

Alexandria Mineral Oils Company
(AMOC)
(S.A.E)

Standalone Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30 June 2026
Together with Limited Review Report



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Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "

Standalone statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026



		EGP	
<u>Assets</u>	Note No.	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	870,391,153	891,723,845
Projects under construction	(5)	414,641,768	407,323,203
Investment in Subsidiaries	(6)	864,500	864,500
Financial asset at fair value through OCI	(7)	69,608,696	69,608,696
Other financial investments	(12)	525,170,000	508,750,050
Right of use assets	(1-8)	1,943,925	4,152,649
Intangible assets	(1-4)	69,704,948	3,136,458
Total non-current assets		1,952,324,990	1,885,559,401
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventory (Net)	(9)	3,764,066,490	2,691,599,145
Accounts receivable (Net)	(10)	2,404,171,925	1,173,706,786
Debtors and other debit balances (Net)	(11)	629,821,145	364,045,414
Cash at banks and on hand (Net)	(12)	1,900,958,078	1,607,796,992
Total current assets		8,699,017,638	5,837,148,337
Total assets		10,651,342,628	7,722,707,738
<u>Equity</u>			
Issued and paid up capital	(13)	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Legal reserve		645,750,000	645,750,000
Other reserves	(14)	1,948,698,852	1,748,372,852
Other comprehensive income		44,646,739	44,646,739
Retained earnings		41,231,057	-
Profit for the period/year		1,634,682,358	843,864,322
Total equity		5,606,509,006	4,574,133,913
<u>Liabilities</u>			
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
Lease liabilities	(2-8)	463,553	1,669,855
Deferred tax liability	(16)	94,394,039	124,492,019
Long-Term Loans	(19-3)	12,137,451	11,805,265
Total non-current liability		106,995,043	137,967,139
<u>Current liability</u>			
Current income Tax	(18)	522,309,432	116,534,558
Lease liability	(2-8)	1,861,340	2,461,941
Dividends Payable	(19-2)	258,300,000	517,250,000
Short-Term Loans and Credit Facilities	(19-3)	4,715,153	9,172,172
Creditors and other credit balances	(19)	3,164,087,819	1,460,295,347
Provisions	(17)	986,564,835	904,892,668
Total current liabilities		4,937,838,579	3,010,606,686
Total liabilities		5,044,833,622	3,148,573,825
Total equity and liabilities		10,651,342,628	7,722,707,738

Limited Review Report Attached

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


General Manager at the General Department of
Financial Affairs

Acc/ Ibrahim Heaba


Assistant Chairman of the
Company for Financial
Affairs

Acc/ Wessam Adel


Chairman and Managing
Director

Chemist/ Maged EL Kordy



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "S.A.E"
Standalone Statement of profit or loss
For the Period ended 30 June 2026



	Note No.	January 2026 / June 2026	January 2025 / June 2025
Net Sales	20	25,598,144,426	18,989,451,574
Cost of sales	22	(22,808,291,460)	(18,131,654,963)
Gross profit		2,789,852,966	857,796,611
(Deduct):			
General and administrative expenses	23	(653,268,782)	(437,780,170)
Selling & Marketing Expenses	24	(44,733,681)	(24,905,709)
Other expenses	25-A	(638,133)	(71,575,701)
Operating profit		2,091,212,370	323,535,031
(Deduct):			
Formed provisions		(81,672,167)	-
Expected credit Loss (formed)		(46,989,759)	-
Finance Cost	25-B	(1,911,065)	(2,354,353)
Add:			
Other income	21-A	172,237,944	482,365,109
Net profit for the period before tax		2,132,877,323	803,545,787
Income tax	18	(522,309,432)	(131,422,245)
Deferred tax revenue		24,114,467	5,601,420
Net profit for the period after tax	26	1,634,682,358	677,724,962
Earning per share (pound/share)	26	1.27	0.52

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read


**General Manager at the General
Department of Financial Affairs**
Acc/Mohamed Abd Elrhman


**Assistant Chairman of the
Company for Financial Affairs**
Acc/ Wessam Adel


**Chairman and Managing
Director**
Chemist/ Maged EL-Kordy



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "S.A.E"
Standalone statement of other comprehensive income
For the Period ended 30 June 2026



EGP

January 2026 / June 2026

January 2025 / June 2025

Net profit for the Period

1,634,682,358

677,724,962

Total other comprehensive for the Period

1,634,682,358

677,724,962

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read

General Manager at the General Department of Financial Affairs

Acc/ Mohamed Abdel Rahman

Assistant Chairman of the
Company for Financial
Affairs

Acc/ Wessam Adel

Chairman and
Managing Director

Chemist/ Maged



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "S.A.E"
Standalone Statement of changes in Equity
For the period ended 30 June 2026



EGP	Capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Investment exchange differences (fair value) through OCI	Retained earnings	Profit for the period	Total
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	1,291,500,000	645,750,000	1,444,391,872	-	-	812,420,570	4,194,062,442
Comprehensive Income							
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	677,724,962	677,724,962
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	44,646,739	-	-	44,646,739
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	44,646,739	-	677,724,962	722,371,701
Transactions with shareholders							
Transferred to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1,291,500,000	645,750,000	1,444,391,872	44,646,739	-	1,490,145,532	4,916,434,143
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	1,291,500,000	645,750,000	1,748,372,852	44,646,739	-	843,864,322	4,574,133,913
Comprehensive Income							
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,634,682,358	1,634,682,358
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,634,682,358	1,634,682,358
Shareholders dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	41,231,057	(643,538,322)	(602,307,265)
Transferred to reserve	-	-	200,326,000	-	-	(200,326,000)	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	200,326,000	-	41,231,057	(843,864,322)	(602,307,265)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	1,291,500,000	645,750,000	1,948,698,852	44,646,739	41,231,057	1,634,682,358	5,606,509,006

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

General Manager at the
General Department of
Financial Affairs

Acc/ Ibrahim Heaba

Assistant
Chairman of the
Company for
Financial Affairs

Acc/ Wessam Adel

Chairman and
Managing
Director

Chemist/ Maged
EL Kordy



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "S.A.E"

Standalone statement of cash flow

For the Period ended 30 June 2026



	30/6/2026	30/6/2025
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	2,132,877,323	803,545,787
Adjustments:		
Fixed asset depreciation and right of use amortization	85,892,105	66,926,701
Foreign exchange difference	(51,806,850)	46,095,702
Debit interest	1,911,064	2,354,367
Credit interest	(113,159,289)	(161,731,355)
Financial Investment Income	-	-
Formed provisions	81,672,167	-
Formed expected credit losses	46,989,759	-
Provisions no longer required	-	(279,457,477)
Reversed expected credit losses	-	(7,241,072)
Profit from Operating Activities	2,184,376,279	470,492,653
Change in inventory	(1,072,467,346)	(965,351,045)
Change in accounts receivables, debtors, and other debit balances	(1,522,602,790)	(744,703,321)
Provisions Utilized	-	(13,191,893)
Change in accounts payables, creditors, and other credit balances	1,703,792,476	2,112,872,688
cash flows resulting from operating activities	1,293,098,619	860,119,082
Income Taxes Paid	(122,518,071)	-
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities	1,170,580,548	860,119,082
Cash flows from investing activities		
Change in other financial investments	(16,419,950)	15,048,350
Collected interest	113,702,972	158,489,980
Payments for projects under construction and fixed assets	(136,237,746)	(189,241,204)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(38,954,724)	(15,702,874)
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Payments) long term loans	(4,124,833)	(11,729,060)
Lease payments	(1,806,903)	(3,804,586)
Paid finance expenses	(1,911,064)	(1,714,754)
Paid cash dividends	(861,257,265)	(387,450,000)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(869,100,065)	(404,698,400)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	262,525,759	439,717,808
The effect of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	51,806,850	(46,095,702)
(formed)/Reversed expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	(21,171,523)	9,806,334
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	1,607,796,992	1,466,458,982
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30/6/2026	1,900,958,078	1,869,887,422

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


General Manager at the General Department of Financial Affairs


Assistant Chairman of
the Company for
Financial Affairs


Chairman and
Managing Director

Acc/ Ibrahim Heaba

Acc/ Wessam Adel

Chemist/ Maged
EL Kordy



1. About the company:

Establishment:

- Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (AMOC) - an Egyptian joint stock company - was established in 1997 according to the Minister of Economy and International Cooperation Decree No. 306. The company is subject to the provisions of investment Law No. 72 of 2017.
- The company was registered in Commercial Register under No. 143507 on 6 May 1997.
- The number of shares is 1.2915 billion shares, with a nominal value of one EGP per share.

Company Purpose:

- Production of neutral and special mineral oils.
- Production of paraffin wax and its derivatives.
- Maximization of Gas Oil with low Sulphur and low pour point.
- Production of wax distillates with different grades.
- Production of Naphtha.
- Production of liquified petroleum gas (LPG).
- Production of Mazut.
- Marketing of the products locally and internationally.
- Oil loading and blending to the benefit of others.
- Crude Oil refining to the benefit of AMOC or Other Companies.
- Production of Gasoline and Diesel.
- Importing, exporting, marketing, selling, and trading its products, other petroleum products, and their supplies both domestically and internationally under its trade name and trademark, or without them, as well as leasing warehouses.



Company term:

- The term specified for this company is twenty-five years, starting from the date of registration in the Commercial Register in May 1997 and ending in May 2022, and in December 2017 an entry was made in the Commercial Register to extend the term of the company for another twenty-five years, starting from the date of the end of the first term and ending in May 2047.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements are prepared in Egyptian pounds, which is the functional currency of the company, and are based on the going concern assumption and the historical cost principle. Exceptions are made for assets that are measured at fair value or amortized cost, with gains or losses recognized in the profit or loss statement. The same accounting policies and principles applied in the previous financial statements have been consistently followed.

The accounting policies applied this year are consistent with those applied in the previous year, except for the changes that resulted from the application of the new Egyptian standards issued during 2019, The company also implemented these standards starting in January 2021.

The Company's financial year commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year, effective from the 2026 financial year. This change was made in accordance with the Extraordinary General Assembly's resolution dated 27 September 2025, approving the amendment of the financial year to run from 1 January to 31 December instead of from 1 July to 30 June. This excludes the financial period ended 31 December 2025, which commenced on 1 July 2025 and ended on 31 December 2025, representing a six-month financial period



2-1 Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements have been presented in Egyptian Pound which represents the Company's functional currency, and all financial information presented are in EGP.

2-2 Use of estimates and personal judgment:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards requires management to use personal judgment and to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of policies, values of assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that the Company's management considers reasonable under the circumstances and events in which the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities are determined and the actual results may differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any differences that affect the period in which the change is made and the future periods are recognized. These differences are recognized in the period in which they are adjusted and in future periods.

The following are the main items used for these estimates and personal judgment:

- Provision for anticipated claims and contingent liabilities.
- Measurement of the impairment in asset values.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Accrued expenses.
- Useful lives of fixed assets.



3- Significant accounting policies applied:

3-1 Foreign currency valuation:

The Company maintains its books in Egyptian pound; transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities balances denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the end of the period in accordance with the prevailing exchange rates and the resulting differences of transactions and revaluation included in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial recognition. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at the fair-value are translated using the exchange rates at the date on which the fair-value was determined.

3-2 Fixed assets and their depreciation:

1-2-3 Initial recognition and measurement:

Fixed assets are stated according to the historical cost after deducting the accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. This cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets after recognition conditions are met.

Components of an item of fixed assets which have different useful lives are accounted independently as separate items within those fixed assets, similarly when major improvements are made; their costs are recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition conditions are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the income statement when incurred. The asset is depreciated when its place and condition enable it to operate in the manner specified by the management. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method according to the assets estimated useful life as follows

Item	Estimated Useful Life (yearly)
Machinery, equipment and devices	10-30
Buildings, constructions and utilities	10-30
Vehicles	5-15
Tools and equipment	5-10
Furniture, fixtures and computers	4-10

Fixed assets are disposed when discarded or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or future sale (disposing does not only mean selling the asset but also stating the asset as scrap). Any profits or losses arising from disposing the asset are recognized in the profit or loss statement in the period in which the asset is disposed.

The remaining values of assets, their useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. At the date of each balance sheet, the Company determines whether there is an indication that a fixed asset has been impaired. When the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and is subsequently reduced to its recoverable amount; the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss statement. The impairment loss is derecognized only if there is a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Derecognizing the loss from impairment is limited so as not to exceed the carrying amount of the asset, its recoverable amount and non-exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined (Net after depreciation) unless the impairment loss is recognized for the asset in prior years. The de-recognition of a loss from impairment is recognized in the profit or loss statement.

3-2-2 Subsequent costs of acquisition:

The cost of a component of the asset is recognized in the cost of the asset, excluding the cost of the replaced component, when the Company incurs the cost of replacement and provided that future economic benefits are probable to flow to the Company because of the replacement of the component and can be measured with a high degree of accuracy. Otherwise, all other expenses are charged to the statement of income as an expense when incurred.

3-3 Long term financial investments:

A-Investments in subsidiaries:

- Investments in subsidiaries are investment in companies that AMOC control. Control is assumed when the holding company owns, whether directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, more than half of the voting rights in the invested company, except for those exceptional cases in which it appears clearly that such ownership does not represent control.
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the financial statements at cost, including the cost of acquisition. In the event of an impairment in the value of these investments, the book value is adjusted to the value of this impairment and is included in the income statement for each investment separately. The loss resulting from the impairment of value may not be recovered in the profit and loss statement in the period in which the reversal occurred.





b. Financial Investments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

- These represent investments in equity instruments held for the purpose of earning recurring dividend income. They have been classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and are not traded in an active market.
- Upon initial recognition, these investments are measured at fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs. Gains and losses arising from any other transactions are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss.
- Subsequently, the Company measures these investments at fair value, with fair value gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividend income from these investments is recognized in the statement of profit or loss under investment income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established

Other Financial Investments

- Other financial investments represent long-term deposits pledged as collateral for the loan

3-4 Lease contracts:

- The contract is a lease contract if it conveys the right to control the use of a specific asset of the company for a period in exchange for consideration.
- Lease payments in short-term lease contracts are recognized as an expense using the straight-line method.
- The asset (right of use) and the liability of the lease contract are recognized on the date of the beginning of the contract.

***Initial Measurement (of the right of use):**

- At the beginning of the lease contract, the asset (right of use) is measured at cost, and the cost consists of:
 - The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
 - Any payments made at or before the commencement of the lease less any lease incentives received.
 - Any initial direct costs incurred by the company.
 - Any estimated cost that the company will incur to dismantle or remove the asset or restore the site to the original condition in accordance with the terms of the lease contract.

***Subsequent measurement of (right of use):**

The right of use asset at any date after the commencement date are measured by applying the historical cost model:

- The asset's initial recognition cost less accumulated amortization. The right of use asset is amortized from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease contract period whichever is less.
- Impairment losses.
- Adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

Initial measurement of the lease liability:



- At the inception date of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at that date calculated using the interest rate on the company's incremental borrowing at the time

***Subsequent measurement of lease liability :**

- After the lease commencement date, the lease liability is measured as follows:
 - Increase the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability.
 - Reduce the book amount to reflect the lease payments.
 - Remeasurement of the carrying amount to reflect any revaluations or modifications to the specified lease.
- Right of use assets are presented in the statement of financial position separately from the other assets.
- Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position separately from other liabilities .
- The interest expense on the lease contract obligation is presented in the profit or loss statement separately from the depreciation expense of the asset (right of use), and the interest expense is presented under (financing expenses).

In the statement of cash flows:

- The principal repayments of the lease liability are presented within financing activities.
- The lease liability interest paid are shown within operating activities.
- Short term lease payments are presented within operating activities.

3-5 Inventory valuation:

Ending inventory is valued based on cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower, using the following methods:

-Raw Material: Inventory cost was calculated based on the weighted average purchase price of raw materials during the period.

-Equipment and spare parts: The cost of equipment and spare parts has been calculated based on the weighted average cost during the year.

-Work in process inventory: valued at weighted average production and operating costs and any other required costs.

-Finished goods: valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower, for each item separately.

3-6 Accounts receivable and other receivable balances:

The accounts receivable is evaluated at their cost, with any impairment in value deducted, if applicable.

The accounts receivable represents the outstanding balance of installments due from customers up to the current date, less any impairment recognized in accordance with the company's provision policy for doubtful debts.

The provision calculation rate	Account receivable aging
1%	0-30 day
5%	31-60 day
20%	61-90 day
35%	91-120 day
50%	121-180 day
70%	181-365 day
100%	More than 365 day





3-7 Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period the Company incurred these costs using the effective interest rate. As for borrowing costs directly attributable to purchasing or constructing qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalized on related assets till the date that these assets are ready for use. Capitalization is discontinued during periods of temporary cessation of the construction of this asset, and capitalization is finally stopped when all essential activities necessary to prepare the asset for use have been completed.

3-8- Statement of Cash Flows:

Statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents are the cash on hand, banks, time deposits and financial investments not exceeding three months after deducting credit bank balances.

3-9- Contingent liabilities:

The company's policy is to assess the legal, tax liabilities and claims against the company in accordance with the provisions of the law, in the case of disagreement with the other parties in the settlement of such obligations in friendly manner, the judiciary shall be referred for adjudication. Contingent liabilities are claims against the company, cases against the company and the uncovered portion of letters of guarantee. The management considers that there are no possible Contingent financial obligations arise from these cases and claims that can affect the financial statements (other than the ones on which provisions are made).

3-10 Accounts payable, creditors, and other credit balances:

Amounts that will be paid in the future on received supplies or services during the period are recognized regardless whether the suppliers or service providers asked for a consideration.

3-11- Provisions:

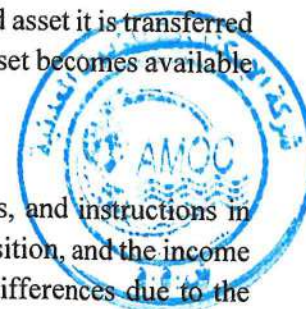
Provisions are recognized when the company has present legal or constructive liabilities because of a past event and it is expected to require an outflow of economic resources to settle these liabilities, through estimating a possible liabilities amount. Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate. When the time value of money is significant, the amount recognized as a provision should be the current value of the expected cash flow required to settle the liabilities.

3-12 Projects under construction:

The payments that are spent on the purchase of fixed assets are recorded in the projects under construction account (advances for vendor assets) at cost and during the period of developing the fixed asset it is transferred to the projects under construction account (assets in development) and when the fixed asset becomes available for use it is added to the fixed assets and its depreciation begins.

3-13 Taxes:

Income tax is calculated on the profits made in accordance with the laws, regulations, and instructions in force in this regard, using the applicable tax rates at the date of preparing the financial position, and the income tax due is recorded in the Deferred tax arises from the presence of some temporary differences due to the difference in the time period in which the value of assets and liabilities is recognized between each of the applicable tax bases and the accounting bases according to which the financial statements are prepared. The deferred tax value is determined according to the method used, based on which the current value of assets and liabilities are settled. Deferred tax is considered as an asset for the company when there is a strong possibility to use this asset to reduce the tax profits due on the company for future years, and the deferred tax value listed



as an asset is reduced by the value of the part that does not achieve an expected tax benefit in the subsequent years.

3-14 Revenue:

-The company applied the Egyptian accounting standard No.48 "contract with customers" starting from 1 January 2021. Information was provided on accounting policies in contracts with customers, and the impact of that application on the financial statements was clarified.

- Revenue for executing an operation involving the provision of a service is recognized when its results can be estimated with sufficient accuracy, to the extent that the transaction has been completed up to the date of the financial statements. The results of executing a particular operation can be estimated accurately if the following five conditions are met:

- 1- Define the contract with the customer
- 2- Determine the performance obligation that is the management of portfolios or funds for the account of clients.
- 3- Determine the transaction price for each performance obligation.
- 4- Allocate the transaction price for each performance obligation.
- 5- Revenue is recognized when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Therefore, revenue is recognized as follows:

- The commission for managing portfolios of securities for the account of clients is agreed upon at specified rates according to each of the management contracts. It is calculated based on the market value of the portfolio and is paid according to the terms of each contract.
- The performance incentive commission is calculated based on a percentage of the increase in the portfolio above the benchmark return than that specified in the contract.
- Dividend income is recognized in the profit or loss statement when the company has the right to receive dividends from investee companies realized after the date of acquisition.
- Credit interest is recognized on a time basis using the target rate of return on the asset.

3-15- Impairment:

3-15-1 Impairment of non-financial assets:

Asset values are evaluated at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indicator of impairment in asset values, and in case such an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is represented in its value in use or net realizable value whichever is higher, then the recoverable value is compared with the book value of the asset and impairment losses when the book value is greater than the recoverable value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. In case the recoverable value of the asset is increased because of a future event the impairment loss is reversed in the profit or loss to the extent of what was recognized during the previous financial periods so that no increase in the asset value exceeds its book value before impairment.

3-15-2 Impairment of assets at amortized cost:

Asset values are evaluated at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indicator of impairment in specific assets, and in case such an indicator of impairment in a specific asset exists, the impairment value is determined based on the difference between the book value of the asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows. Expected impairment losses in other debts based on the default rates according to previous



experience considering the period between the indication of default and the determination of its losses effectively. In case of an increase in the asset value because of a future event the impairment in the asset value is reversed in the statement of profit or loss.

3-16-Social policies

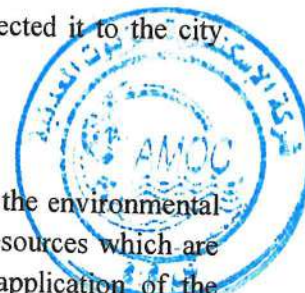
To carry out the company's social and community responsibility and the company's belief in its role in advancing the societies and their welfare for a better future and out of interest in social responsibility, the Company participates in many activities in support of development.

Environmental Responsibility

- The company has studied alternative sources to decrease fresh water consumption used to compensate cooling towers as well as water treatment units for boilers. The project of ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE (Z.L.D) has started which aims at reducing the company's water consumptions to the lowest possible value and re-using them once again in the industry after being treated as an alternative to fresh water.
- The company is revaluating the environmental impact of all - projects-, in addition to the implementation of processing units with the latest international technologies such as the industrial water unit DAF, biological wastewater treatment unit and the treatment unit of gas and water acid bacteria THIOPAQ.
- The company performs periodic emission measurements every 3 months to measure noise, thermal stress and gas emissions. Beside it monitors and analyzes discharged water.
- Hazardous waste is disposed by the sanitary landfill of the Alexandria Governorate to preserve the surrounding environment of the company. A contract with the Mouwasat Hospital was made to use its own incinerator for the disposal of medical waste.
- The company has carried out the necessary studies and implementations to modify the vapor ratio of the flame torch reach the boundary limits of burning gases emissions in accordance with Law 4 of 1994 which is amended in Law No. 1095 of 2011.
- A committee was formed from various departments in the company to study the possibility of installing a self-monitoring system for flue emissions to comply with the amended law.
- The company has implemented the surface sewage system for rain water and connected it to the city sewage system to comply with the requirements of the environmental law.

-Occupational health and safety responsibility:

- The company shows a great interest in occupational health and safety in addition to the environmental protection against pollution as this field has an effective role in preserving human resources which are considered the most important pillars of the production process along with the application of the requirements of Egyptian law, international laws and codes in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in Egypt.
- As part of the company's diligence to apply the latest quality standards in the global industry to increase competitiveness locally and internationally; quality management, environmental, occupational health and safety systems have been updated so that the integrated quality management system is an essential pillar within the company in the world of modern industry. Therefore, in 2005, the company started the needed





preparations for many years and is working towards the evolution of integrated management systems with continuous development of the quality system

- In July 2006, the company obtained technical conformity certificates according to international standards ISO 9001:2000 which is related to quality management, 14001:2004 as well as environmental management systems, OHSAS 18001 which is related to occupational health and safety management systems which are to be applied to all activities of the company. The company has successfully passed the renewal reviews three times in a row, in August 2009, August 2012 and June 2015, thus, the effectiveness of the certificate will carry on until August 2018.
- The company on August 2017 applied the latest version of international specification for quality and environmental systems IOS 14001:2015 and IOS 9001:20015 Within the framework of the renewal and modernization of the company's total quality management systems, the AMOC team is preparing to implement the latest version of the international standards for occupational safety and health systems ISO 45001.
- The company supports its employees by contracting with specialized medical centers and it allows them to follow up periodically to maintain their energy and health, thus reducing the disruption of work due to sick leaves.

3-17 ESG index:

- In this respect, the Egyptian government has a pioneer role in launching the ESG Index in Egypt, encouraging companies to demonstrate greater transparency and disclosure of their compliance practices through the following:
 - Governance principles.
 - Social responsibility.
 - Environmental responsibility.
- This index is based on both quantitative and qualitative factors, and during this process these environmental and social factors and governance practices are converted to a series of grades that determine the value of stocks traded on the stock exchange. The share of Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) was listed among all the Egyptian stock indexes, headed by the index EGX30.

3-18 Earnings per share:

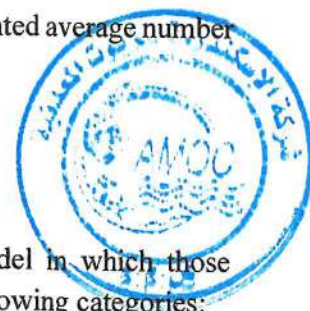
Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit or loss divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

3-19 financial assets:

3-19-1 Initial recognition and measurement:

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified according to the business model in which those financial assets are managed and their contractual cash flows, according to one of the following categories:

- 1- Debt instruments at amortized cost.
- 2- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income "with the reclassification of profits or losses to the statement of profits or losses upon disposal."
- 3- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, "with no reclassification of profits or losses to the statement of profits or losses upon disposal."
- 4- Financial assets at fair value through profits and losses, including equity instruments and derivatives.



3-19-1-1 Debt instruments at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the following two conditions, and it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- The asset is kept within a business model that aims to retain assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specific dates, and they are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount due.

3-19-1-2 debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income "with profits or losses reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal" only if the following two conditions are met and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- The asset is kept within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash payments and selling financial assets,
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specific dates, which are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount due.

3-19-1-3 debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Upon initial recognition of investment in shares not held for trading, the company may choose "irrevocably" to measure subsequent changes in the fair value within the items of other comprehensive income "with no reclassification of profits or losses to the statement of profits or losses upon disposal". This selective procedure is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

3-19-1-4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

All other financial assets are classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, on initial recognition, the company may "irrevocably" designate a financial asset that meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, as at FVTPL, if this will eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches that might otherwise arise.

3-19-4 Subsequent measurement:

3-19-4-1 Debt instruments at amortized cost:

After initial measurement, debt instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. The amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Expected credit losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the value of the investments is impaired.

3-19-4-2 Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value with profits and losses recorded arising from changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Interest income and currency exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortized cost as described in Note (1-20-1-1).
- The method for calculating expected credit losses for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is explained in Note (3-19-1-3).
- When the company owns more than one investment in the same security, it is considered to have been disposed of on a first-in, first-out basis. On disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in

other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss.

3-19-4-3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The interest earned on the assets required to be measured obligatorily at fair value is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the contractual interest rate, as shown in Note (3-25-1-4).

Dividend income from equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss as other operating revenue when the right to payment is established.

3-19-5 Reclassification of financial assets:

The company does not reclassify its financial assets after their initial recognition.

3-19-6 Derecognition of the financial asset:

3-19-6-1 Derecognition other than a substantial modification:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
- The company transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received in full without material delay to a third party under a "passage" arrangement in addition to:
 - A) The company has substantially transferred all risks and benefits associated with the asset; or
 - B) The company did not substantially transfer or retain all risks and benefits associated with the asset, but transferred control of the asset.

The company considers that the control has been transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in full to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise this capability unilaterally and without further restrictions on the transfer.

When the Company does not substantially transfer or retain all risks and rewards and retains control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only within the limits of the Company's ongoing engagement, in which case the Company also recognizes the associated obligation. The transferred asset and associated obligations are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations held by the company.

Continuous participation in the form of security on the asset transferred is measured by the original book value of the asset and the maximum amount that the company can be required to pay, whichever is less.

3-19-6-2 Derecognition from the books because of a substantial modification of the terms and conditions:

The Company derecognizes the financial asset upon renegotiation of the terms and conditions to the extent that the financial asset largely becomes a new instrument, recognizing the difference as a wind or loss because of the asset's derecognition from the books. In the case of expendable cost debt instruments, newly recognized loans are classified as phase I for the purpose of measuring expected credit losses.

In assessing if a financial instrument will be derecognized from the books or not, among other things, the company considers the following factors:

- Change in debt instrument currency.
- Introduction of a property rights tool function.
- Expressions at the counterparty.
- The modification is such that the instrument no longer meets the cash flow criterion, which is only an asset payment and interest on the principal amount payable.

If the adjustment does not result in substantially different cash flows, the adjustment does not result in the





derecognition from the books, based on an affirmation of the discounted cash flows at the original actual interest rate, the Company shall record a profit or loss of adjustment.

3-19-7 Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognizes the provision for anticipated credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profits or losses. Projected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all cash flows expected by the Company, deducted from the effective interest rate.

To assess the extent of impairment of financial assets, financial assets as at the date of the financial statements are classified into three phases:

- Phase I: Financial assets that have not experienced a significant rise in credit risk since the date of initial recognition. In this case the projected 12 months' credit loss is calculated.
- Phase II: financial assets that have experienced a substantial rise in credit risk since initial recognition. In this case the expected credit loss over the asset's lifetime is calculated.
- Phase III: Financial assets whose value has diminished, requiring the calculation of expected credit losses over the life of the asset based on the difference between the instrument's book value and the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The company's investments in debt instruments consist solely of treasury bills, government treasury bonds and bonds classified under the higher investment category (very good and good) by international independent credit agencies, and therefore, are considered low credit risk investments. It is the company's policy to measure expected credit losses on these instruments on a 12-month basis. When the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the company sells bonds and purchases bonds that meet the required investment level.

The Company considers that the financial asset is defaulted (impaired credit value) when the contractual payments are defaulted on for 90 days or more from the due date. However, in some cases, the Company may also consider that a financial asset has defaulted when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive existing contractual amounts. The financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of contractual cash flows.

3-19-8 Measuring expected credit losses for investments in debt instruments:

The company calculates the expected credit losses based on scenarios to measure the expected cash deficit, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between the company's cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the enterprise expects to receive, in estimating the expected credit losses, the company takes into account three scenarios (baseline, increasing and decreasing).

The following are the main mechanisms and elements for measuring expected credit losses.

- (a) The likelihood of default: an estimate of the likelihood of default within a given period of time. The failure is assessed only if the balance of the financial asset is not derecognized in advance and remains on the financial statements. The potential failure model consists of a future macroeconomic and microeconomic outlook of the portfolio of financial assets.

(b) Loss in case of default: an estimate of the loss arising in case of failure based on the difference between accrued contractual cash flows and those expected by the lender, including cash flows from the sale of a retained guarantee or other credit enhancements.

(c) Balance at risk of default: an estimate of the balance at risk of default at the date of future default at the borrower level, taking into account the projected balance subject to risk of default after the end of the financial period, including interest accrued from missed payments.

The Company classifies its financial assets subject to projected credit loss calculations for one of the following categories, which are defined as follows:

(a) Phase I: expected 12-month credit loss

The low-risk financial instrument is classified upon initial recognition at the first stage and credit risk is continuously monitored by the Company management. Projected 12-month credit losses are calculated as part of projected long-term credit losses that represent expected credit losses resulting from events of defaulting the instrument. Which is possible within 12 months after the date of their report. The company calculates the projected 12-month credit loss allowance based on a 12-month default forecast after the date of the report. The probability of failure to pay the projected 12 months is applied to the balance subject to failure and multiplied by loss in case of failure and deducted by the effective interest rate This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as shown upove. The interest income is calculated on the total book value of the financial asset (without deducting the epected credit losses).

(b) Phase II: Projected lifetime credit loss - while not impairing the value of the credit value:

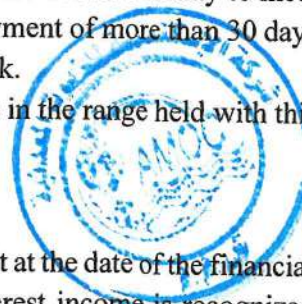
Phase II involves financial assets with a substantial increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but there is no objective evidence of impairment of values. Projected lifetime credit losses for these assets are recognized, but interest income continues to be calculated on the total book value of the asset. The expected lifetime credit loss is the expected credit loss resulting from all possible failures over the life expectancy of the financial instrument, according to mechanisms like those described above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but the probability of failure to pay and loss in case of failure over the life of the asset is estimated. Expected losses are deducted at the effective interest rate.

At the end of each financial period, the Company assesses whether there has been a substantial increase in the credit risk of financial assets since the first recognition. The company uses both quantitative and qualitative information to determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risk based on financial asset characteristics. Quantitative information can be a decrease in credit rating below investment grade. Obtained Qualitative information By observing current or anticipated adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a substantial (negative) change in the debtor's ability to meet its obligations to the company in general, the Company will apply as a delay in payment of more than 30 days beyond the due date as an automatic indicator of a substantial increase in credit risk.

If a significant increase in substantial risk is identified, this will transform all tools in the range held with this party from phase I to phase II.

(c) Phase III: Expected lifetime credit loss - impairment of credit:

Phase III includes financial assets in which there is objective evidence of impairment at the date of the financial statements. For these assets, projected credit losses are recognized over life. Interest income is recognized based on amortized cost reduced by credit losses expected from impairment. For debt instruments considered



amortized creditworthiness, the company recognizes the expected lifetime credit losses of these instruments, according to mechanisms like those described above, with the probability of failure to pay set at 100%.

The company identifies financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment under Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 by applying the definition of failure to pay used for credit risk management purposes. The failure to pay is defined as any counterparty unable to meet its obligations (regardless of the amount involved or the number of days owed) or when counterparties have more than 90 days' arrears when applying this definition, the following information may serve as proof that the financial asset is credit-poor:

- breach of contract such as failure or delay in payment
 - borrower is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial restructuring,
 - The borrower faces significant financial difficulty due to the disappearance of an active market.
- Upgrade between stages (initial, second, third):

• **a) Upgrading from Phase II to Phase I:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from Phase II to Phase I until all the quantitative and qualitative elements of Phase I have been met and the arrears of the financial asset and returns have been fully paid.

• **(b) Upgrading from Phase III to Phase II:**

The financial asset shall not be transferred from Phase III to Phase II unless all the following conditions are met:

- Fulfilling all the quantitative and qualitative elements of phase II.
- Payment of 20% of outstanding financial asset balances including avoided/marginalized accrued returns.
- Regular repayment for at least 12 months.





4- Fixed Assets:

The net book value of fixed assets on 30 June 2026 amounted to EGP 870,391,153 after deducting the accumulated depreciation of EGP 1,917,548,463 detailed as follows:

	<u>Lands</u>	<u>Buildings, constructions & facilities</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Tools and equipment</u>	<u>Furniture and office equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost as at 01/01/2026	75,752,185	405,828,142	2,067,415,318	24,067,510	73,797,950	89,684,582	2,736,545,687
Additions For the period	-	9,149,084	20,972,035	-	21,531,222	740,500	52,392,841
Disposals For the period	-	-	998,912	-	-	-	998,912
Cost as at 30/06/2026	75,752,185	414,977,226	2,087,388,441	24,067,510	95,329,172	90,425,082	2,787,939,616
Accumulated depreciation 01/01/2026	-	232,828,930	1,507,453,016	22,530,044	41,824,478	40,185,374	1,844,821,842
Depreciation For the period	-	9,373,160	50,593,804	308,103	5,290,244	8,160,222	73,725,533
Depreciation For the Disposals	-	-	998,912	-	-	-	998,912
Accumulated depreciation 30/06/2026	-	242,202,090	1,557,047,908	22,838,147	47,114,722	48,345,596	1,917,548,463
Net book value 30/06/2026	75,752,185	172,775,136	530,340,533	1,229,363	48,214,450	42,079,486	870,391,153
Net book value 31/12/2025	75,752,185	172,999,212	559,962,302	1,537,466	31,973,472	49,499,208	891,723,845



Lands:

The total area of the company land is 543,006.70 square meters of which 140 thousand square meters are intended to meet future expansions exists a garage and car service station for the Company's cars. Based on the meeting dated 28/6/2022 and the directives of the Executive Council of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and the company's Board of Directors decision No. 318 of 2022 and the EGPC letter dated 7/5/2023 the Al Shoalaa land was excluded from the company's assets records, and a right of use contract has been issued for the land on which the AMOC company's torch was built with Alexandria petroleum company for a period of five years starting from 01/01/2022 and ending on 31/12/2026 to be automatically renewed after re-evaluating the benefit of the right of use agreement of both parties.

Fully depreciated assets:

The total value of fully depreciated assets and still in use on 30/06/2026 amounting to EGP 263,771,182 represented in:

	<u>Amount</u>
Vehicles	20,986,483
Furniture	14,740,353
Tools and equipment	28,677,375
Buildings	55,266,006
Machinery	144,100,965
Total fully depreciated assets still in use	263,771,182

Idle assets:

At present, there are no assets that are completely idle.

4-1- Intangible assets:

Represent a computer software :

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Cost at the beg.	3,136,458	-
Additions	76,526,340	3,136,458
Cost at the end	79,662,798	3,136,458
Accumulated amortization at the beg.	-	-
Amortization of the period	9,957,850	-
Accumulated amortization at the End	9,957,850	-
Net book value as at	69,704,948	3,136,458

*Intangible assets consist of engineering software programs and SAP ERP software licenses.

5- Projects under construction:

The balance of projects under construction amounted to **414,641,768 EGP** represented in:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Assets in development 5-1	379,868,824	354,316,286
Projects Warehouse	20,614,188	22,430,240
Investment expenditure 5-2	14,158,756	30,576,677
	414,641,768	407,323,203



5-1 Assets in development:

	Cost as at 01/01/2026	Additions	Transferred to assets	30/06/2026
Administrative building (1)	84,179,408	20,361,083	-	104,540,491
Completed buildings	-	620,525	620,525	-
Warehouse (3100)	88,110,270	54,561,477	-	142,671,747
Renovation of Warehouse 3253 D	8,472,996	5,274,813	-	13,747,809
Civil projects	180,762,674	80,817,898	620,525	260,960,047
Miztn	-	1,482,873	-	1,482,873
AMOC UPS2 Power Station	-	4,162,759	4,162,759	-
Scada Office	-	206,739	206,739	-
Self-monitoring devices	29,077,323	-	-	29,077,323
plc & Scada upgrade and replace	-	16,809,276	16,809,276	-
Acidic gases	-	3,358,548	-	3,358,548
Firefighting and fire alarm system upgrades	-	9,088,863	-	9,088,863
DAF Water treatment	691,519	7,837,040	8,528,559	-
Gas burners	15,939,259	-	-	15,939,259
Machines and equipment	45,708,101	42,946,098	29,707,333	58,946,866
Tools and equipment	-	21,531,222	21,531,222	-
Security Systems	1,988,808	1,569,651	-	3,558,459
Furniture	-	109,811	109,811	-
Fixtures	-	423,950	423,950	-
ERP System	125,856,703	7,073,089	76,526,340	56,403,452
Furniture and fixtures	127,845,511	9,176,501	77,060,101	59,961,911
Net equipment at project warehouses	354,316,286	154,471,719	128,919,181	379,868,824

5-2 Investment expenditure:

Local advance payments (supplies contracts)
Balance of foreign payments for letters of credit



	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Local advance payments (supplies contracts)	9,212,265	9,032,235
Balance of foreign payments for letters of credit	4,946,491	21,544,442
	14,158,756	30,576,677

6- Investments in subsidiary company:

Investments in subsidiaries (company contribution) represented in issued capital which is 1 million EGP for Alexandria Wax distributed as follows:

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Contribution percentage</u>
Alexandria Mineral Oils "S.A.E"	Egyptian	8645	86.45%
Petroleum Products Marketing Limited	English	855	8.55%
EGPC	Egyptian	500	5%
		10000	100%

The value of these investments amounted to **864,500 EGP** the profits of which are calculated according to the cost method.

7- Financial asset at fair value through OCI:

104 thousand shares had been purchased for **12 million EGP** in ASCPC CO. which represents 5.20% of its capital and the ownership of these shares has been transferred on 26/11/2018 session, The fair value of these investments amounted to EGP 69,608,696 and the valuation differences were recognized under other comprehensive income.

8-Right of use assets/liabilities:

8-1 Right of use asset:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Beginning balance	16,920,308	16,920,308
Additions	-	-
Cost at the end of year	16,920,308	16,920,308
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
Accumulated amortization at the beginning	12,767,659	10,558,935
Amortization for the Period	2,208,724	2,208,724
Accumulated amortization at the end of the Period	14,976,383	12,767,659
Net book value at the end of Period	1,943,925	4,152,649

8-2 Lease liabilities:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Short term liability	1,861,340	2,461,941
long term liability	463,553	1,669,855
	2,324,893	4,131,796

9- Inventory :

The inventory are as follows (in EGP):

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Raw materials	608,141,411	118,754,225
Supporting materials (chemicals and additions)	259,070,824	283,470,554
Spare parts	354,775,125	309,298,239
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	36,277,052	15,989,396
Packing materials	274,519	417,063
Equipment Loaned to Third Parties	-	214,917
Letters of credits and their expenses	62,803,077	19,380,682
Work in process inventory	1,103,607,935	792,134,042
Finished goods	1,353,345,102	1,166,168,582
Inventory impairment*	(14,228,555)	(14,228,555)
	3,764,066,490	2,691,599,145

* The impairment in the prices of stagnat and dispensable material inventories amounted to 14,228,555 EGP which has been deducted from the spare parts.



10- Accounts Receivable:

The Accounts receivable balance amounted to **EGP 2,404,171,925** as at **30/06/2026**, this balance is as follows:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Alexandria Wax Products Company	782,537,417	719,424,820
Shell	192,017,448	50,452,708
Cooperation petroleum company	612,534,598	108,825,859
Exxon Mobile	417,202,930	98,051,120
Total	117,977,548	45,888,012
Chevron	39,465,088	6,586,051
Misir Petroleum Company	36,873,385	58,828,381
ACPA	-	4,891,290
ASCPC	26,814,522	34,989,905
Energy	50,720,273	-
Emarat Misr	-	2,217,978
Petromine	81,278,016	31,542,952
Car Gas	10,861,241	-
OLA ENERGY	52,269,605	14,500,100
ECL	(16,380,146)	(2,492,390)
	<u>2,404,171,925</u>	<u>1,173,706,786</u>

**Note that the above balances are collected on due dates

11- Debtors And other debit balances

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Related parties	5,797,606	18,429,786
Miscellaneous debtors	7,354	12,000
Custom duties authority	436,550	536,741
Deposits *	70,991,778	68,744,643
Loans to employees	23,308,383	21,745,017
Withholding tax**	341,302,328	113,820,723
Tax authority – installments	70,827,777	70,827,777
Value added tax on production supplies	6,342,166	2,286,823
Imprest Accounts	310,000	-
ECL (debtors)	(115,844,28)	(13,912)
Other debit balances (note No. 11-1)	122,081,631	67,655,816
	<u>629,821,145</u>	<u>364,045,414</u>



* Includes an amount of **EGP 70.9 million** set aside at EGPC for the benefit of GASCO for the supply of natural gas.

**The item represents the amounts deducted for withholding tax and advance payment system payments until they are settled in the tax return.

11-1- Other debit balances

Other debits balances are represented in EGP as follows:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Debit note	11,319,209	8,741,260
Advance payments	103,417,410	24,395,333
Prepaid expenses	5,881,896	32,152,459
Accrued interest (Deposits)	3,310,183	3,853,866
ECL (Other debit accounts)	(1,847,067)	(1,487,102)
	<u>122,081,631</u>	<u>67,655,816</u>

12- Cash at banks and on hand:

The balance of cash and cash equivalents appearing in the statement of cash flows is represented in cash at banks and on hand, bank demand deposits.

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Time deposits	1,200,620,000	883,351,250
Current accounts	1,278,589,395	1,267,829,174
<u>Cash</u>		
Cash on hand	2,889,993	166,405
expected credit losses (cash balances)	(55,971,310)	(34,799,787)
Total	<u>2,426,128,078</u>	<u>2,116,547,042</u>
(Deduct)		
*Pledged deposits (long term financial investments)	(525,170,000)	(508,750,050)
cash and cash equivalent balance	<u>1,900,958,078</u>	<u>1,607,796,992</u>

* Pledged deposits for credit facilities are classified under other financial investments.

The cash and cash equivalents balance in the cash flow statement consists of cash in the treasury and banks and bank deposits on demand with a maturity not exceeding three months.

13- Capital:

The Company was incorporated with an authorized capital of EGP 2 billion and an issued and paid-up capital of EGP 820 million, which was subsequently increased to EGP 861 million, with a par value of EGP 100 per share. Following the completion of the legal procedures, the issued and paid-up capital was increased through the capitalization of bonus shares amounting to EGP 41 million, representing 5% of the shareholders' equity contribution, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly dated 28 September 2004. The capital increase was registered with the Commercial Register on 27 February 2005. Subsequently, the par value of each share was split from EGP 100 to EGP 10, increasing the number of issued shares from 8,610,000 shares to 86,100,000 shares, pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 20 June 2005. This amendment was registered with the Commercial Register on 10 August 2005.

The Company's shares were listed on the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges on 8 December 2004. Approval was obtained on 5 December 2004 for the Company's shares to be centrally deposited with Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry (MCDR). Trading of the Company's shares through the central



depository system commenced on 23 December 2004, and the shares have since been traded on the stock exchange in accordance with the trading rules approved by the regulatory authority.

On 6 September 2005, 20% of the Company's share capital was offered for public subscription to individuals and institutional investors. Trading of these shares commenced on 29 September 2005.

On 4 December 2007, Al Sharq Insurance Company was merged into Misr Insurance Company.

On 30 June 2008, the National Bank of Egypt's shareholding in the Company's capital was transferred to Al Ahly Capital Holding Company.

On 28 June 2010, Banque Misr's shareholding in the Company's capital was transferred to Misr Financial Investments Company.

On 23 June 2011, 3,899,479 shares, representing 4.53% of the Company's share capital, were transferred from Misr Insurance Company to Misr Life Insurance Company.

On 6 January 2021, Al Ahly Capital Holding Company sold 10 million shares of its holding through the stock exchange, which were acquired by Alexandria Petroleum Company. Subsequently, on 18 March 2021, it sold an additional 425 thousand shares through the stock exchange to the public.

On 2 March 2026, Misr Capital resigned from the Board of Directors following its exit from the Company through the sale of its entire shareholding in the Company's share capital.

Capital management:

- The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital base to support its business, maximize shareholders' value, and maintain an optimal capital structure. The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it considering changes in business conditions. There were no changes in the objectives, policies, or processes for managing capital during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and the interim period ended 30 June 2026. Capital comprises share capital and retained earnings and amounted to EGP 2.91 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: EGP 2.14 billion).

- Al Ahly Capital purchased 5.6 million shares from Misr Financial Investments Company and other shares from the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

- The par value of AMOC's share is split from 10 EGP to 1 EGP, to end up with a total 861000000 shares instead of 86100000 shares, upon extraordinary general assembly approval on the 25th of February 2017, which was subsequently recorded in the commercial register on the 4th of April 2017.

- Upon the approval of AMOC General Assembly held on the 23rd of September 2017, an allotment of half bonus share among shareholders is in progress through authorized institutions and a half share was distributed through the Egyptian Stock Exchange at 3/1/2018 ending in number 1,291,500,000 shares with par value 1 EGP per share and this amendment was recorded to in the Commercial Register of the Company on the 24th of January 2018 and an amendments for the articles (6,7) of Articles of Association 276/k has been made and published on 31/12/2017.

- Misr Financial Company changed to be Misr Capital according to the Financial Regulatory Authority decision on 11/02/2020

On 2 March 2026, Misr Capital resigned from the Board of Directors following its exit through the disposal of its entire equity interest in the Company's share capital

14- Reserves:

Legal and mandatory reserves within the company's law and articles of association:

Reserves are supported according to the first and fifth sections of Article No. 56 of the Company's articles of association which states the following:

- At least 5% of profits are deducted to form the legal reserves. This deduction is suspended when the total reserves amount is 50% of the issued capital of the company and when the reserves decrease deduction is continued.

- Extraordinary reserves or extraordinary consumption money are formed under the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the Assembly after the deduction of a share for the cash distribution of workers and shareholders and the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

Other reserves balance is represented as follows (EGP):

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Miscellaneous reserves*	2,566,327	2,240,327
General reserve*	1,946,132,525	1,746,132,525
	<u>1,948,698,852</u>	<u>1,748,372,852</u>

* Miscellaneous reserves are assets granted to the Company at the beginning of the project.

* The General Reserve was formed by the memorandum submitted to the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly. The balance of the general reserve shall be used for the company's benefit.

15- A-Transactions with related parties:

The related parties are represented in the associates and major shareholders, they also represent companies controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by those related parties. The terms and conditions for the transactions with related parties are approved by the board of directors. Transactions with related parties are carried out by the company in the context of its normal transactions and in accordance with the conditions established by the board of directors and with the same basis for dealing with others. The following is a statement of the value and nature of the transactions that took place during the Period:

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Transaction amount</u> <u>Million EGP</u>	<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Balance in</u> <u>30/06/2026</u> <u>Million EGP</u>
Alexandria Petroleum Company	0.48	Lease	5.89
	0.13	Fire station	
	3.56	Shoala land right of use	
	10.84	The expenses of the geographical area and the Petroleum basin	
Misr Insurance Company	20.63	Assets insurance	2.00
Misr Life Insurance Company	9.12	Group insurance policy	
Cooperation Petroleum Company	1081.00	Products	612.53
Misr Petroleum	219.18	Products	36.87
ASPK	190.68	Products	26.81
Alexandria For Wax Products	2042.67	Products	782.54

B-Transactions with Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation

Company Name	Transaction amount	Nature of transaction	Balance in 30/06/2026
	Million EGP		Million EGP
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	19108.3	Sales of products to the EGPC	2219.0
	21627.2	Receipts from the EGPC	

- The balance due to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) as of 1 January 2026 amounted to approximately EGP 1.132 billion in favor of EGPC.

During the period, the Company's total purchases from EGPC amounted to EGP 21.624 billion. In addition, amounts totaling EGP 1.838 billion were deducted from the Company's account maintained with EGPC, representing charges for gas, hydrogen, electricity, taxes, and other deductions, bringing the total amount due to EGPC to EGP 23.465 billion.

The Company's total sales to EGPC amounted to approximately EGP 19.108 billion. In addition, payments made to EGPC and settlements in favor of the Company's account amounted to EGP 2.731 billion. Furthermore, an amount of EGP 1 million due from ANRPC to AMOC and payments made by the Gas Company amounting to EGP 538 million were recognized, bringing the total credits to EGP 22.378 billion. Accordingly, the balance as of 30 June 2026 amounted to EGP 2.219 billion in favor of EGPC

16- Deferred tax liability

The balance of deferred tax liabilities is represented as follows: (EGP)

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
The beginning balance	124,492,019	123,703,477
Deferred tax (Statement of Profit or Loss)	(24,114,467)	788,542
Tax Return Adjustments	(5,983,513)	-
The ending balance	94,394,039	124,492,019

Deferred tax is recognized as an asset or a liability in the statement of financial position and it results from the temporary difference between the book value of assets and liabilities on accounting basis and their value according to tax basis. These differences at the tax rate amounted to **EGP 94,394,039 on 30/06/2026**

-The deferred tax has been calculated for the current period as follows:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Fixed and long-term assets	3,518,831	3,161,523
Lease contracts	90,410	(16,228)
Provisions	13,198,934	(1,629,242)
The effect of translating balances in foreign currency	7,306,292	4,085,367
Deferred tax (revenue)/ expense	24,114,467	5,601,420



Current liabilities: The balance of current liabilities is represented as follows (EGP):

17-Provision:

	<u>Balance on</u> <u>01/01/2026</u>	<u>Used</u> <u>during</u> <u>the</u> <u>period</u>	<u>No longer</u> <u>required</u>	<u>Formed</u> <u>during the</u> <u>period</u>	<u>Balance on</u> <u>30/06/2026</u>
Tax disputes provision*	888,061,660	-	-	70,000,000	958,061,660
Claims and disputes provision	16,831,008	-	-	11,672,167	28,503,175
	<u>904,892,668</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,672,167</u>	<u>986,564,835</u>

*Tax provision is formed to counter corporate and salary tax inspection differences amounting to EGP 954.30 million for the years 2014/2025, EGP 3.8 million for value added tax inspection difference 2017/2020 and 0.136 million stamp taxes.

18- Current income tax

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Corporate tax	522,309,432	116,534,558
	<u>522,309,432</u>	<u>116,534,558</u>

18-1 Current income tax:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Income tax on activities	483,555,895	22,890,095
Independent tax base	38,753,537	108,532,150
Current income tax	<u>522,309,432</u>	<u>131,422,245</u>
<u>Distributed to the following statements</u>		
Income tax charged to the profit or loss statement	<u>522,309,432</u>	<u>131,422,245</u>

18-2 Adjustment to calculate the effective tax rate:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Net profit before taxes in the profit or loss statement	2,132,877,323	803,545,787
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Net profit before taxes in the comprehensive income statement	<u>2,132,877,323</u>	<u>803,545,787</u>
<u>Adjustments to net accounting profit</u>		
Non-deductible expenses	129,261,926	48,497,783
Adjusting interest and expenses on leasing contracts	(1,086,903)	(3,164,973)
Adjusting depreciation and capital gains	27,595,102	4,754,033
Items previously subject to tax	-	(286,698,550)
Adjusting foreign exchange differences	32,472,408	17,061,099
Net other independent tax base	255,397	103,686
The taxable tax base	<u>2,321,375,253</u>	<u>584,098,865</u>
Income tax due	522,309,432	131,422,245
Effective tax rate	<u>%24.5</u>	<u>%16.4</u>



19-Creditors and other credit balances:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
EGPC current account	2,219,016,794	1,132,353,505
Other companies current account	10,611,520	1,287,766
First Retention	7,951,973	8,766,116
Final Retention	18,840,359	13,473,488
guarantee deposit	30,883,871	38,275,393
Social Insurance	222,392	134,697
Miscellaneous taxes	245,215,044	46,398,094
Other credit balances (Note 19-1)	631,345,866	219,606,288
	<u>3,164,087,819</u>	<u>1,460,295,347</u>

19-1 Other credit balances:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>31/12/2025</u>
Employees' families medical fund	15,145,824	4,792,624
Engineering and construction stamps	320,118	991,088
Miscellaneous creditors	418,002,351	143,168,426
Advance payment customers	10,448,938	11,783,706
Accrued expenses	52,545,616	13,812,070
Retention amounts against completion of works	51,443,927	37,256,897
Due to employees	82,225,334	5,018,554
Miscellaneous credit balances	1,213,758	2,782,923
	<u>631,345,866</u>	<u>219,606,288</u>

-The balance of miscellaneous creditors is represented in the amount of electricity, gas, water and maintenance advance payments from clients & others.

-The balance of due to employees is represented in deposits and dues during the Period.

19-2 Dividends Payable:

The balance of dividends payable represents the unpaid portion of declared dividends amounting to EGP 258,3 million relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Letters of guarantee issued by/to the company:

* Letters of guarantee received by the Company amounted to **EGP 271,099,428** represented in initial and final deposit, and advance payment.

* Letters of guarantee issued by the Company amounted to **EGP 35,000** consists of electricity consumption guarantee and employee's treatment at the armed forces hospital.



19/3- Loans:

	30/06/2026			31/12/2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Loan Tranche in Egyptian Pounds	616,295	1,586,433	2,202,728	1,232,589	1,586,433	2,819,022
Loan Tranche in USD And its equivalent in Egyptian Pounds	83,158	214,060	297,218	\$ 166,315	\$214,060	\$380,375
	4,098,858	10,551,018	14,649,875	7,939,583	10,218,832	18,158,415
Total in EGP	4,715,153	12,137,451	16,852,604	9,172,172	11,805,265	20,977,437

On December 29, 2022, Alexandria Mineral Oils Company signed a medium-term facility contract with the National Bank of Egypt for a total amount of EGP 6.3 million according to the following controls:

- Interest rate: 1% above the corridor rate and paid monthly
- Commission: 1 per thousand on the highest debit balance and paid monthly

On December 29, 2022, Alexandria Mineral Oils Company signed another medium-term facility contract with the National Bank of Egypt with a total amount of 851 thousand US dollars according to the following controls:

- Interest rate: 2% above SOFR rate and paid monthly
- Commission: 1 per thousand on the highest debit balance and paid monthly

The data of these loans are as follows:

- The loan period is five years starting from 29/12/2022 and ending on 28/12/2027.
- The draw period ends on 28/4/2024.
- Number of installments: 43 equal installments.
- Grace period (first installment payment): Ends on 28/05/2024.

The purpose of the loan to finance the phenolic pollutant treatment unit project within the industrial pollution control program starting from December 2022, and the program provided the opportunity to obtain a grant to finance the establishment of that project according to the following conditions:

Conditions for the availability of the Grants:

1. A grant of 10% if the project achieves a positive Net Present Value (NPV) over a ten-year period and an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) exceeding 10%.
 2. A grant of 14.5% if the project achieves a negative Net Present Value (NPV) over a five-year period and an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of less than 10%.
- A grant of 21.8% if the project achieves a negative Net Present Value (NPV) over a ten-year period and an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of less than 10%.

Grant eligibility conditions

Where the Company becomes entitled to the 21.8% grant, the grant is divided into two tranches as follows:

First tranche: A grant of 13.11%, on which interest is calculated and accrued monthly. Such interest is waived upon the successful completion of the project. The grant is disbursed upon the issuance of a certificate by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) confirming that the project has achieved its environmental objective based on four quarterly assessments conducted over one year from the commencement of the project's operations.

On 13 May 2025, the Company received a letter from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, addressed to the National Bank of Egypt, confirming that the project had been successfully implemented in accordance with the terms of the technical agreement concluded with the Agency and



approving the Company's entitlement to the grant. Accordingly, the necessary accounting adjustments were recorded as at 30 June 2025 in respect of the 13.11% grant, amounting to USD 100,407 and EGP 742,906, with a total equivalent amount of EGP 5,729,599.

Second tranche: A grant of 8.69%, on which interest is calculated on a monthly basis and paid monthly. The grant will be disbursed four years after the date of the first drawdown (12 July 2023). Based on the letter issued by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency confirming the Company's entitlement to the grant, this tranche will be settled at the end of the loan term in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

On 28 October 2025, the Company was awarded an additional grant amounting to 1.89% of the total financing in recognition of the project being selected among the best projects implemented under the Egyptian Pollution Abatement Program (EPAP). Accordingly, the Company became entitled to USD 14,475 and EGP 107,100, which were credited to its current bank accounts. In addition, an amount of EGP 78,558.34 was credited to the Company's current bank accounts on 30 June 2026.

Profit or loss statement:

20- Net sales

Activity revenue amounted to **EGP 25,598,144,426** for the quantity of **694240.969** tons as follows:

	<u>Quantity/ton</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u> <u>EGP</u>
Oils	63506.660	4,309,380,966	2,833,533,243
Wax	41031.540	1,989,691,660	1,958,441,910
Gas oil	175035.912	7,911,258,980	4,857,118,055
Naphtha	39112.249	1,278,877,679	1,065,183,487
LPG	24203.011	1,254,216,267	720,570,020
Fuel oil (mix)	339488.657	8,663,939,828	7,431,923,361
Heavy fuel oil	11854.100	190,674,246	122,199,898
Waste	8.840	104,800	481,600
	694240.969	25,598,144,426	18,989,451,574

21-A-Other income:

Other income amounted to EGP 172,237,944 represented in:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Credit Interests	113,159,288	161,731,354
Provisions no longer required	-	279,457,477
Compensation and fines	281,407	1,609,427
Excepted credit loss (Reverse)	-	7,241,074
Miscellaneous revenues	6,990,399	32,325,777
Foreign exchange gain	51,806,850	-
	172,237,944	482,365,109



22-Costs of Sales:

Cost of sales Amounted to EGP 22,808,291,460

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Salaries	988,514,768	616,337,182
Raw materials	20,868,104,255	16,745,516,516
Supporting materials	59,621,598	49,192,957
Depreciation	64,458,183	55,812,702
Other costs	827,592,656	664,795,606
	<u>22,808,291,460</u>	<u>18,131,654,963</u>

Other costs include the consumption of natural gas, operational electricity, operational water, spare parts, maintenance expenses, operating management contract and technical support with the Egyptian Projects Operations & Maintenance Company (EPROM), which includes:

- * Supervision and management of the operation, providing technical support and operational consulting for the production units of the company which includes oils and waxes units, and maximization of gas oil units, as well as utilities, and petroleum traffic facilities.
- * Management of activities and providing technical support and consulting for managing activities in industrial safety, occupational safety, health and environmental protection, chemical laboratories, technology and development, monitoring and approving equipment performance, maintenance planning and management system, engineering inspection, establishment of the infrastructure of information systems, internal and external training and assisting in the study of investment projects.



23- General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses amounted to EGP **653,268,782** represented in insurance, water and lighting, real estate taxes, wages, depreciation, financial statements publishing expenses, newspapers and magazines publishing expenses, accounting and legal services, geographical area expenses, commissions, and bank expenses.

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Salaries (cash - in-kind- insurance)	311,669,498	217,939,325
Miscellaneous materials & equipment	1,967,674	1,292,564
Lighting	9,494,434	8,341,088
Water	478,849	437,305
Stationary, printings, and computer equipment	876,398	559,840
Maintenance expenses	265,699	52,940
Public relations and hospitality expenses	7,911,345	10,611,626
Publication and subscription in newspapers and magazines	128,436	-
Software subscription	78,311,357	15,004,405
Telephone and internet	997,296	711,645
Transportation allowance	832,458	862,385
Car and garage rentals	15,630,158	14,399,390
Accounting and legal services	133,200	575,200
Geographical location expenses	13,609,092	8,865,238
Services of ministries, agencies and exhibitions	7,500	9131
Insurance	20,633,022	24,990,165
Training expenses	2,598,495	2,934,762
Company contribution in services fund	20,000,000	-
Management expenses (EPRM)	1,082,557	579,240
Commission and bank expenses	379,457	313,945
General assembly expenses	1,264,754	-
Miscellaneous service expenses	76,358,886	64,102,379
Stamp duty and other Tax fees	1,225,857	4,683,560
Property tax	1,552,482	1,552,482
Contribution to comprehensive health insurance	64,425,956	47,847,556
Building and furniture depreciation	9,267,348	8,021,155
Right of use amortization	2,208,724	3,092,844
Amortization of Intangible assets	9,957,850	-
	<u>653,268,782</u>	<u>437,780,170</u>





24- Selling & Marketing Expenses:

Marketing expenses amounted to **EGP 44,733,681** detailed as follows:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Salaries	25,949,869	14,478,035
Packing materials	9,635,219	4,722,917
Other marketing expenses	9,148,593	5,704,757
	<u>44,733,681</u>	<u>24,905,709</u>

25-A- Other Expenses:

Other operating expenses amounted to **EGP 638,133** which are represented in the attendance and travel allowance for the board members.

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
forex	-	46,095,701
Donations	38,133	24,830,000
Transportation allowance for members of the Board of Directors	255,000	320,000
Attendance allowance for members of the board of directors.	345,000	330,000
	<u>638,133</u>	<u>71,575,701</u>

25-B- Finance Expenses:

Other operating expenses amounted to **EGP 1,911,065** which are represented in the attendance and travel allowance for the board members.

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Loan interest and commissions	829,798	1,714,740
Lease interest	1,081,267	639,613
	<u>1,911,065</u>	<u>2,354,353</u>



26- Earning per share:

	<u>30/06/2026</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Net profit before tax	2,132,877,323	803,545,787
Less: Income tax	(522,309,432)	(131,422,245)
Add/(Less) Deferred tax	24,114,467	5,601,420
Net profit after tax	<u>1,634,682,358</u>	<u>677,724,962</u>
Deduct Employees profit share and BOD members bonuses	165,643,236	70,069,496
Net profit after Employees' profit share and BOD members bonuses	<u>1,469,039,122</u>	<u>607,655,466</u>
Number of shares	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Earnings per share	<u>1.27</u>	<u>0.52</u>
	<u>06 Months</u>	<u>06 Months</u>

27- Year Profit

- Profit before income tax for the period amounted to **EGP 2,132,877,323**, representing **37.37%** of the invested capital and **165.15%** of the paid-up share capital, compared to **EGP 803,545,787**, representing **15.88%** of the invested capital and **62.22%** of the paid-up share capital for the corresponding period.
- Profit after income tax for the period amounted to **EGP 1,634,682,358** representing **28.61%** of the invested capital and **126.57%** of the paid-up share capital, compared to **EGP 677,724,962** representing **13.4%** of the invested capital and **52.48%** of the paid-up share capital for the corresponding period.

Other disclosures

The Company includes the following production units:

- 1- Oil and wax complex.
- 2- Maximizing gas oil productivity complex.

- The company has applied the exemption under paragraph (5) of Annex (C) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13), published in the Official Gazette, issue no. 19 Bis (A) dated 16 May 2023, by recognizing exchange rate differences, whether debit or credit, within Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the period.

Pension liabilities:

The company participates in the systems of the General Authority for Social Insurance on a compulsory basis in accordance with the Social Insurance Law No. 79 of 1975 and its amendments. The company also provides employees with a special system of savings insurance and end-of-service reward.

28- Legal cases from and against AMOC:

- 1- Sales Tax Case regarding capital goods was filed against the Sales Tax Authority to claim the right of AMOC to recover and discharge the amounts paid, which are being paid in installments as these goods are used by the company not imported for trading purposes. The lawsuit was rejected and as a result the company appealed. A ruling was pronounced stating the discharge of AMOC from the amount of EGP 36,123,712 and recovering the amount of EGP 1,879,336, after the issuance of the writ of execution. Bearing in mind that the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal at the Court of Cassation.
- 2- Service fees on capital goods case was filed against the Customs Authority to refund what was paid for services the Customs Authority didn't provide. A ruling was made by the Trial Court obligating the Customs Authority to refund the amount of fees paid by AMOC. And the Company filed an appeal to



claim interests of these amounts as well. On the other hand, the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal to the trial judgment. As a result, a judgment was made by the Court of Appeal dismissing the State Lawsuits Authority appeal and confirming the trial judgment and obligating the Customs Authority to refund the amount of **EGP 14,586,579** to the company and discharging AMOC from the fees, after the issuance of the writ of execution. With this in view, the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal at the Court of Cassation.

- 3- Engineering designs case filed by the Company against the Customs Authority and the claim amount is **EGP 33,762,878** (Only thirty-three million seven hundred sixty-two thousand eight hundred seventy-eight). A ruling was issued by the trial court to end the dispute as the case has been waived by the Customs Authority in the presence of the judicial expert. The judgment was appealed as the Customs Authority did not implement the decision of the ministerial committee and filing two suits against AMOC.
- 4- A lawsuit to cancel the decision to collect the tax stipulated by Law No. (44) of 2014, which resulted in the company being required to pay an amount of 47,501,632 Egyptian pounds. The dispute continued and the case was circulated through the various stages of litigation until it was transferred to the commissioners on March 2024.
- 5- A lawsuit against the Minister of Finance regarding the real estate tax due on the company in the amount of (3,740,601 Egyptian pounds/year). The case was circulated until it was referred to the expert in January 2023.
- 6- The appeal filed against the Minister of Finance to claim the company's acquittal from the tax on naphtha deliveries to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation in the amount of EGP 4,545,511.22, tax differences resulting from certification differences in the amount of EGP 22,845.83, and tax differences due on the proceeds of transactions with the subsidiary Alexandria Wax Products Company in the amount of EGP 9,626,203, which had previously been paid in advance. The lawsuit was heard in the various stages of the dispute, and the lawsuit is awaiting the expert's report.
- 7- of financing costs related to the credit facility as tax-deductible expenses in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law. The case was filed in May 2024. Subsequently, a request for dispute settlement was submitted in December 2024 in an attempt to resolve the dispute through the Dispute Resolution Committee.

29- Tax Position:

The company prepares tax returns for corporate taxes, stamp, labor and sales tax and delivers them to the specialized authorities at the legal dates, and pays the due to tax authorities from the reality of tax declarations. The following is the tax position of the company.

▪ Corporate Tax:

The tax inspection has been finalized and all assessed liabilities have been settled to fiscal year 2013/2014. However, disputes remain for fiscal years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. The Company was notified with Form 36, and an amount of EGP 10.6 million was paid. A case has been filed before the competent courts to adjudicate the dispute.



The Company was also notified with Form (19) for the fiscal years 2014/2016, 2016/2018 In addition, the Company has appealed the decisions of the Tax Appeals Committees for fiscal years 2018/2020 before the Administrative Court.

Advance payments under inspection have been made in the amount of EGP 30.9 million.

The Company was inspected for fiscal years 2020/2021 through 2022/2023, and has been notified with the tax assessment forms for those years. The Company has filed an appeal and is currently awaiting notification of the internal committee hearing.

Payroll Tax (Salary Tax):

- The tax inspection has been finalized and all assessed liabilities have been settled to 2016. The Dispute Resolution Committee's decision for fiscal years 2017–2018 has been approved and the related tax has been settled.
- Fiscal years 2019–2020 have also been inspected and the related tax liabilities were paid. The Company has been notified with the inspection form for fiscal years 2021–2022. Supporting documents have been prepared and submitted to the Large Taxpayers Center, and the Company is awaiting the tax claim for those years as of date.

▪ **Stamp Tax:**

The company has been audited, and the dues have been settled to June 30, 2022.

▪ **Property tax:**

The property tax has been paid up to June 30, 2024.

▪ **Value-added tax:**

The company's monthly returns for the years up to June 2023 were reviewed and the company's tax dues were paid. Down payments were for VAT account in the amount of EGP 4.9 million and no claim for settlement of tax differences has been issued to date.

▪ **Withholding tax:**

The company was inspected till June 2023 and the inspection differences were paid.

30- Fair value and risk management:

Fair value of financial instruments:

- *Financial instruments are represented in the financial assets and liabilities.
 - *The financial assets include cash in hand and bank, accounts receivable, notes receivable and other debtors.
 - *The financial liabilities include balances of accounts payable, notes payable, creditors, credit balances with related parties, accrued income tax, dividends payable.
- There is no significant difference between the fair value of the financial instruments and its book value.

▪ **Risk management objectives and policies:**

- * The company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:
- *Credit Risk.
- *Market Risk.
- *Liquidity Risk.



This note provides information on the exposure of the company to each of the above risks and the company's objectives, policy and process in terms of measuring and managing these risks as well as how the company manages the capital.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing a framework for managing and supervising the risks to which the Company is exposed. The senior management of the Company is responsible for developing and tracking the Company's risk management policies and reporting to the Company on its activities on a regular basis.

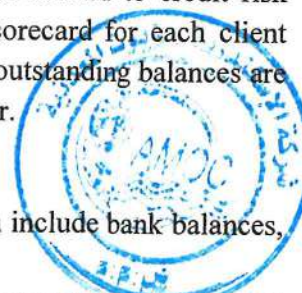
The current framework for financial risk management in the company is a combination of officially documented risk management policies in specific areas and unregistered risk management policies used in other areas.

▪ **Credit Risk:**

- Are financial losses incurred by the Company in case a customer or a counterparty fails to fulfill its obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its balances with banks, accounts receivable and some other assets as shown in the balance sheet.
- Credit risk is the risk that arises when a one part of the financial instrument fails to fulfill its obligations which accordingly results in financial losses for the other part.
- The Company seeks to reduce credit risk in respect to bank deposits through dealing with creditworthy banks, setting credit limits and monitoring debt balances regarding the accounts receivable.
- Credit risks are limited to financial asset balances in the financial position

▪ **Accounts and notes receivable balances:**

The risk of credit arises based on the company's policies, procedures, and control related to credit risk management. The customer's credit worthiness is measured based on a credit scorecard for each client individually and the credit limit is determined based on this assessment. Customers' outstanding balances are constantly monitored. The company conducts impairment studies every financial year.



▪ **Other financial assets and deposits:**

With respect to credit risks arising from the Company's other financial assets, which include bank balances, cash, and financial assets at expense.

The enterprise is exposed to credit risks because of the counterparty's failure to pay up to a maximum amount equal to the book value of the assets.

The financial sector of the local company with the support of the parent company manages the credit risks arising from the balances within banks and financial institutions and the company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing balances with international banks or local banks with good reputations. The management does not expect according to the information that the company has about the bankers it deals with to hinder any counterparty in fulfilling its obligations.

▪ **Due from related parties:**

Due from related parties for transactions that arise in the normal course of business are associated with minimal credit risk where the maximum amount of exposure equals the book value of these balances.

▪ **Market risk:**

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of the cash flows of the financial instrument due to changes in market prices. Examples of these are the risk of the foreign exchange rate and the risk of interest

rates, which are risks that would affect the company's income. Financial instruments that are affected by market risk include interest-bearing loans and deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risks within acceptable limits and at the same time achieve attractive returns. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

▪ **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is represented in factors that may affect the Company's ability to pay all its liabilities. Management monitors liquidity risks resulting from uncertainty regarding cash inflows and outflows through maintaining an adequate level of cash balances

31-Significant events:

significant escalation in military tensions, particularly in light of the recent wars and conflicts affecting the Arabian Gulf region and certain parts of the Middle East. These developments have increased the level of uncertainty regarding their potential economic implications at both the regional and global levels.

Given the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of these events, it is currently not possible to reliably predict the extent or magnitude of their potential impact on the overall economic environment or on the Company's operations and activities. Management continues to closely monitor these developments. However, as of the date of the preparation and authorization of these financial statements, sufficient information is not available to enable management to reliably assess the potential financial impact of these events on the Company's results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

Accordingly, these events have been classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting period, and therefore no adjustments have been made to the accompanying financial statements as a result of these developments. Management will continue to monitor the situation and assess any future developments as they arise.

32- Comparative figures:

The comparative figures have been reclassified to be comparable to the current year's figures.

33-Financial statements approval:

The Company's financial statements for the financial Period ended June 30, 2026, were approved by the Board of Directors on August 13, 2026.

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be "W. Adel", is written above the title of the Vice President for Financial Affairs.

Vice President for Financial Affairs

Acc. Wessam Adel

