write-down during the Year	(27,364,322)	(19,928,067)
Ending balance for the Year	<u>122,410,259</u>	<u>114,578,563</u>

- The amount of Inventory write-down and reversal are recorded in the cost of revenues.

13 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Accounts receivable	8,701,403,809	5,238,322,331
Instalments receivables	11,964,041,295	8,949,622,446
Notes receivable	1,468,632,025	999,722,165
	<u>22,134,077,129</u>	<u>15,187,666,942</u>
Expected credit losses in value of accounts receivable	(580,955,984)	(586,984,457)
	<u>21,553,121,145</u>	<u>14,600,682,485</u>

Balance of accounts and notes receivables presented in net value after deducting value of expected credit losses the movements of accounts receivable expected credit losses are represented as follows:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance of the Year	586,984,457	508,137,469
Charged during the Year	404,958,565	494,421,516
Reversal during the Year	(18,621,665)	(128,742,960)
Used during the Year	(392,365,373)	(286,831,568)
Ending balance for the Year	<u>580,955,984</u>	<u>586,984,457</u>

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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13-ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

At 31 Dec 2025 and 31 Dec 2024, the aging analysis of net accounts and notes receivables is as follows:

	Total	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Less than 30 days	Past due but not impaired		
				Between 30 to 60 days	Between 60 to 90 days	More than 90 days
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
31 December 2025	8,701,403,809	2,624,931,117	4,702,492,535	410,646,651	273,617,832	689,715,674
31 December 2024	5,238,322,331	2,115,220,556	2,329,356,366	236,524,407	111,174,924	446,046,078

14 PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Prepaid expenses	441,495,925	278,330,384
Customs Authority	43,821,317	135,592,784
Accrued revenues	4,156,408,150	2,199,602,550
Deposits with others	214,026,221	193,987,295
Suppliers down payments	3,115,622,130	3,133,335,132
Value added tax	935,985,976	866,852,489
Letters of guarantee margin	289,321,313	316,303,243
Employees receivables	978,852	1,306,383
Governmental authorities' receivables	304,300,155	256,896,232
Amounts held by banks and securitization companies	944,212,714	1,044,355,090
Debit Balances-(Suppliers)	147,914,563	832,949,205
Sukuk Reserve	197,309,102	-
Other debit balances	225,986,658	294,582,058
	11,017,383,076	9,554,092,845
Deduct: Expected credit losses	(18,498,120)	(30,184,698)
	10,998,884,956	9,523,908,147

15 SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Share based compensation	20,751,583	7,986,952
	20,751,583	7,986,952

On Sep 26, 2022, the Extraordinary Assembly unanimously approved the adoption of share based compensation and the allocation of 107,199,760 shares, representing 5% of the company's shares, for the benefit of share based compensation for employees, managers and executive board members of the company, and these shares are provided by issuing new shares to increase the capital in cash or by using part of the carry-forward profits and/or reserves after obtaining the approval of the General Assembly, at the nominal value of the share to finance share based compensation and/or through treasury shares to finance the company's share based compensation.

During the third quarter of 2024, share based compensation by amount of EGP 4,094,061 were granted.

On May 27, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the purchase of treasury shares and allocated part of them to the incentive and reward system. During the Year ending on December 31, 2024, a total of 2,173,000 shares were allocated to the incentive and reward system at an amount of EGP 4,993,061, bringing the total number of shares in the incentive and reward system to 9,687,876 shares, totalling EGP 7,986,952.

- Based on the approval of the Financial Regulatory Authority, the ownership of 2,760,000 shares, amounting to 4,883,071 Egyptian pounds, was transferred from treasury shares to the reward and incentive system, bringing the total to 12,870,023 Egyptian pounds.

- Based on the approval of the Financial Regulatory Authority, the ownership of 5,680,000 shares, amounting to 12,764,631 Egyptian pounds, was transferred from treasury shares to the reward and incentive system, bringing the total to 20,751,583 Egyptian pounds.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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16 CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Cash on hand	15,998,630	31,513,179
Banks – current and investing accounts		
Local currency	2,382,089,229	2,318,720,941
Foreign currency	1,266,378,173	879,771,273
Banks – Time deposits		
Local currency	155,421,199	146,049,199
Foreign currency	291,301,061	371,360,282
Checks under collection	275,367,900	264,404,401
	<u>4,386,556,192</u>	<u>4,011,819,275</u>

* The balance of time deposits held with banks represented in the following as at 31 Dec 2025:

- The amount of EGP 46,046,777 (equivalent to USD 957,313) and EGP 26,819,000 that represents restricted deposits against letters of guarantee and letters of credit (the balance of restricted time deposit against letters of guarantee and letters of credit as of 31 December 2023 was EGP 48,717,682 (equivalent to USD 957,313) and EGP 26,819,000.
- The amount of EGP 125,980,800 (equivalent to USD 2,640,000) deposit for in favor of the company Raya Contact Centers.
- The amount of EGP 119,300,000 (equivalent to USD 2,500,000) deposit for in favor of the company Raya Contact Centers Building management.
- The amount of EGP 37,600,000 is deposited in favor of Aman for Electronic Payment Company.
- The amount of EGP 225,000 is deposited in favor of Raya for foods and drinks
- The amount of EGP 60,000,000 is deposited in favor of Aman for Micro Finance company.
- The amount of EGP 1,405,199 is deposited in favor of Raya holding for financial investments
- The amount of EGP 30,000,000 is deposited in favor of Ostool Company

17 ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Authorized capital	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Issued and paid-up capital	1,070,324,442	1,070,324,442
Shares number	4,281,297,768	4,281,297,768

- On 4 Sep 2024 the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 12 May 2024 was approved, and the company's capital was reduced by EGP 1,673,153, so that the issued and paid-up capital became EGP 1,070,324,442 after the reduction, and it was noted in the company's commercial register on 9 Sep 2024.

- On 4 Sep 2024, the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 12 May 2024 approved the split of the nominal value of the company's share from EGP 0.50 per share to EGP 0.25 per share, so that the company's capital consists of 4,281,297,768 shares (the value of the share is twenty-five piasters only).

18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Long term loans – current portion	1,551,905,225	1,264,744,836
Long term loans – non-current portion	1,522,852,493	811,850,060
	<u>3,074,757,718</u>	<u>2,076,594,896</u>

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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31 Dec 2025

18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Loans balances are represented in the following:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
(1) Loans-Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments	1,251,196,946	810,677,309
(2) Loans- Raya Foods Company	39,584,837	77,194,459
(3) Loans- Raya for Electronics Previously SAMA	439,757,973	68,992,406
(4) Loans- Raya Distribution	103,385,380	488,078,629
(5) Loans- Raya contact centre	-	48,111,982
(6) Loans- Aman financial services	48,359,075	464,177,359
(7) Loans – Raya Electric Company	17,130,791	75,194,333
(8) Loans – Raya Advanced Manufacturing Company	38,069,266	44,168,419
(9) Loans- Aman for Consumer Finance Company	1,137,273,450	-
	<u>3,074,757,718</u>	<u>2,076,594,896</u>

(1) Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Finance arrangement contract (loan)	1,251,196,946	810,677,309
	<u>1,251,196,946</u>	<u>810,677,309</u>

Finance arrangement contracts

Raya Holding Company, through its subsidiaries, has concluded contracts for the sale and leaseback of some assets owned by its subsidiaries, with the holding company obtaining financing directly.

The Group applied Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 on Lease to financial leases concluded in accordance with Law 95 and in applying the standard the Group evaluated whether the sales contracts met the requirements contained in Standard 48 on Revenue. It was found that the conditions for the transfer of control were not available and therefore all contracts were treated as financing and therefore the asset sold continues to be recognized with the amounts received as financing and there is no impact on the financial statements since the financing was recognized as a liability to their books and the subsidiaries recognize the assets sold within their fixed assets.

The company has obtained financing arrangement loans in the form of financial lease contracts with one of the financial leasing companies according to the following:

The company obtained a long-term loan in the form of a finance lease contract with a finance lease company to finance the completion of Raya Holding for Technology and communications Group administrative building in 6th of October city, with the amount of EGP 70,000,000 with current interest rate. The loan will be paid over 60 monthly installments starting on 3 October 2019 to 3 September 2024. The balance of the loan as of 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Promissory note signed by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary company) in favour of the financing company
- All documents related to this facility signed by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary company) and the company are considered promissory notes for this facility.

The company has signed a finance lease contract with a leasing company to finance building a factory of Raya advanced technology in 6th of October city, with the amount of EGP 40,000,000. The loan will be paid over 60 monthly installments starting on 3 July 2020 to 3 Sep 2025. The balance of the loan as of 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the entire land and building the commercial upper basement floor in the eastern administrative building b in galleria building 40, Which is owned by Raya Leasing company, for an amount of 1,539,222 USD. The loan will be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from Jan 30, 2020 until Oct 30, 2024. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 Egyptian pounds, equivalent to 0 USD.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the entire land and building the commercial upper basement floor in the eastern administrative building b in galleria building 40, Which is owned by Raya Building Constriction and management company, for an amount of 113,400,000 Egyptian pounds. The loan will be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from April 10, 2020 until January 10, 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent a real estate area of 802.50 square meters and its share in the land and the common parts of the entire land and build the commercial upper basement floor in the eastern administrative building B in Galleria building 40 owned by Raya Construction and Management Company The buildings amounted to 50,033,037 EGP, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from April 30, 2020 until January 30, 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company has signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies in order to rent the entire land and build the basement floor in the eastern administrative building B in Galleria 40, owned by Raya Company for the Construction and Management of Buildings for an amount of EGP 29,966,963, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments Annually starting from April 30, 2020 until January 30, 2025, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease agreement with one of the financial leasing companies to rent the entire land and build the lower basement floor in the western administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Company for Building Construction and Management at an amount of 100,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 28, 2020 until September 28, 2025, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the entire land and build the lower basement floor in the western administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Company for Building Construction and Management at an amount of 50,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly installments starting from May 25, 2021 until November 25, 2025, and the balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 EGP

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

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18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the entire land and build the commercial ground floor in the western administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Company for Building Construction and Management at an amount of 100,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 25, 2021 until September 25, 2026, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 23,091,981 EGP

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Integration.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent the entire land and build the first administrative floor in the western administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Leasing Company, at an amount of 100,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from January 15, 2022 until October 15, 2026, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 30,187,836 EGP

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Holding.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Integration and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent the entire land and build the second and third floors in the western administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Leasing Company, at an amount of 150,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from January 25, 2022 until October 25, 2026, and the balance on 31 Dec 2025 reached 45,091,398 EGP

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee checks signed by Raya Holding.
- All documents of that facility are signed by Raya Holding and Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary company) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent the entire land and build the second floor above the ground and basement, in addition to an area of 5,223 m of the total flat of the middle basement floor in the eastern administrative building in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Leasing Company, at an amount of 122,792,454 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from March 5, 2022 until December 5, 2026 The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 was 37,070,161 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee cheques signed by Raya Holding Company.
 - All the papers of this facility are signed by Raya Holding Company and Raya Leasing Company
- The financing company (subsidiary) and the lending company act as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to finance the completion of the administrative building of Raya Holding Group of Companies for Financial Investments in Sixth of October City in the amount of 150,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 60 monthly instalments starting from September 3, 2022 until August 3, 2027 the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 70,785,624 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Promissory note in favour of the lender submitted by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary).
- All papers of this facility are signed by Raya Integration Company (a subsidiary) and the lending company serves as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the entire land and build the basement, which has an area of 5,223 m of the total flat floor of the middle basement floor in the eastern administrative building in Galleria Building 40, owned by Raya Leasing Company, for an amount of 149,095,661 EGP, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 27, 2022 until September 27, 2027 The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 74,781,842 EGP

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18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee cheques signed by Raya Holding Company.
- All papers of this facility are signed by Raya Holding Company, Raya Leasing Company (a subsidiary) and the lending company as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease the first administrative floor in the northern administrative building, with an area of 2,250 m in Galleria 40 building, owned by Raya Lease Company, at an amount of 150,000,000 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 60 quarterly instalments starting from Sep 30, 2023 until April 30, 2028, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 89,479,966 EGP

Collaterals provided by the company

- Guarantee cheques signed by Raya Holding Company.
- All the papers of this facility are signed by Raya Holding Company and Raya Leasing Company The financing company (subsidiary) and the lending company act as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to finance the completion of the administrative building of Raya Holding Group of Companies for Financial Investments in Sixth of October City in the amount of 200,006,069 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 60 monthly instalments starting from November, 2024 until October, 2029 the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 164,188,250 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Promissory note in favour of the lender submitted by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary).
- All papers of this facility are signed by Raya Integration Company (a subsidiary) and the lending company serves as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a finance lease contract with a financial leasing company to lease the entire area of the fourth administrative floor, which is 2,225 m2, and the entire area of the fifth administrative floor, with a total area of 2,228 m2, for an amount of 400,000,000 Egyptian pounds. The loan is to be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from April 2025 until January 15, 2030. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 386,329,706 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Promissory note in favour of the lender submitted by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary).
- All papers of this facility are signed by Raya Integration Company (a subsidiary) and the lending company serves as a promissory note for this facility.

The company signed a finance lease contract with a financial leasing company to lease the entire area of the fourth floor, which is 2,200 m2, and the entire area of the fifth floor, which is 2,200 m2, for an amount of 380,000,000 Egyptian pounds. The loan is to be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from January 10, 2025 until December 10, 2029. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 330,190,181 EGP.

Collaterals provided by the company

- Promissory note in favour of the lender submitted by Raya Integration Company (subsidiary).
- All papers of this facility are signed by Raya Integration Company (a subsidiary) and the lending company serves as a promissory note for this facility.

(2) Raya Foods

Raya Foods Company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies with a total amount of 80,950,000 Egyptian pounds, equivalent to 5,000,000 US dollars, for a period of six months, including a grace period of 180 days, and the balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 0 Egyptian pounds, equivalent to 0 USD.

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18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In 2021, on October 30, 2022, Raya Food Company applied the new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) - Leasing Contracts and a sale contract was signed with re-lease on the land and buildings classified with the item (fixed assets), and the re-rented money amounted to 96,635,776 EGP and a down payment of 9,663,578.00 Egyptian pounds, provided that the quarterly rental value An amount of 5,631,450 EGP for a period of five Periods starting from October 31, 2022 to July 25, 2026 Due to the company's right to repurchase and the customer's failure to obtain control over the asset (lessor), the sale transaction with re-lease has been classified as financing in accordance with paragraphs (66b) to (68b) of the appendix of the new Egyptian standard No. (48), which resulted in the original rent amount of 20,090,078 on 31 Dec 2025, in Egyptian pounds, and the instalments are loaded with rental returns, and the returns are evaluated according to the corridor price.

It was agreed on a medium-term loan from a bank, which agreed to grant the company various credit facilities worth 50,500,000 only fifty million five hundred thousand EGP for nothing but divided into two sections - in addition to the interests and expenses granted in the form of medium-term financing to be used in the import of machinery and new equipment for the production line and construction work for the new line and to ensure the payment of this loan and its interests it was agreed that the company will arrange a mortgage on the movables subject to the contract, which are some machines and production lines and the equipment that will be classified within fixed assets item.

The first section with a maximum amount of 1,500,000 US dollars (only one million five hundred thousand US dollars only) not exceeding the equivalent in Egyptian pounds amount of 25,500,000 Egyptian pounds (only twenty-five million five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds only).

The second section with a maximum amount of EGP 25,000,000 (only twenty-five million Egyptian pounds only) The withdrawal currency is the Egyptian pound and/or US dollar depending on the user segment. The loan period is five Periods after a period and the use of twelve months, starting from the date of signing the contract and ending on the maturity date of the last instalment of the loan payment, and the loan is paid in 20 quarterly instalments and the interest is paid monthly on 31 Dec 2025, the amount of 19,494,759 EGP, equivalent to 408,524 USD.

(3) Raya for Electronics

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent a branch of Raya Electronics Company for an amount of 30,312,360 EGP, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from February 25, 2019 until Sep 25, 2025 The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 7,680,088 EGP

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to lease a branch of Raya Distribution Company for an amount of 67,500,000 EGP and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from April 15, 2022 until April 15, 2027 the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 22,179,695 EGP

The company has signed a finance lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent a branch of Raya Electronics in the amount of 12,338,625 Egyptian pounds, and the loan is repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from February 25, 2019 until November 25, 2023. 31 Dec 2025, an amount of 8,220,219 EGP.

The company signed a finance lease agreement with a financing company on Dec1, 2025, and the loan is to be repaid, in 2026. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025, amounted to 401,677,971 EGP.

(4) Raya Distribution

The company signed a finance lease contract with one of the financing companies in March 2025 and the loan is repaid after Three months in Sep 2025 with interest calculated monthly and this loan balance reached on 31 Dec 2025 the amount of 0 EGP.

The company signed a short-term loan with a financing company in Dec 2025 the loan is to be repaid in instalments over Four months, with interest calculated monthly. The loan balance as of 31 Dec 2025, is 0 EGP.

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31 Dec 2025

18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The company signed a short-term loan with a financing company in March 2025 for an amount of EGP 231,630,099. The loan is to be repaid in instalments over three months, with interest calculated monthly. The loan balance as of 31 Dec 2025, is 0 EGP.

The company signed a financing contract with a bank. This obligation is to be repaid every three months until April 30, 2027, at an interest rate of 8.5%. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to \$ 2,166,500 equivalent to 103,385,380 EGP.

(5) Raya Contact centre

Raya Contact Center Services Company signed a loan contract with a bank with a total amount of USD 10,000,000 for a period of five and a half Periods, including a grace period for repayment of a period of six months, starting from March 2020 to repay the amounts used from the loan and its interest, and the loan will be repaid in 21 quarterly installments starting from August 2020, and the loan balance on 31 Dec , 2025 amounted to 0 EGP equivalent to 0 USD.

(6) Aman for Financial Services

The company obtained medium and short-term loans, as shown below:

1- Aman Financial Services Company signed a loan contract with a bank with a total amount of 125,000,000 Egyptian pounds for a period of two Periods, and the loan will be paid in 18 monthly instalments as of May 2022, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 33,333,320 Egyptian pounds.

2- Aman Financial Services Company signed a loan contract with a bank with a total amount of 50,000,000 Egyptian pounds for a period of two Periods, and the loan will be paid in 24 monthly instalments as of November 2022, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 15,025,754 Egyptian pounds.

The average interest rate on credit facilities obtained during the Year ended in 31 Dec 2025 is 1.43% above the price of the Corridor.

(7) Raya Electric Manufacturing Company

The company signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies to rent the machinery and equipment of Raya Electric Manufacturing Factory for an amount of 90,218,110 Egyptian pounds, and the loan will be repaid in 7 quarterly installments starting from September 2024 until March 2026, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 17,130,791 EGP.

(8) Raya Advanced Manufacturing Company

The company has signed a financial lease contract with one of the financial leasing companies for an amount of EGP 50,000,000, and the loan will be repaid in quarterly installments starting from May 2024 until February 2029, and the loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 38,069,266 EGP

(9) Aman for Consumer Finance

- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the first quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 424,527,079 EGP.
- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 223,021,667 EGP.
- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 162,594,004 EGP.
- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 33,368,027 EGP.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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31 Dec 2025

18 LONG TERM LOANS AND FINANCE LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 10,000,000 EGP.
- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 143,235,353 EGP.
- The company has signed a loan with a bank during the Second quarter of 2025. The loan balance on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 140,527,320 EGP.

19 PROVISIONS

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Beginning balance for the Year	190,509,680	169,931,660
Charged during the Year*	167,790,619	48,552,485
Used during the Year	(90,303,359)	(16,162,452)
Provisions no longer required during the Year	-	(11,812,013)
	<u>267,996,940</u>	<u>190,509,680</u>

* The provided of the provisions was charged to the cost of the activity in the amount of 71,691,740 Egyptian pounds and the remaining amount was charged at the amount of 96,098,879 Egyptian pounds in the statement of profits and losses.

- Balance of provisions related to the parent company and its subsidiaries as follows:

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Claims provision	38,267,607	49,359,983
Warranty provision	517,267	517,267
Other provision	182,570,729	93,991,093
Provision for acquisition of a subsidiaries	46,641,337	46,641,337
	<u>267,996,940</u>	<u>190,509,680</u>

20 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Accounts payable	10,035,562,855	6,143,367,058
Notes payable	1,780,552,258	2,951,933,954
	<u>11,816,115,113</u>	<u>9,095,301,012</u>

21 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Accrued expenses	1,814,265,928	1,614,863,599
Unearned revenues and subscriptions	2,482,868,265	2,012,737,601
Customers down payments	2,626,041,642	4,986,853,715
Creditors – Consumer Finance	485,848,062	370,428,635
Other credit balances	815,800,820	894,311,442
	<u>8,224,824,717</u>	<u>9,879,194,992</u>

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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31 Dec 2025

22 BANK OVERDRAFT

(A) BANK OVERDRAFT- CURRENT PORTION

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Raya Distribution Company	1,327,049,724	1,806,627,833
Raya Integration Company	2,397,585,983	706,991,739
Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments	20,125,174	56,128,283
Raya Advanced Manufacturing Company	469,193,415	163,229,327
Raya Electronics Company	1,201,775,397	1,140,572,610
Best Service Company	27,869	27,869
Raya for Data Centres Company	-	8,878,631
Raya Foods Company	1,717,988,014	999,854,325
Raya Contact Centres Company – Poland	-	1,297,144
Raya Algeria Company	361,923	361,923
Aman for Financial Service	50,728,178	233,328,335
Aman for Micro Finance	4,142,339,568	3,445,776,722
Ostool For Land Transportation	291,309,708	19,217,096
Egypt international communication company	621,288,007	568,205,117
Raya Food & Beverage Company	108,986,204	58,000,000
Raya Electric Company	207,584,395	28,099,010
Aman for Consumer Finance Company	201,879,872	79,205,425
Aman for Electronic Payments Company	187,048,950	14,453,851
Raya Contact Centre	53,519,871	-
	<u>12,998,792,252</u>	<u>9,330,255,240</u>

(B) CREDIT FACILITIES -NON-CURRENT PORTION

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Aman for Micro Finance	1,375,661,959	1,163,984,767
	<u>1,375,661,959</u>	<u>1,163,984,767</u>

The subsidiaries obtained credit facilities guaranteed by Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments from several banks, and the interest rate for the local currency ranges from 26.25 % to 22.25 % and for foreign currency between 6.50% to 8.30%.

23 DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	EGP	EGP
Dividends Payable – Employees	71,896,736	1,008,504
	<u>71,896,736</u>	<u>1,008,504</u>

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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24 A- REVENUES ACCORDING TO TYPE:

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Devices and goods distribution revenue	28,593,812,652	21,092,108,521
Transportation service revenue	2,506,576,517	2,016,715,500
Supplies and Installations revenue	18,046,394,462	10,630,994,240
Call Centre service revenue	2,801,972,822	2,491,885,298
Investment property revenue	256,488,978	184,124,381
Restaurant revenue	292,710,405	204,495,703
Non-bank financial services revenue	4,183,234,500	3,072,068,533
Manufacture and export revenue	2,264,168,930	2,149,664,781
Canned foods revenue	2,204,310,527	1,645,397,346
Vehicles manufacturing revenue	1,791,411,427	1,368,265,054
Electrical appliances manufacturing revenue	885,339,475	259,343,076
Other Revenue	3,000,000	4,000,000
	<u>63,829,420,695</u>	<u>45,119,062,433</u>

24 B- REVENUES ACCORDING TO CURRENCY:

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Revenues in Local currency	44,654,729,420	32,740,983,926
Revenues in Foreign Currency	19,174,691,275	12,378,078,507
	<u>63,829,420,695</u>	<u>45,119,062,433</u>

25 COST OF REVENUES

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Cost of materials used in the production	3,147,304,379	2,178,085,804
Devices and goods distribution cost	26,424,834,401	20,120,276,165
Supplies and Installations Cost	15,689,371,248	9,766,361,005
Transportation service cost	2,080,964,525	1,477,259,031
Salaries and wages	2,209,908,247	1,738,597,916
Fixed assets depreciation, Intangible assets and investment property and Right of use Assets	499,032,639	330,544,600
Finance cost	61,431,782	55,828,989
Other Direct Cost	25,900,820	32,637,108
	<u>50,138,748,041</u>	<u>35,699,590,618</u>

26 INCOME TAX

	31 Dec 2025 EGP	31 Dec 2024 EGP
Current income tax	(1,130,353,582)	(701,887,878)
Deferred income tax	(60,534,548)	(116,972,626)
	<u>(1,190,888,130)</u>	<u>(818,860,504)</u>

27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent in associated companies, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the boards of directors, and compensation contracts had been approved at general assembly meeting.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

28 TREASURY SHARES

On Sep 10, 2022, the Board of Directors approved the purchase of treasury shares for a period of one Period within the limits of 60,000,000 (sixty million Egyptian pounds), which represents about 1.45% of the company's total shares. The balance of treasury shares as of 31 December 2023 amounted to EGP 7,868,547 for 3346306 shares.

Procedures are being taken to execute those shares in accordance with the law, and Form 48 has been prepared to proceed with the procedures for calling for the extraordinary general assembly of the company to approve the execution of shares and reduce the capital.

on May 12, 2024 the extraordinary general assembly was held and approval of the execution of treasury shares with 3346306 shares by reducing the capital by 1,673,153 EGP

The Extraordinary General Assembly was approved on 4 Sep 2024, and the company's capital was decreased by 1,673,153 EGP to become 1,070,324,442 EGP after the reduction and charged to the accumulated losses by the amount of EGP 6,195,395, and it was noted in the company's commercial register on 9 Sep 2024.

On 27 May 2024, the Board of Directors approved the company's purchase of treasury shares in the amount of EGP 10,000,000 million. And that for a period of one Period within the limits of the prescribed legal percentage and the use of part or all of those shares to finance the company's share-based compensation.

During the Period 2024 treasury shares was purchased 4,933,999 share amounts to 9,876,132 Egyptian pounds.

The balance of treasury shares during the financial period ended at 30 Jun 2025 amounted to 2760000 shares with an amount of 4,883,071 Egyptian pounds after allocating 2,173,000 shares for the Share based compensation amounting to EGP 4,993,061.

On April 14, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the purchase of treasury shares amounting to EGP 20,000,000 (twenty million Egyptian pounds only) and the use of part or all of these shares to fund the company's reward and incentive scheme. The balance of treasury shares as of 31 Dec 2025, amounted to 3,500,000 shares, valued at 9,978,744 EGP.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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29 SEGEMENT REPORTING

Year Ended	Trade and distribution sector	Information technology sector	Call centers sector	Finance lease sector	Information al services sector	Land transportation sector	Restaurants sector	Non-Bank Financial Services sector	Manufacturing & export sector	canned foods sector	Vehicles manufacturing sector	Electrical appliances manufacturing sector	Securitization Sector	Other activities	Eliminations of intersegments	Consolid
31 Dec 2025	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand
Revenues	23,823,293	17,666,779	2,838,963	256,489	743,314	2,506,577	292,710	9,550,296	2,264,169	2,204,311	1,791,411	885,339	3,000	0	(997,232)	63,825
Cost	(21,524,518)	(14,012,011)	(1,502,762)	(103,954)	(414,377)	(2,233,730)	(136,176)	(5,534,472)	(1,995,310)	(1,484,747)	(1,378,201)	(815,721)	0	0	997,232	(50,138,
Depreciation for the Year	(156,072)	(44,695)	(321,801)	(46,455)	(22,532)	(53,783)	(8,066)	(211,361)	(23,342)	(30,285)	(8,413)	(13,917)	0	(16,443)	0	(957,
Year profit for the	500,666	2,339,688	332,262	84,584	(45,144)	45,985	5,380	805,599	33,258	(53,481)	94,889	3,533	3,791	(112,950)	(1,449,703)	2,586
Total Assets	10,047,056	19,278,437	3,276,773	1,229,809	1,001,188	1,323,447	145,911	19,664,221	504,171	2,877,955	1,399,664	937,300	14,383	7,614,103	(19,170,538)	50,143
Total Liabilities	(8,209,201)	(15,524,202)	(1,988,449)	(628,871)	(801,998)	(1,177,236)	(89,010)	(14,299,266)	(360,865)	(2,642,488)	(877,333)	(668,067)	(502)	(5,858,813)	10,843,089	(42,283,
Year Ended	Trade and distribution sector	Information technology sector	Call centers sector	Finance lease sector	Information al services sector	Land transportation sector	Restaurants sector	Non-Bank Financial Services sector	Manufacturing & export sector	canned foods sector	Vehicles manufacturing sector	Electrical appliances manufacturing sector	Securitization Sector	Other activities	Eliminations of intersegments	Consolid
31 Dec 2024	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand	EGP Thousand
Revenues	18,176,080	10,339,544	2,521,486	184,124	473,427	2,016,715	204,466	6,405,628	2,149,665	1,645,397	1,368,265	259,343	4,000	-	(629,108)	5,119,0
Cost	(16,276,914)	(8,511,468)	(1,253,912)	(90,536)	(270,568)	(1,779,956)	(97,603)	(3,871,273)	(1,926,189)	(942,561)	(1,077,267)	(230,451)	-	-	629,108	(5,699,56
Depreciation for the Year	(119,457)	(21,385)	(208,305)	(40,509)	(2,189)	(34,761)	(20,781)	(152,924)	(16,121)	(23,690)	(3,674)	(8,675)	-	(16,175)	-	(668,6-
Net profit for the Year	367,468	1205,097	345,342	258,120	(654)	46,732	(10,482)	308,900	26,826	115,389	100,852	(3,677)	4,483	(451,213)	(624,640)	1,688,5
Total Assets	8,786,198	11,430,466	2,743,870	1,071,103	430,385	2,331,127	132,611	15,004,286	379,299	1,906,537	826,676	573,676	10,151	5,473,107	(12,077,625)	39,077,8
Total Liabilities	(7,335,953)	(9,894,594)	(1,788,282)	(554,749)	(596,719)	(2,186,423)	(81,091)	(12,384,554)	(244,972)	1618,124	(308,395)	(307,971)	(61)	(3,937,041)	6,931,195	(34,360,357

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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30 OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other Long-term liabilities represent value of the end of service benefits for some of Raya group employees, and business insurance.

31 FINANCING RISK RESERVE

In accordance with the letter from the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority dated February 20, 2023, which stipulates the calculation of the depreciation in the value of customer balances according to the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47), regarding the collection thereof in accordance with the provisions of Article (37) of the Board of Directors' Decision No. (173) for the Period 2014 and Law (101) for the Period 2020, and if the provision for doubtful debts exceeds its collection in accordance with the Authority's decision regarding the provision for depreciation of customer balances recognized in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47), the difference is treated by deducting it from the profit or loss brought forward.

32 TAX SITUATION

Raya Holding Company for Financial Investments and some of its subsidiaries are subject to Egyptian income tax law. The income tax was calculated for each company individually, and the income tax amount shown in the consolidated profit or loss statement for the Year ended 31 Dec 2025 represents the total income tax for the subsidiaries, which are subject to income tax, except other subsidiaries that are exempted from income tax according to law (8) of 1997, as they are established in pursuance of this law, so no income tax was calculated.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

a) Foreign Currency Risk

The foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial assets and liabilities and the related cash inflows and outflows in foreign currencies will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and the value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are translated using the current exchange rate were as follows:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	Net	Net
	EGP	EGP
USD	885,654,788	944,065,666
EURO	35,721,824	17,660,676
GBP	48,518,634	12,012,118
AED	174,090,329	148,071,762
SAR	406,465,320	25,411,451

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR, AED and SAR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the company's profit before tax is due to changes in the value of monetary assets and liabilities. The company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

		31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024
Currency	Change Ratio	The effect in profit before Tax	Change Ratio	The effect in profit before Tax
	%	EGP	%	EGP
USD	%10+	88,565,479	%10+	94,406,567
USD	%10-	(88,565,479)	%10-	(94,406,567)
EUR	%10+	3,572,182	%10+	1,766,068
EUR	%10-	(3,572,182)	%10-	(1,766,068)
GBP	%10+	4,851,863	%10+	1,201,212
GBP	%10-	(4,851,863)	%10-	(1,201,212)
AED	%10+	17,409,033	%10+	14,807,176
AED	%10-	(17,409,033)	%10-	(14,807,176)
SAR	%10+	40,646,532	%10+	2,541,145
SAR	%10-	(40,646,532)	%10-	(2,541,145)

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33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED):

b) Credit risk

The group does business with financial institutions with high credit solvency which limiting credit risk.

For the group customers, the Group legal arrangements and documents made at the transaction date reduces credit risk to a minimum, and allowances are necessary to mitigate the risk of default in payment by the customer for each individual case.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk principally from its Accounts and notes receivables, Prepaid expenses and other debit balances, due from related parties, and from its financial activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and notes receivables

The Company has entered into contracts with customers. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of customers due amounts. In addition, due balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has less influence on credit risk. The Company earns its revenues from a large number of customers.

Other financial assets and cash deposits

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise bank balances and cash on hand, financial assets at amortised cost, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by local Company's treasury supported by the Parent Company. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only placing balances with international banks and local banks of good repute. Given the profile of its bankers, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Due from related parties

Due from related parties relates to transactions arising in the normal course of business with minimal credit risk, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these balances.

c) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's obligations with floating interest rates and interest-bearing time deposits. Interest on financial instruments having floating rates is re-priced at intervals of less than one Period.

The risk of interest in the changes in interest rates which may have an adverse effect on the business results. The company's total liabilities from loans and credit facilities from banks as of 31 Dec 2025 are EGP 19,945,862,526 (31 December 2024 EGP 14,083,771,776) and value of related interest charged during the Year ended 31 Dec 2025 was EGP 2,369,169,940 (31 Dec 2024 EGP 1,676,784,852), Charged interest was classified as finance cost in profit or loss statement. The company management is always working to get better borrowing terms available in the market.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

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33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED):

	Change in rate	31 Dec 2025 Effect on profit before tax EGP	Change in rate	31 Dec 2024 Effect on profit before tax EGP
Financial asset	+1%	4,467,223	+1%	5,174,095
	- 1%	(4,467,223)	- 1%	(5,174,095)
Financial liability	+1%	190,119,964	+1%	140,837,718
	- 1%	(190,119,964)	- 1%	(140,837,718)

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the inability of the company to repay its obligations under the contractual terms with others.
The company's management on a regular basis to make sure of the availability of the necessary liquidity to pay obligations when due without incurring losses or risk the reputation of the company.
The company has sufficient cash to repay Batch projected expenditures include financial liabilities expenses.
The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities the company dates based on the contractual undiscounted payments

Financial liabilities	Less than 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 Periods	Total
31 Dec 2025	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Loans and finance lease arrangements	1,034,603,484	517,301,742	1,522,852,493	3,074,757,719
Short term loans	-	2,172,313,706	-	2,172,313,706
Bank overdraft	8,665,861,501	4,332,930,751	1,375,661,959	14,374,454,211
Accrued expenses, dividends payable and other credit balances	5,483,216,478	2,813,504,975	-	8,296,721,453
Income Tax	-	543,660,373	-	543,660,373
Right of use long term loans	42,931,838	21,465,918	1,308,806,326	1,373,204,082
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	174,408,612	174,408,612
Accounts and notes payable	7,877,410,076	3,938,705,037	-	11,816,115,113
Long term notes payable	-	-	189,580,428	189,580,428
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	23,104,023,377	14,339,882,502	4,571,309,818	42,015,215,697

Financial liabilities	Less than 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 Periods	Total
31 December 2024	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Loans and finance lease arrangements	421,581,612	843,163,224	811,850,060	2,076,594,896
Short term loans	-	791,432,338	-	791,432,338
Bank overdraft	3,110,085,080	6,220,170,160	1,163,984,767	10,494,240,007
Accrued expenses, dividends payable and other credit balances	6,586,129,995	3,294,073,504	-	9,880,203,499
Right of use long term loans	34,293,883	68,587,766	1,268,449,364	1,371,331,013
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	182,843,383	182,843,383
Accounts and notes payable	3,031,767,004	6,063,534,008	-	9,095,301,012
Income Tax	-	34,427,611	-	34,427,611
Long term notes payable	-	-	141,605,862	141,605,862
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	13,183,857,574	17,315,388,611	3,568,733,436	34,067,979,621

e) Capital management

The main purpose of the company's capital management is to ensure that there is a good capital levels to support the business and maximize shareholder benefits. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the conditions of activity. There are no changes occurred in the objectives and policies of the company during the Period.

RAYA HOLDING COMPANY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Dec 2025

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED):

f) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets of the company include cash on hand and at banks, fair value investments through profit or loss, accounts and notes receivables, and other debit balances, financial liabilities of the company include other credit balances, accounts and notes payable, loans, and credit facilities.

Note (2) from the notes to the financial statements accounting policies used to measure and recognize significant financial instruments and their related income.

Based on the methods used to evaluate the company's assets and liabilities contained in note (2) the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying value at the closing date of financial position.

34 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The value of letters of guarantee issued by the banks of the subsidiaries in Favour of third parties on 31 Dec 2025 amounted to 7,763,957,858 Egyptian pounds (December 31, 2024 amounted to 7,739,849,013 Egyptian pounds) and the uncovered part as of 30 Jun 2025 amounted to 7,474,636,545 Egyptian pounds (December 31, 2024 amounted to 7,423,545,770 Egyptian pounds) and the covered part of 289,321,313 Egyptian pounds was included under prepaid expenses and other debit balances (31 December 2024 amount 316,303,243 Egyptian pounds) Note (14).

35 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 17 April 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 225 basis points to 25.00%, 26.00%, and 25.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 225 basis points to 25.50%.

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 22 May 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to 24.00%, 25.00%, and 24.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 100 basis points to 24.50%.

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 28 August 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 200 basis points to 22.00%, 23.00%, and 22.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 200 basis points to 22.50%.

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 2 October 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to 21.00%, 22.00%, and 21.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 100 basis points to 21.50%.

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 25 December 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to 20.00%, 21.00%, and 20.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 100 basis points to 20.50%.

36 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

-At its meeting held on Thursday, 12 February 2026, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 100 basis points to 19.50%.