شركة الاسكندرية لتداول الحاويات والبضائع
ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER & CARGO HANDLING CO
شركة مساهمة مصرية (ش.م.م)
خاضعة لأحكام القانون (١٥٩) لسنة ١٩٨١

السادة / البورصة المصريه

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،،

بالإشارة الى الفترة المالية من ٢٠٢٦/١/١ حتى ٢٠٢٦/٩/٣٠ ... نتشرف بأن نرفق لكم الأتي:-

١-تقرير مراقب الحسابات مكتب السادة / صالح وبرسوم وعبد العزيز (GRANT THORNTON) على القوائم المالية المدققة عن الفترة المنتهية في ٢٠٢٦/٩/٣٠.

٢-القوائم المالية للشركة والايضاحات المتممة لها في ٢٠٢٦/٩/٣٠ معتمده من مراقب الحسابات مكتب السادة / صالح وبرسوم وعبد العزيز (GRANT THORNTON) باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية

٣-تقرير مراقب الحسابات (الجهاز المركزى للمحاسبات) على القوائم المالية المدققة عن الفترة المنتهية في ٢٠٢٦/٩/٣٠.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

مدير علاقات المستثمرين

محاسب / سلمى محمد سعد زغلول

To: EGX
Dear sir,

With reference to the financial period from 1/1/2026 till 30/9/2026 we are honored to enclose to you the following :-

1-The report of Auditor's office / Saleh, Barsoum and Abdelaziz (GRANT THORNTON) on audited financial statements for the financial period ended on September 30, 2026.

2-The company's financial statements and the accompanying Explanatory Notes approved by the Auditor's office Saleh , Barsoum and Abdelaziz (GRANT THORNTON) in both language Arabic and English .

3- Auditor's Report issued by the Central Auditing Organization (CAO) on the financial statements for the financial period ended on September 30, 2026.

Yours Faithfully,

Investors Relations Manager

Acct./ Salma Mohamed Saad Zaghlol

Alex Cont

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Grant Thornton

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Nile City South Tower,
6th floor
2005A Cornish El Nil,
Ramlet Boulaq, Cairo, 11221
Egypt

T +20 (0) 2 246 199 09

Translation of the auditor's Report originally issued in Arabic

REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: The Board of Directors of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying interim financial statements of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company), which comprise the interim statement of financial position as of September 30, 2026, and the related interim statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the nine-months period then ended, as well as 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 Standard (EAS) No. 30 – "Interim Financial Statements". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of the Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410 – "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A limited review consists primarily of making inquiries 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 Auditing Standards, 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.

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Grant Thornton

Basis for Qualified conclusion

- The Company has applied Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Leases" to certain contracts as disclosed in Note No. (25) and did not apply it to temporary right-of-use licenses for lands (yards and berths) on the basis that such licenses are renewed mostly on an annual basis. In light of the recent developments, as of January 1, 2025, a reassessment was conducted for the circumstances associated with the renewal of certain temporary right-of-use licenses with the Alexandria Port Authority for lands (yards and berths), where the Company has been operating for years and has built assets thereon, that are depreciated over the years of licenses. This confirms the ability and intention of the parties to renew these agreements annually and automatically throughout the periods of licensed activities, which extends for several coming years.

  Accordingly, the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) should have also been applied to these temporary right-of-use licenses, which as of September 30, 2026 have resulted in not recognizing the net balance of right-of-use assets in the amount of EGP 2 804 million, the balance of lease liabilities of temporary right-of-use licenses in the amount of EGP 3 472 million, the amount of EGP 240 million as the amortization expense of right-of-use assets, as well as the amount of EGP 517 million as debit interest (temporary right-of-use licenses), which would have resulted in a decrease in profits for the accompanying interim financial statements by EGP 276 million, after excluding the impact of the Company's treatment of right of use licenses payments by EGP 480 million from the Statement of Profit or Loss. The retained earnings will also decrease by EGP 391 million.

Qualified conclusion

Based on our limited review, and except for the matter described in the basis for qualified conclusion paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 30 September 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the nine-months period then ended, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 30 – "Interim Financial Statements".

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, as disclosed in Note (44) to the accompanying interim financial statements, the Company has changed its financial year to commence on 1 January and end on 31 December of each year, instead of the previous financial year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June of each year, in accordance with the approval of the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly held on June 28, 2025 and by the Board of Directors' resolution dated May 25, 2025, amending Article (54) of the Company's Articles of Association concerning the Company's financial year. Accordingly, no limited review or audit report has been issued in respect of the comparative figures presented in the accompanying financial statements for profit or loss, cash flows, changes in equity, and the related notes.

Cairo, November 15, 2026

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz & Co. Accountants & Auditors

Kamel Magdy Saleh, FCA,
FESAA (R.A.A. 8510)
FRA Register No. "69"

Alexandria Container & Cargo Handling Company

An Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Interim Financial Statements

For the Financial Period Ended September 30, 2026

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Translation of interim financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Interim Statement of Financial Position

as of September 30, 2026

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

	Notes		30/9/2026	31/12/2025
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3/2	4	1,590,835	1,469,226
Projects under construction	3/3	5	124,755	153,203
Investment property		6	--	--
Intangible assets (net)	3/4	7	38,686	50,070
Right-of-use assets	27/3	25/A	14,318	45,605
Investments in associates	3/5	8/A	51,702	40,690
Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI	3/6	8/B	10,103	1,144,911
Investments in debt instruments at FV	3/23	9	201,572	202,200
Advance payments for investments		10	733	733
Deferred tax assets		26	484	--
Total non-current assets			2,033,188	3,106,638
Current assets				
Inventories	3/8	12	217,490	172,632
Trade receivables and commercial debtors	3/9	13	526,470	308,258
Accrued revenues and contract assets		14	73,571	49,919
Debtors and other debit balance (net)	3/9	15	86,072	66,836
Due from related parties	3/16	11	1,924	147,736
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	3/23	16	2,506,229	1,440,936
Restricted deposits		17	231,171	160,370
Cash and cash equivalents (net)	3/10	17	5,022,331	2,934,295
Total current assets			8,665,258	5,280,982
Total assets			10,698,446	8,387,620
Equity				
Share capital		18	1,489,753	1,489,753
Reserves	3/12	19	1,995,177	1,995,177
Other components of equity		20	44,382	694,095
Retained earnings		21	6,511,102	3,329,966
Total equity			10,040,414	7,508,991
Non-current Liabilities				
Employees' benefit obligations	3/13	22	132,274	132,274
Deferred tax liabilities		26	--	192,723
Lease liabilities	27/3	25/B	--	17,945
Creditors and other payables		24/A	4,610	4,610
Total non-current liabilities			136,884	347,552
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	3/15		78,420	159,576
Advance payments from customers - Contract liabilities			33,947	25,425
Lease liabilities	27/3	25/B	25,298	27,660
Creditors and other credit balance	3/15	24/B	258,528	214,009
Current income tax liabilities		36/2	1,349	947
Due to related parties	3/16	11	8,914	3
Provisions	3/14	23	77,027	79,583
Employees' benefit obligations	3/13	22	37,665	23,874
Total current liabilities			521,148	531,077
Total liabilities			658,032	878,629
Total equity and liabilities			10,698,446	8,387,620

The accompanying notes from page 6 to 55 is an integral part of the interim financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer
Accountant/ Mohamed Omar Hasanen

Chief Executive Officer
Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

Translation of interim financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Interim Statement of Profit or Loss

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

	Notes		For the nine-month period ended		For the three-month period ended	
			30/9/2026	(Unaudited) 30/9/2025	30/9/2026	(Unaudited) 30/9/2025
Revenue from operations	3/18	27	6,772,065	6,340,101	2,196,122	1,902,067
Cost of revenue	3/20	28	(1,540,937)	(1,502,259)	(508,293)	(439,270)
Gross profit			**5,231,128**	**4,837,842**	**1,687,829**	**1,462,797**
Provisions no longer required		23	3,654	15,236	3,654	200
Other income		29	26,048	12,944	9,592	6,342
General and administrative expenses	3/20	30	(368,988)	(474,745)	(138,825)	(148,504)
Provisions other than depreciation		23	(1,347)	762	(1,347)	(272)
Provisions for early retirment			–	(443,489)	–	–
Provision for expected credit losses			(1,425)	826	(775)	(2,420)
Other expenses	3/20	31	(7,676)	(11,153)	(7,581)	(12)
Operating profit			**4,881,394**	**3,938,223**	**1,552,547**	**1,318,131**
Finance income	3/19	32	778,609	1,146,715	306,382	475,650
Company's share from associate's profits (losses)			1,488	4,113	1,488	–
Finance costs		33	(35,867)	(46,032)	(11,320)	(7,576)
Foreign currency translation differences	3/1		96,166	(78,201)	74,733	(46,746)
Net profit for the period before income tax			**5,721,790**	**4,964,818**	**1,923,830**	**1,739,459**
Income tax expense	3/17	36/2	(1,348)	(8,134)	448	(567)
Deferred tax expense	3/17	37	2,224	(4,926)	–	(103)
Net profit for the period after income tax			**5,722,666**	**4,951,758**	**1,924,278**	**1,738,789**
Basic earnings per share (EGP/share)		34	1.72	1.49	0.65	0.58

The accompanying notes from page 6 to 55 is an integral part of the interim financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer
Accountant/ Mohamed Omar Hasanen

Chief Executive Officer
Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

Translation of interim financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Interim Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

	For the nine-month period ended		For the three-month period ended	
		(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Net profit for the period	**5,722,666**	**4,951,758**	**1,924,278**	**1,738,789**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Change in fair value of investments in other companies	(85,784)	(145,942)	--	(38,959)
Deferred income tax related to fair value changes of investments in other companies	190,982	43,271	--	8,766
Company's share of other comprehensive income in associate companies	8,741	20,262	8,741	1,811
Actuarial gains/losses on remeasurement of employees benefit	--	(25,896)	--	--
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Gains on changes in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	(628)	(1,052)	--	5,806
Total Other comprehensive income for the period	**5,835,977**	**4,842,401**	**1,933,019**	**1,716,213**

The accompanying notes from page 6 to 55 is an integral part of the interim financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer
Accountant/ Mohamed Omar Hasanen

Chief Executive Officer
Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

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ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026

Translation of interim financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Amounts in thousand EGP

Description	Paid-up Capital	Legal Reserve	Other Reserves	Capital Reserve	Statutory Reserve	Total Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance in 1 /1 / 2025	1,489,753	783,435	471,322	225,419	515,001	1,995,177	776,565	3,414,600	7,676,095
Accounting adjustments during the period	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,192	1,318	4,510
Comprehensive Income									
Profit of the period ended 30-9-2025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,951,758	4,951,758
Fair value of investments in other companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	(145,942)	--	(145,942)
Deferred tax on the fair value of investments in other companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,271	--	43,271
Revaluation of investments in associates	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,262	--	20,262
Actuarial gains/losses for employee benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--	(25,896)	--	(25,896)
Gains/losses from fair value changes of debt instruments (government bonds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,052)	--	(1,052)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,357)	4,951,758	4,842,401
Balance in 30 / 9 / 2025	1,489,753	783,435	471,322	225,419	515,001	1,995,177	670,400	8,367,676	12,523,006
Balance in 1 / 1 / 2026	1,489,753	783,435	471,322	225,419	515,001	1,995,177	694,095	3,329,966	7,508,991
Transactions with shareholders									
Dividend distributions in accordance with the general assembly resolutions for the financial year ended 31 December 2025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,317,856)	(3,317,856)
Total transactions with shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,317,856)	(3,317,856)
Accounting adjustments during the period	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,520	12,520
Comprehensive Income									
Gain on disposal of investments in other companies measured at (FVOCI).	--	--	--	--	--	--	(763,024)	763,024	--
Profit of the period ended 30-9-2026	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,722,666	5,722,666
change in Fair value of investments in other companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	(85,784)	--	(85,784)
Deferred tax on fair value of investments in companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	190,982	--	190,982
Revaluation of investments in associate companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,741	782	9,523
Actuarial gains/losses for employee benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gains/losses from fair value changes of debt instruments (government bonds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(628)	--	(628)
Total comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	--	(649,713)	6,486,472	5,836,759
Balance in 30 / 9 / 2026	1,489,753	783,435	471,322	225,419	515,001	1,995,177	44,382	6,511,102	10,040,414
Disclosure number	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	21	

The accompanying notes from page 6 to 55 is an integral part of the interim financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant/ Mohamed Omar Hasanen

Chief Executive Officer

Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

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ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint Stock Company

Interim Statement of Cash Flows

For the nine months ended September 30, 2026

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

(Unaudited)

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Collections from customers	**7,256,814**	**7,131,118**
Cash purchases and trade payables	**(425,556)**	**(1,222,079)**
Salaries paid	**(628,944)**	**(451,529)**
Taxes and fees	**(1,302,557)**	**(1,034,403)**
Dividends to employees and the board of directors	**(347,843)**	**(839)**
Other proceeds	**19,968**	**11,211**
Other payments	**(64,958)**	**(833,701)**
Net cash flows from operating activities	**4,506,924**	**3,599,778**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Collected interest	**328,956**	**1,041,725**
Payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(200,543)**	**(48,043)**
Collections/(payments) related to other investments	**1,049,024**	**--**
Payments for investments in debt instruments	**(462,851)**	**(3,547,037)**
Net cash flows from investing activities	**714,586**	**(2,553,355)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends payments to shareholders	**(2,953,085)**	**--**
Payments for lease liabilities	**(29,112)**	**(27,210)**
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(2,982,197)**	**(27,210)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	**2,239,313**	**1,019,213**
Restricted deposits to secure letters of guarantee and letters of credit	**(70,802)**	**4,037**
T-Bills (for three months)	**(185,280)**	**1,223,953**
Foreign currency translation differences	**104,293**	**(75,920)**
ECL on cash balances	**512**	**1,719**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beging at the period	**2,934,295**	**4,390,476**
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the period	**5,022,331**	**6,563,478**

The accompanying notes from page 6 to 55 is an integral part of the interim financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer
Accountant / Mohamed Omar Hasanen

Chief Executive Officer
Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

1. Company Overview:

- Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company is an Egyptian joint stock company governed by the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations. The Company was registered in the commercial register on May 9, 1984, under No. 111502 and was listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange on August 16, 1995. On January 16, 2005, the Vice Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones issue Decision No. 460 of 2005, permitting the transformation of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company branch to operate under the free zones system at the Alexandria and Dekheila container terminals, and also managing multipurpose terminals. On June 10, 2020, the Company renewed its licenses for Container vessel loading and unloading activities for fifteen years from June 24, 2020 to June 24, 2035.

- Under the new Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, the Company incorporated external yards that were previously affiliated with headquarters to operate under the free zone system.

- On June 23, 2022, an Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting was held, where it was approved to transfer the Company's legal status from the jurisdiction of Public Business Sector Law No. 203 for the year 1991 and its amendments to operate under Joint Stock Companies Law No. 159 for the year 1981.

Company Duration: 50 years from June 11, 1984, to June 10, 2035.

Company's Chairman: Ahmed Ibrahim Ali Al-Moutawe

Company's Purposes and Main Activities

- Handling and storage of containers and cargo at Alexandria and Dekheila ports, at designated area allocated by the General Authority of Alexandria Port, this includes transportation and storage containers and cargo at designated facilities inside and outside these ports, management and operation of multi-purpose terminals at various ports and other locations and engages in shipping agency services and customs clearance activities.

- The Company is also authorized to engage in real estate investment in all its forms, either independently or through partnerships, and can obtain necessary permits to carry out such activities. It may contract with engineering consultancy firms, construction companies, and other relevant entities involved.

- The company may participate in companies operating in other fields, and it may have an interest in or participate in any way with entities that conduct business similar to its business or that may help it achieve its purpose in the Arab Republic of Egypt or abroad, or merge with them, or buy them or attach them to them. It may also contract with agents or representatives at home or abroad to help it market its business and achieve its purposes.

- To achieve its purposes, the Company is also permitted to establish new companies in collaboration with individuals, public or private whether Egyptian or foreign, in compliance with relevant regulatory framework.

- The Company license for container and cargo handling operations was extended for 15 years from June 24, 2020.

- A license numbered (2) for the year 2020 has been obtained to operate in storage and warehousing activities for the Port of Alexandria for a period of ten years, starting from October 6, 2020, until October 5, 2030. The storage activity has been added to the Company's purpose, commercial register, and tax card.

- The branch of the Company was granted a license to operate as a private free zone for a period of 25 years, effective from January 11, 2005 until January 10, 2030.



Company's Auditors:

Central Auditing Organization – Marine Transport Audit Department

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton

2. Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

2.1 - Accounting Standards and Applicable Laws

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in compliance with relevant local laws and regulations.

- The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st of each year, effective January 1, 2026, in accordance with the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on June 28, 2025, which included amending certain articles of the Company's Articles of Association regarding the start and end dates of the fiscal year.

- The comparative figures presented in the statement of financial position as of 30 September 2026 represent the figures as of 31 December 2025 (the transitional balance sheet resulting from the change in the financial year-end).

- The comparative figures presented in the statement of profit or loss, statement of cash flows, statement of comprehensive income, and statement of changes in equity represent the nine-month period from 1 January 2025 to 30 September 2025.

- The same accounting policies and basis of presentation have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the current period to ensure comparability between the reporting periods, in light of the change in the financial year-end.

- These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors via resolution by circulation No. (24) on November 12, 2026.

Measurement Basis

Financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Presentation and Functional Currency

- The financial statements (for both the Free Zone Branch and Head Office) have been prepared and presented in Egyptian Pounds ("EGP"), which is the Company's functional currency.

- Monetary balances in foreign currencies were evaluated as of the date of preparation of the financial statements based on the prevailing spot rates at the financial statement preparation date.

2.2 - Key Accounting Assumptions and Sources of Uncertainty

- The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards ("EAS") requires management to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the amounts of revenues and expenses.

- These estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors deemed reasonable by management under prevailing circumstances and events. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are determined based on these estimates; however, actual results may differ from such estimates.

- These estimates and assumptions are reviewed continuously. Any adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which they are revised. If such adjustments affect both the current period and future periods, they are allocated to the current period and subsequent periods accordingly.

A. Professional Judgments

Information about critical judgments applied in implementing accounting policies that materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements as included in the following:

• Provisions for expected claims and contingent liabilities.

• Assessment of impairment losses on assets.

• Useful lives of fixed assets.

B. Key Assumptions and Uncertain Estimates

- Information about assumptions and uncertain estimates as of the financial statement date that could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the subsequent financial period is represented in:

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and liabilities: Key assumptions regarding the likelihood and magnitude of resource outflows.

- Measurement of expected credit losses for cash at banks, trade receivables, notes receivable, and other financial assets.

C. Fair Value Measurement

- Several accounting policies and disclosures require the Company to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

- Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities are primarily based on available market data. The inputs used in these valuations are classified according to the following hierarchical levels:

- Level (1): Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level (2): Inputs other than Level (1) prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices).

- Level (3): Unobservable inputs to assets or liabilities doesn't rely on market price that can be observed (market data is unavailable).

- Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are recognized at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurs.

- Additional information on assumptions applied in measuring the fair value of financial instruments is disclosed.

3. Significant accounting policies:

The following accounting policies are consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements for the financial period presented. Below are the key accounting policies followed:

3/1- Foreign Currency Translation:

- Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency (Egyptian Pound, EGP) using the spot exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. At the reporting period-end monetary items in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate, and non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

- Exchange differences arising from settling monetary items at rates different from those initially recognized in the same period or in previous financial statements are included in the statement of profits or losses in the period they arise.

3/2- Property, plant and equipment and Depreciation:
Recognition and Measurement

- Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at carrying amount (historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses) and property, plant and equipment's are recorded at acquisition cost and all costs required to prepare the asset for operation in the proper location and condition for performing operations. The entity has evaluated its property, plant and equipment at historical cost at date of occurrence it includes acquisition cost and all expenses that are paid subsequently to add or dispose of part of it.

- Property, Plant and Equipment are presented in the statement of financial position at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. and necessary Costs include acquisition expenses and all directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use to prepare it for operation in the purpose for which management acquired the asset and in its location.

- If an asset comprises components with differing useful lives, each component is treated as a separate asset.

- Assets under construction whether for operational use, leasing purposes, or administrative functions are recorded at cost (net of impairment losses), including professional fees and all directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the assets for their intended use in their designated locations, with depreciation commencing upon completion using the same methodology applied to other property, plant and equipment.

- For internally constructed assets, the capitalized cost comprises raw materials, direct labor, and all other directly attributable costs required to bring the assets to working condition for their intended purpose in their operational locations and for their created purpose.

Subsequent Expenditures to acquisition

- Replacement costs of assets component are capitalized (after deducting the replaced component's cost) if future economic benefits will flow to the entity from the replacement, provided the replacement cost can be measured with a high degree of reliability. All other expenditures including routine operating costs necessary for maintaining property, plant, and equipment such as repair and maintenance services are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation

- Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method, charged to the statement of profit or loss, provided the asset is operational and generates economic benefits. Fully depreciated assets still in use are not depreciated further.

Estimated Useful Lives of Major Fixed Asset Classes

Useful lives are determined based on management's expectations of asset utilization

Estimated Useful Lives of Major Property, Plant and Equipment:

Category	Useful Life
Buildings and Constructions	10 - 20 years or until license expiry
Machinery and Equipment	6 - 10 years
Vehicles	10 - 20 years
Office Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Tools and Equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvement	10 - 15 years or until license expiry

- Depreciation begins once an asset is ready for its intended use.

- According to decision no. 81 of 2026 of formation of committee to study useful life and salvage of property, plant and equipment that has specified useful life to apply paragraph 51 of EAS 10 property, plant and equipment, and it did not result in any accounting adjustments.

The estimated useful life of deepening and dredging works for Berth 96 was adjusted to align with the operation license expiring in 2035, setting a 15-year useful life (effective from financial year 2022/2023).

Gains and Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets

Gains or losses from asset disposal are determined by comparing the net disposal proceeds with the assets' net book value and are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of Assets

- The Company conducts an annual review (or more frequently if indicators arise) of the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to assess (whether there are indications of impairment). If such indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset individually in order to determine the impairment losses in its value. If the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be determined, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

- If a logical and consistent basis is used to allocate assets to cash-generating units, then the company's general assets are also allocated to those units. If this is not possible, the group's general assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units that the group can identify using a logical and consistent basis.

- Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually or whenever impairment indicators arise.

- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell or value in use.

- Future cash flows from the assets or CGU are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset's value is reduced to reflect the recoverable amount.

- Impairment losses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss. And when it's in subsequent period reverse the loss resulted from impairment amount, that recognized in prior years, the net book value of assets will be increased (or of the assets caused the cashflow), that goes with the new recoverable amount, noted that the modified net book value won't exceed the original net book value that the asset can be if not recognized the loss resulted from impairment in prior years. The reversable adjustment of the impairment losses will be recognized instantly in profit or loss statement.

3/3. Projects Under Construction:

- Projects under construction are recognized at cost, less accumulated impairment losses (if applicable). The cost includes all directly attributable expenses necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use and location. Upon completion and readiness for their designated purpose, these projects are reclassified to property, plant, and equipment. Depreciation begins using the same methodology applied to similar Property, Plant and Equipment.

3/4. Intangible Assets and Amortization:

- Intangible assets are measured at cost, which equals the cash price at the initial recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond standard credit terms, the difference between the cash price and total payments is recognized as interest. Intangible assets are presented net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to profit or loss using the straight-line method over the asset's useful life or the license validity and renewal period. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use.

Estimated useful life of major groups of intangible assets:

Category	Useful Life
Intangible assets	3 - 10 years or until license expiry

- According to decision no. 81 of 2026 of formation of committee to study useful life and amortization of intangible assets that has specified useful life to apply paragraph 104 of EAS 23 intangible assets, and It did not result in any accounting adjustments.

3/5. Investments in Associates:

- Investments in associates are recognized for using the equity method.
- The carrying amount of investment in associate is increased or decreased to recognize the company's share of the associate's profits or losses and other comprehensive income items, with adjustments made to ensure consistency of the accounting treatment with the company's accounting policies.
- If the company's share of the associate's losses exceeds its share of the investment calculated using the equity method, including any unsecured long-term receivables owed by the associate, the company does not recognize additional losses unless it has incurred liabilities or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions between the company and its associates are also excluded to the extent of the company's interest in those associates. In cases where unrealized losses are excluded, the asset involved in the transaction is subjected to an impairment test to confirm that no impairment has occurred.

3/6. Investments in other companies at Fair Value:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). With no subsequent reclassification to the statement of profit or loss upon sale of the financial assets.

3/7. Investments in listed financial instruments:

- Marketable securities are measured at fair value and classified as one of the investment portfolios.
- Financial investments (treasury bills) are valued at their acquisition cost, and the difference between the acquisition cost and the redemption value over the period from the acquisition date to the maturity date is recognized using the effective interest method. Income from these investments is recognized on an accrual basis and is shown in the profit or loss statement for the period in which it is earned.
- The company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest method to the amortized cost of a financial asset. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk associated with the financial instrument improves to the point where the asset is no longer considered to have a low credit rating, the company will calculate interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the total carrying amount.

3/8. Inventories:

- The nature of the Company's inventory comprises spare parts (used in the ordinary course of business and not held for sale), which are necessary for the maintenance of specialized equipment. These spare parts are imported from abroad. Additionally, materials and supplies consist of items required for cleaning operations and similar activities. These items are classified within inventory accounts for control purposes and are measured at cost.

- Inventory is issued using the weighted average method for all inventory items. Since this inventory is not held for sale, obsolete inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

3/9. Trade Receivables, Debtors and Other Debit Balances:

- Trade receivables, debtors, and other receivable balances are initially recognized at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, net of any allowance for expected credit losses, if any.

The Company applies the simplified approach prescribed by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments" for measuring expected credit losses on trade receivables. Under this approach, expected credit losses are recognized over the lifetime of the receivables from the date of initial recognition, without the need to monitor changes in credit risk.

The expected credit loss allowance is calculated using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect available forward-looking information and current and expected economic conditions, in addition to customer-specific factors. Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, while any subsequent recoveries continue to be recognized when received.

3/10. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

- For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, current bank accounts, term deposits, and treasury bills maturing within three months.

3/11. Statement of Cash Flows :

- The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method.

- 3/12. Reserves:

Reserves are constituted in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its implementing regulations, decrees, and supervisory decisions, subject to approval by the General Assembly for amounts appropriated. The utilization of reserves shall be based on a General Assembly resolution following a proposal by the Board of Directors, and includes the following:

- Legal Reserve

- An amount equivalent to 5% of annual profits is appropriated to form the legal reserve. This appropriation ceases once the accumulated reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital of the Company. If the legal reserve subsequently falls below this level, the appropriation must be resumed until the required balance is restored.

- Statutory Reserve

Pursuant to Law No. 159 of 1981, a company may allocate up to 20% of its net profits to form a statutory reserve, as determined by the General Assembly based on the Board of Directors' proposal. However, the Extraordinary General Assembly, in its unanimous meeting dated October 29, 2024, amending Article 55 of the Articles of Association to cancel the requirement to allocate up to 20% of net profits for the statutory reserve.

- Capital Reserve

- The capital reserve is formed from proceeds generated by the disposal or compensation of property, plant, and equipment. It is allocated to restore or replace existing property, plant, and equipment or acquire new ones, as proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly.

3/13. Employee Benefits:

- The Company operates an end-of-service benefit scheme for permanent employees based on years of service, whereby an employee is entitled to one month of the latest basic salary for each year of service, subject to a minimum benefit of EGP 250 thousand. An actuarial valuation is conducted periodically by an independent actuarial expert to determine the related obligation.
- The company applies optional employee retirement plan.
- Employees also receive a profit share of not less than 10% of the distributable net profit, in accordance with the Company's bylaws, provided that their share does not exceed their annual total wages.

3/14. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

- Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. A reliable estimate of the obligation's amount must be possible. Provisions are measured at the present value of expected future cash outflows and reviewed annually for adjustments (when necessary) to present their best estimate.

3/15. Trade Payables, Creditors and Other Credit Balances:

Creditors and other payable balances are initially measured at cost, with liabilities (accruals) being recognized at the amounts expected to be paid in the future for goods and services already received or rendered.

3/16. Related Party Transactions:

- Related parties comprise principal shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, senior management, subsidiaries, sister companies, and other companies over which the Company exercises significant influence, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Egyptian Accounting Standards.

- Transactions with related parties represent transactions conducted in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Such transactions are approved in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors, with appropriate disclosure of the nature, balances, and terms of these transactions in compliance with the requirements of the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

- Transactions with related parties are carried out based on terms agreed upon between the parties, and no collateral is obtained in respect of these transactions. In addition, balances due from related parties are assessed at the end of each financial reporting period to determine whether an allowance for expected credit losses is required, in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments."



3/17. Tax Policy:

- The Company submits its annual corporate profit tax return with the relevant tax authority within the due dates and pays the corresponding tax amounts due. However, under Egypt's applicable tax system, the final tax liability owed to the tax authority cannot be definitively determined until completion of the official tax inspections process and issuance of the final assessment, whether through internal committees, High committees, or judicial settlement.
- The Company operates in its branches in Alexandria and Dekheila ports under the free zone regime since 2005.
- While the head office remains subject to standard corporate income tax under Law No. 91 of year 2005 governing taxation of legal entities.

Income Tax

- The income tax due on the transactions of the head office is calculated in accordance with Law No. 91 of 2005, its executive regulations, and all subsequent decisions and circulars, following the applicable rules and instructions in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The tax expense is recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the head office, while a provision for potential tax liabilities is recognized after conducting the necessary assessment based on tax claims.

Deferred Taxes

- Deferred tax arises from temporary differences between the financial reporting period in which certain assets and liabilities are recognized and the tax bases under applicable tax laws versus the accounting principles used in preparing the financial statements.

- Deferred tax is recognized as an asset when there is a probable likelihood that it can be utilized to reduce future tax liabilities. The deferred tax asset is reduced by the portion of expected tax benefits that are unlikely to be realized in subsequent years. However, if the expected tax benefit increases, the tax asset is adjusted upward only to the extent of previously recognized reductions.

- At the end of each fiscal year, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recalculated based on business results and management's estimates of expected tax benefits.

3/18. Revenue Recognition:

- The company applies Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) and the accounting policies information were provided related to contracts with customers and an explanation of the impact of applying the standard.
- The company recognizes revenues from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as specified in Egyptian Accounting Standard (48) as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer. A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the standards that must be met for each contract.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: It is a promise in a contract with a client to transfer a good or service to the client.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of compensation that the company expects to receive in return for the transfer of goods or services promised to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of other parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price over the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that includes more than one performance obligation, the company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in the amount for which the company expects to receive payment for fulfilling each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time if one of the following criteria is met:

- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company, and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- The Company creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations satisfied over time, revenue is recognized over the period representing the time in which the performance obligation was satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering promised goods or providing promised services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of contract consideration obtained from performance. When the amount of contract consideration received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this results in advance payments from the customer (contract liability).

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

- The application of Egyptian Accounting Standard (48) requires management to use the following judgments:
- Satisfaction of performance obligations.
- Determination of transaction prices.
- Transfer of control in contracts with customers.

Additionally, the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) led to the following:

- Allocation of the transaction price over the performance obligation in contracts with customers.

The Company has chosen the input method for allocating the transaction price to performance obligations so that revenue is recognized over time. The Company considers that the use of the input method, which requires recognizing revenue based on the Company's efforts in satisfying performance obligations, provides the best reference for revenue actually realized. When applying the input method, the Company estimates the efforts or inputs to satisfy the performance obligation in addition to the cost of satisfying the contractual obligation with customers; these estimates include the time spent on service contracts.

- Other matters to be taken into consideration

if the promised consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company must estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. The Company estimates the transaction price for contracts with variable consideration using the expected value or the most likely amount method. The method is applied consistently throughout the contract and for similar types of contracts.



- Significant Financing Component

The Company must adjust the promised contract consideration for the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.

3/19. Interest Income:

- Interest income is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method on a time-proportionate basis.

3/20. Expenses:

- All expenses, including operating expenses, administrative and general expenses, and other expenses, are recognized in the profit or loss in the financial year in which they are incurred, in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting.

3/21. Dividends:

Dividends are distributed post-approval by the General Assembly for dividends distribution project.

3/22. Earnings Per Share:

The company present basic earning per share for ordinary shares. Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the period.

3/23. Financial Instruments:

Initial Recognition and Measurement

- Initially trade receivables are recognized when created. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.
- Customer balances (without significant financing components) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value. As for an item that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent Classification and Measurement

Financial Assets

- Initial recognition of a financial asset is classified into Amortized Cost or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- A financial asset is measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The asset's contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI (as outlined above) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets – Business Model Assessment

- The business model for holding financial assets is assessed at the portfolio level to reflect how the business is managed and to provide relevant information to management. Key considerations include:
- Stated Policies and Objectives Whether management's strategy focuses on collecting contractual interest income, maintaining a specific interest rate profile, matching asset/liability durations, or generating cash flows through sale of assets.
- How performance is measured and reported to management.



- Risks affecting the business model's performance (and financial assets held within this business model) and how they are mitigated.
- How business managers are compensated – for example, whether compensation is tied to the fair value of managed assets or contractual cash flows.
- Frequency, volume, and timing of past asset sales, reasons for sales, and future sales expectations.
- Transfers of financial assets to third parties that do not meet derecognition criteria are not treated as sales and this agree with the company continuous recognition of assets.
- Assets held for trading or managed/measured at fair value are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Subsequent Measurement and Profit/Loss Recognition

Assets by Amortized Cost

- These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss upon derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Assets by Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

- Measured at fair value, net gains/losses (including interest/dividends) recognized in profit or loss.

Classification, Subsequent Measurement, and Profit/Loss Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as either measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is held for trading or derivatives or it is designated as FVTPL at initial recognition, liabilities measured at amortized cost use the effective interest rate (EIR) method, liabilities measured at FVTPL are recognized at fair value, interest expense and foreign exchange (FX) gains/losses are recognized in profit or loss, also gains/losses on derecognition of financial liabilities are also recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

- The entity derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual cash flow rights from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction that transfers all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or in cases where the entity neither retains nor transfers a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership. Additionally, the entity does not retain control over the financial asset.

- The entity enters into transactions in which it transfers assets recognized in its financial position statement but retains either all or a significant portion of the risks and rewards of the financial assets or a portion thereof. If all or a significant portion of the risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial Liabilities

- The entity derecognizes a financial liability when it is released from its contractual obligations, or when the liability is canceled or expires.
- The entity also derecognizes financial liabilities when their terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In such cases, a new financial liability is recognized based on the modified terms at fair value.
- Upon derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the derecognized carrying amount and the amount paid (including any transferred non-cash assets or incurred liabilities) is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment

Non-Derivative Financial Assets

- The entity recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for balances with banks where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument), which are measured based on 12-month expected credit losses.
- Loss allowances for customers and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the entity's historical experience, informed credit assessment, and forward-looking information.
- The entity assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than one year past due.
- The entity assumes that a financial asset has become credit-impaired when it is unlikely that the customer will fully meet its credit obligations to the entity without the entity resorting to actions such as enforcing collateral (if any collateral is held); or when the financial asset is more than two years past due.
- Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.
- 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events that could occur within 12 months of the reporting date (or a shorter period if the instrument's expected life is less than 12 months).
- The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period during which the entity is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity under the contract and the cash flows the entity expects to receive).

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

- The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets measured at amortized cost. A financial asset is considered "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.
- Observable data indicating a significant increase in credit risk includes:
- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.
- A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency beyond the credit period.
- The likelihood that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial instrument due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of Expected Credit Losses in the Statement of Financial Position

Expected credit loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-Offs

- The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the entity has no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset as a whole or in part. The entity performs an individual assessment regarding the timing and amounts of write-offs based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The entity does not expect to recover a significant portion of the written-off amount. However, written-off financial assets may remain subject to enforcement activities to comply with the entity's procedures for recovering amounts owed.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified into three levels of the fair value pyramid. These three levels are determined based on the observability of the inputs used in the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: Reported (unadjusted) prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than the reported prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs that are not observable for the asset or liability.

3/24. Capital Management Objectives and Policies:

- The company manages capital to cover operational demands, shareholder objectives, and investments (including replacement, renewal, and competitiveness enhancement) through self-financing without borrowing. The company conducts studies to explore investments in new projects.

3/25. Accounting Policies

- The accounting policy adopted is separating the financial transactions of the company's free zone branch from the main head office accounts. The head office bears its share of operational, general, and administrative expenses.

3/26. Social Insurance and Pension System for Employees:

- The company contributes to the social insurance system under Law No. 148 of 2019 (Social Insurance and Pensions Law). Contributions are calculated as a percentage of employee salaries, and the company's obligations are limited to this share, which is charged to the profit or loss on an accrual basis.

3/27. Lease Contracts (Lessee):

- At the inception of a contract, the company determines whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of a specified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

- At commencement or upon modification of a contract containing a lease component, the company allocates consideration to each lease and non-lease component based on their stand-alone selling prices. However, for property leases, the company has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Right-of-Use Assets – Lease Contracts

Initial Recognition:

- The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and estimated costs of dismantling, removing, or restoring the underlying asset or the site where it is located, *minus* any lease incentives received.

Subsequent Measurement:

- The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the date of ownership transfer of the underlying asset to the Company (or when the carrying amount reflects the exercise of a purchase option), in which case depreciation is applied over the underlying asset's useful life, determined consistently with property and plant.

- Additionally, the carrying amount is periodically adjusted for impairment losses (if any) and remeasured in line with corresponding lease liability adjustments.

Lease Liability

- Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments at the commencement date, including fixed lease payments and related fixed service charges, discounted using either the interest rate implicit in the lease or the company's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate cannot be easily determined. Generally, the company applies its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of:

- Fixed payments.

- Variable payments linked to an index or rate, measured initially using the index/rate at the commencement date.

- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees.

- The exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise it.

- Penalty payments for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the company's exercise of an early termination option.

The lease payments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there are changes in:

- Future lease payments due to changes in an index or rate.
- The company's estimate of amounts payable under residual value guarantees.
- The company's assessment of purchase, extension, or termination options.
- Modifications to fixed lease payments.
- Subsequently, the right-of-use asset and lease liability are remeasured if any of the following events occur:
- Changes in lease payments due to price or rate adjustments are effective in the current year.
- Modifications in lease contract.
- Remeasuring the lease term.
- Leases of non-core assets unrelated to the Company's principal operating activities - including short-term leases (less than 12 months, including renewal options) and low-value asset leases - are expensed in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Short-Term Leases and Low-Value Asset Leases

- The company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments for these are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Key Provisions

- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) requires the company to evaluate the lease term as the non-cancellable lease period in accordance with the lease agreement, with the period in which the company has extension options that it is certain to exercise, the periods specified by the company, and the periods in which the company has termination options that it is not certain to apply.

3/28. Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are recognized in the income statement under financing expenses in the period they are incurred. *Exception*: Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized and amortized over the asset's estimated useful life.

3/29. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – debt instruments

A company accounts for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income if these assets meet the following conditions:

- They are held within a business model that aims to collect the contractual cash flows associated with the asset and to sell the financial instrument when needed.

- The contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows that represent only the principal and interest payments on the outstanding balance.

- Any gain or loss arising from measuring these assets at fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized.

3/30. Impairment of Financial Instruments

- The company applies the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 regarding impairment using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model based on forward-looking information. Instruments subject to this model include: loans, credit assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables, contract assets as per Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48, loan liabilities, and certain financial guarantee contracts.

- The company considers a wide range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and substantiated future expectations that may affect the collectability of future cash flows.

- As required by the standard, financial assets are divided into three stages:

- Stage 1:

No material deterioration in credit quality—expected credit losses are recognized for the first 12 months.

- Stage 2:

Material deterioration in credit quality—expected credit losses are recognized for the entire credit life of the instrument.

- Stage Three:

Objective evidence of impairment exists — Losses are measured based on the present value of the expected losses.

Expected credit losses are measured using a probability-weighted estimate representing the present value of the losses over the credit life (or 12 months, depending on the stage).

The company does not calculate expected credit losses on treasury bonds, in accordance with Clause No. 9 of Cabinet Resolution No. 4575 of 2023 concerning the exemption of debt instruments, current accounts, and deposits in EGP with banks operating in Egypt.

Determining expected credit losses requires the Company's management to make significant judgments and estimates regarding the amounts and timing of future cash flows, as well as to assess any significant increase in the credit risk of financial assets after their initial recognition. Such determination also requires consideration of forward-looking information in measuring expected credit losses.

The Company also applies the policies and methodology prescribed by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments."

4. Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)

4/1 Property, Plant and Equipment as of September 30, 2026

(Amounts expressed in EGP thousand)

Description	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Tools & Equipment	Office Furniture & Fixture	Lease hold improvement	Total
Cost as of January 1, 2026	214 321	31 594	2 111 824	3 245	116 687	590 449	3 068 12(
Transferred from projects under construction	69 000	823	91 096	113	16 841	--	177 87:
Additions to Assets	48 939	10 944	(115)	(96)	--	19 862	79 53-
Disposals during the period	--	(529)	--	--	(183)	--	(712
Cost as of September 30, 2026	**332 260**	**42 832**	**2 202 805**	**3 262**	**133 345**	**610 311**	**3 324 81!**
Accumulated Depreciation as of Jan 1, 2026	(113 181)	(21 435)	(1 194 669)	(2 233)	(74 433)	(192 943)	(1 598 894
Depreciation for the period	(18,747)	(2 076)	(62 582)	(147)	(14 740)	(37 501)	(135 793
Accumulated Depreciation of Disposals	--	529	--	--	178	--	70:
Accumulated Depreciation as of September 30, 2026	**(131 928)**	**(22 982)**	**(1 257 251)**	**(2 380)**	**(88 995)**	**(230 444)**	**(1 733 980**
Net Book Value as of September 30, 2026	**200 332**	**19 850**	**945 554**	**882**	**44 350**	**379 867**	**1 590 83!**

4/2 Property, Plant and Equipment as of December 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in EGP thousand)

Description	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Tools & Equipment	Office Furniture & Fixture	Lease hold improvement	Total
Cost as of July 1, 2025	**212 549**	**31 561**	**2 076 818**	**3 032**	**99 872**	**590 449**	**3 014 281**
Transferred from projects under construction	1 772	33	35 006	410	14 190	--	54 411
Disposals during the period	--	--	--	(197)	(375)	--	(572)
Cost as of December 31, 2025	**214 321**	**31 594**	**2 111 824**	**3 245**	**116 687**	**590 449**	**3 068 120**
Accumulated Depreciation as of July 1, 2025	(105 592)	(20 551)	(1 156 495)	(2 346)	(66 842)	(168 429)	(1 520 255)
Depreciation for the period	(7 589)	(884)	(38 174)	(84)	(7 966)	(24 514)	(79 211)
Accumulated Depreciation of Disposals	--	--	--	197	375	--	572
Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2025	**(113 181)**	**(21 435)**	**(1 194 669)**	**(2 233)**	**(74 433)**	**(192 943)**	**(1 598 894)**
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2025	**101 140**	**10 159**	**917 155**	**1 012**	**42 254**	**397 506**	**1 469 226**

4/3 The historical cost of Property, Plant and Equipment includes:

- Fully depreciated assets that are still in use, amounting to 885 400 thousand EGP.
- Retired assets amount to 28 997 thousand EGP.
- Idle assets amounted to 281 553 thousand EGP. (cranes 2012–2013). The Company conducted an impairment test on these assets, and based on the results, it was determined that the recoverable value of these assets exceeded their book value as of 30 September 2026. The management is of the opinion that the results of this test are still valid. It should be noted that the cranes are currently out of service, as they are not fit for use according to the technical reports issued by the relevant competent authorities.

4/4 Capital Commitments

- The approved investment plan in the FY 2026 budget amounts to EGP 1.271 billion
- The value of approved items for which orders have been issued (contracts/works/supplies) amounts to EGP 150.621 million. Contracts were concluded with a total value of EGP 149.587 million.
- The value of the items still in the technical evaluation amounted to EGP 1.006 million
- The value of items still in the stage of preparing the terms of reference and specifications, or in negotiations to set the date for the technical bid opening, amounts to EGP 34.300 million.
- The value of items for which a memorandum is currently being prepared for submission to the Supreme Budget Committee and board of directors for approval amounts to EGP 79.723 million.
- The value of capital commitments from prior plans that are under implementation and to be completed during the current fiscal year amounts to EGP 137 million.

4/5 Restrictions:
There are no restrictions on the company's ownership of the Property, Plant, and Equipment.

5. Projects Under Construction:

The balance of projects under construction as of September 30, 2026, amounted to 124 755 thousand EGP, detailed as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
A- Assets Under Construction		
Buildings & constructions	45 365	16 744
Machinery & equipment	1 098	1 098
Vehicles & transportation	59 080	67 481
Tools & equipment	246	84
Office furniture & fixture	640	320
Leasehold improvements	--	699
Total Assets Under Construction	**106 429**	**86 426**
B- Advances payment for Construction or Acquisition of Property, Plant, and Equipment		
*Letters of Credit (for purchasing assets & spare parts)	40	655
Advance payments	18 286	66 122
Total downpayments for constructions	**18 326**	**66 777**
Total Projects Under Construction	**124 755**	**153 203**

Detailed Movement of Assets Under Construction for the period from January 1, 2026, to September 30, 2026

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	January 1, 2026	Additions during the period	Adjustments	Transferred to assets	September 30, 2026
Buildings & constructions	16 744	97 621	--	(69 000)	45 365
Machinery & equipment	1 098	823	--	(823)	1 098
Vehicles & transportation	67 481	82 695	--	(91 096)	59 080
Tools & equipment	84	275	--	(113)	246
Furniture & fixture	320	17 161	--	(16 841)	640
Leasehold improvements	699	--	(699)	--	--
Total	**86 426**	**198 575**	**(699)**	**(177 873)**	**106 429**

6. Investment property :

- The cost of acquiring land is recorded at historical cost and has been reclassified as long-term real estate investments in the accounts of the head office. This investment consists of a plot of land registered as a joint share in the name of the Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport, covering an area of 1,419 square meters. The land was purchased from El Wadi Cotton Ginning Company in the Al-Balyana area, Sohag Governorate, as part of a total area of 18,451.57 square meters, on which a school complex affiliated with the Educational Buildings Authority (under the Ministry of Education) is located. The authority holds the right to use the land free of charge for 50 years, from November 2, 2008, to November 1, 2058.

- The ordinary General Assembly approved the company's contribution to purchasing the land on April 27, 2008, considering this contribution an investment property.

- The entire value of the investment property was impaired in previous years due to the lack of current or future expected returns from this investment, rendering it economically unfeasible.

- The details are as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Real Estate Investment Value	**2 413**	**2 413**
Real Estate Investment Impairment (net)	**(2 413)**	**(2 413)**
Net Balance	**--**	**--**

7. Intangible Assets (Net):

These assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization, with amortization calculated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life ranging between three to ten years.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Intangible Assets	**38 686**	**50 070**

Detailed Movement of Intangible Assets for the period from December 31, 2025 to September 30, 2026:

Amounts expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Jan 1, 2026	Additions	Amortization	September 30, 2026
Information System TOS	**50 070**	**4 606**	**(15 990)**	**38 686**

8. Investments in Companies:

The table below outlines the movement of financial investments in associated companies and the number of shares as of September 30, 2026.

8/A: Investments in Associate (Investment percentage more than 20%):

Financial amounts are presented in Thousand EGP

Opening balance Jan 1, 2026			Change			Ending balance September 30, 2026	
Company Name	Ownership %	Value	No. of Shares	Value	No. of Shares	Value	No of shares
Abu Simbel & Tiba Shipping Agencies	44%	40 690	263 644	11 012	--	51 702	263 644

- Investment in Abu Simbel and Taiba Shipping Agencies Company (a merged company) based in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the investment is valued using the equity method.

- The Commercial Register was notified on 5/1/2025 of the merger of Amoun and Memphis Shipping Agencies Company (merged company) into Abu Simbel and Taiba Shipping Agencies Company (merged company).

- Equity method has been used to determine investment value according to financial statements prepared by Abu Simbel and Taiba Shipping Agencies Company (merger company) dated June 30, 2026 noted that it's the last available audited financial statements in the date of financial statements.

8/B: Investments in other companies at fair value through OCI:

Financial amounts are presented in Thousand EGP

Company Name	Ownership %	No. of shares	Investment currency	Balance as of September 30, 2026	Balance as of December 31, 2025
The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turguman Group)	6.54%	**1 365 220**	EGP	10 103	10 103
Egypt Maritime Ports Company				--	1 134 808
Total				**10 103**	**1 144 911**

The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turguman Group)

- An amount of EGP 733 thousand was paid as part of the capital increase and recorded under "Payments on Account of Investment Increases" in accordance with Board of Directors Resolution No. 180 dated November 21, 2021, pending final approval of the capital increase by the Egyptian Company for Garages.

- The fair value of the Egyptian company for Garages (Turguman group) measured using the multiples method, the study relied on the use of the market approach using the multiples method, valued using the P/BV multiple obtained from companies equivalent to the company under study, taking into account the difference in listed companies similar in size, and it's the most used approach to evaluate the companies in case there is no future plan for the company and the small size of the company's activities, since the similar companies can't be fully compared . Adjustments to multipliers may be applied to address those differences. Comparative companies work in the same areas as the company under evaluation and it is necessary to consider companies with basic similarity of investment characteristics such as markets, products, growth and other salient factors.

- The fair value of the investment in The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turgeman Group) in December 31, 2024 (valuation date), according to the followed and mentioned basis, amounting to EGP 154 091 thousand distributed in 20.9 million shares, so the average fair value of share is EGP 7.4.

- The independent financial advisor stated that no approval has been granted for a future plan of the company, nor for the approved plan for 2025. Accordingly, the valuation was based on the company's 2024 financial statements, which are the most recent available for the company under study.

Sale of the investment in Egypt Maritime Ports Company (formerly the Egyptian Multi-Purpose Terminals Group)

- The Company held a 6.01% equity interest in the share capital of Egypt Maritime Ports Company S.A.E. (formerly Egyptian Multi-Purpose Terminals Group). The investment was classified as an equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

- The original cost of the investment amounted to EGP 286,000,000, while its carrying amount immediately prior to the sale amounted to EGP 1,396,833,448 based on the latest fair value measurement performed before the sale decision.

- The mentioned fair value was determined using the market multiples approach, based on the information and data available at that time, as certain inputs required for the application of the discounted cash flow (DCF) methodology were not available with a sufficient degree of reliability, including the business plan, future investment plan, capital structure, and projected future cash flows.

- The sale was approved pursuant to the resolution of the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly held on 16 April 2026, authorizing the sale of the Company's entire investment in Egypt Maritime Ports Company, comprising 182,735,927 shares. And appointing an independent financial advisor, Upon the availability of the necessary financial, operational, and forecast information, The valuator performed a more comprehensive valuation using a weighted valuation approach consisting of 80% discounted cash flow methodology and 20% market multiples methodology. This resulted in an estimated fair value of the Company's stake amounting to EGP 1,050,000,636

- The Company sold its entire shareholding. The gross sale proceeds, before deducting execution-related taxes, fees, and expenses, amounted to EGP 1,050,000,636 Taxes, fees, and direct transaction costs amounted to EGP 976,971 resulting in net cash proceeds from the disposal of EGP 1,049,023,665.

- Comparing the net proceeds realized from the sale with the investment's original cost, the Company generated a net economic and cash gain of EGP 763,023,665 confirming that the investment and subsequent sale resulted in a positive return and an economic gain over the original acquisition cost.
- As the investment was classified as an equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), changes in fair value relating to the investment were recognized within other comprehensive income and the fair value reserve within equity, in accordance with the applicable accounting policy. Accordingly, no gain or loss on sale is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

- The impact of the transaction is reflected within the fair value reserve and other components of equity in the statement of changes in equity, together with the related disclosures, in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and the applicable Egyptian Accounting Standards.



9. Investments in Debt Instruments at Fair Value:

The Company holds treasury bonds in Egyptian pound classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the business model for financial assets is to hold them for the collection of contractual cash flows and for sale.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Paid amount	199 718	199 718
Change in fair value of debt instruments	1 854	2 482
Investment Value	**201 572**	**202 200**

10. Advance Payments for Investments:

These represent payments made in advance for investments in other companies at fair value through OCI:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Egyptian Company for Garages (Turguman Group)	**733**	**733**

11. Related party transactions:

Related parties comprise principal shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel, subsidiaries, associates, and other entities over which the Company exercises significant influence.

Below is a summary of the most significant transactions entered into during the period ended 30/09/2026 between the Company and its related parties:

Financial amounts are presented in Thousand EGP

Description	Relationship Type	Contribution %	Transaction Type	Transaction Volume	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Alexandria Port	Shareholder	7.63%	ROU of Land and Building and related cleaning services and low 800 and financing lease	546 197	1 924	147 736
Total Due from Related Parties					**1 924**	**147 736**
Holding Company for Maritime & Land Transport	Shareholder	36.285%	Accrued consultants' fees	--	--	3
Alexandria Port	Shareholder	7.63%	related fees and low 800	--	8 914	--
Total Due to Related Parties					**8 914**	**3**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Amounts Paid to the Chairman and board members	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Salary of / Chairman according to General Assembly minutes	1 141	225
Salary of / CEO according to BOD minutes	1 800	865
Attendance allowances of Board of Directors members, in accordance with the resolutions of the Company's General Assembly (General Meetings, Board of Directors meetings and committee meetings).	6 344	4 258
Board of Directors remuneration in accordance with the approved profit distribution schedule.	14 907	--
Top management salaries	9 337	4 745

12. Inventory

Inventory as of September 30, 2026

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Inventory Type	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Spare parts	171 371	135 743
Idle spare parts	4 702	4 759
Fuel / Oils / Grease	16 381	8 714
Waste	17 009	5 528
Materials & supplies	8 027	17 888
Total Inventory	217 490	172 632

Obsolete inventory amounting to EGP 4,702 thousand represents 2% of the total inventory balance.
Obsolete inventory is measured at cost, as it mainly consists of specialized spare parts that are not readily saleable. In addition, inflationary pressures have led to an increase in the selling prices of spare parts.

13. Trade receivables and commercial debtors

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade receivables *	527 486	308 326
Less: expected credit loss on accounts receivables	(1 016)	(68)
Net Trade Receivables	526 470	308 258

Subsequent to the reporting date and up to October 20, 2026, collections amounting to EGP 387 million were received from the outstanding customer balances.

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Accounts Receivables

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of Jan 1,2026	Change	Balance as of September 30, 2026
Expected Credit Losses for Customers	68	948	1 016

14. Accrued revenues and contract assets

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Contract assets from customers	40 017	17 857
Accrued revenues	35 348	32 062
Expected Credit Losses	(1 794)	--
Net Contract Assets and Accrued Revenues:	**73 571**	**49 919**

15. Debtors & Other debit balances (net):

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Deposits with others	2 796	2 796
Suppliers - advance payments	12 202	10 450
Prepaid expenses	6 613	3 527
Other debtors	14 587	1 345
(*) Paid amounts related to the dock crane accident	49 893	48 956
Debit balances related to specific activities against corresponding credit balances		
Employees' Share (3%) in bank	4 889	4,533
Less: corresponding credit balances	(4 889)	(4,533)
Expected credit loss	(19)	(238)
Net Other Receivables	**86 072**	**66 836**

(*) The settlement will be made upon the issuance of the final court ruling regarding compensation for the quay (berth) accident (see Note 42).

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Debit Balances

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	1 Jan 2026	Change	30 September 2026
Expected Credit Losses for Debit Balances	**238**	**(219)**	**19**

16. Investments in current Debt Instruments – at amortized cost:

Investments in debt instruments amounted to EGP 2,506,229 thousand as of September 30, 2026 and are represented in the following:

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Treasury bills) in Egyptian pound – maturities of more than three months up to one year.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Paid Amount	2 344 659	1 239 627
Add: Accrued Interest for the period ended 30/9/2026.	148 524	30 355
Less: Tax on treasury bills	(29 704)	(6 071)
Total	**2 463 479**	**1 263 911**

B - Financial Assets (Securitized Bonds)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Paid amount	42 952	177 810
Less: expected credit loss	(202)	(785)
Total	**42 750**	**177 025**
Total investments in current Debt Instruments	**2 506 229**	**1 440 936**

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Securitization Bonds

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	31 December 2025	Change	30 September 2026
Expected credit losses for securitization bonds	785	(583)	202

17. **Cash and Cash Equivalents:**

The balance of cash and cash equivalents amounts to 5 022 331 thousand EGP and includes

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current accounts in EGP	516 622	104 819
Current accounts in USD	8 914	60 451
Current accounts in Euro	1 608	1 617
Total current accounts	**527 144**	**166 887**
Fixed deposits in EGP	2 665 123	1 101 284
Fixed deposits in USD	1 231 944	883 236
Total fixed deposits	**3 897 067**	**1 984 520**
Total cash at banks	**4 424 211**	**2 151 407**
T-bills (3 months)	**598 546**	**783 827**
Total cash & cash equivalent	**5 022 757**	**2 935 234**
(*) Less: expected credit loss on bank balances	(426)	(939)
Net cash & cash equivalents	**5 022 331**	**2 934 295**

Movement of expected credit losses for banks:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Item	December 31, 2025	Change	September 30, 2026
Expected credit losses for banks	939	(513)	426

- The Company applied the exemption stipulated by the decision of the Prime Minister No. 4575 of 2023, issued on 28 November 2023, which allows not recognizing expected credit losses for debt instruments issued in local currency, as well as current accounts and deposits in local currency held with banks operating in Egypt, with maturities of one month or less.

- Current accounts with banks are interest-bearing accounts with variable daily and monthly interest rates, offering the highest available return.

- All time deposits are placed for periods ranging from one to three months and earn interest at an average rate ranging from 17% to 18.5% for deposits in Egyptian Pounds, and an average rate ranging from 4.5% to 4.9% for deposits in U.S. Dollars.

- (*) A study on expected credit losses for bank balances as of 30 September 2026 was prepared by the Company.

- For liquidity presentation purposes, the amount of EGP 231,171 million related to collateral for letters of guarantee and deposits against letters of credit was excluded and included under investments in restricted deposits.

- Treasury bills included within cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost. The acquisition cost amounted to EGP 579,586 thousand. Accrued interest income for the period ended 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP 23.701 thousand, while the related tax liability amounted to EGP 4.740 thousand.

18. Share Capital:

- The authorized capital amounted to EGP 2 billion as of September 30, 2026. The company's Extraordinary General Assembly approved on June 6, 2024, an increase in the authorized capital from EGP 1 billion to EGP 2 billion. The company's Articles of Association were amended accordingly, and the Commercial Register was updated to reflect this change on August 13, 2024.

Issued and Paid-up Capital:

- The issued and paid-up capital amounted to EGP 1 489 753 thousand, with a par value of EGP 0.50 per share, totaling 2,979,506,800 shares, in which an extraordinary General Assembly (EGA) held on June 6, 2024, approved an increase in the issued and paid-up capital from EGP 744,876,700 to EGP 1,489,753,400 which was an increase of EGP 744,876,700, distributed as 1,489,753,400 shares at 50 piasters per share, the increase was financed through a 1-for-1 bonus share distribution (one free share for each existing share), funded from the statutory reserve appearing in the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

- The necessary approvals were obtained from the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones and the Financial Regulatory Authority, and the new shares were issued, and Articles (6 & 7) of the Articles of Association were amended. The Commercial Register was updated to reflect the capital increase on August 13, 2024. The bonus shares were distributed starting from Tuesday, September 17, 2024.

- On November 20, 2025, the Saudi Egyptian Investment Company completed the sale of its entire stake in the Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company to Black Caspian Logistics Holding Limited, in a transaction executed in accordance with the regulations and rules governing the capital market.

Capital Structure Breakdown:

Financial amounts are presented in Thousand EGP

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Ownership %	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Holding Company for Maritime & Land Transport	1,081,126,725	36.285%	540,563	526,915
Alpha Oryx Company	953,442,176	32%	476,721	476,721
Black Caspian Logistics Holding Limited	575,901,360	19.329%	287,951	287,951
Alexandria Port Authority	227,357,824	7.631%	113,679	113,679
Free Float (Public Trading)	141,678,715	4.755%	70,839	84,487
Total	**2,979,506,800**	**100%**	**1,489,753**	**1,489,753**

19. Reserves:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Legal reserve	783 435	783 435
Capital reserve	225 419	225 419
Statutory reserve	515 001	515 001
Other reserves	471 322	471 322
Total	**1 995 177**	**1 995 177**

- **Breakdown of Other Reserves:**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Statement	Amount
Projects support reserve	374,705
Other reserves established in 2020/2021	70,489
Reserve for fixed asset price appreciation (established in prior years)	8,142
Difference between nominal value and fair value arising from increased shareholding in the Egyptian maritime navigation company	6,998
Revaluation of foreign currencies in Egyptian pounds	6,541
Increase in agency investments against free shares issued by maritime agencies in 2004	3,300
Value of gifted assets supplied by companies (including equipment and cranes under documentary Credits)	1,027
Compensation from Al-Ahly insurance company for the calmer crane incident	117
Value of a used caravan gift supplied by Amco consultancy office	3
Total	**471,322**

20. Other comprehensive income:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Opening balance	694 095	679 350
Gains/(losses) on change in fair value of investments	(85 784)	(46 799)
Transferred to retained earnings resulting from the sale of investments	(763 024)	--
Change in deferred tax on investments in other companies	190 982	10 529
Revaluation of investments in associate company - Abu Simbel and Taiba (merged company)	8 741	1 811
* Actuarial gains/losses on remeasurement of employee benefit	--	40 066
Gains and losses on change in fair value of debt instruments (government bonds)	(628)	9 138
Total	**44 382**	**694 095**

*An actuarial valuation study for the remeasurement of employee benefit plans was prepared by an independent actuarial expert. Management believes that the study prepared as of 31 December 2025 remains valid, and that there have been no significant changes that would affect the company's obligations as of 30 September 2026.

21. Retained Earnings

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Beginning balance	3 329 966	6 642 988
Retained earnings (losses)	12 520	(41)
Retained earnings,(from the disposal of the investment in Egypt Maritime Ports Company)	763 024	--
Distribution of surplus Note (42)	(3 317 856)	(6 627 567)
Revaluation of investments in merged associate company Abu Simbel and Taiba (merged company)	782	(3 270)
Profit of the period	5 722 666	3 317 856
Ending Balance	**6 511 102**	**3 329 966**

22. Employee's Benefits Liabilities:

The Company applies a defined benefits plan according to the resolutions of the General Assembly. The end-of-service gratuity is based on the employees' final salaries and allowances and their accumulated years of service at the time of retirement. These end-of-service benefit plans are unfunded, and obligations are settled upon retirement or death as per the General Assembly's decision. An actuarial study has been conducted by an independent actuarial expert, as detailed below:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026
Estimated defined liability at the beginning of the period	156 148
current service cost	6 376
Interest cost	21 168
Benefits paid by the company	(13 753)
Estimated Liability at the End of the period	**169 939**
Employee Benefits Liabilities – Current	**37 665**
Employee Benefits Liabilities – Non-Current	**132 274**

Main assumption based as on the study prepared of December 31, 2025

Description	31 December 2025
Discount Rate:	%19.5
Inflation Rate:	%11.7
Benefit Increase Rate:	%15
Life Expectancy for Retirees:	1 Year
Retirement at the date of the examination (60 years)	16.54
Retirement after 20 years (40 years)	17.66

The movement in defined benefit obligations according to the actuarial study prepared as of 31 December 2025, along with its projections for 2026, is as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	31 December 2026	31 December 2025
Estimated Defined Liabilities at Beginning of Period	156 148	188 501
Service Cost	8 502	5 772
Interest Cost in Defined Liabilities	28 225	12 792
End-of-Service Cost (Optional Early Retirement)	--	--
Benefits Paid by the Company	(23 874)	(10 852)
Actuarial loss (gain) – to adjust the assumptions of the benefit payment option	--	(15 362)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss - Demographic Assumptions	--	--
Actuarial (Gain) Loss - Financial Assumptions	--	(12 216)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss - Experience Adjustments	--	(12 487)
Estimated Liabilities at End of Period	**169 001**	**156 148**

23. Provisions

Current provision:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Jan 1, 2026	Formed	Used	Provisions no longer required	September 30, 2026
Tax Provision	58 908	--	--	--	**58 908**
*Claims & Legal Disputes Provision (Alexandria Port Authority / Customs Authority).	4 064	--	--	--	**4 064**
*Provision for claims and legal disputes.	16 611	1 347	(249)	(3 654)	**14 055**
Total	**79 583**	**1 347**	**(249)**	**(3 654)**	**77 027**

* In the opinion of management and legal counsel, the disclosures normally required regarding provisions in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (28) "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets" were not provided, as the Company's management believes that such disclosure could severely affect the outcome of negotiations with the relevant parties.

24. Creditors and other credit balances:

24/A- Creditors and other credit balance (non-current)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

* Description	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Excess cash share for employees*	4 409	4 409
Private sector share	201	201
Total	**4 610**	**4 610**

The excess cash share for employees is carried forward from previous years according to the Public Sector Law.

24/B- Creditors and other credit balance (current)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Payables to authorities	87 714	75 448
Accrued expenses	117 802	83 952
Other payables	13 424	26 116
Deposits from third parties	39 818	29 851
Dividend creditors	4 659	3 175
Less: Debit balances related to specific activities and have a counterpart in debit balances	(4 889)	(4 533)
Total	**258 528**	**214 009**

25. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

25/A Right-of-Use Assets under Lease Contracts

- A commercial timber yard leased from the Alexandria Port Authority (shareholder), where the calculation period began on July 1, 2024, and ends on June 30, 2027. Future rental payments were discounted at the company's additional borrowing rate at the start of the calculation, and the discount rate used was 22.67%.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total value of lease contracts	45 605	50 563
Less: amortization charged to statement of profit or loss	(31 287)	(4 958)
Net present value of lease contracts	**14 318**	**45 605**

25/B Lease liabilities

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total present value of lease liabilities	45 605	**57 583**
Add: Differences from changes in present value charged to statement of profit or loss	5 231	4 647
Less: lease payments during the period	(25 538)	(16 625)
Ending balance	**25 298**	**45 605**
Classified as follows:		
Current lease liabilities	25 298	27 660
Non-current lease liabilities	--	17 945

26. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences	--	192 723
Deferred tax Assets arising from temporary differences	484	--
Total	**484**	**192 723**

27. Revenue

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Activity	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Storage services	2 073 760	2 057 456	679 608	596 930
Unloading services	1 507 538	1 386 767	482 119	424 650
Yard services	1 532 325	1 387 455	515 337	436 531
Shipping services	816 650	734 435	274 908	229 780
Energy supply services	302 349	293 503	71 420	58 919
Logistics services	178 892	150 748	62 607	46 201
Vessel services	122 127	119 242	30 608	32 514
Transit services	68 805	44 482	11 826	26 311
Transit storage yard services	46 230	23 191	24 556	8 263
Value-added services – risk margin	39 603	63 397	14 273	15 198
Shared warehouse	39 972	41 704	13 565	14 349
Trading fee services	27 149	21 412	8 784	7 184
Value-added services – irregular Surcharge	12 235	12 693	5 175	3 982
Electronic services	4 430	3 616	1 336	1 255
Total	**6 772 065**	**6 340 101**	**2 196 122**	**1 902 067**

28. Cost of Revenue

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Yard utilization fees	446 780	407 356	148 927	152 064
Wages	421 572	444 186	136 508	127 087
Investment authority fees & fixed taxes	200 676	215 775	73 445	48 131
Materials, fuel & spare parts	217 793	202 715	68 902	63 409
Depreciation and amortization	166 651	129 311	54 014	40 960
Purchased services	82 672	66 907	29 705	6 845
Cost of employee benefit obligations (operational labor)	4 793	(6 905)	1 598	774
End-of-service compensation (Operational labor - voluntary early retirement)	--	42 914	--	--
Impairment losses on capital work in progress (Note 5)	--	--	(4 806)	--
Total	**1 540 937**	**1 502 259**	**508 293**	**439 270**

29. Other revenues

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
Description	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**
Other miscellaneous revenues	18 680	10 729	5 403	6,069
Profits from sale of scraps	818	525	385	273
Compensation and penalties	6,550	--	3,804	--
Capital gains	--	1 690	--	--
Total	**26 048**	**12 944**	**9 592**	**6 342**

30. General and Administrative Expenses

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
Description	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**
Wages	142 884	157 263	47 544	40 204
Fees & taxes	86 446	35 136	41 862	14 590
Tax on investment income from Investment in Debt Instruments	33 100	97 480	2 833	63 686
Building utilization fees	31 507	30 190	10 502	10 353
Purchased services	35 405	83 169	17 563	7 278
Raw materials, fuel & spare parts	21 642	20 379	7 020	5 521
Depreciation & amortization	16 420	18 594	10 973	6 568
End-of-Service Compensation (Admin Staff - Voluntary Early Retirement)	--	35 112	--	--
End-of-Service Compensation (Admin Staff)	1 584	(2 578)	528	304
Total	**368 988**	**474 745**	**138 825**	**148 504**

31. Other Expenses

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
Description	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**	**September 30, 2026**	**September 30, 2025**
Miscellaneous charges and losses	422	11 151	329	12
Non-recurring Losses	4	2	2	--
Donations and Grants	7 250	--	7 250	--
Total	**7 676**	**11 153**	**7 581**	**12**

32. Finance income

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Bank credit Interest	342 364	678 774	144 559	189 239
Treasury bills investment Returns	385 315	378 145	148 260	252 222
Treasury bonds Investment returns	37 250	55 575	11 172	17 521
Securitized bonds Investment returns	13 680	34 221	2 391	16 668
Total	**778 609**	**1 146 715**	**306 382**	**475 650**

33. Finance expenses

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	For the nine Months Ended		For the three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Differences arising from changes in the present values of lease contracts (note 25-B)	5 231	9 215	1 357	2 567
Bank expenses	9 467	6 835	2 906	1 727
Interest on employee benefit obligations	21 169	29 982	7 057	3 282
Total	**35 867**	**46 032**	**11 320**	**7 576**

34. Earnings Per Share

- The issued and paid-up capital as of September 30, 2026, is 2 979 506 800 shares. The basic earnings per share were calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (under general assembly approval)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	For the nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Net profit after tax	5 722 666	4 951 758
Less		
Sports club share	(28 613)	(24 759)
Employees' share	(569 405)	(492 700)
Board of directors' share	(16 000)	(10 000)
Add: BOD undistributed bonus	1 945	1 833
Shareholders' dividends of profits	5 110 593	4 426 132
Issued shares	2 979 507	2 979 507
Basic earnings per share (EGP)	**1.72**	**1.49**

35. Operating Segments

- The operating segment is a component of the entity that engages in business activities from which the entity may earn revenues and incur expenses. The company consists of the following main operating segments:

- Alexandria Container Terminal + Head Office (represented by Yard 32 at Alexandria Port)

- Dekheila Container Terminal

*The company maintains detailed segment-level accounts. For presentation purposes, the Head Office operations have been consolidated within the Alexandria Terminal segment, as it represents only 1% of the company's total operating segment revenues. Consequently, the company has not presented the Head Office as a separate operating segment, as it does not meet the required criteria. Instead, it has been aggregated with the Alexandria Terminal segment. The company presents its operating segments on a geographical basis.

First: Segmental Report of Assets and Liabilities (By Geographic Distribution)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Alexandria Terminal & Head Office	Dekheila Terminal	Total as of September 30, 2026	Total as of December 31, 2025
Segment Assets	5 708 713	4 989 733	10 698 446	8 387 620
Segment Liabilities	52 204	435 889	488 093	722 481
Employee Benefits	63 214	106 725	169 939	156 148

Second: Segmental Report of Profit for the Period from January 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026 (By Geographic Distribution)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Alexandria Terminal & Head Office	Dekheila Terminal	Total as of September 30, 2026	Total as of September 30, 2025
Revenue	3 265 752	3 506 313	6 772 065	6 340 101
Cost of Revenue	(768,661)	(772 276)	(1 540 937)	(1 502 259)
Gross Profit	**2 497 091**	**2 734 037**	**5 231 128**	**4 837 842**
Provisions no longer required	3 654	--	3 654	15 236
Other Income	21 113	4 935	26 048	12 944
Administrative Expenses	(255 869)	(113 119)	(368 988)	(474 745)
Provisions other than depreciation	(1 347)	--	(1 347)	762
Early Retirement Provision	--	--	--	(443 489)
Expected credit loss	(1 604)	179	(1 425)	826
Other Expenses	(7 592)	(84)	(7 676)	(11 153)
Results of the segment's operating activities	**2 255 446**	**2 625 948**	**4 881 394**	**3 938 223**
Finance Income	568 529	210 080	778 609	1 146 715
Company's Share of Profit of an Associate	1 488	--	1 488	4 113
Finance Expenses	(22 635)	(13 232)	(35 867)	(46 032)
Foreign Exchange Differences	53 246	42 920	96 166	(78 201)
Net Profit Before Tax	**2 856 074**	**2 865 716**	**5 721 790**	**4 964 818**
Income Tax	(1 348)	--	(1 348)	(8 134)
Deferred Tax	2 224	--	2 224	(4 926)
Net Profit Distributable	**2 856 950**	**2 865 716**	**5 722 666**	**4 951 758**

Third: Segmental operational report of the profit for the period from January 1, 2026, to September 30, 2026 (Distributed According to Operational Activities)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Storage	Unloading	Loading	Transit	Logistics Services & Others	Balance as of September 30, 2026
Revenue	2 073 761	1 507 538	816 650	46 270	2 327 846	6 772 065
Cost of revenue	(471 870)	(343 030)	(185 823)	(10 528)	(529 686)	(1 540 937)
Gross profit	**1 601 891**	**1 164 508**	**630 827**	**35 742**	**1 798 160**	**5 231 128**
Provisions no longer required	1 119	813	441	25	1 256	3 654
Other revenue	7 976	5 798	3 142	178	8 954	26 048
Administrative expenses	(112 992)	(82 141)	(44 497)	(2 521)	(126 837)	(368 988)
Provisions other than depreciation	(413)	(300)	(162)	(9)	(463)	(1 347)
Expected credit loss	(436)	(317)	(172)	(10)	(490)	(1 425)
Other expenses	(2 350)	(1 709)	(926)	(52)	(2 639)	(7 676)
Operating Activity Results	**1 494 795**	**1 086 652**	**588 653**	**33 353**	**1 677 941**	**4 881 394**
Finance income	238 428	173 327	93 893	5 320	267 641	778 609
Share of Profit/ (Loss) of Associate Company	456	331	179	10	511	1 487
Finance expense	(10 983)	(7 984)	(4 325)	(245)	(12 329)	(35 866)
Foreign Currency translation differences	29 448	21 408	11 597	657	33 056	96 166
Net Profit Before Tax	**1 752 144**	**1 273 734**	**689 997**	**39 095**	**1 966 820**	**5 721 790**
Income Tax	(413)	(300)	(162)	(9)	(464)	(1 348)
Deferred Tax	681	495	268	15	765	2 224
Net Distributable Profit	**1 752 412**	**1 273 929**	**690 103**	**39 101**	**1 967 121**	**5 722 666**

The costs, expenses, and other revenues are allocated according to the proportion of each revenue activity from total revenue.

Segmental operational report of the profit for the Period from January 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025 (Distributed according to operational activities)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Storage	Unloading	Shipping	Transit	Logistics Services & Others	September 30, 2025
Revenue	2 057 455	1 386 767	734 435	67 673	2 093 771	6 340 101
Cost of revenue	(487 505)	(328 588)	(174 021)	(16 035)	(496 110)	(1 502 259)
Gross profit	**1 569 950**	**1 058 179**	**560 414**	**51 638**	**1 597 661**	**4 837 842**
Provisions no longer required	4 944	3 332	1,765	163	5 032	15 236
Other revenues	4 201	2 831	1,499	138	4 275	12 944
Administrative expenses	(154 062)	(103 841)	(54 994)	(5 067)	(156 781)	(474 745)
Provisions other than depreciation	247	167	88	8	252	762
Early retirement obligation expense	(143 919)	(97 004)	(51 374)	(4 734)	(146 459)	(443 490)
Expected credit loss	268	181	95	9	273	826
Other expenses	(3 618)	(2 440)	(1 292)	(119)	(3 684)	(11 153)
Operating activity results	**1 278 011**	**861 405**	**456 201**	**42 036**	**1 300 569**	**3 938 222**
Finance income	372 126	250 820	132 836	12 240	378 694	1 146 716
Company's Share of Profit of an Associate	1 335	900	476	44	1 358	4,113
Finance expense	(14 938)	(10 069)	(5 332)	(491)	(15 202)	(46 032)
Foreign Currency translation differences	(25 378)	(17 104)	(9 058)	(836)	(25 825)	(78 201)
Net profit before tax	**1 611 156**	**1 085 952**	**575 123**	**52 993**	**1 639 594**	**4 964 818**
Income tax	(2 640)	(1 779)	(942)	(87)	(2 686)	(8 134)
Deferred tax	(1 598)	(1 078)	(571)	(52)	(1 627)	(4 926)
Net Distributable Profit	**1 606 918**	**1 083 095**	**573 610**	**52 854**	**1 635 281**	**4 951 758**

Cash flows by geographical segment:

Description	Alexandria Station + Head Office	Dekheila Station	Total
Net cash flows from operating activities	1 997 231	2 509 693	4 506 924
Net Cash flows from investing activities	513 498	201 088	714 586
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(29 113)	(2 953 084)	(2 982 197)

36. Tax Position till 30/9/2026

36/1 First: Corporate Income Tax

- The company submits the corporate income tax return to the relevant tax authority annually within the legally prescribed deadlines and pays the due tax based on these returns in all cases. However, according to the tax system applied in Egypt, the final tax liability due to the tax authority can only be determined accurately after the completion of the tax audit by the tax authority and reaching the final assessment either through internal committees, appeal committees, or courts.

- The company operates at its branches in Alexandria and Dekheila ports under the free zones system since year 2005.

- However, only the headquarter is subject to corporate income tax according to Law No. 91 of year 2005.

- The tax inspection for the years 2016/2017 to 2019/2020 has been completed, resulting in tax differences amounted to EGP 89.3 million. The Company objected to these differences by filing the prescribed appeal form, and the matter was referred to the Internal Tax Appeals Committees for review. Accordingly, a provision of EGP 6.5 million has been formed in respect of these assessments.

- The tax inspection for the fiscal years 2020/2021 through 2022/2023 has been finalized. The inspection report resulted in total tax differences amounting to EGP 13.20 million. The Company has objected to these differences by submitting the prescribed appeal form and is awaiting referral to the internal committees. A provision of EGP 6 million has been recognized in this respect.

- The electronic tax return for corporate income tax for the fiscal year 2024-2025 was submitted within the legal deadline.

- The local file for the financial year 2024–2025 was submitted within the legal deadline.

- The electronic tax return for the transitional period from July 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, was submitted within the legal deadline.

Second: Payroll Tax

- The appeal committee proceedings for the years 2013 through 2016 have been concluded. The cases referred to the Appeal Committee amounted to EGP 17.760 million, including approximately EGP 8.393 million in late payment penalties.

- The tax inspection for the years from 2017 to 2019 has been completed, and the due tax has been paid except for additional tax.

- The tax inspection for the year 2020 has been finalized. The inspection report resulted in tax differences amounting to a total of EGP 7.76 million, including additional tax. The Company has filed an objection, and the case is currently under review by the internal committee.

- The tax inspection for the years 2021 and 2022 is completed, and the taxes have been settled, except for the additional tax

- Electronic payroll tax returns and monthly and annual tax reconciliations have been submitted on the actual system at the Egyptian Tax Authority's unified wage and salary tax platform within the legal deadline.

Third: Stamp Duty

- The inspection and payment for the year 2021/2022 have been completed.

- Monthly electronic stamp duty tax returns have been submitted onto the new system within the legal deadline.

Fourth: Value-Added Tax (VAT)

- The VAT inspection for the years 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 has been completed, with tax differences amounted to EGP 13 million paid, of the original amount EGP 257.71 million except for the additional tax, after returning to appeal committee for reinspection.

- The internal tax committee has finalized its inspection for fiscal years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, resulting in the payment of tax discrepancies amounting to EGP 12.19 million of original amount EGP 180.37 million in accordance with the internal committee's decision, excluding the additional tax.

- A request for reconsideration has been filed with the Committee concerning the VAT appeal against the Internal Committee's decision, and the matter is being followed up with the Committee.

- The company received a claim for additional tax value for the tax audit from 2014 to 2020 amounting to EGP 18.4 million, and the company has made a provision to meet this claim.

- The VAT inspection for the fiscal years from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024 has been finalized. notification was received regarding an amount of EGP 1.6 million for the period from 1/7/2020 until 30/11/2020, An agreement was reached with the Internal Appeals Committee to settle the tax differences for an amount of EGP 116.7 thousand, and the Company is currently awaiting the issuance of the decision.

- A notification was received for an amount of EGP 178.9 million for the period from 1/12/2020 until 30/6/2024. An objection has been filed, and the case is currently under review by the internal committee. Approval has been granted to re-open the examination, and the matter was referred to the Tax Appeals Committee on 15 June 2026. The Company is currently awaiting notification from the Tax Appeals Committee to submit a request for reassessment.

- Tax returns are filed electronically on a regular basis through the Tax Authority's system within the legal deadlines.

Fifth: Martyrs' Honor Fund Tax

The law issued on March 4, 2021, has been applied, and the amounts are deducted and remitted to the Martyrs' Honor Fund. It has been implemented and remitted in accordance with the executive regulations of Law No. 68 of 2021 regarding the mechanisms for collecting and remitting the social contribution, as issued by the Head of the Tax Authority.

Sixth: Development Fee and Solidarity Support Tax

In accordance with Clause No. 9 of the first paragraph of Article 1 of the provisions of the Law on Development Fees for State Financial Resources No. 147 of 1984 and its amendments and executive regulations, the State Financial Resources Development Fee is imposed on document statements, as well as on other categories subject to specific stamp duty, including documents submitted by customers to the Company's treasury. A return is prepared and submitted, and Mr. General Manager of the State Financial Resources Development Fee and Solidarity Support Tax Department is notified, within the legal deadlines.

Seventh: Real estate tax

- The company has certification that its non-taxable real estate tax dated from June 1, 2017 according to opinion of legal consultant for tax authority.

- The Real Estate Tax Authority was requested to refund EGP 17.76 million for amounts paid without due basis up to 2020.

- The Company has initiated legal proceedings to challenge all disputed claims, including filing lawsuits to nullify claims and recover amounts paid without due basis for the years 2017 to 2020.

36/2 - Tax Expense and Accounting Profit Reconciliation:

The taxable income for the period ending 30 September 2026 amounted to 5,993,872.81 EGP.

The corresponding (income tax expense) = (Tax base × Tax rate) pursuant to Egyptian Tax Law No. 91 of 2005.
22.5% × 5,993,872.81 = 1,348,621.38 EGP
Accounting net profit × Tax rate according to Law No. 91 of 2005.
22.5% × 5,527,463.58 = 1,243,679.30 EGP
Digital reconciliation between the tax burden and the result of multiplying the accounting profit and the applicable tax rate. 1,348,621.38 – 1,243,679.30 = 104,942.08 EGP
Effective average tax rate = Tax burden value ÷ Net accounting profit
1,348,621.38 / 5,527,463.58 =24.40%.

37. Deferred Tax Liabilities

The balance of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

	Balance as of 1-Jan-26			Balance as of 30-September-26		
Description	**Assets**	**Liability**	**Recognized in Profit & Loss**	**Assets**	**Liability**	**Net as of 30-September-26**
Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)		**1 740**	**2 224**	**484**	**--**	**484**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

	Balance as of 1-July-25			Balance as of 31-December-25		
Description	**Assets**	**Liability**	**Recognized in Profit & Loss**	**Assets**	**Liability**	**Net as of 31-December-25**
Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)		**1,535**	**(205)**	**--**	**1 740**	**(1 740)**

37/1. Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the following items:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	**Balance as of 30-September-26**	**Balance as of 31-December-25**
Provisions	1 170	1 170
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets	--	1 508
Total	**1 170**	**2 678**

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the temporary differences mentioned above, as there is no sufficient certainty regarding the company's ability to utilize these assets in the foreseeable future.

38. Financial Assets and Liabilities at Amortized Cost:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	30-September-26	31-December-25
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		
Cash and cash equivalent net	5 022 331	2 934 295
Trade and notes receivables, other debit balance, and contract assets with customers	686 113	425 013
Due from related parties	1 924	147 736
Investments in debt instruments	2 506 229	1 440 936
Investments in restricted deposits	231 171	160 370
Total	**8 447 768**	**5 108 350**
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Other credit balances, trade and note payables	336 948	378 119
Lease liability	25 298	45 605
Due to related parties	8 914	3
Total	**371 160**	**423 727**

39. Financial Risk Management:

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk

- Liquidity Risk

- Market Risk

- This note provides information on the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, along with its risk management objectives, policies, and procedures for measuring and mitigating these risks, as well as its approach to capital management. Additional quantitative disclosures related to these risks are included in these financial statements.

- The Board of Directors bears overall responsibility for establishing and overseeing the Company's risk management framework and internal audit functions.

- The Board has constituted specialized Risk Management and Internal Audit Committees, which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies and internal control activities. These committees provide periodic reports to the Board on their findings and activities.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. This primarily arises from customers, bank balances, and investments in debt instruments

The Company relies on its major clients, contributing over 10% of total revenues, as follows:

Description	Alexandria Station + Head Office	Dekheila Station
Volume of transactions (Operations)	3 265 752	3 506 313
Volume of transactions (Major Clients)	1 173 630	1 477 810
Percentage of Major Clients	36%	42%

Credit Risk Exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum credit risk exposure as of the periodic financial statements date is as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of 30-September-2026	Balance as of 31-December-2025
Related parties	1 924	147 736
Other debit balances	86 072	66 836
T-bills, government bonds and securitized bonds at amortized cost	2 506 229	1 440 936
Trade and notes receivables	526 470	308 258
Cash and cash equivalent	5 022 331	2 934 295
Investments in restricted deposits	231 171	160 370
Accrued revenue	40 017	17 857
Total	**8 414 214**	**5 076 288**

Measurement of Credit Risk

To measure credit risk, the following three components are considered:

1. Exposure at default (EAD)
2. Probability of default (PD)
3. Loss given default (LGD)

This is to apply the Expected Credit Loss model (Expected Loss = LGD × EAD × PD).

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses for Customers

- The company assigns each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data identified to predict loss risk (including, but not limited to, external ratings and management assessments).
- A simplified approach is used to measure credit risk for customers and receivables by categorizing customers into groups with similar characteristics. The historical period used to calculate the loss rate ranges between two and five years. The loss rate is determined based on historical data, adjusted for expected changes in macroeconomic indicators (growth rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate). These rates are multiplied by multiple factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during historical data collection and current conditions.

- The following table provides information about credit risk exposure and expected credit losses for customers:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

30 September 2026	Total Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses
Balances Not Yet Due	509,297	115
Balances Due 1–30 Days	12,699	3
Balances Due 31–60 Days	1,563	--
Balances Due 61–90 Days	1,965	15
Balances Due for more than 90 Days	1,962	883
Total	**527,486**	**1,016**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

31 December 2025	Total Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses
Balances Not Yet Due	295 801	65
Balances Due 1–30 Days	12 135	3
Balances Due 31–60 Days	390	--
Total	308 326	68

Assessment of Expected Credit Losses for Debt Instruments, Including Deposits, Bank accounts, and other Assets

- The company limits its credit risk exposure by investing in debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government and holding cash and deposits with banks operating in Egypt.
- The general approach is used to calculate expected credit losses for the company's investments in treasury bills, government bonds, securitization bonds, cash equivalents, and other financial assets. External credit ratings from institutions recognized by the Central Bank of Egypt are used, along with forward-looking data (e.g., Egyptian GDP growth rate, annual inflation rate, unemployment rate) to determine significant increases in credit risk.
- The company did not recognize expected credit losses for local currency treasury bills, government bonds, current accounts, and local currency bank deposits with maturities of one month or less, in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 4575 of 2023 (issued November 28, 2023), which exempts these instruments from expected credit loss calculations.
- Credit ratings are based on Moody's credit rating agency, and bank creditworthiness is determined based on the credit rating of the country where the bank's headquarters is located.

Financial Assets by Credit Rating

- The carrying amount subject to expected credit losses totaled EGP 1,285,418 thousand, comprising EGP 1,242,466 thousand in foreign currency cash balances subject to the standard requirements, EGP 42,952 thousand in securitization bonds. Treasury bills, government bonds, current accounts, and local currency bank deposits with maturities of one month or less were excluded per Cabinet Decision No. 4575 of 2023 that issued on 28 November 2023 exempts the recognition of expected credit losses (ECL) for both local currency-denominated debt instruments and current accounts and local currency deposits with operating banks in Egypt that have maturities of one month or less.
- The expected credit loss allowance amounted to EGP 3,456 thousand as of September 30, 2026 (compared to EGP 2,031 thousand as of December 31, 2025).

Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

- The company's credit risk exposure is primarily influenced by individual customer characteristics.
- The customer base is diversified, with most revenue derived from multiple clients.
- No significant credit risk concentration exists with any single customer.
- Trade receivables and other receivables are recognized at the original invoice amount less allowances for uncollectible amounts.
- An allowance for doubtful debts is recognized when full collection is unlikely.
- Uncollectible debts are written off when recovery is improbable.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company cannot meet its obligations as they fall due. The company's liquidity management approach ensures sufficient liquidity is maintained to settle obligations under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or reputational damage.

As of September 30, 2026, available liquid cash flows from cash equivalents, treasury bills, securitization bonds, receivables, other receivables, and amounts due from related parties maturing within one year totaled 8,144,645 thousand EGP (compared to 4,902,594 thousand EGP as of December 31, 2025). Potential impacts of unforeseeable extraordinary circumstances (e.g., natural disasters) were not considered.

The following table presents the contractual cash flows relating to the Company's financial liabilities:

(Amount expressed in Thousand EGP)

30 September 2026	Carrying Amount	Expected Cash Flows	Due Within One Year
Creditors and other credit balances	258 528	258 528	258 528
Lease liabilities	25 298	25 298	25 298
Due to Related Parties	8 914	8 914	8 914
Trade payables	78 420	78 420	78 420
Total	**371 160**	**371 160**	**371 160**

(Amount expressed in Thousand EGP)

31 December 2025	Carrying Amount	Expected Cash Flows	Due Within One Year
Creditors and other credit balances	214 009	214 009	214 009
Lease liabilities	45 605	45 605	27 660
Due to Related Parties	3	3	3
Trade payables	159 576	159 576	159 576
Total	**419 193**	**419 193**	**401 248**

C. Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which may affect the company's revenue or the value of its financial instruments. The company operates in the container trading sector, faces intense competition from companies in the same field, grants necessary facilities to customers, purchases new equipment to provide premium services, and works to attract new shipping lines.

Currency Risk

The company maintains minimum foreign currency balances to finance its investment plan for purchasing new equipment from abroad and to secure its ongoing foreign currency obligations, thereby mitigating foreign exchange volatility risks. The company deals with multiple banks to obtain the highest deposit returns and credit facilities. Foreign currency balances are revalued quarterly.
As of the periodic financial statement date, net foreign currency balances amounted to 1,242,466 thousand EGP, equivalent to 26,181 thousand USD and 27 thousand EURO.

Sensitivity Analysis

A 10% increase or decrease in foreign currency values could increase or decrease equity and net profit by approximately 124,246 thousand EGP, assuming all other variables remain constant.

Interest Rate Risk

The company compares multiple banks to minimize risks, offering term deposits (in EGP and foreign currencies) and securing the best available interest rates.

40. Contingent Liabilities:

The Company has contingent liabilities represented by letters of guarantee secured by time deposits with a total value of 96,560 thousand EGP issued in favor of the Port of Alexandria Authority, the General Authority for Investment, the Customs Authority, and Misr Petroleum Company.

41. Comprehensive Sustainability

The company's future vision aligns with Egypt's Vision 2030, aiming for "comprehensive sustainable development" and "balanced regional development" while considering the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, social, and economic.

First: Environmental Aspect

The company complies with environmental requirements in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1994 as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, demonstrating full adherence to all environmental conditions regarding:

1- Maintaining a record of the company's environmental impact according to Appendix No. (3) of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 4 of 1994.

2- The Company complies with the standards and specifications applicable to liquid waste discharged into the sea in accordance with Annex (1) of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 4 of 1994, as follows:

- The company owns 5 sewage treatment plants with a capacity of 170 m³/day.
- The company owns 2 industrial wastewater treatment plants with a capacity of 24 m³/day.
- Solid waste and garbage are safely disposed of through the General Authority for Sanitary Drainage and specialized companies.
- Reduction of air pollutants through regular equipment maintenance for the company appliances (old & new)

3- Cleanliness of work areas and removal of oil residues.
4- Installation of fire alarm systems.
5- Implementation of safety measures for workers and work areas.
6- Monthly rodent and insect control via a contract with the Ministry of Health.

Second: Economic Aspect

The company's operating multi-purpose terminals in various ports and beyond, conducting customs clearance operations, and providing shipping agency services constitute one of the most vital national projects that receive significant government attention. This priority aligns with the state's efforts to enhance the national economy and achieve sustainable development, given the sector's positive impacts – notably fulfilling local market needs for imports/exports and generating foreign currency reserves.

Third: Social Aspect

The company creates thousands of direct and indirect job opportunities for Egyptian workers and transportation and storage companies.

Fourth: ISO Certifications Supporting Sustainability

The company holds the following ISO certifications:

1. ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System) – Valid until July 12, 2027.
2. ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health & Safety) – Valid until April 28, 2028.
3. ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System) – Valid until February 14, 2028.

42. Significant Events

- In Monday, June 30, 2025 on 10:45 PM, An accident occurred when a container ship collided with the terminal pier of the company in the port of Dekheila, the accident resulted in a collision of a ship with 2 of the pier's anchors, which led to their exit from service. The accident did not result in any loss of life. Independent technical bodies were assigned to assess and assess the extent of technical and financial damage. The necessary legal procedures were taken to preserve the company's rights and compensate it for any losses resulting from the accident and the company's lost profits because of the accident. According to the lawsuit filed, the damages sought exceed any asset losses and lost profits. A conditional guarantee of USD 65 million has been issued in favor of the company and deposited with the court. The executive management is working to expedite the proceedings and ensure the quick issuance of technical reports.
According to the judgment issued on 26 September 2026, the Court ruled as follows: first, to dismiss the appeal submitted by the vessel owners; and second, to determine that it lacks pecuniary jurisdiction over the debt validation claim and to refer the matter to the competent appellate circuit for a hearing scheduled on 14 November 2026.
The Company will record the necessary accounting treatment based on the outcome of the litigation proceedings, following the issuance of the judgment in the lawsuit related to the two crane accidents.

- On 20 November 2025, the Saudi Egyptian Investment Company sold its entire shareholding in Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company to Black Caspian Logistics Holding Ltd., in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the capital market.

- Based on the resolution of the Company's Ordinary General Assembly held on Thursday, corresponding to 16/04/2026, the following was decided:

A) Distribution of profits according to the approved distribution schedule, including allocating employees' share at 10% of net profit, provided that it does not exceed the total annual wages of the Company's employees, in accordance with Article (196) of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its amendments, and Article (55) of the Company's Articles of Association.

B) Payment of profits for the transitional financial period ending on 31/12/2025 to employees appointed under fixed-term contracts for leadership positions, in accordance with the amounts approved by the Board of Directors for the transitional financial period ending on 31/12/2025, taking into account the duration of service, and calculating employees' share in profits based on their period of service during the transitional financial period.

C) Distribution of profits to shareholders in accordance with the approved distribution schedule.

- Subsequent to the financial statement date, global markets have witnessed developments in geopolitical conditions in the region due to the conflict between Iran, the United States of America, and Israel, which has impacted energy markets and foreign currencies, leading to notable fluctuations in foreign exchange rates against the local currency, including an increase in the US dollar exchange rate.

- These developments may impact economic growth rates, investment levels, and cash flows in the region.

- The Company's management continuously monitors developments and prepares studies to assess the potential impacts on the overall economy and on the Company's operations, financial position, and business results in particular, including the potential impact on supply chains, interest rates, and demand for the Company's services.

- Management believes that there is currently no sufficient evidence of additional conditions that existed at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Accordingly, these developments have been considered as non-adjusting subsequent events, and therefore no adjustments have been made to the accompanying financial statements; rather, disclosure has been made only. Management will continue to monitor developments and assess their potential impacts during future financial periods, and will take the necessary actions if material effects on the financial position or business results arise.



- The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 22 June 2026, approved in principle proceeding with the Integrated Logistics Zone Development Project in Alexandria, considering it one of the Company's strategic projects, based on the preliminary concept and feasibility study presented. The Board further resolved that the required technical, financial and legal studies should be completed and their results submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and final approval regarding the implementation of the project. And the approval of any contractual or investment obligations associated with it.
- There is a dispute between the Company and Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport regarding the ownership of government bonds with a value of approximately EGP 3.792 million. The ownership of these bonds was transferred to the shareholders pursuant to the resolutions of the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assembly meetings held on 29 July 1998. However, the transfer of ownership has not been completed to date due to the absence of legislation governing the redemption of those bonds. Consequently, the bonds remain registered in the Company's name with the Ministry of Finance.

43. Economic Events (Increased Operational Risks)

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, to reduce key interest rates by 100 basis points. Accordingly, the overnight deposit and lending rates and the Central Bank's main operation rate were reduced to 19.0%, 20.0%, and 19.5%, respectively, the discount rate was also reduced to 19.5%.

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its meeting on Thursday, April 2, 2026, to maintain interest rates unchanged at 19% for deposits and 20% for lending. This follows a reduction of 100 basis points at its February 2026 meeting, as part of a continued approach to stabilize interest rates while monitoring inflation developments and regional risks.

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt, at its meeting held on Thursday, 9 July 2026, decided to maintain key policy interest rates unchanged at 19.0% for deposits and 20.0% for lending.

- On 24 September 2026, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to keep the Central Bank's key policy rates unchanged. Accordingly, the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate and the rate of the main operation were maintained at 19%, 20% and 19.5%, respectively. The discount and credit rate was also maintained at 19.5%. This decision reflects the Committee's assessment of recent inflation developments and expectations, as well as the balance of risks surrounding the outlook.

44. Comparative Figures

- The comparative figures presented in the statement of financial position represent the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

- The presentation and classification of the comparative figures for the statements of profit or loss, cash flows, other comprehensive income, and changes in equity relating to the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025, as previously disclosed in the financial statements for the financial year from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, and the interim financial statements presented for the six-month period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025, as well as the interim financial statements for the three-month period from 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025, have been reclassified using the same accounting policies and basis of presentation adopted in preparing the financial statements for the current period, so as to ensure comparability between the financial periods. No separate limited review report has been issued in respect of the six-month comparative period referred to above.

