



EZZ STEEL REPORTS CONSOLIDATED Q1 2020 RESULTS

Cairo, 10 August 2020 – Ezz Steel (EGX: ESRS; London Stock Exchange: AEZD), the largest independent producer of steel in the MENA region and market leader in Egypt, today announced its consolidated results for the period ending 31 March 2020. The audited results have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Paste the following link into your web browser to download a PDF of the full financial statements related to this announcement:

[insert link]

Key highlights

EGPMn

	<u>Q1 2019</u>	<u>Q1 2020</u>	<u>YoY % (+/-)</u>
□ Net sales	12,616	10,786	(15%)
□ Gross profit	303	80	(73%)
□ EBITDA*	236	(37)	(116%)
□ Net profit after tax and minority interest	(1,082)	(860)	
□ Earnings per share**	(1.99)	(1.58)	

*EBITDA = sales – cost of goods sold – selling & marketing expense – G&A expense + depreciation and amortisation

**EPS = Net profit after tax & Minority Interest / No. of shares at the end of the period

For further information:**Ezz Steel**

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Comment

Commenting on the results, Mr Paul Chekaiban, Chairman and Managing Director of Ezz Steel, said: "Overall, we registered higher sales volumes in the first quarter of 2020 compared to 4Q19. Ezzsteel also optimised the flexibility of the raw materials mix in the production facilities. This meant that we were able to return to a gross profit in 1Q20, after having reported a gross loss in 4Q19. The net loss in 1Q20 was lower than 1Q19, and much lower than in 4Q19.

The negative effect of COVID-19 dampened the positive volume trend we saw at the beginning of the quarter; in particular export quantities suffered the most. Contraction in GDP worldwide took its toll on consumption, and with it finished product prices. In contrast, iron ore was among the very few commodities which didn't follow the downward price trend. This put pressure on the steel sector across the world.

In Egypt, the exceptionally high utilities and interest rate costs, in addition to the lack of protection on flat steel, also contributed heavily to the overall loss in 1Q20. During the quarter, as part of the stimulus package to counter the economic pressure of the pandemic, the government reduced interest rates and natural gas price; however, further reductions are needed.

Looking forward: In Egypt, the decision to suspend building permits for 6 months will have detrimental effect on private local consumption until it expires. Worldwide, we expect the economic effects of COVID-19 to continue to be the biggest challenge for the remainder of 2020.

About Ezz Steel

Ezz Steel (formerly: Al Ezz Steel Rebars) is the largest independent steel producer in the Middle East and North Africa, and the Egyptian market leader, with a total actual capacity of 7 million tonnes of finished steel per annum.

In 2019, the Company produced 3.3 million tonnes of long products (typically used in construction) and 1.1 million tonnes of flat products (typically used in consumer / industrial goods). Ezz Steel deploys the latest in modern steel-making technology and is committed to further increasing vertical integration across its plants, boosting operational flexibility.

Operational Review

All of the below financial breakdowns are based on Ezz Steel's consolidated financials, which include the consolidated financial performance of EZDK. Following the successful acquisition of EFS/ERM, both are full subsidiaries of EZDK.

Sales & Production

Sales after elimination

EGPMn

	Ezz Steel Standalone	EZDK Consolidated*	Ezz Steel Consolidated
Long	1,927	6,057	7,984
Flat	0	2,679	2,679
Others	0	123	123
Total	1,927	8,859	10,786

*Includes figures for ERM

Ezz Steel's consolidated net sales for Q1 2020 were EGP 10.8 billion, representing a decrease of 15 per cent year on year. This decrease was driven by an 18 per cent decrease in flat sales and a 13 percent decrease in long sales. The decline in long sales was particularly evident in the export market as protection measures worldwide continued to have a negative effect. Prices declined in Egypt and international market for both long and flat steel during Q1 2020.

Long steel products accounted for EGP 8.0 billion, or 74 per cent of sales in Q1 2020, while flat steel products represented 25 per cent of sales at EGP 2.7 billion. Long product exports accounted for 5 per cent of total long sales. Flat product exports accounted for 40 per cent of total flat sales.

Sales Value EGPMn	Domestic	per cent	Export	per cent
Long	7,596	95%	387	5%
Flat	1,610	60%	1,069	40%

Long sales volumes were 941 thousand tonnes during Q1 2020, 3 per cent higher than the 912 thousand tonnes sold during the same period last year. Consolidated flat sales volumes increased by 2 per cent to reach 323 thousand tonnes in Q1 2020.

The group's consolidated sales volumes totalled 1,265 thousand tonnes in Q1 2020, an increase of 3 per cent from the 1,229 thousand tonnes in Q1 2019.

Long steel production volumes totalled 932 thousand tonnes during Q1 2020, up 4 per cent compared to Q1 2019. Flat steel production volumes increased by 15 per cent to 357 thousand tonnes for the period, compared to 310 thousand tonnes in the previous year.

Cost of Goods Sold

Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold for Q1 2020 represented 99 per cent of sales, leading to a decrease in gross profit margin from 2.4% in Q1 2019 to 0.7% in 2020. High iron ore price compared to product prices, high utilities cost, and lack of sufficient local market protection were the main factors that led to such decrease in gross profit. While interest rates and natural gas prices were reduced as part of the COVID-19-related stimulus package, this reduction was not sufficient – particularly in view of iron ore being one of the few commodities that did not partake in the overall downward price trend.

Ezz Steel Standalone reported a COGS/Sales ratio of 99% for Q1 2020, compared to 98% in Q1 2019. At EZDK Consolidated the COGS/Sales ratio stood at 99%.

<i>EGPMn</i>	ESR Standalone	EZDK Consolidated*	Ezz Steel Consolidated
Sales	1,927	8,859	10,786
COGS	1,898	8,808	10,706
COGS/Sales	98%	99%	99%

*Includes figures for ERM

Gross profit

Gross profit of 80.5 million was recorded for Q1 2020, a decline of 73 per cent from the 303 million in Q1 2019.

EBITDA

EBITDA for Q1 2020 amounted to a loss of EGP 37 million, compared to EGP 236 million in Q1 2020.

Tax

During FY 2019, Ezz Steel had deferred taxes in the amount of EGP 72.8 million and income tax of EGP 8.8 million.

Net result after tax and minority interests

Net result after tax and minority interests recorded a loss of EGP 860 million for Q1 2020, compared to a loss of EGP 1,082 million during the same period in 2019.

Liquidity and capital resources

At the end of the period, Ezz Steel had cash on hand of EGP 2.26 and net debt of EGP 29.5.

Outlook

Looking forward: In Egypt, the decision to suspend building permits for 6 months will have detrimental effect on private local consumption until it expires. Worldwide, we expect the economic effects of COVID-19 to continue to be the biggest challenge for the remainder of 2020.

Divisional Overview

EZDK Standalone Sales (EGP):		Q1 2019	Q1 2020	
	Value:	7,928	8,034	Mn
	Volume:			
	Long:	487	674	Tonnes
	Flat:	292	283	Tonnes
	Exports as % of Sales:			
	Long:	16%	8%	
	Flat:	48%	38%	
	EBITDA:	416	(110)	Mn
Production:				
	Long Products:	468	457	Tonnes
	Flat Products:	285	287	Tonnes
	Billets:	532	519	Tonnes
Ezz Steel Standalone Sales (EGP):				
	Value:	2,003	1,994	Mn
	Volume:	197	232	Tonnes
	Exports as % of Sales:	0	0	
	EBITDA:	(82)	(93)	Mn
Production:				
	Long Products:	162	217	Tonnes
	Billets:	162	203	Tonnes
EZDK Consolidated* Sales (EGP):				
	Value:	10,613	8,859	Mn
	Volume:			
	Long:	715	718	Tonnes
	Flat:	318	323	Tonnes
	Exports as % of Sales:			
	Long:	8%	7%	
	Flat:	42%	40%	
Production:				
	Long Products:	735	715	Tonnes
	Flat Products:	310	357	Tonnes
	Billets:	797	723	Tonnes

*Figures include ERM

Disclaimer:

This press release is issued by Ezz Steel (formerly: Al Ezz Steel Rebars S.A.E.) the “Company”, in connection with the disclosure of the Company’s financial results for the 3-month period ending 31 March 2020. This press release includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. In particular, the statements regarding the Company’s strategy, the expected strength of demand for long and flat products in Egypt and in regional and international markets, and other future events or prospects are forward looking statements. Recipients of this document should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in many cases beyond the control of the Company. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the Company’s actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which the Company operates may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this document. The cautionary statements set forth above should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that the Company, or persons acting on its behalf, may issue. Various factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this document including worldwide economic trends, global and regional trends in the steel industry, the economic and political climate of Egypt and the Middle East, changes in the business strategy of the Company, and various other factors. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company’s judgment at the date of this document and are not intended to give any assurances as to future results. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, and it will not publicly release any revisions it may make to these forward-looking statements that may result from events or circumstances arising after the date of this document. None of Ezz Steel, any of its directors, officers or employees or any other person can give any assurance regarding the future accuracy of the information set forth herein or as to the actual occurrence of any predicted developments. Furthermore, no such parties shall assume, and each of them expressly disclaims, any obligation (except as required by law or the rules of the ESE, the LSE or the FCA) to update any forward-looking statements or to conform these forward-looking statements to Ezz Steel’s actual results.

Translation from Arabic

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2020
And Limited Review Report

Translation from Arabic

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(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2020
And Limited Review Report

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Translation from Arabic

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Limited Review Report on Consolidated Interim Financial Statements **To The Board of Directors of Ezz Steel Company**

Introduction

We have performed a limited review on the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Ezz Steel Company “an Egyptian joint stock company” as of March 31, 2020 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the company as of March 31, 2020 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of matters

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to the following:

- 1- As explained in note no. (30-1) of the notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, some of the subsidiaries companies have recognized deferred tax asset amounted to LE 1.438 Billion as of March 31, 2020 for tax carried forward losses amounted to LE 6.4 Billion, According to the restructuring plan of the subsidiaries as explained in note no. (1-3) and in the context of the future plan, these subsidiaries' management prepared a budget for the years from 2020 to 2023, in addition to, obtaining the support and financing required for operation from the main shareholders, which will reflect positively on the operational and financial indicators in the subsequent periods, and to have the tax benefits of the tax carried forward losses, which depends on the realization of the future assumptions which have been used in the preparation of the budget mentioned above.
- 2- As explained in note no. (39) of the notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, During the first quarter of the year 2020 most of the world countries, including Egypt, were exposed to the novel coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, which caused disturbances in the majority of commercial and economic activities in general. So, it is possible to have a material impact on the elements of assets, liabilities and its recoverable value thereof, and the results of operations in the company's consolidated interim financial statements during the current and subsequent periods, in addition to the potential impact on the provision of raw materials, supplies necessary for production and operation, the demand on the company's products, and the available liquidity. According to the mentioned above note, the company's management is currently managing the risk of this impact on its current consolidated interim financial statements and confirms that the values of assets and liabilities stated in the consolidated interim financial statements have been determined based on the best estimate of the most recent data available to them. However, due to instability and uncertainty as a result of current events, the magnitude of the impact of that event depends mainly on the expected time frame, in which this event and its consequences, is expected to be ended, which is difficult to be determined at the meantime.
- 3- As explained in note no. (34-3-1) of the notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, the tax claims due from Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria Company (subsidiary company) – amounted to LE 219 million according to the forms received from the Tax Authority on February 17, 2011 in addition to delay penalties concerning the tax imposed on the flat steel project which has previously enjoyed a tax exemption for the years 2000 – 2004.

The subsidiary's management opinion is that the tax inspection was previously made for the company pertaining to these years, and an agreement was reached in the Internal Committee, while the disputed point pertaining to the cancellation of the development

duty on the exempted movable tax base was referred to the Appeal Committee which issued a resolution on June 12, 2010 to the effect of cancelling the development duty imposed on the exempted movable tax base, while the other tax bases shall remain exempted for the disputed years. The due tax was paid in full as per the resolution of the Internal Committee; accordingly, the dispute amicably came to an end became final and decisive.

The subsidiary's management and its legal advisor are of the opinion that the company's tax position is stable as the resolution of the Appeal Committee supported the company and the company's position became indisputable from the legal point of view. Subsequently, the Tax Authority cannot dispute with the company about these years once again. The company filed a lawsuit of discharge from any indebtedness before the court under no. 405 of the year 2011.

Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) Company reached an agreement with the Tax Authority to cancel the administrative attachment imposed on the company as a result of the above-mentioned dispute. The paid amounts are LE 254.2 Million, including delay interest amounted to LE 35 Million.

The subsidiary company is of the opinion that this procedure shall not change the legal & tax position of the company as it reserves its right to reimburse what has been paid immediately upon the issuance of a court ruling pertaining to lawsuit No.405 of 2011. Currently, it is difficult in the meantime to determine the final outcome that may arise from such lawsuit until a final ruling is issued by the legal bodies in this regard.

- 4- As explained in note no. (37-2) of the notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, there is a dispute raised between Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria company (subsidiary company) and the Sales Tax Authority regarding the amount of the additional tax on materials stevedoring category amounting to LE 127.5 Million till June 28, 2012. On October 3, 2012, the company paid the principal tax amounting to LE 104 million along with its right to maintain a reservation on the settlement until the Sales Tax Authority ceases all the actions taken against Alexandria Port Authority which in its turn shall cease all the actions taken against the subsidiary including the lift of attachment on the subsidiary's balances at the various banks.

However, the subsidiary's management paid an amount of LE 127.5 Million which represents the additional tax claimed, along with its right to maintain a reservation on the settlement. Accordingly, Alexandria Port Authority notified the banks to lift the administrative attachment imposed on the Company's balances at the said banks in favor of the Port Authority.

Based on the opinion of its tax advisor, the subsidiary company's management is of the opinion that Alexandria Port Authority is not entitled to claim the Company to pay sales tax in return for usufruct of the equipment of mining ores dock related to the handling of ores in El - Dekheila Port, the occupation of the yards allocated for this purpose and carrying out the works of operation and maintenance necessary for such equipment due to the fact that they are not subjected to sales tax. Furthermore, the payment of such amount or amounts by the company to Alexandria Port Authority, either at the present time or in the future, as a tax in return for the same service, does not mean its approval of subjecting the service to taxation along with the continuity of legal proceedings taken by the company to confirm the fact that such service is not subject to sales tax.

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of:

	Note No.	31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Fixed assets (Net)	(10-1)	23 951 641	24 473 462
Projects under construction	(11)	365 141	334 971
Investments in associates	(12-1)	43	115
Investments available-for-sale	(12-2)	4 094	4 094
Deferred tax assets	(30-1)	1 938 518	1 898 137
Long term lending to others	(13)	51 349	51 024
Other assets	(14)	19 208	19 828
Goodwill	(40-9)	315 214	315 214
Total non-current assets		26 645 208	27 096 845
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Inventory	(15)	7 345 056	7 859 098
Trade and notes receivables	(16)	2 274 593	1 859 937
Debtors and other debit balances	(17)	4 686 137	4 841 532
Suppliers - advance payments		349 141	579 192
Investments in treasury bills	(40-8)	131 240	97 053
Cash and cash equivalents	(19)	2 260 082	1 850 553
Total current assets		17 046 249	17 087 365
Total Assets		43 691 457	44 184 210
<u>Shareholders' Equity</u>			
Issued and paid - up capital	(20-2)	2 716 325	2 716 325
Reserves	(21)	182 090	182 090
Modification surplus of fixed assets	(10-3)	1 309 776	1 334 264
Retained losses		(12 939 376)	(12 103 846)
Treasury stocks	(22)	(71 921)	(71 921)
Foreign entites translation reserve		2 747 049	2 778 780
Deficit in holding company shareholders' equity		(6 056 057)	(5 164 308)
Non-controlling interest share in the capital increase of the subsidiary	(1-3)	1 109 514	1 109 514
Non-controlling interest		1 208 962	1 720 904
Deficit in Shareholders' equity		(3 737 581)	(2 333 890)
<u>Liabilities</u>			
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Long-term loans	(27)	10 808 332	11 214 198
Long-term liabilities	(29)	1 108 393	1 214 993
Finance lease liabilities	(28)	350 238	362 779
Deferred tax liabilities	(30-1)	3 723 958	3 774 609
Total non-current liabilities		15 990 921	16 566 579
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Banks - overdraft	(19)	408 686	180 005
Credit facilities and loan installments due within one year	(27)	20 521 786	19 964 635
Finance lease liabilities due within one year	(28)	46 238	43 880
Trade and notes payables	(23)	6 273 488	5 865 470
Customers - advance payments		931 861	1 112 001
Creditors and other credit balances	(24)	2 786 925	2 322 846
Income tax liabilities		226 156	219 323
Liability of the supplementary pension scheme	(25)	17 576	16 831
Provisions	(26)	225 401	226 530
Total current liabilities		31 438 117	29 951 521
Total liabilities		47 429 038	46 518 100
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities		43 691 457	44 184 210

The accompanying notes from no. (1) to no. (41) form are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.



CO- Managing Director

Hassan Ahmed Nough

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Statement of Income
For The Three Months Ended 31 March:

	Note	2020	2019
	No.	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restated</u> <u>LE (000)</u>
Sales (net)	(40-18)	10 786 172	12 616 160
<u>Less :</u>			
Cost of sales	(3)	(10 705 690)	(12 313 191)
Gross profit		80 482	302 969
<u>Add / (Less):</u>			
Other operating revenues	(4)	45 832	28 010
Selling and marketing expenses	(5)	(118 240)	(108 802)
Administrative and general expenses	(6)	(358 013)	(309 620)
Other operating expenses	(7)	(23 081)	(67 372)
Operating loss		(373 020)	(154 815)
<u>Add / (Less):</u>			
Finance income	(8)	19 062	49 248
Finance cost	(8)	(1 069 897)	(1 185 526)
Foreign currency exchange differences gains	(8)	9 477	49 998
Net finance cost		(1 041 358)	(1 086 280)
Net loss for the period before tax		(1 414 378)	(1 241 095)
<u>(Less) / Add :</u>			
Income tax		(8 833)	(6 753)
Deferred tax	(30-2)	72 848	(28 423)
Total Income Tax		64 015	(35 176)
Net loss for the period		(1 350 363)	(1 276 271)
<u>Attributable to:</u>			
Owners of the company		(860 018)	(1 082 469)
Non-controlling interest		(490 345)	(193 802)
Net loss for the period		(1 350 363)	(1 276 271)
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period (LE/share)	(9)	(1.61)	(2.03)

The accompanying notes from no. (1) to no. (41) form are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For The Three Months Ended 31 March:

	2020	2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restated LE (000)</u>
Net loss for the period	(1 350 363)	(1 276 271)
<u>Less:</u>		
<u>Other comprehensive income items</u>		
Realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets (transferred to retained losses during the period)	(43 960)	(46 168)
Foreign entities translation differences	(53 328)	(185 644)
Total comprehensive income	<u><u>(1 447 651)</u></u>	<u><u>(1 508 083)</u></u>
<u>Attributable to:</u>		
Owners of the holding company	(916 237)	(1 245 770)
Non-controlling interest	(531 414)	(262 313)
	<u><u>(1 447 651)</u></u>	<u><u>(1 508 083)</u></u>

The accompanying notes from no. (1) to no. (41) form are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

	Capital	Reserves	Modification surplus of fixed assets	Retained losses	Foreign entities translation reserve	Treasury stocks	Interim Dividends	Total / (Deficit in) holding company shareholders equity	Non- controlling interest	Non-controlling interest share in the capital increase of the subsidiary	Total / (Deficit in) shareholders' equity
	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)	L.E. (000)
Balance as of 1/1/2019 - Restated	2 716 325	182 090	1 965 084	(5 044 752)	3 945 964	(71 921)	(98 212)	3 594 578	2 661 410	--	6 255 988
Comprehensive income											
Net loss for the period - Restated	--	--	--	(1 082 469)	--	--	--	(1 082 469)	(193 802)	--	(1 276 271)
Other Comprehensive income											
Realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets (transferred to retained losses during the period)	--	--	(31 880)	--	--	--	--	(31 880)	(14 288)	--	(46 168)
Foreign entities translation differences	--	--	--	--	(131 421)	--	--	(131 421)	(54 223)	--	(185 644)
Total comprehensive income- Restated	--	--	(31 880)	(1 082 469)	(131 421)	--	--	(1 245 770)	(262 313)	--	(1 508 083)
Realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets (transferred to retained losses during the period)	--	--	--	31 880	--	--	--	31 880	14 288	--	46 168
Transactions with company's shareholders											
The impact of acquisition of an additional share in Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company	--	--	--	(156)	--	--	--	(156)	(38)	--	(194)
Closing interim dividends distributions	--	--	--	(98 212)	--	--	98 212	--	--	--	--
Total transactions with the company's shareholders	--	--	--	(98 368)	--	--	98 212	(156)	(38)	--	(194)
Balance as of 31/3/2019 - Restated	2 716 325	182 090	1 933 204	(6 193 709)	3 814 543	(71 921)	--	2 380 532	2 413 347	--	4 793 879
Balance as of 1/1/2020	2 716 325	182 090	1 334 264	(12 103 846)	2 778 780	(71 921)	--	(5 164 308)	1 720 904	1 109 514	(2 333 890)
Comprehensive income items											
Net loss for the period	--	--	--	(860 018)	--	--	--	(860 018)	(490 345)	--	(1 350 363)
Other comprehensive income items											
Realized portion of modification surplus of the fixed assets (transferred to retained losses during the period)	--	--	(24 488)	--	--	--	--	(24 488)	(19 472)	--	(43 960)
Foreign entities translation differences	--	--	--	--	(31 731)	--	--	(31 731)	(21 597)	--	(53 328)
Total comprehensive income	--	--	(24 488)	(860 018)	(31 731)	--	--	(916 237)	(531 414)	--	(1 447 651)
Realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets (transferred to retained losses during the period)	--	--	--	24 488	--	--	--	24 488	19 472	--	43 960
Total transactions with the company's shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance as of 31/3/2020	2 716 325	182 090	1 309 776	(12 939 376)	2 747 049	(71 921)	--	(6 056 057)	1 208 962	1 109 514	(3 737 581)

The accompanying notes from no. (1) to no. (41) form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Statement of Cash flows
For The Three Months Ended 31 March:

	Note	2020	2019
	No.	LE(000)	Restated LE(000)
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Net loss the period before income tax		(1 414 378)	(1 241 095)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities</u>			
Depreciation	(10-1)	357 142	373 379
Amortization of other assets	(14)	1 294	1 427
Amortization of accrued interest on treasury bills		(3 840)	(485)
Amortization of the difference from the change in the fair value of the long term lending		(838)	—
Capital gain (loss)	(4)	(1 710)	34
Interest & finance expenses	(8)	1 069 897	1 185 526
Tax assesment differences		—	39 546
Differences resulting from the change in liability of the supplementary pension scheme	(25)	7 144	5 257
Gain on sale of investments		—	(9 150)
Impairment loss on investments in associates	(7)	72	—
Foreign currency exchange differences		(15 937)	(69 564)
		<u>(1 154)</u>	<u>284 875</u>
<u>Changes in working capital</u>			
Inventory		470 280	1 332 479
Trade receivables, debtors and other debit balances		448 128	(1 506 138)
Trade payables, creditors and other credit balances		(61 381)	279 508
Change in lending to employees		(2 763)	(2 365)
Liability of the supplementary pension scheme		(317)	376
Net		<u>852 793</u>	<u>388 735</u>
Finance interest paid		(816 574)	(1 178 787)
Income tax paid		—	(14 590)
Used provisions	(26)	(1 129)	—
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		<u>35 090</u>	<u>(804 642)</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets and projects under construction		(75 181)	(112 299)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		—	(194)
Proceeds from retrieval of financial investment (treasury bills)		68 250	8 000
Payments for purchase of financial investment (treasury bills)		(98 598)	(8 587)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		<u>(105 529)</u>	<u>(113 080)</u>
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Net proceeds from credit facilities		461 225	953 936
Payments for loans		(192 865)	(198 663)
Proceeds from loans		—	357 265
Finance lease payments		(10 184)	(7 004)
Proceeds from time-deposits and restricted current accounts		1 819	4 784
Paid dividends to non-controlling interest		—	(242 770)
Paid dividends to employees and Board of Directors		—	(3 956)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>259 995</u>	<u>863 592</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the period		189 556	(54 130)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(19)	1 567 109	1 978 376
Translation differences of financial statement of foreign entities		(6 888)	(31 113)
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the period	(19)	<u>1 749 777</u>	<u>1 893 133</u>

The accompanying notes from no. (1) to no. (41) form are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Ezz Steel Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Basic Data

- Al Ezz Steel Rebars Company “an Egyptian Joint Stock Company” was established under the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981, and was registered in the Commercial Register in Menofia Governorate under No. 472 on April 2, 1994. The preliminary establishment contract and the Company's statute were published in the Companies' Gazette issue No. 231 of April 1994. The Company is located in Sadat City.
- The term of the company is 25 years from the date of registration of the company in the commercial register. On October 24, 2018, the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly decided to extend the company's term for another 25 years starting from April 2, 2019. The necessary procedures are being taken to amend the Company's Commercial Register in this regard.
- The Extra-ordinary General Assembly in its meeting dated October 3, 2009 approved to change the Company's name to “Ezz Steel”, this amendment was registered in the Commercial Registry on November 1, 2009.
- The Company is located in 35 Lebanon street– El Mohandseen – Cairo – Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The Company is a subsidiary company of Al Ezz Group Holding Company for Industry & Investment “Ezz Industries Group” which participated (direct and indirect) in the company's capital by 65.55%, on April 21, 2020 the shares which represent the percentage of indirect contribution have been sold to the parent company's main shareholder therefore the contribution of the parent company confined on the direct investment only which represents 38.40 % with continuation of considering the company as a subsidiary to the parent company.
- The nominal shares of the company are being traded in the Egyptian stock exchange and London stock exchange.

1.2 Subsidiaries

Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company (ERM) – an Egyptian joint Stock Company - was established in 1986 under Law No. 43 of 1974, which was replaced by Law No. 8 of 1997, which was replaced by Law No. 72 of 2017 by issuance investment law.

Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) – an Egyptian Joint Stock Company – was established in 1982 as a Joint Investment Company under Law No. 43 of 1974 which was replaced by Law No. 8 of 1997, adjusted by Law No. 72 of 2017 by issuance investment law.

Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) has the following subsidiaries:

Al Ezz Flat Steel Company (EFS) – an Egyptian Joint Stock Company - was established in 1998 under the provisions of the Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law No. 8 of 1997, which was replaced Law No. 72 of 2017 by issuance investment law.

Iron for Industrial, Trading and Constructing Steel Company (Contra Steel) – an Egyptian joint stock company – was established according to the decree of the specialized committee in the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade (corporate fine) under the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981.

Misr for Pipes & Casting Industry Company – an Egyptian joint stock company – was established in August 29, 1992 under the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981.

1.3 The Purpose of the Company & analysis of its subsidiaries

The Company and its subsidiaries purpose is manufacturing, trading and distribution of iron and steel products of all kinds and associated products and services.

The following is an analysis of investments in the subsidiary Companies of Ezz Steel Company which are included in the consolidated interim financial statements:

	<u>31/3/2020</u> <u>Percentage Share</u> %	<u>31/12/2019</u> <u>Percentage Share</u> %
Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company (ERM)	54.58 (Direct and Indirect) through Al Ezz El Dekheila	54.58 (Direct and Indirect) through Al Ezz El Dekheila
Al Ezz El Dekheila For Steel - Alexandria (EZDK)	54.59 Direct	54.59 Direct
Al Ezz Flat Steel (EFS)	54.59 (Direct & Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila	54.59 (Direct & Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila
Iron for Industrial, Trading and Constructing Steel Company (Contra Steel)	49.13 (Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila	49.13 (Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila
Misr for Pipes & Casting Industry Company	47.49 (Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila	47.49 (Indirect) Through Al Ezz El Dekheila
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On August 4 2019 the Board of Directors of Al Ezz El Dekheila agreed to buy 42 million share from El Ezz for flat steel (a subsidiary company) with a percentage of contribution representing 56% which is the rest of 100% of company's shares, and that after deducting the share of Al Ezz El Dekheila with a percentage of 44% and number of shares of 89.8 Million share with a percentage of 100% from the shares of El Ezz for Rolling Mills Company according to the fair value of the shares. - The board of directors approved the studies of the financial consultant of the fair value, and it represents an amount of LE 1 176.85 per share, the fair value of El Ezz Flat Steel share representing 10.09 USD per share and the fair value of for El Ezz For Rolling Mills share representing LE 23.07 per share. - Also, the increase of Al Ezz El Dekheila For Steel authorized share capital was approved amounting to LE 1.5 Billion to be LE 4 Billion, also the increase of authorized share capital by 13 Million share with a 1 176.85 fair value per share, representing 100 par value plus 1 076.85 shares premium, and the old shareholders were invited to buy 12 175 202 shares from the new issued shares in cash or by using the credit balances resulted from the acquisition by EZZ El Dekheila For Steel of their shares in el Ezz for Flat Steel and El Ezz For Rolling Mills according to the percentage of their contribution, and allocating the rest of shares representing 824 798 share for the rest shareholders in El Ezz for Flat Steel and El Ezz for Rolling Mills (ERM) for their credit balances resulting from the acquisition. - On September 22, 2019 the unordinary general assembly of El Ezz El Dekheila approved the previously mentioned transaction. - On October 3, 2019 the BOD of Ezz steel approved the acquisition transaction by Al Ezz El Dekheila of all the shares owned by El Ezz steel in El Ezz for flat steel and El Ezz for Rolling Mills according to the previously mentioned acquisition transaction - Within the fourth quarter in 2019, the ownership of 88 921 050 share and 35 289 000 shares of EL Ezz For Rolling Mills and El Ezz For Flat Steel was transferred with an amount equals LE 7 809 993 calculated according to the price for the shares mentioned above of Ezz El Dekheila For Steel. - During May 2020 the increase in El Ezz Dekheila's capital was completed and this was confirmed in the commercial register for the company on May 17, 2020 and the company bought 		

5 204 842 share from the shares related to the increase in capital for LE 6 125 318 calculated according to the share price mentioned above by using a portion of the credit balance resulted from the mentioned above ownership transfer transaction, hence the contribution of Ezz Steel in El Ezz Dekhelia company represents 64.063% in this date, The share of the non-controlling interests (NCI) in the capital increase of Al-Ezz Al-Dekheila Steel Company - Alexandria is amounted to LE 1 109 514 K, which was stated in the equity in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2020.

- The effect of the above-mentioned transactions between the group's subsidiaries were eliminated when preparing the consolidated interim financial statements.

1.4 Issuance of consolidated interim financial statements

- These consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the company's BOD for issuance on August 9, 2020.

2. Basis for the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of Egyptian laws and regulations related to.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated interim financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention, except for assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

During 2016, the Group's management adopted the special accounting treatment stated in annex (A) of the modified Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", the cost and accumulated depreciation of some fixed assets categories are modified using modification factors which are stated in the above-mentioned annex, as described in details in (Note no. 40-2).

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated interim financial statements are presented in thousands of Egyptian pounds

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and the actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the current circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any differences to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if these differences affect the year of the revision and future periods then these differences are recognized in the year of the revision and future periods.

And the following represents the most significant items in which assumption and professional judgment have been made:

- * Impairment loss on assets.
- * Recognition of deferred tax assets.
- * Contingencies, liabilities and Provisions.
- * Operational useful life of fixed assets.

2.5 Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial instruments is determined based on the market value of financial instruments or similar financial instruments at the date of financial position without deducting any estimated future costs of sale. Financial assets values are determined at current prices for the purchase of those assets, while determining the value of financial liabilities at the current prices, which would settle those commitments.

In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation techniques, taking into account recent transactions prices, guided by the current fair value of other substantially similar instruments - discounted cash flow method - or any other methods to produce reliable results.

When using the discounted cash flow method as a method of evaluation, future cash flows are estimated based on the best estimate of the management. Discount rate used is determined in the light of the prevailing market price at the date of the consolidated interim financial statements for financial instruments similar in nature and terms.

2.6 Basis of consolidation

- The consolidated interim financial statements include assets, liabilities and result of operations of Ezz Steel Company (Holding Company) and all subsidiary companies which are controlled by the Holding Company, the Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.
- All inter-Company balances, transactions and unrealized profits were eliminated.
- Non-controlling interest in the net equity and in net earnings of subsidiary companies are included in a separate item "non-controlling interest" in the consolidated interim financial statements, and is calculated to be equivalent to their share in the carrying amount of the subsidiaries net assets at the date of the consolidated interim financial statements. Non-controlling share in profits and losses of the subsidiary companies are included in a separate line item in the consolidated interim statement of income.
- The provided profit and losses from acquisition or selling shares from non-controlling interest without changing of the holding Company's control, it's directly recorded in shareholders' equity.

3. COST OF SALES

<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>			
	Note	2020	2019
	<u>No.</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Raw Materials		6 059 042	7 255 735
Salaries & wages		512 062	478 193
Fixed assets depreciation	(10-1)	345 753	361 088
Other assets amortization	(14)	1 294	1 427
Supplementary pension scheme cost		5 610	4 132
Manufacturing overhead expenses		3 346 687	4 328 277
Manufacturing cost		10 270 448	12 428 852
Change in inventory—finished products and work in process		435 242	(115 661)
		10 705 690	12 313 191

4. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>		
	2020	2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Gain on sale of investment available for sale	-	9 150
Assets impairment reversal	1 710	-
Other revenues	44 122	18 860
	<u>45 832</u>	<u>28 010</u>

5. SELLING & MARKETING EXPENSES

<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>		
	2020	2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Salaries & wages	26 352	24 639
Advertising expenses	4 043	9 481
Fixed assets depreciation	(10-1) 98	199
Supplementary pension scheme cost	397	292
Other expenses	87 350	74 191
	<u>118 240</u>	<u>108 802</u>

6. ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL EXPENSES

<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>		
	2020	2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restated LE (000)</u>
Salaries & Wages	241 190	180 040
Spare parts and maintenance expenses	2 800	1 232
Fixed assets depreciation *	(10-1) 11 291	12 092
Supplementary pension scheme cost	1 137	1 497
Other expenses *	101 595	114 759
	<u>358 013</u>	<u>309 620</u>

* Restatement was made to some of the comparative figures as shown in note no. (38).

7. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>		
	2020	2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Donations	1 233	12 184
Capital loss	-	34
Impairment loss on investments in associates	(18) 72	-
Other expenses	21 776	55 154
	<u>23 081</u>	<u>67 372</u>

8. FINANCE INCOME AND COST

	<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Restated</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
<u>Finance income</u>		
Finance and interest income	19 062	49 248
Total finance income	19 062	49 248
<u>Finance Cost</u>		
Interest & finance cost *	(1 069 897)	(1 185 526)
Total finance cost	(1 069 897)	(1 185 526)
Foreign currency exchange differences gains	9 477	49 998
Net finance costs	(1 041 358)	(1 086 280)

* Restatement was made to some of the comparative figures as shown in note no. (38).

9. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE FOR THE PERIOD

	<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Restated</u>
<u>Owners of the company share</u>		
Net loss for the period (LE 000)*	(860 018)	(1 082 469)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period (share)**	533 802 313	533 802 313
Basic and diluted loss per share for the period (LE / share)*	(1.61)	(2.03)

* Restatement was made to some of the comparative figures as shown in note no. (38).

** 9 462 714 shares were eliminated for calculating the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the three months ended March 31, 2020 which represent treasury stocks (Note no. 22).

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements For the three months ended March 31, 2020 (Continued)

10. FIXED ASSETS (NET)

10.1 The following is the movement of fixed assets during the current period and comparative period:

Cost:	Note	Land*	Buildings*	Machinery & equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & office equipment	Tools & appliances	Leasehold improvements	Total
	No.	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)
As of January 1, 2019 As previously reported	(38)	808 134	10 499 548	36 874 656	308 854	441 163	218 030	3 902	49 154 287
Effect of applying EAS "49" - Lease Contracts		-	145 000	-	-	-	-	-	145 000
As of January 1, 2019 - Restated		808 134	10 644 548	36 874 656	308 854	441 163	218 030	3 902	49 299 287
Additions during the period		-	4 891	28 401	1 974	14 838	12 283	-	62 407
Disposals during the period		-	-	(1 035)	-	(281)	-	-	(1 316)
Translation differences of foreign entities		(7 624)	(202 829)	(462 474)	(52)	(1 525)	(4 945)	-	(679 449)
As of March 31, 2019 - Restated		800 510	10 446 610	36 439 548	310 776	454 215	225 368	3 902	48 680 929
As of January 1, 2020		783 733	10 031 991	35 792 987	316 474	466 361	227 554	3 902	47 623 002
Additions during the period		-	1 359	33 286	1 597	4 836	4 192	-	45 270
Disposals during the period		-	-	(51 047)	(3 991)	-	(352)	-	(55 390)
Translation differences of foreign entities		(3 816)	(101 538)	(231 696)	(26)	(809)	(2 639)	-	(340 524)
As of March 31, 2020		779 917	9 931 812	35 543 530	314 054	470 388	228 755	3 902	47 272 358
Accumulated depreciation:									
As of January 1, 2019 As previously reported	(38)	-	2 817 103	19 189 599	277 294	202 838	136 943	3 902	22 627 679
Effect of applying EAS "49" - Lease Contracts		-	9 667	-	-	-	-	-	9 667
As of January 1, 2019 - Restated		-	2 826 770	19 189 599	277 294	202 838	136 943	3 902	22 637 346
Depreciation for the period- Restated		-	61 232	289 601	5 336	12 359	4 851	-	373 379
Accumulated depreciation of disposals during the period		-	-	(1 001)	-	(281)	-	-	(1 282)
Translation differences of foreign entities		-	(49 884)	(189 175)	(51)	(1 289)	(2 812)	-	(243 211)
As of March 31, 2019 - Restated		-	2 838 118	19 289 024	282 579	213 627	138 982	3 902	22 766 232
As of January 1, 2020		-	2 902 465	19 562 871	291 701	242 652	145 949	3 902	23 149 540
Depreciation for the period		-	58 136	279 476	2 841	11 889	4 800	-	357 142
Accumulated depreciation of disposals during the period		-	-	(51 047)	(3 991)	-	(352)	-	(55 390)
Translation differences of foreign entities		-	(27 040)	(101 243)	(26)	(681)	(1 585)	-	(130 575)
As of March 31, 2020		-	2 933 561	19 690 057	290 525	253 860	148 812	3 902	23 320 717
Carrying amount:									
As of March 31, 2019 - Restated		800 510	7 608 492	17 150 524	28 197	240 588	86 386	-	25 914 697
As of December 31, 2019		783 733	7 129 526	16 230 116	24 773	223 709	81 605	-	24 473 462
As of March 31, 2020		779 917	6 998 251	15 853 473	23 529	216 528	79 943	-	23 951 641
Fixed assets fully depreciated and still in use as of March 31, 2020		-	249 382	2 131 394	260 931	107 669	85 839	3 903	7 839 118

- Restatement was made to some of the comparative figures as shown in note no. (38).

- The land item includes a piece of land with a total area of 928 KM² purchased by Ezz flat steel from Gulf of Suez Development Company with a total value about LE 28 Million including the Suez governorate fees amounting to LE 5 million (equivalent to USD 956 K) for the purpose of establishing an industrial project, however, according to the contract this land can not be registered under the company's name until all installments are paid, the final payment was made on 13/10/2010 and currently the procedures to register the land under the company's name are in process.

- Al Ezz El Dekheila For Steel - Alexandria - subsidiary - company is still completing the registration procedures for some of the land purchased from different parties.

- Al Ezz Rolling Mills company has not registered the new factory land in Al Ain El Sokhna under the company's name till now which amounted to LE 29.64 Million.

- Depreciation for the period charged to statement of income as follows:

	Note	For The Three Months Ended 31 March	
	No.	2020	2019
Cost of sales	(3)	LE(000)	Restated
Selling and marketing expenses	(5)	345 753	361 088
Administrative & General expenses	(6)	11 291	199
		357 142	373 379

10.2 Leased fixed assets:

Fixed assets are included leased assets as of March 31, 2020 as follows:

	Cost at 31/3/2020 <u>LE (000)</u>	Accumulated depreciation at 31/3/2020 <u>LE (000)</u>	Net at 31/3/2020 <u>LE (000)</u>	Net at 31/12/2019 <u>LE (000)</u>
Land *	70 000	-	70 000	70 000
Building **	145 000	14 198	130 802	131 708
	<u>215 000</u>	<u>14 198</u>	<u>200 802</u>	<u>201 708</u>

* During 2018, the company signed a contract of sale and lease back for 7 years ending 2025 for a plot of land owned by the company, Land cost amounted to L.E. 70 Million, as shown in note no. (28), the company issued an official power of attorney cannot be canceled or revoked in favor of HD Lease in the signing of the initial and final purchase and sale contracts and the final transfer of ownership to it or to other in front of the Real Estate Authority for the above-mentioned plot of land.

** During 2016, the company concluded a financial lease contracts for two floors in Nile Plaza building for 8 years ending 2024 as shown in note no. (28).

10.3 The following is the movement during the period for modification surplus of fixed assets which is resulting from the adoption of the special accounting treatment related to dealing with the effects of floating foreign currency exchanges rates which is included in Annex (A) of the Modified Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates":

	<u>LE (000)</u>
Modification surplus of fixed assets at floating foreign exchange rate date (November 3, 2016)	4 013 795
Income tax	(903 104)
Net modification surplus of fixed assets after income tax	3 110 691
Recognized portion till December 31, 2019	(695 344)
Net modification surplus of fixed assets at December 31, 2019	2 415 347
Recognized portion during the period ended March 31, 2020	(43 960)
Net modification surplus of fixed assets at March 31, 2020	2 371 387
Attributable to:	
Owners of the Company	1 309 776
Non-controlling interest	1 061 611
	<u>2 371 387</u>

11. PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

	31/3/2020 <u>LE (000)</u>	31/12/2019 <u>LE (000)</u>
Constructions expansion	87 137	78 769
Machinery under installation	204 281	168 268
Advance payments for purchase of fixed assets	73 723	87 934
	<u>365 141</u>	<u>334 971</u>

12. INVESTMENTS**12-1 Investments in associates**

	Participation Percentage %	Investments cost 31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
Egyptian German Co. for Flat Steel Marketing (Franco) (L.L.C) (under liquidation)	40	90	90
Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Egypt (EZDK)	50	25	25
Contribution in EZDK Steel UK LTD – (Note no. 37-1)	50	-	-
		<u>115</u>	<u>115</u>
Less:			
Impairment loss of Egyptian German Co. for Flat Steel Marketing (Franco) (L.L.C) - (Note no. 18)		(72)	-
		<u>43</u>	<u>115</u>

	Note No.	Investments cost 31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
12-2 Investments available-for-sale			
The Egyptian Company for Cleaning and Security Services		80	80
Arab Company for Special Steel (SAE)		17 726	17 726
Atlantic Pacific		4 014	4 014
		<u>21 820</u>	<u>21 820</u>
Less:			
Impairment loss on Arab Company for Special Steel	(18)	(17 726)	(17 726)
		<u>4 094</u>	<u>4 094</u>

13. LONG TERM LENDING TO OTHERS

Long term lending is represented in the following:

	Note No.	31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
Employees' advance payments		96 350	85 000
Employees' loans present value		36 810	39 239
		<u>133 160</u>	<u>124 239</u>
Less:			
Employees' loans and advances due within the period / year	(17)	(69 945)	(60 510)
Long term employees' loans and advances		63 215	63 729
Less:			
Differences resulted from change in the fair value of long-term employees' loans		(11 866)	(12 705)
		<u>51 349</u>	<u>51 024</u>

14. OTHER ASSETS

The amount is represented in the paid-up amount by Al Ezz Flat Steel Company (EFS) – subsidiary company – to Industrial Development Authority which amounted to USD 3 248 K equivalent to LE 22 306 K for the approval of expanding the steel rebar production license.

	LE (000)
Cost at January 1, 2020	19 828
(Less) / Add:	
Amortization for the period	(1 294)
Translation differences	674
Net at March 31, 2020	<u>19 208</u>

15. INVENTORY

	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Raw materials and supplies	2 657 702	2 515 915
Work in process	363 065	766 950
Finished products	2 225 659	2 257 015
Spare parts and supplies	2 076 732	2 111 687
Goods in transit	68	193 719
Letters of credit	21 830	13 812
	<u>7 345 056</u>	<u>7 859 098</u>

16. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

	Note	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>No.</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Trade receivables		1 573 564	1 147 976
Trade receivables – Related parties	(31-1)	4 033	7 596
Notes receivable		726 653	734 022
		<u>2 304 250</u>	<u>1 889 594</u>
Less:			
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(18)	(29 657)	(29 657)
		<u>2 274 593</u>	<u>1 859 937</u>

17. DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	Note	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>No.</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Deposits with others		1 262 817	1 219 902
Tax Authority	(17-1)	1 172 804	1 080 530
Tax Authority – usufruct	(17-2)	127 477	127 477
Tax Authority – VAT		200 745	463 005
Customs Authority		87 163	76 844
Accrued revenues		129	97
Prepaid expenses		65 378	65 606
Alexandria Port Authority		16 967	17 337
Employees' loans and advance payments due within a year	(13)	69 945	60 510
Letters of credit cash margin		3 501	2 520
Letters of guarantee cash margin	(32)	1 085	1 085
Due from related parties	(31-2)	1 378 783	1 372 029
Advance payment under the account of employees' dividends		36 573	36 573
The Cairo Economic Court	(17-3)	35 060	35 060
Other debit balances	(17-4)	277 597	332 844
		<u>4 736 024</u>	<u>4 891 419</u>
Less:			
Impairment loss on debtors and other debit balances	(18)	(49 887)	(49 887)
		<u>4 686 137</u>	<u>4 841 532</u>

17-1 The Tax Authority balances include an amount of LE 254.2 Million represents an advance payment under the account of scheduling the tax claims of Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria – a subsidiary with respect to the flat steel projects penalties and fines for years 2000/2004 according to what is mentioned in detail in Note no. (34-3-1) in addition to an amount of LE 219 Million which represents the advance payment under the account of corporate tax inspection differences of Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria for years 2005/2008.

17-2 Tax Authority – usufruct balances represent the value of advance payments of additional sales tax for the usufruct for Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria – company on the mining ores dock and storing area in El Dekheila Port which is amounted to LE 127.5 Million – (Note no. 37-2).

17-3 The Cairo Economic Court balance represents the amount due to the company in the previously paid amounts after deducting the penalties that judged in the misdemeanour No. 368 of the year 2013 related to the monopoly of Steel Bars product against some officials of the group companies that the Court of Cassation issued on November 25, 2014 which is amounted to LE 20.5 Million and the legal procedures are in process to redeem this amount from the court.

17-4 The other debit balances item includes an amount of LE 49.5 Million represents 15% of the license related to the second production line which Ezz Rolling Mills Company- a subsidiary company- production line which paid on February 2012.

18. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON ASSETS

	Note	1/1/2020	Formed during the Period	31/3/2020
	No.	LE (000)	LE (000)	LE (000)
Impairment loss on investments in associate	(12-1)	-	72	72
Impairment loss on investments available for sale	(12-2)	17 726	-	17 726
Impairment loss on notes and trade receivables	(16)	29 657	-	29 657
Impairment loss on debtors and other debit balances	(17)	49 887	-	49 887
Impairment loss on advance payments for suppliers		2 332	-	2 332
		<u>99 602</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>99 674</u>

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	LE (000)	LE (000)
Banks - time deposits	312 097	37 128
Banks – current accounts	1 255 012	1 294 497
Cheques under collection	614 398	503 665
Cash on hand	78 575	15 263
	<u>2 260 082</u>	<u>1 850 553</u>
<u>Less:</u>		
Banks – overdraft	(408 686)	(180 005)
Restricted time deposits and current accounts within the credit conditions granted by the bank for the Group companies	(101 619)	(103 439)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u>1 749 777</u>	<u>1 567 109</u>

20. CAPITAL

20.1 Authorized capital

The company's authorized capital is LE 8 Billion.

20.2 The issued and paid in capital

The issued and paid capital after the increase is LE 2 716 325 K (Two Billion, Seven Hundred and Sixteen Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Egyptian Pound) distributed over 543 265 027 share with a par value of LE 5 per share paid in full. The issued and paid in capital after the increase was registered in the Commercial Register with No. 1176 Menouf city on October 30, 2008.

21. RESERVES

	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	LE (000)	LE (000)
Legal reserve*	1 358 163	1 358 163
Other reserves (Additional paid in capital) **	2 620 756	2 620 756
The difference resulting from the acquisition of additional percentage in subsidiary's capital	(3 796 829)	(3 796 829)
	<u>182 090</u>	<u>182 090</u>

- * **Legal reserve:** 5% of net profit should be appropriated to form legal reserve; the Company will stop appropriation once the legal reserve balance reaches 50% of the Company's issued capital; in case the reserve balance becomes less than stated percentage, the appropriation will continue and The legal reserve may be used for the benefit of the Company based on a proposal by the Board of Directors after approval by the General Assembly.
- ** **Other reserves:** Additional paid in capital resulted from capital increase for the acquisition of Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel shares, and bonds converted to shares.

22. TREASURY STOCKS

- Treasury stocks as of March 31, 2020 represent the value of 9 462 714 share of Ezz Steel Company owned by Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company (ERM) – (subsidiary company) which amounting to LE 71 921 K, and they are classified as treasury stocks for the consolidation purposes.

23. TRADE AND NOTES PAYABLE

	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Trade payables	5 587 111	4 861 856
Notes payable	833 010	1 147 689
	<u>6 420 121</u>	<u>6 009 545</u>
Unamortized portion of the present value of notes payable	(146 633)	(144 075)
Net present value of trade and notes payable	<u>6 273 488</u>	<u>5 865 470</u>

24. CREDITORS AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	Note	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>No.</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Fixed assets – creditors		126 597	128 820
Accrued interest		1 029 424	779 936
Accrued expenses		993 270	850 727
Tax Authority		379 406	321 968
Performance guarantee retention		35 753	36 813
Sales tax instalments		96 483	96 483
Dividends payable		1 602	1 602
Due to related parties	(31-3)	19	19
Deferred revenue for grants	(29-2)	897	897
Other credit balances		123 474	105 581
		<u>2 786 925</u>	<u>2 322 846</u>

25. LIABILITY OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION SCHEME

As of the first of January 2013, according to decision of the Board of Directors of Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria dated December 27, 2012, the Company resolved to grant the employees of the company the benefit of supplementary pension scheme as well as Contra Steel company, for the benefit of any case of retirement at the age of sixty, death or occupational disability of any employee as the company grants all the employees a fixed monthly pension at the age of sixty for ten years and the pension amount is determined based on the year of disbursement and the subscription is collected from the employees of the company based on their age categories while the company bears the remaining cost.

The share of paid contributions amounted to L.E 2.4 Million during the period and the pension paid to eligible employees of the supplementary pension amounted to L.E 2.7 Million during the period ended March 31, 2020 , the cost of the supplementary pension scheme during the period amounted to L.E 7 Million charged to the consolidated interim financial statement according to the actuary's report issued on December 26, 2019

	Note No.	31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
Balance at the beginning of January		196 733	132 532
Add:			
Present service cost		710	32 470
Return cost		6 434	20 998
Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of income		7 144	53 468
		203 877	186 000
Actuarial losses from the defined benefits scheme for pensions		-	11 709
Employees paid subscriptions during the period / year		2 433	8 318
Adjustments on cost of supplementary pension		(21)	-
		206 289	206 027
Less:			
Paid pensions during the period / year		(2 729)	(9 295)
Total liabilities of supplementary pension scheme		203 560	196 732
Distributed as follows:			
Included in current liabilities		17 576	16 831
Included in long-term liabilities	(29)	185 984	179 901
		203 560	196 732

The main actuarial assumptions used by the company according to the study prepared by the actuary are represented as follows: -

Average assumptions to determine the liabilities of the benefits	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
A- Average discount rate	14 %	14 %
B- Average inflation rate	3.63 %	3.63 %
Average assumptions to determine the net cost of the benefits	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
A- Average discount rate	18 %	18 %
B- Average inflation rate	16 %	16 %

Sensitivity Analysis of the system:

The following is the impact of the sensitivity assumptions movement of the discount rate related to the liabilities/cost of the supplementary pension scheme benefits according to the study prepared by the actuary:

	Discount rate 13.5% LE (000)	Discount rate 14.5% LE (000)
Liability current cost	137 342	127 531
Service cost (current and return)	21 956	20 781

26. PROVISIONS

	1/1/2020 LE (000)	Used during the period LE (000)	31/3/2020 LE (000)
Tax provision and claims	224 575	(1 129)	223 446
Employees Lawsuits provision	1 955	-	1 955
	226 530	(1 129)	225 401

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements For the three months ended March 31, 2020 (Continued)

27- LOANS & CREDIT FACILITIES

<u>Borrowing company</u>	<u>Borrowing purpose</u>	<u>Interest rate %</u>	<u>Payment terms</u>	<u>Payment period</u>	<u>Short term portion LE(000)</u>	<u>Long term portion LE(000)</u>	<u>Total LE(000)</u>	<u>Warranties and conditions</u>
27-1 Ezz Steel								
Loans - local currency	Restructuring of the credit facilities granted to the company.	3.5% over Corridor.	26 non equal quarterly installments	1-7 years	425 000	376 661	801 661	Registering a first degree fond de commerce mortgage on the company, the company should keep its share in the subsidiaries without any amendments, also keeping some financial ratios and indicators that is specified in the loan agreement during the period of the loan.
Banks - credit facilities		Average 16.1 % for the Egyptian Pound, and 5.3 % for the US Dollar			4 060 113	-	4 060 113	Without guarantees within a limit of LE 4.05 Billion.
27-2 Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria								
Loans - local currency	To Finance Steel Rebars activities.	Corridor deposit 2.5% Corridor lending 1.5% - 1.75%	Installments fully paid in one installment on its due date	2-3 years	8 524	3 984 330	3 992 854	
Loans - foreign currency		over monthly Libor 3%-4.5%	Installments fully paid in one installment on its due date	2-7 years	498 394	2 617 469	3 115 863	
Banks - credit facilities	To finance working capital and letters of credit.	Average lending and discount rate published from the Central Bank on withdrawn amounts of the Egyptian pound and based on Libor rate on withdrawn amounts of the US Dollar			11 196 931	-	11 196 931	
27-3 Al Ezz Flat Steel								
Loans - local currency	To finance flat steel project in El Ein El-Sokhna - Suez.	Related to lending and discount rate published from the Central Bank of Egypt	Semiannual	August 18, 2004 until February 18, 2013	51 351	-	51 351	Real estate mortgage on the company's land and assets as well as a commercial pledge on all tangible and intangible assets pledge and possession mortgage on inventories and the company waived its right in construction and supplying contracts and technical support and insurance in favor of banks.
Loans - foreign currency		variable interest related to the Libor price.			1 204 777	-	1 204 777	
Banks - credit facilities		Based on an variable interest rate related to the lending and discount average rate declared by the Central Bank of Egypt in addition to a commission on the highest debit balance.			1 526 800	-	1 526 800	Possession mortgage on inventories and joint guarantee from Al Ezz Steel Company and Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria Company with a maximum limit of LE 860 Million and waiving of all export contracts for the banks favor and depositing all local sales revenue at the banks and the insurance on inventories against robbery in favor of banks.
27-4 Ezz Rolling Mills								
Loans - local currency	To finance activities of DRI Factory.	Lending rate for one night from Central Bank before 2 work days beginning from every interest period (3 months for the first and second section) and (monthly for the Third section) in addition to the margin.	quarterly installments for the first and second section and monthly installments for the third section	1-10 years	1 166 746	3 829 872	4 996 618	Within a limit of LE 3.05 Billion guaranteed by a group of real estate mortgages and commercial mortgage.
Banks - credit facilities		0.5% - 1.25% over Corridor on the used portion from the limit.			383 150	-	383 150	
Balance as of March 31, 2020					20 521 786	10 808 332	31 330 118	
Balance as of December 31, 2019					19 964 635	11 214 198	31 178 833	

27.1 Ezz Steel Company (Holding company)

- On January 18, 2015, the company signed an agreement with the National Bank of Egypt and the Arab African International Bank (security agent) to grant the company a joint long term loan amounted to LE 1.7 Billion due within 7 years from the date of signing the contract, the purpose of the loan is to restructure the banks credit facilities granted to the company through paying the current liabilities due to the banks, according to the agreement the company will issue an official irrevocable power of attorney authorizing the security agent for itself and on behalf of the banks to conclude and register a first degree fond de commerce mortgage on the company including Sadat factory within six months from the first withdrawal date also the borrower should keep his share in the subsidiaries without any amendments, as will keeping some financial ratios and indicators that is specified in the loan agreement during the year of the agreement. It will be paid on 26 non equal quarterly instalment, the first instalment accrued on August 2015 starting from the ending of first six months of the first withdrawal on February 5, 2015, with an average return of 3.5% above Corridor published from the Central Bank of Egypt paid every three months.
- The commission of arrangement and finance cover guarantee (transaction cost of the loan) is 7.5 per thousand amounting LE 12.75 Million has been paid when the company got the loan, and the balance appears after deducting the amortization of the period from the date of obtaining the loan till March 31, 2019 deducted from the loan balance.
- The instalments paid until March 31, 2020 amounted to LE 895 Million (against LE 895 Million December 31, 2019).

27.2 Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria (Subsidiary)

- The Company obtained a revolving medium-term credit facility from National Bank of Egypt amounted LE 800 Million for 3 years ending in October 17, 2021 and the balance as of March 31, 2020 is LE 774.04 Million.
- The Company obtained a revolving medium-term credit facility from Qatar National Bank – Al Ahly amounted to LE 1.5 Billion or its equivalent in foreign currencies. Its balance amounted to LE 1 275.92 Million as at March 31, 2020 whose due date is January 2021.
- The Company has made an agreement with the Export Development Bank of Egypt to acquire a revolving medium-term credit facility, whose due date is April 2022, amounted to LE 600 Million or its equivalent in foreign currency. Its balance amounted to LE 573.72 Million as at March 31, 2020 and a portion in the foreign currency whose balance amounted to LE 32.59 Million equivalent to USD 2.06 Million.
- The Company obtained from the Arab African International Bank (AAIB) a revolving medium-term credit facility whose due date is July 2020 with a total amount of USD 158 Million or its equivalent in local currency. It's balance amounted to LE 1 322.28 Million as at March 31, 2020 and a part in foreign currency amounted to USD 24.04 Million equivalent to LE 380.27 Million.
- The company Transferred part of the existing debt to a medium – term loan from Qatar national bank (as a part of the company's financial restructuring plan) with an amount of USD 69.5 Million and the loan is to be paid in twenty-six quarter annual instalments ending at February 28, 2025. The balance as at March 31, 2020 amounted to USD 53.3 Million equivalent to LE 901.94 Million.
- The company Transferred part of the existing debt to a medium – term loan from Arab African International bank (as a part of the company's financial restructure plan) with an amount of USD 61.5 Million and the loan is to be paid in twenty-eight quarter annual instalment ending at May 28, 2025. The balance as at March 31, 2020 amounted to USD 46.2 Million equivalent to LE 730.81 Million.

- The company obtained a medium-term loan from bank of Alexandria for the purpose of restructuring part of the outstanding debt by USD 50 Million. The loan is to be paid in 26 quarter annual instalment ending at July 15, 2025. The balance as at March 31, 2020 is amounted to USD 41.8 Million equivalent to LE 661.20 Million.
- The company obtained a medium-term loan from HSBC to finance the development and construction of the second direct reduction plant at an amount of EURO 12.5 Million and LE 80 Million. the loan is to be paid in 12 Semi-annual instalment ending on July 15, 2025, The balance as at March 31, 2020 is amounted to LE 46.88 Million and a portion of foreign currency amounted to USD 11.09 Million equivalent to LE 175.55 Million.
- The company obtained a medium-term loan from NBK for the purpose of restructuring part of the outstanding debt by USD 20 Million. The loan is to be paid in 26 quarter annual instalment ending at February 28, 2026. The balance as at March 31, 2020 is amounted to USD 18.48 Million equivalent to LE 292.32 Million.

27.3 Al Ezz Flat Steel (Subsidiary)

The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) which replaced the National Westminster Bank acts as the inter-creditor agent for Al Ezz Flat Steel Company - a subsidiary - as well as an agent for the international syndicated loans in which nine banks participated.

According to the loans agreements, the National Bank of Egypt acts as the Onshore Security Agent, and the Royal Bank of Scotland acts as the Offshore Security Agent. The most significant guarantees provided are represented in real-estate mortgage and commercial pledge on the land, the tangible and intangible assets of the company, a possessory lien on the inventory and assignment of the company's rights stated in the contracts of construction, supply, technical support agreements and insurance policies in favour of the banks.

The interests on the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) and SACE guaranteed loans is calculated in USD based on a variable interest rate related to LIBOR. The interests on Banque Misr loan is calculated in Egyptian pound based on Lending and discount rate declared by the central bank of Egypt. The company reached an agreement with the lenders to reschedule the loan instalments in September 2004. The Company started paying the rescheduled instalments regularly as of August 2004 until August 2010, and the Company is in process of reaching an agreement with the banks to reschedule loans instalments again.

The balance of the loan instalments due within a year according to the loan's agreements amount to USD 79.409 Million representing the instalments due since the payment cessation date until March 31, 2020.

28. Finance lease

	<u>Future minimum lease</u>		<u>Interest</u>		<u>Present value of minimum</u>	
	<u>payments</u>				<u>lease payments</u>	
	31/3/2020	31/12/2019	31/3/2020	31/12/2019	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Due within one year	124 273	124 170	78 036	80 290	46 237	43 880
Due within one year	<u>124 273</u>	<u>124 170</u>	<u>78 036</u>	<u>80 290</u>	<u>46 237</u>	<u>43 880</u>
Due from 1:2 years	124 480	124 480	67 983	70 675	56 497	53 805
Due from 3:5 years	343 659	354 074	120 438	131 679	223 221	222 395
Due more than 5 years	80 323	101 028	9 803	14 449	70 520	86 579
Long term liabilities	<u>548 462</u>	<u>579 582</u>	<u>198 224</u>	<u>216 803</u>	<u>350 238</u>	<u>362 779</u>
Total	<u>672 735</u>	<u>703 752</u>	<u>276 260</u>	<u>297 093</u>	<u>396 475</u>	<u>406 659</u>

- The company signed finance lease contracts (No.4537 & 4538) with Corplease (Leasing Company) as at June 27, 2016 to lease 2 floors in Nile Plaza Building for Eight years ending June 2024, the contracts provide the right to the company to own those assets at a predetermined value at the end of the contract year. On July 18, 2017, the company signed appendixes to these contracts to finance fixtures and finishes for one of the leased floors and adding it to the leased asset and amending the lease contract, for Eight years ending July 2025. On September 20, 2018, the company signed an appendix to these contracts to increase the finance related to the leased asset in a form of revaluation of that asset and modify the capital lease contracts, the repayment of the extra finance will be on 32 quarterly equally instalment starts from December 20, 2018 till September 20, 2026, The cost of acquiring these two floors has been included in the buildings item in the fixed assets of the company in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) Leasing contracts.
- On November 13, 2016, the company signed a finance lease contract (Contract no.4675) with Corplease (Leasing Company) to finance the fixtures and finishes for the floors that have been leased in Nile Plaza building for the period of Eight years ending November 2024.
- During December 2018, the company signed contracts of sale and lease back (Contract no.1) with HD company For Capital Lease for a piece of land of the lands owned by the company, and as per the contracts with the mentioned company, the lease is for 7 years ending December 25, 2025, and the contract gives the company the right to own the mentioned land at the end of the contract's period at predetermined amount in the contract. It has been determined that the above-mentioned contracts are not representing the sale of the plot of land. Accordingly, the plot of land has been re-recognized in the fixed assets and recognized a financial liability equal to the proceeds of transfer, that is in accordance with Egyptian accounting standard (49) Lease Contracts.
- The details of mentioned contracts as follow:

Description	Contract number	Contract starting date	Contract period	Total Value of contract LE (000)	Instalments Quarterly	Payments till 31/3/2020 LE (000)	Capital lease liability as at 31/3/2020 LE (000)
Corplease	4537 & 4538	2016	8 years	528 493	32	186 247	342 246
Corplease	4675	2016	8 years	21 101	32	7 184	13 917
HD For Capital Lease	1	2018	7 years	407 499	28	90 927	316 572
				<u>957 093</u>		<u>284 358</u>	<u>672 735</u>

- The company has issued post-paid cheques in favour of the leasing companies for all capital lease liabilities till September 2026.

29. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	Note No.	31/3/2020 LE (000)	31/12/2019 LE (000)
Notes payable		608 219	746 792
Liability of the supplementary pension scheme	(25)	185 984	179 901
lending from others	(29-1)	586 135	596 795
Deferred revenue for grants	(29-2)	1 567	1 567
		<u>1 381 905</u>	<u>1 525 055</u>
Unamortized portion of present value of the notes payable		(273 512)	(310 062)
Present value for long term liabilities		<u>1 108 393</u>	<u>1 214 993</u>

- 29.1 Al Ezz Flat Steel Company – a subsidiary company - borrowed USD 37 Million equivalent to LE 620 Million from Daniele Company based on a contract dated September 27, 2013 and the loan was used in full on October 1, 2013 to pay part of the loan due to the National Bank of Egypt (NBE), Banque Misr and the foreign banks which syndicated the loan by virtue of the guarantee of SACE, and the interests thereof are calculated based on variable interest rate related LIBOR.
- 29.2 Deferred revenues represent the amount of financial assistance granted by “Exon Mobil” to the renovation of the car-catering and service station owned by Contra Steel (Subsidiary company) with an amount of LE 3 820 K. Deferred revenues within one year is amounted to LE 897 K (Note no. 24).

30. DEFERRED TAX

30.1 Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

	<u>31/3/2020</u>		<u>31/12/2019</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Fixed assets	-	(3 623 795)	-	(3 690 196)
Provisions and assets impairment	74 809	-	84 357	-
Financial lease liabilities	25 217	-	26 184	-
Tax carried forward loss *	1 783 860	-	1 732 964	-
Losses from foreign currency exchange differences translation	54 632	-	54 632	-
Gains from foreign currency exchange differences translation	-	(100 163)	-	(84 413)
	<u>1 938 518</u>	<u>(3 723 958)</u>	<u>1 898 137</u>	<u>(3 774 609)</u>
Net deferred tax (liability)		<u>(1 785 440)</u>		<u>(1 876 472)</u>

* This item includes LE 1.438 Billion deferred tax assets recognized for the tax carried forward loss of Al Ezz Flat Steel company and Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company (subsidiaries companies) which amounted to LE 6.4 Billion.

30.2 Recognized deferred tax charged to the consolidated statement of income.

	<u>For the three months ended 31 March:</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restated</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Net deferred tax	(1 785 440)	(2 111 037)
<u>Less:</u>		
Translation differences	18 184	(4 999)
Previously charged deferred tax	(1 876 472)	(2 077 615)
Deferred tax	<u>72 848</u>	<u>(28 423)</u>

30.3 Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	<u>31/3/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Impairment loss on Receivables and debtors	7 954	6 091
Provisions	24 045	23 364
Tax losses	474 744	-
	<u>506 743</u>	<u>29 455</u>

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the above items due to uncertainty of the utilization of their benefits in the foreseeable future.

31. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company conducts commercial transactions with related parties. These transactions occurred during the period are represented in rent amounted to LE 584 K The following is the most important of these transactions and related balances:

	Nature of Transaction	Transaction Volume during the period LE (000)	Balance as of 31/3/2020 Debit/(credit) LE (000)	Balance as of 31/12/2019 Debit/(credit) LE (000)
31.1 Items included in trade and notes receivable				
- Al Ezz for Trading and Distributing Building Materials (Affiliated company)	Sales	-	4 033	7 596
			4 033	7 596
31.2 Items included in debtors and other debit balances				
- Al Ezz Group Holding Company for Industry & Investment (parent company)		-	1 357 579	1 351 811
- Gulf of Suez Development Company (Affiliated company)		-	23	8
- Al Ezz for Ceramics and Porcelain (GEMMA) (affiliate company)	Rent	584	21 181	20 210
			1 378 783	1 372 029
31.3 Items included in creditors and other credit balances				
- Al Ezz for Trading and Distributing Building Materials (Affiliated company)			(19)	(19)
			(19)	(19)

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are represented in the value of bails and guarantees granted from the company and Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria company (Subsidiary) for some subsidiaries to guarantee the fulfilment of all of its commitments stated in the credit facilities and loans contracts between the mentioned subsidiaries and some banks, the company and subsidiary's General Assembly has approved these bails and guarantees which are as follows:

<u>The subsidiary company</u>	<u>Bail value</u>	<u>Subject of the bail</u>
Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company	LE 5 669 Million	The execution of the subsidiary's obligations arising from the joint-facility contract between it and some banks to finance the remaining part of the construction and operating costs of a plant to produce DRI in Al Ain Al Sokhna.
	LE 1 050 Million	Bailing the subsidiary in the short-term finance which is given to it by the National Bank Of Egypt and in case the bank increased the short term financing amount which is given to it with an additional maximum amount of LE 400 Million.
Al Ezz Flat Steel Company	LE 860 Million	Guarantees unconditional and irrevocable solidarity of the amount of the credit facilities granted by the National Bank of Egypt to the subsidiary and its interest, commissions and any other burdens until payment is completed.

- Contingent liabilities are represented in the amount of the letters of guarantee which are not covered that were issued by the Company's banks and subsidiaries in favour of others and the uncovered letters of credit, detailed as follows:

	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	<u>Equivalent</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Letters of guarantee		
Egyptian Pound	36 349	65 273
US Dollar	17 391	17 717
Letters of credit		
US Dollar	805 047	1 241 587
Euro	64 859	239 260
Egyptian Pound	1 945	1 845

- The amount of letters of guarantee fully covered issued by the banks of the Company and its subsidiaries in favour of others on March 31, 2020 amounted to LE 1 085 K (against LE 1 085 K as of December 31, 2019 fully covered) (Note no.17).

33. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

- The capital commitments for Al Ezz Steel Company as of March 31, 2020 are represented in the unexecuted portion of the commitments related to the purchase of machines and equipments amounted to LE 5 544 K
- The capital Commitments of El Ezz El Dekhaila as of March 31, 2020 amounted to LE 75 Million, (whereas the amount as of December 31, 2019 is LE 91 Million).

34. TAX POSITION

34.1 Ezz Steel Company

34.1.1 Corporate tax

- The Company enjoyed tax exemption according to article No. (24) from Law No. (59) for 1979 related to development of the new urban communities, the Company was granted a tax exemption for a period of ten years which started on January 1, 1997 and ended on December 31, 2006.
- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until December 31, 2014 and there are no outstanding dues or tax disputes. Tax assessment issued and paid.
- The Company submitted tax returns until year 2019 under Law No. 91 for 2005 on the due legal dates.

34.1.2 Sales tax and VAT

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until year 2015 and the company paid the tax differences in full.
- Tax returns were submitted according to Value Added Tax law on the due legal dates.

34.1.3 Salary tax

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until year 2016 and there are no outstanding dues.

34.1.4 Stamp tax

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until year 2018 and all disputes were settled and there are no outstanding dues, and the tax assessment issued.

34.1.5 Property tax

- The tax assessment issued and paid up to 31/12/2019.

34.2 Al Ezz Rolling Mills Company

34.2.1 Corporate tax

- The Company established its factory in the 10th of Ramadan City and according to the article No. (24) of Law No. 59 for 1979 relating to the development of new urban communities, the Company is tax exempted until December 31, 1999.
- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until 2017 and there are no any due amounts on the company for this period.

- The tax return was submitted on its legal date for years 2018 , 2019 according to the income tax law No. 91 for 2005 and its amendments .

34.2.2 Sales tax and VAT

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until 2014 and the taxes due were paid.
- The tax inspection is currently settled for the years 2015 till 2019.

34.2.3 Salary tax

- The Company's books have been inspected until year 2015 and the taxes due were paid and there are no any outstanding dues on the company.
- The tax inspection is currently prepared for the years 2016 and 2017.
- The company submits its tax on legal dates for 2018 , 2019 .

34.2.4 Stamp tax

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until year 2016 and all disputes were settled and there are no outstanding dues.
- The tax inspection is currently performed for the years 2017 and 2018.
- The tax inspection wasn't requested for 2019 yet .

34.2.5 Property tax

- The tax assessment issued and paid up to 31/12/2019.

34.3 Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel – Alexandria Company

34.3.1 Corporate Tax

- The company submits the tax returns pertaining to the corporate profits tax to the competent tax inspectorate on annual basis on due legal dates, in addition it pays the due tax as per these tax returns.
- The General Authority For Investment and free zone "GAFI" has granted a tax exemption to the flat steel project in implementation of the provisions of Law No. 162 / 2000 according to the certificate issued by the General Authority for Investment on January 2, 2006 for a period of five years starting from January 1, 2001 as the date of production inception was determined during the year 2000 based on the ruling issued by the Administrative Court on July 16, 2005.
- Tax inspection was made for the company for the years 2000 / 2004, and an agreement was reached in the Internal Committees after proving the tax exemption granted to the company with respect to the flat steel project as per the certificate issued by GAFI on January 2, 2006 by virtue of which the flat steel project was exempted based on the Administrative Court ruling issued on July 16, 2005. The disputed issue (cancelling the state resources development duty on the movables tax base) was referred to the Appeal Committee. And on June 12, 2010, the committee issued its resolution responding positively to the motions of the company with respect to the cancellation of the financial resources development duty on the exempted movable tax base while the other tax bases shall remain exempted according to the resolution of the Internal Committee issued for the disputed years 2000 – 2004.
- The due tax was paid in full and form No. (9) Paid attachment was obtained; accordingly, the dispute was amicably settled and became final and decisive according to the provisions of law.
- The company was notified of the tax – claim amounts for the years 2000/2004 according to forms No. (3),(4), received from large taxpayers' Center of the Tax Authority on February 17, 2011 with an amount of LE 219 Million in additional to delay penalty. These forms represent the amount of the tax imposed on the flat steel project which had previously enjoyed a tax exemption for the same year. Despite the fact that the company's tax and legal positions are stable due to the issuance of the Appeal Committee resolution which supported the company, and which was approved by the Authority and was not objected thereto, accordingly it became legally indisputable. Subsequently, the Tax Authority cannot dispute with the company about these years once again. The company filed a lawsuit to discharge from any indebtedness before the court in order to safeguard the company's rights.

- The Tax Authority has held the accounts of the company kept at banks with an amount of LE 219.3 Million according to the tax assessment made based on the fact that the profits of the flat steel projects for the years 2000/2004 are subjected to taxation. Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) Company reached an agreement with the Tax Authority to cancel the administrative attachment imposed on the company as a result of the above mentioned dispute against paying LE 50 Million during September and October 2011, and settle the remaining tax claims amounting to LE 169 Million on 24 instalment the first instalment amounting to LE 8 Million due in November 2011, while the remaining due amount shall be paid on 23 monthly installments at LE 7 Million each, in addition to the delay interest on the amount paid on instalments by amount of LE 35 Million. The paid amounts is LE 254 Million, including delay interest. The Company's opinion that this procedure shall not change the legal & tax position of the company as it reserves its right to reimburse what has been paid immediately upon the issuance of a court ruling in favour of the company pertaining to lawsuit No. 405 of 2011. Which recorded with No. 963 year 2012 tax Alexandria. On February 28, 2018 the court issued a ruling dismissing the case. The company appealed against it by appeal No. 268 of 74 J, and the session was postponed to August 10, 2020 for judgment.
- The company's tax inspection was made for years 2005/2006 and the company was notified of form No. (19) – taxes on February 21, 2011. The tax differences amounted to LE 95 Million in addition to delay interests, and the company appealed against these forms on the legal due dates, as the year 2005 represent the 5th year of the flat steel project which is applicable to the above mentioned exemption which is legally immune, the dispute for those years was referred to the Appeal Committee. The company filed the lawsuit No. 245 - Alexandria Court for the purpose of plea to the nullification of the Appeal Committee's decision issued on December 14, 2011, The Primary Court Of Alexandria issued its ruling with lack of jurisdiction and transferred the case to Alexandria's Administrative Court and it was filed in No.(1698) for the year 72 J which directed to commissioners committee which in turn assigned an expert to report, No session has been scheduled for the case yet and the company following up.
- The Tax Authority demanded that the company pays an amount of LE 120.6 Million as a delay penalty based on the article No. 111 of the Law No. 91/2005, the company appealed on that demand by filing a warrant for the chief of the Tax Authority and his legal advisor, the company paid all these tax additional taxes in addition to delay penalty during the period from June till October 2014 with reserving that the company recovers all the amounts that were paid if a judicial ruling is issued in its favour.
- The company ensures the validity of its position and the strength of its defence since that the litigation for the year 2005/2006 is about the continuance of the tax exemption that was decided and secured by law for the years 2000/2004 as it's the same subject and it was reviewed before court so the tax exemption cannot be divided. The company pointed that in paying any amounts under the account of taxes considering that these procedures will not harm its legal and tax positions and its right in recovering all the amounts that was previously paid once a judicial ruling is issued in the company's favor. The Company filed a Lawsuit No. 269 for the year 69 J Administrative Justice Alexandria regarding the return of delay, it was rejected on March 31, 2018 Session as result the company appealed on the judgment before of the supreme Administrative Court by the appeal No. (64240) for the year 64 J and no session is set yet.
- The company's tax inspection was made for years 2007/2008 and the company was notified of form No. (19) – taxes on August 23, 2012. The tax differences amounted to LE 15 Million in addition to LE 9.9 Million represented article No. (56) Tax difference and the company has appealed against this form in the legal due dates as a result an internal committee has been held and it approved a decision of an amount LE 8.8 Million as an entitled tax for these years with tax savings amounted LE 16.2 Million. The internal committee has been notified with that and the dispute has been conciliated.
- The company's tax inspection was made for years 2009/2010 and the company has been notified with form No. (19) tax, the tax differences amounted to LE 105 Million, the company has appealed on this form in the legal dates, and the dispute was transferred to Internal Committee, the committee approved most of the differences except LE 17 Million that was transferred to appeal committee

that did not set an appeal session till now, the company paid LE 15 Million as part of the inspection difference and the appeal committee has issued a decision of not approving the donations as it is considered to a normal persons and a law suit no.(1138) of 73 J has been filed appealing on the committee decision and session has been scheduled for the case on September 7, 2020.

- The tax authority inspected the years 2011/2013 and the company has been notified with tax form No. (19), the tax differences amounted to LE 163 Million, the company appealed on this form in the legal date, and the dispute was referred to internal committee, the committee approved an amount of LE 6 Million.
- The final settlement is made with the tax authority (rather than the previously mentioned current lawsuits) for years from 2007 till 2013 to get advantage of the benefits of Law No. 174 of year 2018 about exemption from delay penalties.
- The tax inspection for years from 2014 till 2017 has inspected, and the company notified with tax form No.(19), the tax differences amounted to LE 21 Million and it is fully covered and paid.

34.3.2 Salary Tax

- The company pays the tax on the legal due dates and submits the tax reconciliations according to the provisions of law.
- The tax inspection of the company for the years 2008/2012 was completed and ended all disputes with the Internal Committee and the payment of the tax owed in full and the amount of LE 7.3 Million.
- The tax inspection for the years 2013/2016 was completed and the company was notified by form no. 37 salaries with accrued tax of LE 887 K which have been paid in full.
- Tax inspection for the years 2017 till 2019 has not been made yet.

34.3.3 Sales Tax and VAT

- The company submits its monthly tax returns regularly on the specified legal due dates.
- Tax inspection was made for the company with respect to the general sales tax till April 30, 2009 and the Inspectorate of large taxpayers has notified the Company of form No. (15) - taxes, a matter which made the inspectorate claims for the tax differences with an amount of LE 40.7 Million. However, grievance was made to this form and the differences stated therein, as these differences represented the refusal of the Tax Authority to allow the company to deduct the tax imposed on the capital commodities pursuant to Law No. 9/2005 and the ministerial decrees No. 295 and 296 of year 2005 which grant the company the right to deduct the sales tax paid with respect to the capital commodities, a matter which made the company file lawsuit No. 988 of year 2011 – Civil Circuit against the Tax Authority claiming for its right to deduct the tax which was previously paid with respect to the capital commodities. The company has previously settled these differences in order to avoid the penalties in case a legal ruling is issued to the detriment of the company.

However, the ruling of the Court of First Instance was issued at the session held on December 30, 2012 to the effect of rejecting the lawsuit and the company appealed against the court ruling. On August 29, 2013, the Court of Appeal issued its ruling to the effect of cancelling the appealed against ruling of the Court of First Instance and the lawsuit was referred to the Administrative Court and recorded with No.10229 for the year 68 J, the lawsuit was postponed to August 19, 2020 session for submitting the expert's report.

- Tax inspection was made for the period starting from May 1, 2009 till December 31, 2010. And the company was notified of form No. (15) The tax differences amounted to LE 77.3 Million, and the company appealed against these forms on the legal due dates and the dispute for this year was referred to the reconciliation committee of the Large Taxpayer Center, points of contention have been considered by the Head of Tax Authority and agreed to deduct the payments previously paid by the company that amounted to LE 70 Million and the dispute is represented in the amount of LE 7 Million and the said dispute was considered by the Grievance Committee and a decision was taken to refer the matter to the courts. The company made the litigation No. 334 for the year 2013 Tax before it was referred to the administrative court, registered by the number 25999 for the year 67 J Administrative Judiciary. A session of February 26, 2020 the court decided to apply it to the

state delegation authority for issuing report and a session is not set yet. The company paid an amount of LE 4.5 Million, and the remaining portion with the amount of LE 2.5 Million is represented in sales tax imposed on the lent billet which was regained. session has been scheduled for the case on September 16, 2020.

- Tax inspection was made for the period starting from January 1, 2011 till December 31, 2011. And the company was notified of form No. (15). The tax differences amounted to LE 1.5 Million fully paid.
- Tax inspection for the year 2012 were performed and the company was notified with form No. (15) with an amount of LE 18.9 Million and the company appealed and the dispute is before the complaints committee, the company requested to represent the dispute before the formed committee to settle the tax disputes related to applying the Law No. (79) for the year 2016 and the company's defence and supported documents are currently being presented, and after legal deliberations, the committee agreed to authorize the approval of soft coal discount by LE 12.1 Million with due tax by LE 6.8 Million to lime and coarse coal, and the tax is non-deductible and it was fully paid.
- The tax authority notified the company with an additional tax amounted LE 7 Million from the date of wrong admission instead of the committee decision date and filing a lawsuit No. 8967 for the year 72 J Alexandria Administrative Judiciary and the session was set on October 9, 2019 for documents submission. On October 23, 2019 a session set by the state Administrative court issued a ruling dismissing the case and now reviewing the reasons for the dismissal to appeal and no session is set yet.
- Tax inspection for the year 2013 were performed and the company was notified with form No. (15) with differences which are amounted to LE 23.4 Million and the Company appealed on it, and the dispute was before the appeal committee then the conflict was presented to the tax dispute settlement committee. After legal deliberations and submission of documents, the committee agreed to due sales tax by LE 6.5 Million and it was fully paid and the cancellation of LE 17 Million with the additional tax using the issuance date by mistake not the committee's date and a lawsuit has been filed No.15083 for the year 72 J Alexandria Administrative Judiciary and on December 25, 2019 session for dismissing the case and the company appealed on the judgement in front of the Administrative judiciary appeal No.(35760) for the year 66 J Administrative court and no session is set yet for the appeal.
- The company was inspected for years from 2014 / 2015 and the company was notified with tax form No. (15) with tax differences amounted to LE 35 Million and the dispute was referred to the Internal Committee, which agreed to cancel the sales tax of LE 24 Million and the difference of LE 11 Million and was paid in full.
- The company's tax examination for the years 2016/2019 has not been completed to date.

34.3.4 Sales Tax on imports of iron oxide ore

- The Egyptian Customs Authority claimed the amount of LE 2 Billion that represents the value of sales tax on imported iron oxide ore and the claim was made based on retroactive for the period from the first of January 2008 till December 31, 2012. The company has submitted a memo to the Minister of Finance to the effect that iron oxide ore imports should not be subjected to taxation as philosophy of the law of sales tax made the industrial product an intermediate link in tax collection, where the tax previously paid is deducted from tax collected when selling the product and whereas the company during previous periods was remitting supplying everything that has been collected upon selling the product, without any deduction and the company has no will when customs release was in place on this product.

Hence, the company should not be charged by any amounts because it was not a reason for non-collection of tax nor in how the release of this raw material. The company's management and its tax advisor are of the opinion that the Customs has no right in the amounts claimed from the company because the company is applying the core of the law in addition, the company is an intermediate link with respect to tax collection and remitting it to the Tax Authority on legal due dates and there are no grounds to claim tax differences.

- Although, the company filed Lawsuit No. 563 for the year 2013 Commercial Total Alexandria which recorded by No. 14721 for the year 69 J Alexandria Administrative Judgment and No.9160 for year 68 J to clearance the company from the required tax dispute, Which issued a decision to annulment the company's claim of LE 2 Billion value of sales tax on the consignments released from January 1, 2008 until December 31, 2012 with the consequent effects of the company's acquittal of the amount of the claim, on June 25, 2018 a session set by the state Administrative

court ruled to assign an expert in the lawsuit The Committee of Experts has deposited its report, and left the matter to the court, as it related to a legal issue. And the session is postponed until the October 28, 2020 for information and comment.

34.3.5 Sales Tax for the usufruct amounts claimed by Alexandria Port Authority

- The claim of usufruct sales tax due to Alexandria Port Authority was settled and an agreement was reached to pay the principal and additional tax by means of post-dated cheques ended on December 31, 2013 and a letter was obtained from Counter Tax Evasion Authority. The company filed Lawsuit No. 1609 for year 2014 Alexandria total to request from both Alexandria Port Authority restricted with No. 36522 of year 69J and the Minister of Finance to refund amount of LE 249.5 Million that represent the value of what the tax authority receive under account sales tax against the license for the use of equipment and pier of mining materials during the period from February 2003 till December 2013 and The Administrative Court of Alexandria has appointed an expert in the case to examine the company's requests and the expert did not proceed until now and the lawsuit was postponed to August 26, 2020 for getting the expert's report.
- Although the company filed Lawsuit No. 8971 for year 72J - Administrative Court Alexandria – to refund L.E 34 711 K value of what has been collected for sales tax on license for period from January 2014 to September 2016 , the lawsuit was postponed to August 26, 2020 for getting the expert's report and it's managerially postponed as a result of stopping court activities.

34.3.6 Stamp Tax

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books for the period started from the 1st of January, 2005 until December 31, 2013 and the company has paid any tax differences for this years.
- The tax inspection performed for the for the years 2014/2016 and the company is not notified with any forms until that date.
- Tax inspection is not performed yet for the years 2017 to 2019.

34.3.7 Real Estate Tax

- The real estate tax was paid up to June 30, 2013 in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 56 of 1954.
- The Real Estate Tax Authority notified the Company of form (3) of the rental value and annual real estate tax as of September 30, 2014, which amounted to LE 8.9 Million. These estimates were challenged on Form (4) on the legal date on May 4, 2016. The company notified with the decision of appeal committee no. 371/372 for the year 2015 stating that a real estate tax of LE 17 Million has been approved annually. The tax due for the period from July 1, 2013 to September 30, 2019, according to the decision of the appeal committee, is 102 Million Egyptian pounds. In front of the Administrative Court No. 26036 for the year 70 J and the session will be on September 2, 2020 the company and pay monthly payments in order to avoid delay in exchange for calculation.
- The Real Estate Tax Authority - the Custom – claimed the company a tax amounted to L.E 4.5 Million for the real estate used inside El Dekheila port , the lawsuit was filed No. 14629 for year 71J with no tax due and paid L.E 6.7 Million as payments until issuance of final judgment, and on June 17, 2020 the Administrative Court Alex declined the lawsuit , and the appeal is currently in process in front Supreme Administrative Court .

34.3.8 Service Charges related to imported equipment for production use

- The company filed a lawsuit to reimburse the service charges pertaining to the equipment imported to be used in production which were paid to the Customs Authority under No. (2112) for year 2002 regarding the shipments represented in the equipment and spare parts in implementation of the provision of Law No. 66 / 1963, article No. (111) which stipulated the unconstitutionality thereof, since the Customs Authority has not rendered any services to the company with respect to the shipments incoming to the company from abroad. The amounts claimed by the company from the Customs Authority amounted to LE 126 Million.

On February 27, 2011, a ruling was issued by Alexandria Civil Court (Civil Circuit) with respect to Lawsuit No. (2112), obligating the two defendants to pay the plaintiff company an amount of LE 103.9 Million along with the legal interest 4% from the date of the legal claim until the date of the actual settlement.

The ruling was appealed against and a ruling was issued on November 6, 2012 in favour of the company to the effect of conforming the ruling at first degree preventing from exchange, currently by the legal affairs department follows up the execution of the judgment process, Ministry of Finance has been appealed against the ruling filed the appeal No.77 for the year 83 J, On July 7, 2019 the court of cassation issued a ruling by not to accept the appeal and then the ruling become final.

34.3.9 Withholding Tax

- A committee from the Central Administration in Cairo and Burj Al Arab inspected the company for the discount and addition tax for the years 2011 through 2015, and the examination resulted in a tax benefit of LE 1.3 Million, which was paid in full.
- The tax Authority inspected the company for years from 2016 / 2018 and the company was notified about differences from the tax inspection amounting to LE 1 Million and the amount was paid in full

34.4 Al Ezz Flat Steel Company

34.4.1 Corporate tax

- In the light of issuing Law No. 114 of 2008 on May 5, 2008, the private free zones license was being cancelled and the company become subject to corporate tax from that date.
- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's book from the commencement of activity until 31/12/2014 and resulted in tax losses.
- The company submitted the tax return in the legal dates for 2015 till 2019 and preparation is set for an inspection for this years.

34.4.2 Salary Tax

- The tax inspection was made and there is no tax claims on the company since starting of the business till now
- The tax inspection of the company for the years 2015/2016 was completed and waiting for the result of the inspection.
- The company pays the tax on the legal due dates and preparing for tax inspection for years 2017, 2019.

34.4.3 Sales tax and VAT

- The Tax Authority inspected the Company's books until 31/12/2015, tax assessment issued and paid up to legal date.
- The company submitted the tax returns on the legal due dates and the tax inspections were not made for the years 2016 to 2018.
- The company submits the monthly tax return on the legal due dates and the inspection for year 2019 was not done yet.

34.4.4 Stamp tax

- Tax inspection was issued and made from 2008 until 2018 and there is no claims on the Company.
- The company submitted the tax returns on the legal due dates and the tax inspections were not made for 2019 yet.

34.4.5 Real Estate Tax

- The company received real estate tax claims and part of these claims were repaid. The company appealed on the estimates of the rental value estimated by the counting committees and the estimate in the legal dates. The decision of the committee of appeal against the rental value was issued mainly for calculating the real estate tax by accepting the appeal in form.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT**35.1 Financial instruments**

The Company's financial instruments are represented in cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, debtors, investments, trade payables, notes payable, creditors, loans and bank credit facilities, and finance lease liabilities, book value of these financial instruments does not differ significantly from its fair value at the financial position date.

35.2 Interest rate risk

The interest risk is represented in the interest rates changes on the company's debts, represented in loans (before deducting issuance cost) and credit facilities and finance lease liabilities which amounted to LE 32 592 328 K as of March 31, 2020 (LE 32 483 176 as of December 31, 2019). Financing interest and expenses related to these balances amounted to LE 1 069 897 K during the period (LE 1 185 526 K during the comparative period). Restricted time-deposits, current accounts and investment fund amounted to LE 413 716 K as of March 31, 2020 (LE 140 567 K as of December 31, 2019), interest income related to these periods amounted to LE 19 062 K during the current period (LE 49 248 K during the comparative period). The company works on getting the best terms available in the market regarding the credit facilities to mitigate this risk, also the company reviews the prevailing interest rates in the market periodically which reduces the interest rate risk.

35.3 Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the financial position date is:

	Note	31/3/2020	31/12/2019
	No.	LE (000)	LE (000)
Long term lending to others	(13)	51 349	51 024
Trade and notes receivables	(16)	2 274 593	1 859 937
Debtors and other debit balances	(17)	4 686 137	4 841 532
Suppliers - advance payments		349 141	579 192
Investments in treasury bills		131 240	97 053
Cash and cash equivalents	(19)	2 181 507	1 835 290

35.4 Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates which in turn affects the Company's cash inflows and outflows in foreign currency as well as the value of its foreign currencies monetary assets and liabilities. The Company has foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities equivalent to LE 1 614 420 K and LE 13 776 334 K respectively, as of the financial position date.

The Company's net exposures in foreign currencies at the financial position date are as follows:

Foreign Currency	(Deficit)/Surplus Thousands
US Dollars	(707 193)
Euro	(52 126)
Swiss Frank	13
Sterling Pound	(338)
Japanese Yen	(149 057)
AED	3

As shown in (Note no. 40-1) "Foreign currency translation", the balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies shown above were valued using the prevailing exchange rate of the banks that the Company deals with at the financial position date.

Foreign currencies rates as of the financial position date is as follows:

	Closing rates as of:		Average rates during the three months ended:	
	31/3/2020	31/12/2019	31/3/2020	31/3/2019
US Dollars	15.78	16.09	15.9350	17.620
Euro	17.4432	18.0836	17.76340	20.013
Swiss Frank	16.4701	16.6788	16.57445	17.824
Sterling Pound	19.5877	21.2887	20.43820	22.844
AED	4.2962	4.3807	4.33845	4.80

36. THE LITIGATION STATUS

36.1 Workers Lawsuits Regarding Profits Differences:

Some workers whose services for the company came to an end filed (73) lawsuits claiming the calculation of the profits differences for years from 2004 till 2010 based on the gross salary at a percentage of 10% of the profits and they laid down the grounds of their lawsuits based on the stipulation of the first article of labor Law No. (12) For the year 2003 and the stipulation of article No. (41) of the Joint-Stock Companies Law No. 159 of 1981.

The rulings were issued in regard to (71) lawsuits ranging between refusal and dropping as the company complied with the core of the law when calculating the employees' share in profits according to the authority vested thereto by virtue of the stipulation of article No. (12) of the Arab and Foreign Capital Investment Law No. (43)/1974 and article No. (52) of the company's Articles of Association issued by virtue of Decree No. (90)/1981 which authorize the Board of Directors and the General Assembly of the company to determine the percentage, the criterion and the manner of the profits appropriation.

However, the Court of Appeal confirmed the issued rulings of refusal or dropping in (14) lawsuits, and there are (55) lawsuits that have not been appealed against and the rulings thereof acquired the opposability of res judicata due to the lapse of the date of appeal thereof, while the remaining two lawsuits were cancelled, not renewed and were considered legally as there were not existed.

Some workers of Al Ezz Dekheila Steel Company Alexandria filed 6 lawsuits concerning the financial differences of the social allowances for the years from 1996 until 2010, in which the company insisted on adhering to the agreement that was concluded between the company and the workers on July 7, 2011 which resulted in the fact that the company paid the said financial differences of the social allowances and the court lapsed the litigation and there is still on litigation remaining under deliberation.

The company's management and its legal advisor are of the opinion that the company complied with the proper core of law in regard to the profit's appropriation for the employees thereof according to the company's articles of association without prejudice to the rights of any of the employees thereof.

36.2 Lawsuits before Court Concerning the Trespass on The Company's lands:

- Some individuals and companies trespassed a part of the company's lands with an area of approximately 17 feddans purchased from the State Property Protection Authority whose total area is approximately 108 feddans that were allocated to the company and received thereby according to the receipt report dated December 13, 1998 issued by virtue of Decree No. (80) of 1993 of Alexandria Governor, and the company paid the price of such land in full according to the agreement concluded between the company and the State Property Protection Authority on June 19, 2008. The trespass was erased at September 12, 2017 and the company received the land in accordance with the delivery report from the state property protection authority and ElAgami district after erasing trespass from main road and legal actions are in process to finalize the land register.
- As stated on the contract which was dated on February 3, 1999 between the company as the buyer and Dr. Waheed Rafaat as a seller, the Company purchased a plot of land with total area of approximately 29 feddans on the Ezbat Elbarbary next to Om Zeghio – Dekhaila with a total value

of L.E 14 007 K ,The company paid L.E 9 404 K and the remaining represents 4 603 k will be paid when the seller obtains the property after a final judgment confirmation.

The seller filed the lawsuit No. 1646 for the year of 1991 in Alexandria civil court, and the court refused it. The appeal No. 6511 of 59 J was made before the Alexandria Court of Appeals, and on April 9, a session, was judged by confirming the ownership of the land plot to the seller,the state appealed on the jurisdiction cassation No. 12152 for the year 89 J, and no decision nor session has been determined until this date.

On October 25, 2019 the seller filed the lawsuit No. 1631 for the year of 2019 in Alexandria civil court, For declining the right of the company in requesting to transfer the ownership of the land and to keep It under his authority and his right to dispose of it, and dismiss effect of the initial contract between him and the company , and to evacuate of the company from the land , On January 23 , 2020 the lawsuit was refused and the appeal No. 1610/1921 fir the year 76 J was made and set session on the first of September 2020 for notes

According to the opinion of the company's legal advisor, the seller has an eternal obligation in accordance with the provision of Article 439 of the Civil Law not to be exposed to the company as a buyer in the initial contract, whether in the use of the land or the transfer of its ownership to it, because the seller is legally obligated to guarantee, that is, the transfer of the right of ownership by registration to the buyer, This guarantee does not lapse by statute of limitations. It is an obligation expressed, because the legal rule is that the one who must guarantee it has refrained from exposure, and that the legal position of the company is normal in all legal terms.

37. **OTHER TOPICS**

37.1 *EZDK Steel UK limited Company*

On July 11, 2011, a ruling was issued by the judicial bodies in the United Kingdom to subject EZDK Steel UK LTD, a subsidiary company, to be under the managerial control of BDO LLP England Institute in the United Kingdom due to its insolvency and based on the fact that the shareholders reached an agreement in regard to the procedures necessary to be taken to the effect of the company's liquidation.

However, the company still under the managerial control of that Institute till the consolidated interim financial statements date (the investment cost reached the amount of LE 510 with a participation percentage of 50% of the company's capital).

37.2 *Alexandria Port Authority*

- On June 19, 2011, Alexandria Port Authority issued an administrative attachment order with respect to the accounts of Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) kept at some banks, where the value of the attachment order amounted to LE 181.2 Million (without specific particulars regarding the breakdown of this amount), and the procedures of the said attachment came into force on October 26, 2011. The amounts kept at the banks under attachment reached the amount of LE 66 Million as the amount in return for the claims made by the Authority pertaining to the sales tax and delay interest imposed on the materials stevedoring category (the core of a legal dispute that has not been settled yet), and being the subject matter of Lawsuit No. 797 of 2010 filed by Alexandria Port Authority against sales Tax Authority and Al Ezz El Dekheila for Steel - Alexandria (EZDK) in order to guarantee receiving the amounts pertaining to the judgments that might be issued against Alexandria Port Authority with respect to the sales tax assessment as the said ruling of that lawsuit was scheduled on September 17, 2012. And a judgment was issued to the effect of dismissing the case and the company an appeal against the lawsuit No. 747 for 2012, and the session is postponed to June 24, 2013. And adjournment of the session has taken place until the constitutional action No.54 for the judicial year, No.35 the lawsuit deliberation was settled and the report has not been filled yet.

- The Sales Tax Authority claimed the company to pay the principal tax amounting to LE 104 Million in addition to tax amounting to LE 127.5 Million till June 28, 2012 in return for usufruct of the equipment of mining ores dock related to the handling of ores in El Dekheila Port.

On October 3, 2012, the company paid the principal tax amounting to LE 104 Million along with its right to maintain a reservation on the settlement until the Sales Tax Authority ceases all the actions taken against Alexandria Port Authority which in its turn shall cease all the actions taken against the company including the lift of attachment on the company's balances at the various banks. The sales tax authority is of the opinion the necessity of payment the additional tax in order to cease the mentioned procedures.

The company's management paid an amount of LE 127.5 Million under the account of the additional tax claimed by virtue of post-dated checks starting from December 31, 2012 for one year. Accordingly, Alexandria Port Authority notified the banks to lift the administrative attachment imposed on the Company's balances at the banks in favour of the Port Authority.

Based on the opinion of its tax advisor, the company's management is of the opinion that Alexandria port Authority is not entitled to claim the Company to pay sales tax in return for usufruct of the equipment of mining ores dock related to the handling of ores in El – Dekheila Port, the occupation of the yards allocated for this purpose and carrying out the works of operation and maintenance necessary for such equipment as its not subjected for sales tax, the payment of such amount or amounts by the company to Alexandria Port Authority, either at the present time or in the future, as a tax in return for the same service, does not mean its approval of subjecting the service to taxation along with the continuity of legal proceedings taken by the company to confirm the fact that such service is not subjected to sales tax.

The company filled lawsuit No.1609 for year 2019 civil which numbered 36522 for year 69 J Alexandria Administrative Judiciary against both of the Port Authority and the Tax Authority requesting refund of what was collected from company under the name of sales tax for the period February 2, 2003 till December 31, 2013 in amount of L.E 249 525 364 , On November 28, 2018 session the court appointed expert in the lawsuit and for now the lawsuit postponed until August 26, 2020 for the expert to file his report.

The company filled lawsuit No.8971 for year 72 J Alexandria Administrative Judiciary requesting refund amount of L.E 34 710 953 the value of what was collected under the name of sales tax for a license to use for the period from January 2014 to September 2016, The court appointed expert in the lawsuit and for now the lawsuit postponed until August 26, 2020 for the expert to file his report.

38. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

- The company's General Assembly hasn't been held yet to approve the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.
- During the second quarter for year 2019, the company's management has applied the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts" to the finance leases contracts ,as the accounting policies related to finance lease contracts has been modified in accordance with this standard , Therefore, some comparative figures for both the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the three month ended March 31, 2019 have been modified to comply with this amendment.:

First: Impact on the Consolidated Statement of Income:

<u>Description</u>	<u>For The Three Months Ended March 31:</u>		
	As previously Reported	Restatement Debit/(Credit)	Restated
	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>	<u>LE (000)</u>
Administrative and general expenses	331 723	(22 103)	309 620
Finance cost	1 163 112	22 414	1 185 526
Deferred tax expense	27 864	559	28 423

Second : Impact on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>For The Three Months Ended March 31:</u>		
	<u>As previously</u> <u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restatement</u> <u>LE (000)</u>	<u>Restated</u> <u>LE (000)</u>
Net loss for the period before income tax	(1 240 784)	(311)	(1 241 095)
Fixed assets depreciation	372 473	906	373 379
Interest and finance expense	1 163 112	22 414	1 185 526
Finance lease expense for the period	31 695	(31 695)	-
Deferred revenue for the period	(5 521)	5 521	-
Finance interest paid	(1 156 374)	(22 413)	(1 178 787)
Payments for finance lease contracts	(32 582)	25 578	(7 004)

39. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

During the first quarter of the year 2020 most of the world countries, including Egypt, were exposed to the novel coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, which caused disturbances in the majority of commercial and economic activities in general. So, it is possible to have a material impact on the elements of assets, liabilities and its recoverable value thereof, and the results of operations in the company's consolidated financial statements during the current and subsequent periods, in addition to the potential impact on the provision of raw materials, supplies necessary for production and operation, the demand on the company's products, and the available liquidity. Currently, the company is assessing and determining the size of this impact on its current consolidated interim financial statements, the management doesn't expect at the meantime, based on the latest available information, any material impact on the current consolidated financial statements and its going concern, due to instability and uncertainty as a result of current events, at final way, the magnitude of the impact of that event depends mainly on the expected time frame, in which these event and its consequences, are expected to be ended, which is difficult to be determined at the meantime.

40. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently by the group's companies during all presented periods in this consolidated interim financial statements, taking into consideration restatement was made to some of the comparative figures in the consolidated interim financial statements as shown in note no. (38) regarding the accounting policy related to the finance lease contracts.

40.1 Foreign currency translation

The group maintains its accounts in Egyptian Pound. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the financial position date are translated at the foreign exchange rates prevailing, at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at that date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on the translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income at the financial position date in consolidated statement of income.

Financial statements of Al Ezz Flat Steel (EFS)

EFS maintains its accounting records in US Dollar. For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements, the assets and liabilities are translated into Egyptian Pound at the closing exchange rate ruling at the financial statements date. The income statement items are translated into Egyptian Pound at the average exchange rate for the period. Equity items are translated by historical rate and Exchange differences arising from the translation are recorded in the shareholders equity.

40.2 Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation - except rolling rings - is charged to the consolidated statement of income on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets. The management of the company regularly reconsiders the remaining useful lives of the fixed assets in order to determine whether they match the

previously estimated useful lives and if there is a significant difference, the assets depreciation will be calculated in accordance with the remaining estimated useful life.

Leased fixed assets (The assets that ownership of the assets will be transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease contract) are recognized at cost in the beginning of lease contract, after the beginning of the lease contract the value of the leased fixed assets is determined at cost less the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment loss and adjusted by any adjustments to the lease liability, the leased fixed assets is depreciated using straight line method over the estimated useful life of assets which are mentioned below.

During 2016, modified cost model was adopted by the group, which the cost and accumulated depreciation for some categories of fixed assets (Machinery and equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and office equipment, Tools and supplies) are modified using modification factors stated in annex (A) of EAS No. (13). The increase of net fixed assets which are qualified to modification, were recognized in other comprehensive income items and was presented as a separate item in equity under the name of "modification surplus of fixed assets". The realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets is transferred to retained earnings or losses in case of disposal or abandonment of the asset which qualified for modification or usage (depreciation difference resulting from the adaption of the special accounting treatment).

The estimated useful life for each type of assets is as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u> <u>Years</u>
<u>Buildings</u>	
– Buildings	25 – 50
– Other buildings	8
<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	
– Machinery and equipment	5 – 25
– Rolling rings (machinery and equipment)	According to actual use (ERM 5-6 based on 3 shifts)
<u>Vehicles</u>	2 – 5
<u>Furniture and office equipment</u>	
– Furniture and office equipment	3 – 10
– Central air conditioning and fixtures	8
<u>Tools and appliances</u>	4 – 5
<u>Improvements on leased buildings</u>	The lower of lease term or assets' useful lives

Profits or losses resulting from fixed assets disposal are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

40.3 Cost subsequent to acquisition

The replacement cost of an asset component is recognized in the asset cost after the elimination of the cost of this component when such cost is incurred by the company and in case it is probable that future economic benefits shall inflow to the group as a result of the replacement of this component conditional on the ability to measure its cost with a high level of accuracy. However, the other costs are to be recognized in the consolidated statement of income as an expense when incurred.

40.4 Projects under construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost. Cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Projects under construction are transferred to fixed assets at its cost when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

40.5 Other assets

- Other assets are licenses cost which are capable of generating future economic benefits.
- Other assets are stated at purchased cost including any expenses that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

40.6 Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The Group's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses, if any. The consolidated interim financial statements include the Group's share of income, and

expenses of equity accounted investee, after adjustments to align accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences to the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In case of the excess in the cost of acquisition over the company share in net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as well in associates on the date of acquisition, the goodwill is recognized as a part of investment book value, thus it will be subjected to the impairment loss on the investment.

40.7 Investments available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are initially measured at fair value and as of the consolidated interim financial statements date, the change in the fair value whether gain or loss is recognized directly in equity, except for impairment losses which are transferred to profit or loss. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

The fair value for available-for-sale investments is identified based on the quoted price of the exchange market in an active market at the consolidated interim financial position date, except for investments which are not quoted in a stock exchange in an active market, in this case they are measured at cost net of impairment loss.

40.8 Investments in treasury bills

Investments in treasury bills are stated in the interim financial statements are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured by depreciated cost, the difference between acquiring cost and the realizable value during the period is amortized from acquiring date to maturity date using actual interest rate.

40.9 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested for impairment at consolidated financial position date. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired, impairment loss "If any" is charged to the consolidated statement of income for the year.

40.10 Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Cost is determined as follows:

- Raw materials: is valued at its cost up to bringing them to warehouses, and the outgoing is evaluated using the first in first out method.
- Spare parts, materials, and supplies are valued at cost up to bringing them to warehouses, and the outgoing is evaluated using the weighted average method.
- Work in process: according to the actual manufacturing cost which includes direct materials and labor cost in addition to share of indirect manufacturing cost incurred until the last production stage reached.
- Finished products: according to the actual manufacturing cost according to costs' statements.

40.11 Trade and notes receivables and debtors

Trade and notes receivable and debtors are initially stated at their fair value and subsequently measured by depreciated cost using the effective interest rate and reduced by estimated impairment losses from its value.

40.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash balances, banks current accounts, time deposits, market money fund bills and treasury bills which do not exceed three months and banks overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management preparing are included as a component of cash equivalents. The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared and presented according to indirect method.

40.13 Trade and notes payable and creditors

Trade and notes payable and creditors are primary stated at fair value and subsequently measured by depreciated cost using the actual interest rate.

40.14 Impairment loss on assets**A. Financial assets**

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in consolidated income statement. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized directly in equity.

B. Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at consolidated interim financial statements date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reviewed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

40.15 Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost on an effective interest basis with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Borrowing cost of financing fixed assets are capitalized to finance qualified fixed assets during the construction period till the asset is reachable for use from the economical view.

40.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that a flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The provisions balances are reviewed on a going basis at the financial position date to disclose the best estimate on the current period.

40.17 Share capital**Repurchase of share capital**

Upon the repurchase of issued capital shares of the company (whether direct way or by using one of its subsidiaries), it is recognized with the amount paid in return for the repurchase, process which includes all direct costs and all costs related to repurchasing, as a reduction in owners' equity, and it shall be classified as treasury stock deducted from the total owners' equity side.

40.18 Revenues**a) Sales revenues**

Sales revenues are recognized when the risks and benefits of goods are transferred to the purchaser at delivering the goods. The sales revenues are not recognized in case of non-assurance of the collection of these revenues or inability to determine any related costs or any expected sales return or the continues of the management relation with the sold product.

b) Dividends

Dividends income is recognized in the consolidated income statement on the date where the company has the right to receive investees' dividends occurred after the date of acquisition.

c) Interest income

Interest income is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

40.19 lease contracts**Finance Lease contracts**

A leased asset is recognized in the company's assets, also recognize a liability that represents the present value of the unpaid finance lease installments in the company's liability.

Finance lease contracts (sell and lease back)

If the entity (the lessee) transfers the asset to the other entity (the lessor) and leased back the asset, the entity must determine whether the asset is being accounted for sales transaction or not, in case of not being sales transaction the lessee must continue to recognize the transferred asset and must recognize a financial liability equal to the proceeds of the transfer.

Operating lease contracts

Leases are classified as operating leases. Payments in respect of operating leases are charged to statement of income as expenses payments in on a straight-line basis over the lease term. (Net of value of any lease discount incentive and rent-free periods).

40.20 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

40.21 Income Tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current income tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at consolidated financial position date.

Deferred tax is provided using the financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized during the upcoming periods.

40.22 Grants related to assets

Grants related to fixed assets are recognized as deferred income and are recognized as income in accordance with the terms of the grant. Deferred income balance is presented in long-term liabilities after deduction of deferred income due during the year, which is shown under current liabilities.

40.23 Financial risk management

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

- * Credit risk
- * Liquidity risk
- * Market risk

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group risk management framework.

The Group risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

40.23.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur financial loss.

This risk is mainly resulting from the Group's trade and other debtors.

40.23.1.1 Trade receivable & other debtors

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk has less of an influence on credit risk.

Most of Group's revenue is represented in sales transaction with many customers with close values for each customer, hence, there is no concentration of credit risk on specific customers.

40.23.1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents - except cash on hand - and financial deposits arises from the risk that the counterparty becomes insolvent and accordingly is unable to return the deposited funds. To mitigate this risk, whenever possible, the Group conducts transactions and deposits funds with financial institutions with high investment grade.

40.23.2 Liquidity risk

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

The Group ensures that the sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a suitable period, including the service of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

40.23.3 Market risk

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

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

40.23.3.1 Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group, primarily the U.S. Dollars (USD) and Euro. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level through purchase or sale of the foreign currencies with current prices when that is necessary to face un-balanced short term.

40.23.3.2 Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to market risks as a result of changes in interest rates particularly in relation to borrowings. Borrowings issued at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The basic strategy of interest rate risk management is to balance the debt structure with an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings based on the Group's perception of future interest rate movements.

40.23.3.3 Other market prices risk

This risk arises from changes in the price of available-for-sale investments held by the Group, the Group's management monitors the equity instruments in the investments' portfolio according to the market and objective valuation of the financial statements related to these shares. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board of Directors. The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns and the management consults external advisors in this regard.

40.23.4 Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Boards of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity, the Board also monitors the level of dividends paid to shareholders. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

41. NEW ISSUES AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED TO THE EGYPTIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS:

On 18 March 2019, the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation amended some of the Egyptian Accounting Standards issued by the Minister of Investment Decree No. 110 of 2015, which include some new accounting standards and amendments to some existing standards that has a significant impact on the financial statements as follows:

New or Amended Standards	Summary of the Most Significant Amendments	Potential impact on the Financial Statements	Adoption date
New Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial instruments"	1. The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments" replaces the corresponding topics in Egyptian Accounting Standard (26) Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Accordingly, the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (26) Was amended and reissued after the withdrawal of the paragraphs related to new EAS (47) and define the scope of the amended Standard (26) to work only with limited cases of hedge accounting according to the Entity's choice.	Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the consolidated interim financial statements when applying the amendment to the standard.	Standard No. 47 is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted, on the condition of applying the Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (1), (25), (26) and (40) amended 2019 together at the same Date.

New or Amended Standards	Summary of the Most Significant Amendments	Potential impact on the Financial Statements	Adoption date
	<p>2. In accordance with the requirements of the Standard, financial assets are classified based on subsequently measured at their amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.</p> <p>3. The realized loss model in the measurement of impairment of financial assets is replaced by the expected credit loss models, which requires the measurement of impairment of all financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income from the initial recognition regardless of the existence of an index of the loss event</p> <p>4. Pursuant to the requirements of this standard, the following criteria have been amended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (1) "Presentation of Financial Statements", amended 2019 - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (4) "Statement of Cash Flows" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (25) "Financial Instruments: Presentation" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (26) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (40) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" 		<p>The Financial Supervisory Authority has postponed applying the standard on the quarterly financial statements during 2020, to be applied on the annual financial statements at 31 December 2020, and this will be effective from January 1 , 2020.</p> <p>These amendments shall be effective from the date of application of the standard 47.</p>
<p>New Accounting Egyptian Standard No. (48) "Revenue from contracts with customers"</p>	<p>1. The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, replaces and cancels the following criteria:</p> <p>(A) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (8) "Construction Contracts", amended 2015;</p> <p>(B) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 11, "Revenue", amended 2015;</p> <p>2. The control model was used to recognize revenue instead of the benefit and risk model.</p> <p>3. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized</p>	<p>Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the consolidated interim financial statements when applying the amendment to the standard.</p> <p>The finance lease contracts outstanding</p>	<p>Standard No. 48 is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted</p> <p>The Financial Regulatory Authority has postponed applying the standard on the quarterly financial statements during 2020, to be applied on the annual financial statements at 31 December 2020, and this</p>

New or Amended Standards	Summary of the Most Significant Amendments	Potential impact on the Financial Statements	Adoption date
	<p>as an asset if the entity expects to recover those costs and the recognition of the costs of fulfilling the contract as an asset when specific conditions are met.</p> <p>4. The standard requires that the contract has commercial substance in order for revenue to be recognized.</p> <p>5. Expanding disclosure and presentation requirements.</p>		will be effective from January 1, 2020.
New Egyptian Accounting Standard (49) "Leases"	<p>1. The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Leases" replaces the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (20) "Accounting Standards and Standards for Financial Leasing Operations 2015 and cancels it.</p> <p>2. The Standard introduces a single accounting model for the lessor and the lessee, the lessee recognizes the right of use of the leased asset within the assets of the company and recognizes an obligation that represents the present value of the unpaid lease payments within the company's obligations, taking into account that the lease contracts are not classified as operating lease or a finance lease.</p> <p>3. For the lessor, the lessor shall classify each contract of its lease contracts either as an operating lease or as a finance lease.</p> <p>4. For the finance lease, the lessor must recognize the assets held under a finance lease in the statement of financial position and present them as a due amounts equal to the net investment in the lease contract.</p> <p>5. For operating lease, the lessor should recognize the lease payments from operating leases as income either on a straight-line basis or on another regular basis.</p>	<p>The management of the Company has applied the accounting treatment stated in the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) Leases Contracts as shown in note no. (38).</p> <p>The Company's management is currently assessing the potential impact on the financial consolidated interim statements when the standard is applied to the remaining lease contracts in which the company is a party.</p>	<p>Standard No. (49) Applies to financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted if the Egyptian Accounting standard No. (48) "Revenue from contracts with customers" 2019 in the same time.</p> <p>The Financial Regulatory Authority has postponed applying the standard on the quarterly financial statements during 2020, to be applied on the annual financial statements at 31 December 2020, and this will be effective from January 1 , 2020 and this regarding operating lease contracts.</p> <p>Except as of the effective date above, Standard No. 49 (2019) applies to leases that were subject to the Financial Leasing Law No. 95 of 1995 and its amendments which were treated in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 20, "Accounting Standards and Standards Related to Finance Lease Operations" The finance lease contracts which are arise subject to the Law of Organizing Finance Lease and Factoring Activities</p>

New or Amended Standards	Summary of the Most Significant Amendments	Potential impact on the Financial Statements	Adoption date
			No. 176 of 2018, from the beginning of the annual report period, in which law No. 95 of 1995 was canceled And issuing law No. 176 of 2018
Amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (38) "Employees Benefits"	A number of paragraphs were added and amended to amend the accounting rules for the modification, reduction and settlement of the employee benefits scheme	Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the consolidated interim financial statements when applying the amendment to the standard.	Standard No. (38) is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted The Financial Regulatory Authority has postponed applying the standard on the quarterly financial statements during 2020, to be applied on the annual financial statements at 31 December 2020, and this will be effective from January 1 , 2020.
Amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) "Consolidated financial statements"	Some of the paragraphs were added related to the exception of investment entities from the consolidation. This amendment resulted in an amendment to some standards related to the subject of investment entities. The following is the amended standards - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (15) "Disclosure of Related Parties" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Separate financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18) "Investments in Associates" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Tax" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (29) "Business Combinations" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) " Financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (44) " Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities "	Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the consolidated interim financial statements when applying the amendment to the standard.	Standard No. (42) is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Financial Regulatory Authority has postponed applying the standard on the quarterly financial statements during 2020, to be applied on the annual financial statements at 31 December 2020, and this will be effective from January 1 , 2020. The new or amended paragraphs are also applied to the standards that have been amended with respect to investment entities on the effective date of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) "Consolidated Financial Statements", and amended 2019.