Translated - the original issued in Arabic

Crowe

Dr. A. M. Hegazy & Co.
Dr. Khaled A. Hegazy
Accountants & Consultants
A Member of Crowe Global
6 Boulos Hanna St. 5th Floor
Dokki, 12311 Giza , Egypt
Tel. 37600319 - 37600320 - 37615310
Fax. 37600466
www.crowe.com

Auditor's Report on Review of Interim **Standalone** Financial Statements To the Board of Directors of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have carried out a limited review of the interim standalone financial statements of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E) represented in the accompanying statement of Financial Position as of September 30, 2026, and the related statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows **for the period from 1st of January 2026, to 30th of September 2026** and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

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Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the standalone financial position of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E) as at 30 September 2026 , and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention, the financial investment in **Alexandria Specialized Petroleum Products Company (ASPC)** has been measured at **fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)** and recognised at **EGP 69.6 million**, based on the valuation prepared by the Company's management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Auditor

Khaled Hegazy

Dr. Khaled A.M. Hegazy
Fellow of the Egyptian Society of Accountants & Auditors
Accountants & Auditors Register "AAR" No. 10945
Financial Regulatory Authority Auditors Register "FRAAR" No. 72
Independent Professional Practice – Member of Crowe Global

Dated: November 15 , 2026

Crowe
Dr. Khaled A Hegazy
Dr. A. M. Hegazy & Co
Accountants & Consultants

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

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

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

Standalone statement of financial position

As at 30 September 2026

EGP

Assets	Note No.	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Non-current assets			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	866,326,874	891,723,845
Projects under construction	(5)	418,632,991	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)	554,240,300	508,750,050
Right of use assets	(1-8)	1,270,140	4,152,649
Intangible assets	(1-4)	64,726,023	3,136,458
Total non-current assets		**1,975,669,524**	**1,885,559,401**
Current assets			
Inventory (Net)	(9)	2,966,232,545	2,691,599,145
Accounts receivable (Net)	(10)	2,277,866,179	1,173,706,786
Debtors and other debit balances (Net)	(11)	666,616,930	364,045,414
Cash at banks and on hand (Net)	(12)	4,181,730,017	1,607,796,992
Total current assets		**10,092,445,671**	**5,837,148,337**
Total assets		**12,068,115,195**	**7,722,707,738**
Equity			
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		3,003,921,347	843,864,322
Total equity		**6,975,747,995**	**4,574,133,913**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	(2-8)	463,553	1,669,855
Deferred tax liability	(16)	108,597,733	124,492,019
Long-Term Loans	(19-3)	12,730,113	11,805,265
Total non-current liability		**121,791,399**	**137,967,139**
Current liability			
Current income Tax	(18)	966,237,012	116,534,558
Lease liability	(2-8)	1,173,074	2,461,941
Dividends Payable	(19-2)	258,300,000	517,250,000
Short-Term Loans and Credit Facilities	(19-3)	2,472,684	9,172,172
Creditors and other credit balances	(19)	2,553,592,725	1,460,295,347
Provisions	(17)	1,188,800,306	904,892,668
Total current liabilities		**4,970,575,801**	**3,010,606,686**
Total liabilities		**5,092,367,200**	**3,148,573,825**
Total equity and liabilities		**12,068,115,195**	**7,722,707,738**

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

Limited Review Report Attached

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**

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

	Note No.	January 2026 / September 2026	January 2025 / September 2025
Net Sales	20	42,316,310,994	30,091,674,908
Cost of sales	22	(37,392,291,533)	(28,778,877,056)
Gross profit		**4,924,019,461**	**1,312,797,852**
(Deduct):			
General and administrative expenses	23	(934,247,019)	(641,428,115)
Selling & Marketing Expenses	24	(60,510,720)	(40,179,909)
Other expenses	25-A	(12,763,133)	(131,789,290)
Operating profit		**3,916,498,589**	**499,400,538**
(Deduct):			
Formed provisions		(287,724,622)	-
Expected credit Loss (formed)		(68,803,379)	-
Finance Cost	25-B	(2,662,104)	(3,385,618)
Add:			
Other income	21-A	402,939,102	726,302,126
Net profit for the period before tax		**3,960,247,586**	**1,222,317,046**
Income tax	18	(966,237,012)	(204,842,620)
Deferred tax revenue		9,910,773	12,806,774
Net profit for the period after tax	26	**3,003,921,347**	**1,030,281,200**
Earning per share (pound/share)	26	**2.33**	**0.80**

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

General Manager at the General Department of Financial Affairs	**Assistant Chairman of the Company for Financial Affairs**	**Chairman and Managing Director**
Acc/Mohamed Abd Elrhman	**Acc/ Wessam Adel**	**Chemist/ Maged EL-Kordy**

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

EGP	January 2026 / September 2026	January 2025 / September 2025
Net profit for the Period	3,003,921,347	1,030,281,200
Total other comprehensive for the Period	**3,003,921,347**	**1,030,281,200**

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 changes in Equity

For the Period ended 30 September 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 Period	-	-	-	-	-	1,030,281,200	**1,030,281,200**
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	44,646,739	-	-	**44,646,739**
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44,646,739**	**-**	**1,030,281,200**	**1,074,927,939**
Transactions with with shareholders							
Transferred to reserves	-	-	303,980,980	-	-	(303,980,980)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	508,439,590	(508,439,590)	-
Total transactions with shareholders	**-**	**-**	303,980,980	**-**	508,439,590	(812,420,570)	**-**
Balance as at 30 September 2025	**1,291,500,000**	**645,750,000**	**1,748,372,852**	**44,646,739**	**508,439,590**	**1,030,281,200**	**5,268,990,381**
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 Period	-	-	-	-	-	3,003,921,347	**3,003,921,347**
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,003,921,347**	**3,003,921,347**
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 Septemper 2026	**1,291,500,000**	**645,750,000**	**1,948,698,852**	**44,646,739**	**41,231,057**	**3,003,921,347**	**6,975,747,995**

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 September 2026

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	3,960,247,586	1,222,317,046
Adjustments:		
Fixed asset depreciation and right of use amortization	127,902,531	101,884,991
Foreign exchange difference	(136,435,495)	106,119,291
capital gain	-	(326,000)
Debit interest	2,662,103	3,385,632
Credit interest	(253,162,615)	(243,974,614)
Financial Investment Income	-	-
Formed provisions	287,724,622	-
Formed expected credit losses	68,803,379	-
Provisions no longer required	-	(433,759,117)
Reversed expected credit losses	-	(8,185,948)
Profit from Operating Activities	**4,057,742,111**	**747,461,281**
Change in inventory	(274,635,855)	197,415,292
Change in accounts receivables, debtors, and other debit balances	(1,434,581,734)	(750,797,477)
Provisions Utilized	(3,814,529)	(13,191,893)
Change in accounts payables, creditors, and other credit balances	1,093,297,380	793,380,489
cash flows resulting from operating activities	**3,438,007,373**	**974,267,692**
Income Taxes Paid	(122,518,071)	-
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities	**3,315,489,302**	**974,267,692**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Change in other financial investments	(45,490,250)	31,140,900
Collected interest	253,124,632	242,134,670
collection from sales of fixed assets	-	326,000
Payments for projects under construction and fixed assets	(172,522,406)	(215,268,908)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**35,111,976**	**58,332,662**
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Payments) long term loans	(5,774,640)	(14,829,257)
Lease payments	(2,495,169)	(5,134,147)
Paid finance expenses	(2,662,103)	(2,326,517)
Paid cash dividends	(861,257,265)	(387,450,000)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	**(872,189,177)**	**(409,739,921)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**2,478,412,101**	**622,860,433**
The effect of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	136,435,495	(106,119,291)
(formed)/Reversed expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	(40,914,571)	9,934,184
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	1,607,796,992	1,466,458,982
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30/9/2026	**4,181,730,017**	**1,993,134,308**

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 financing activities.
- Short term lease payments are presented within financing 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 days

3-7 Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period the Company incurred theses 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
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 ther 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 September 2026 amounted to EGP **866,326,874** after deducting the accumulated depreciation of EGP **1,953,900,780** detailed as follows:

	Lands	Buildings, constructions & facilities	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Total
Cost as at 01/01/2026	**75,752,185**	**405,828,142**	**2,067,415,318**	**24,221,010**	**73,797,950**	**89,684,582**	**2,736,699,187**
Additions For the period	-	26,715,737	31,601,084	-	21,771,305	4,598,152	**84,686,278**
Disposals For the period	-	-	998,911	158,900	-	-	**1,157,811**
Cost as at 30/09/2026	**75,752,185**	**432,543,879**	**2,098,017,491**	**24,062,110**	**95,569,255**	**94,282,734**	**2,820,227,654**
Accumulated depreciation 01/01/2026	-	**232,828,930**	**1,507,453,016**	**22,683,544**	**41,824,478**	**40,185,374**	**1,844,975,342**
Depreciation For the period	-	14,174,704	74,785,037	462,154	8,413,769	12,247,585	110,083,249
Depreciation For the Disposals	-	-	998,911	158,900	-	-	1,157,811
Accumulated depreciation 30/09/2026	-	**247,003,634**	**1,581,239,142**	**22,986,798**	**50,238,247**	**52,432,959**	**1,953,900,780**
Net book value 30/09/2026	**75,752,185**	**185,540,245**	**516,778,349**	**1,075,312**	**45,331,008**	**41,849,775**	**866,326,874**
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 30/09/2026 amounting to EGP 276,947,036 represented in:

	Amount
Vehicles	20,981,083
Furniture	16,020,358
Tools and equipment	28,791,551
Buildings	55,312,812
Machinery	155,841,232
Total fully depreciated assets still in use	**276,947,036**

Idle assets:

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

4-1- Intangible assets:

Represent a computer software:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
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	14,936,775	-
Accumulated amortization at the End	**14,936,775**	-
Net book value as at	**64,726,023**	**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 **418,632,991 EGP** represented in:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Assets in development 5-1	393,861,693	354,316,286
Projects Warehouse	5,521,382	22,430,240
Investment expenditure 5-2	19,249,916	30,576,677
	418,632,991	**407,323,203**

5-1 Assets in development:

	Cost as at 01/01/2026	Additions	Transferred to assets	30/09/2026
Administrative building (1)	84,179,408	35,186,398	-	119,365,806
Completed buildings	-	922,524	922,524	-
Warehouse (3100)	88,110,270	60,363,369	-	148,473,639
Renovation of Warehouse 3253 D	8,472,996	8,503,316	16,976,312	-
Renovation of Warehouse 3253 C	-	1,873,253	-	1,873,253
Civil projects	**180,762,674**	**106,848,860**	**17,898,836**	**269,712,698**
Weighbridge	-	3,869,141	3,869,141	-
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	-	16,842,624	16,842,624	-
Acidic gases	-	6,726,561	6,726,561	-
Firefighting and fire alarm system upgrades	-	16,521,543	-	16,521,543
DAF Water treatment	691,519	8,125,382	8,816,901	-
Flare Efficiency Upgrade	15,939,259	-	-	15,939,259
Machines and equipment	**45,708,101**	**56,454,749**	**40,624,725**	**61,538,125**
Tools and equipment	**-**	**21,771,306**	**21,771,306**	**-**
Security Systems	1,988,808	2,594,280	-	4,583,088
Furniture	-	3,565,133	3,565,133	-
Fixtures	-	826,280	826,280	-
ERP System	125,856,703	8,697,419	76,526,340	58,027,782
Furniture and fixtures	**127,845,511**	**15,683,112**	**80,917,753**	**62,610,870**
Net equipment at project warehouses	**354,316,286**	**200,758,027**	**161,212,620**	**393,861,693**

5-2 Investment expenditure:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Local advance payments (supplies contracts)	17,732,882	9,032,235
Balance of foreign payments for letters of credit	1,517,034	21,544,442
	19,249,916	**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:

Shareholder	Nationality	No. of shares	Contribution percentage
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:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Beginning balance	16,920,308	16,920,308
Additions	-	-
Cost at the end of year	**16,920,308**	**16,920,308**
Accumulated amortization		
Accumulated amortization at the beginning	12,767,659	10,558,935
Amortization for the Period	2,882,509	2,208,724
Accumulated amortization at the end of the Period	**15,650,168**	**12,767,659**
Net book value at the end of Period	**1,270,140**	**4,152,649**

8-2 Lease liabilities:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Short term liability	1,173,074	2,461,941
long term liability	463,553	1,669,855
	1,636,627	**4,131,796**

9- Inventory:

The inventory are as follows (in EGP):

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Raw materials	778,970,077	118,754,225
Supporting materials (chemicals and additions)	299,915,133	283,470,554
Spare parts	382,283,157	309,298,239
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	43,384,581	15,989,396
Packing materials	314,858	417,063
Equipment Loaned to Third Parties	-	214,917
Letters of credits and their expenses	21,828,286	19,380,682
Work in process inventory	749,181,582	792,134,042
Finished goods	704,585,881	1,166,168,582
Inventory impairment*	(14,231,010)	(14,228,555)
	2,966,232,545	**2,691,599,145**

* The impairement in the prices of stagnat and dispensable material inventories amounted to **14,231,010 EGP** which has been deducted from the spare parts.

10- Accounts Receivable:

The Accounts receivable balance amounted to **EGP 2,277,866,179 as at 30/09/2026**, this balance is as follows:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Alexandria Wax Products Company	923,783,314	719,424,820
Shell	279,431,755	50,452,708
Cooperation petroleum company	348,907,746	108,825,859
Exxon Mobile	299,007,529	98,051,120
Total	119,977,509	45,888,012
Chevron	4,341,903	6,586,051
Misr Petroleum Company	67,710,176	58,828,381
ACPA	10,043,679	4,891,290
ASCPC	60,680,870	34,989,905
Taqa/Castrol	51,190,028	-
Emarat Misr	-	2,217,978
Petromine	-	31,542,952
Nile	10,281,899	-
Car Gas	7,944,559	-
Technoloube	71,447,906	-
OLA ENERGY	41,837,973	14,500,100
ECL	(18,720,667)	(2,492,390)
	2,277,866,179	**1,173,706,786**

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

11- Debtors And other debit balances

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Related parties	10,116,738	18,429,786
Miscellaneous debtors	1,500,000	12,000
Custom duties authority	106,146	536,741
Deposits *	74,973,922	68,744,643
Loans to employees	32,050,716	21,745,017
Withholding tax**	342,131,453	113,820,723
Tax authority – installments	65,897,121	70,827,777
Value added tax on production supplies	3,522,132	2,286,823
Imprest Accounts	421,780	-
ECL (debtors)	(12,234,233)	(13,912)
Other debit balances (note No. 11-1)	148,131,155	67,655,816
	666,616,930	**364,045,414**

* Includes an amount of EGP **74.9 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:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Debit note	5,682,760	8,741,260
Advance payments	101,601,038	24,395,333
Prepaid expenses	37,882,820	32,152,459
Accrued interest (Deposits)	3,891,849	3,853,866
ECL (Other debit accounts)	(927,312)	(1,487,102)
	148,131,155	**67,655,816**

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.

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Time deposits	1,649,709,100	883,351,250
Current accounts	3,161,230,805	1,267,829,174
Cash		
Cash on hand	744,770	166,405
expected credit losses (cash balances)	(75,714,358)	(34,799,787)
Total	**4,735,970,317**	**2,116,547,042**
(Deduct)		
*Pledged deposits (long term financial investments)	(554,240,300)	(508,750,050)
cash and cash equivalent balance	**4,181,730,017**	**1,607,796,992**

* 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 capita

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 profit for the period amounted to EGP 4,295 billion as at 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: EGP 2.14 billion).

-Al Ahli 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):

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Miscellaneous reserves*	2,566,327	2,240,327
General reserve*	1,946,132,525	1,746,132,525
	1,948,698,852	**1,748,372,852**

* 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:

Company Name	Transaction amount	Nature of transaction	Balance in 30/09/2026
	Million EGP		Million EGP
Alexandria Petroleum Company	0.97	Lease	10.54
	0.19	Fire station	
	3.56	Shoala land right of use	
	19.97	The expenses of the geographical area and the Petroleum basin	
Misr Insurance Company	35,12	Assets insurance	25.46
Misr Life Insurance Company	9,73	Group insurance policy	
Cooperation Petroleum Company	1879,91	Products	348,91
Misr Petroleum	335.48	Products	67,71
ASPPC	325,96	Products	60,68
Alexandria For Wax Products	3266,18	Products	923.78

B-Transactions with Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation

Company Name	Transaction amount	Nature of transaction	Balance in 30/09/2026
	Million EGP		Million EGP
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	31275.1	Sales of products to the EGPC	1697.7
	34322.1	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 34.322 billion. In addition, amounts totaling EGP 2.888 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 37.210 billion.

The Company's total sales to EGPC amounted to approximately EGP 31.275 billion. In addition, payments made to EGPC and settlements in favor of the Company's account amounted to EGP 4.545 billion. Furthermore, an amount of EGP 1 million due from ANRPC to AMOC and payments made by the Gas Company amounting to EGP 821 million were recognized, bringing the total credits to EGP 36.645 billion. Accordingly, the balance as of 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP 1,697 billion in favor of EGPC

16- Deferred tax liability

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

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
The beginning balance	124,492,019	123,703,477
Deferred tax (Statement of Profit or Loss)	(9,910,773)	788,542
Tax Return Adjustments	(5,983,513)	-
The ending balance	**108,597,733**	**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 108,597,733 on 30/09/2026**

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

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Fixed and long-term assets	4,995,002	7,336,892
Lease contracts	87,152	27,490
Provisions	17,249,281	(1,841,838)
The effect of translating balances in foreign currency	(12,420,662)	7,284,230
Deferred tax (revenue)/ expense	**9,910,773**	**12,806,774**

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

17-Provision:

	Balance on 01/01/2026	Used during the period	No longer required	Formed during the period	Balance on 30/09/2026
Tax disputes provision*	888,061,660	3,814,529	-	276,050,000	1,160,297,131
Claims and disputes provision	16,831,008	-	-	11,672,167	28,503,175
	904,892,668	**3,814,529**	**-**	**287,722,167**	**1,188,800,306**

*Tax provision is formed to counter corporate and salary tax inspection differences amounting to EGP 1160,40 million for the years 2014/2025, and 0.136 million stamp taxes.

18- Current income tax

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Corporate tax	966,237,012	116,534,558
	966,237,012	**116,534,558**

18-1 Current income tax:

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Income tax on activities	875,575,714	41,424,641
Independent tax base	90,661,298	163,417,979
Current income tax	**966,237,012**	**204,842,620**
Distributed to the following statements		
Income tax charged to the profit or loss statement	**966,237,012**	**204,842,620**

18-2 Adjustment to calculate the effective tax rate:

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Net profit before taxes in the profit or loss statement	3,960,247,586	1,222,317,046
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Net profit before taxes in the comprehensive income statement	**3,960,247,586**	**1,222,317,046**
Adjustments to net accounting profit		
Non-deductible expenses	357,378,001	76,665,069
Adjusting interest and expenses on leasing contracts	(2,495,169)	(4,075,032)
Adjusting depreciation and capital gains	38,018,374	24,414,589
Items previously subject to tax	(3,814,529)	(441,945,063)
Adjusting foreign exchange differences	(55,202,939)	32,374,358
Net other independent tax base	255,397	660,678
The taxable tax base	**4,294,386,721**	**910,411,645**
Income tax due	966,237,012	204,842,620
Effective tax rate	**%24.5**	**%16.4**

19-Creditors and other credit balances:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
EGPC current account	1,697,698,040	1,132,353,505
Other companies current account	11,480,915	1,287,766
First Retention	9,142,428	8,766,116
Final Retention	20,597,983	13,473,488
guarantee deposit	39,996,080	38,275,393
Social Insurance	-	134,697
Miscellaneous taxes	192,780,665	46,398,094
Other credit balances (Note 19-1)	581,896,614	219,606,288
	2,553,592,725	**1,460,295,347**

19-1 Other credit balances:

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Employees' families medical fund	10,012,551	4,792,624
Engineering and construction stamps	411,979	991,088
Miscellaneous creditors	408,152,725	143,168,426
Advance payment customers	11,610,090	11,783,706
Accrued expenses	39,243,928	13,812,070
Retention amounts against completion of works	58,355,613	37,256,897
Due to employees	52,893,120	5,018,554
Miscellaneous credit balances	1,216,608	2,782,923
	581,896,614	**219,606,288**

-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 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:

	30/09/2026			31/12/2025		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Total**
Loan Tranche in Egyptian Pounds	308,147	1,586,433	1,894,580	1,232,589	1,586,433	2,819,022
Loan Tranche in USD	$41,579	$214,060	$255,639	$166,315	$214,060	$380,375
And its equivalent in Egyptian Pounds	2,164,537	11,143,680	13,308,217	**7,939,583**	**10,218,832**	**18,158,415**
Total in EGP	**2,472,684**	**12,730,113**	**15,202,797**	**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 March 2026.

Profit or loss statement:

20- Net sales

Activity revenue amounted to EGP **42,316,310,994** for the quantity of **1113126.916** tons as follows:

	Quantity/ton	30/09/2026 EGP	30/09/2025 EGP
Oils	92787.360	7,636,084,261	4,159,938,900
Wax	62476.820	3,079,027,165	2,953,622,859
Gas oil	284483.140	12,898,394,022	7,676,213,159
Naphtha	59200.188	2,000,029,907	1,531,842,481
LPG	35603.148	1,673,545,579	1,094,978,025
Fuel oil (mix)	558868.400	14,703,149,202	12,443,480,486
Heavy fuel oil	19697.320	325,954,058	231,098,398
Waste	10.540	126,800	500,600
	1113126.916	**42,316,310,994**	**30,091,674,908**

21-A-Other income:

Other income amounted to EGP **402,939,102** represented in:

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Credit Interests	253,162,615	243,974,613
Provisions no longer required	-	433,759,117
Compensation and fines	769,731	2,097,926
Excepted credit loss (Reverse)	-	8,185,950
Miscellaneous revenues	12,571,261	37,958,520
Capital gains		326,000
Foreign exchange gain	136,435,495	-
	402,939,102	**726,302,126**

22-Costs of Sales:

Cost of sales Amounted to EGP **37,392,291,533.**

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Salaries	1,355,377,868	913,820,151
Raw materials	34,518,453,160	26,676,145,251
Supporting materials	95,011,705	79,785,190
Depreciation	96,180,319	85,261,665
Other costs	1,327,268,481	1,023,864,799
	37,392,291,533	**28,778,877,056**

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 **934,247,019** 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.

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Salaries (cash - in-kind- insurance)	435,472,851	302,377,288
Miscellaneous materials & equipment	2,583,308	1,943,165
Lighting	15,042,964	13,169,176
Water	758,944	671,156
Stationary, printings, and computer equipment	1,363,013	996,916
Maintenance expenses	310,723	67,368
Public relations and hospitality expenses	16,933,207	14,796,585
Publication and subscription in newspapers and magazines	131,859	28,500.00
Publication of financial statements	-	182,400
Software subscription	97,149,102	32,404,547
Telephone and internet	1,506,075	1,432,791
Transportation allowance	1,185,093	1,269,225
Car and garage rentals	23,695,718	21,145,575
Accounting and legal services	272,700	612,200
Geographical location expenses	15,542,399	9,260,732
Services of ministries, agencies and exhibitions	7,500	9,131
Insurance	35,124,412	38,633,835
Training expenses	3,690,414	3,970,530
Company contribution in services fund	20,000,000	-
Management expenses (EPROM)	1,761,294	1,140,112
Commission and bank expenses	511,624	460,301
General assembly expenses	1,249,754	293,536
Miscellaneous service expenses	114,183,881	95,447,691
Stamp duty and other Tax fees	5,697,365	5,562,224
Property tax	1,552,482	3,104,964

Contribution to comprehensive health insurance	106,798,125	75,824,841
Building and furniture depreciation	13,902,929	12,426,121
Right of use amortization	2,882,508	4,197,205
Amortization of Intangible assets	14,936,775	-
	934,247,019	**641,428,115**

24- Selling & Marketing Expenses:

Marketing expenses amounted to **EGP 60,510,720** detailed as follows:

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Salaries	35,865,488	21,670,138
Packing materials	13,714,921	8,882,752
Other marketing expenses	10,930,311	9,627,019
	60,510,720	**40,179,909**

25-A- Other Expenses:

Other operating expenses amounted to **EGP 12,763,133**

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Forex	-	106,119,290
Donations	11,913,133	24,830,000
Allowance for members of the Board of Directors	850,000	840,000
	12,763,133	**131,789,290**

25-B- Finance Expenses:

Other Finance expenses amounted to EGP **2,662,104**

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Loan interest and commissions	1,133,098	2,326,503
Lease interest	1,529,006	1,059,115
	2,662,104	**3,385,618**

26- Earning per share:

	30/09/2026	30/09/2025
Net profit before tax	3,960,247,586	1,222,317,046
Less: Income tax	(966,237,012)	(204,842,620)
Add/(Less) Deferred tax	9,910,773	12,806,774
Net profit after tax	**3,003,921,347**	**1,030,281,200**
Deduct Employees profit share and BOD members bonuses	303,654,635	70,069,496
Net profit after Employees' profit share and BOD members bonuses	**2,700,266,712**	**960,211,704**
Number of shares	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Earnings per share	**2.33**	**0.80**
	09 Months	**09 Months**

27- Period Profit

- -Profit before income tax for the period amounted to **EGP 3,960,247,586** representing **55.80%** of the invested capital and **306.64%** of the paid-up share capital, compared to **EGP 1,222,317,046** representing **15.88%** of the invested capital and **94.64%** of the paid-up share capital for the corresponding period.
- Profit after income tax for the period amounted to **EGP 3,003,921,347** representing **42.32%** of the invested capital and **232.59%** of the paid-up share capital, compared to **EGP 1,030,281,200** representing **13.4%** of the invested capital and **79,77%** of the paid-up share capital for the corresponding period.

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. In February 2023, the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal against the ruling before 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- The appeal is filed before the Administrative Court regarding the recognition of financing expenses for the credit facility as deductible expenses in accordance with the provisions of the law. The lawsuit was filed in May 2024, and a dispute resolution request was submitted to settle the dispute in December 2024.

29- Tax Position:

The company prepares tax returns for corporate taxes, stamp, labor and sales tax and delivers them to the 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.

- **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 September 30, 2026, were approved by the Board of Directors on November 14, 2026.

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

General Manager at the General Department of Financial Affairs
Acc/ Ibrahim Heaba