EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
TOGETHER WITH LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

EGYPT GAS CO.
(S.A.E)

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Auditor's Report on Review of
Interim Financial Statements
To the Board of Directors of EGYPT GAS (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have carried out a limited review of the interim financial statements of EGYPT GAS (S.A.E), represented in the accompanying financial position as of 30 September 2026, and the related statements of profit or losses, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the period then ended and a summary of the 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 No. (30) "Interim Financial Statements" and other relevant Egyptian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Our responsibility is limited to expressing a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

1- We did not receive confirmation replies for certain balances of receivables and related parties (debit balances) as at December 31, 2025. In the absence of such confirmations, we were unable to determine the effect, if any, on the financial statements, net debit balances, results of operations and equity for the period ended 30 September 2026. This matter was also the basis for the qualified opinion expressed by the predecessor auditor on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. Accordingly, the effect of this matter also extends to the comparative figures.

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Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, except for the possible effects of the matters 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 and clearly, in all material respects, the interim financial position of the Company as at 30 september 2026, and its interim financial performance and interim cash flows for the period then ended, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Interim Financial Statements" and other Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the Company's management recognizes its share in the profits and losses of its investments in associates based on approved financial statements. Accordingly, the recognition of its share in such investments may be delayed until the financial statements of the associate companies are approved and issued.

Other Matter

The annual financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 which constitute the comparative figures for the accompanying interim statement of financial position were audited by another auditor, who issued a report dated 8 March 2026 containing a qualified opinion on the grounds of not receiving confirmation replies for certain balances of receivables and related parties (debit balances) as at December 31, 2025

We performed the review procedures we considered appropriate in the circumstances with respect to the principal opening balances as at 1 January 2026. It came to our attention that the matter giving rise to the qualification referred to above remains outstanding and has not been resolved as at 30 September 2026, which has resulted in the qualified conclusion expressed in this report as set out in the "Basis for Qualified Conclusion" paragraph.

Auditor

Khaled Hegazy

Dr. Khaled A.M. Hegazy
Accountants & Auditors Register "AAR" No. 10945
Financial Regulatory Authority Auditors Register "FRAAA" No. 72
Central Bank of Egypt Auditors' Register No. 557
Fellow of the Egyptian Society of Accountants & Auditors No. 207

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

Dated: November 12 ,2026

EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(Amounts expressed in Egyptian Pounds)

Assets	Note No	30/9/2026	Adjusted 31/12/2025
Non- Current Assets			
Fixed Assets (net)	(3)	477 948 126	495 758 806
Intangible assets (net)	(4)	58 906 010	67 421 833
Projects under construction	(5)	168 140 424	140 610 526
Right of use Assets rent (net)	(6/1/a)	18 874 313	9 820 354
Right of use Assets Financial leasing (net)	(6/2/a)	187 446 716	--
Employee housing loans	(7)	1 111 839	1 785 010
Financial investments in affiliated companies	(8/1)	978 464 512	829 031 839
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	(8/2)	4 928 896 091	4 144 984 553
Total Non- Current Assets		**6 819 788 031**	**5 689 412 921**
Current Assets			
Inventory (Net)	(9)	2 254 392 116	2 172 043 962
work in progress	(10)	2 177 259 658	1 985 215 476
Accounts and notes receivables (net)	(11)	1 419 942 653	1 589 406 134
Due from related parties- receivables net	(12)	4 714 186 333	3 915 461 720
Related parties - debit balances (net)	(13)	843 706 173	930 154 681
Debtors and other debit balances (net)	(14)	4 073 803 636	2 718 858 324
Debit balances due from Tax authority	(15)	171 214 686	168 122 179
Deposits as collateral (net)	(16)	66 966 417	49 818 192
Cash and cash equivalent	(17)	168 763 037	248 067 841
Total current assets		**15 890 234 709**	**13 777 148 509**
Total assets		**22 710 022 740**	**19 466 561 430**
Owners' equity			
Issued and paid in capital	(22)	1 442 223 430	1 442 223 430
Reserves	(24)	1 609 758 675	1 384 157 046
Retained earnings	(33)	66 126 224	51 483 654
Balances resulting from the revaluation of financial investments	(34)	1 173 285 183	1 173 285 183
The company's share of other comprehensive income in the Associate companies	(35)	473 400 707	374 449 305
Net profit for the period / year		271 262 367	321 852 599
Total Owners' equity		**5 036 056 586**	**4 747 451 217**
Non- Current liabilities			
Long-Term lease liabilities	(6/1/b)	14 651 226	6 201 420
Long-term finance lease obligations	(6/2/b)	149 032 304	--
Deferred tax liabilities	(23)	498 091 288	465 686 962
Total Non- Current liabilities		**661 774 818**	**471 888 382**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	(18)	227 833 958	187 833 958
Dividend creditors		19 999 999	--
Credit facilities		1 022 872 101	871 046 050
Short-Term lease liabilities	(6/1/b)	6 269 158	5 670 128
Short-term finance lease obligations	(6/2/b)	15 712 397	--
Related parties - credit balances	(19)	6 403 610 650	4 873 085 375
Creditors and other credit balances	(20)	9 254 147 653	8 266 360 070
Due to Tax authority	(21)	61 745 420	43 226 250
Total current liabilities		**17 012 191 336**	**14 247 221 831**
Total owner's equity and liabilities		**22 710 022 740**	**19 466 561 430**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
- The limited review report is attached.

Chairman's Assistant of the Financial Affairs

Accountant. Tarek Farouk Sadek

Chairman & Managing Director

Engineer. Mohamed Hassan Qandil

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

Translation of Financial Statements

Originally Issued in Arabic

EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
Statement Profit Or Loss
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(Amounts expressed in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note No	30/9/2026	Adjusted 30/9/2025
Operating Revenues	(26)	7 127 339 011	5 824 372 338
Operating Cost	(27)	(6 996 973 423)	(5 780 830 840)
Gross Profit		**130 365 588**	**43 541 498**
(Deducting):			
General & administrative expenses	(28)	(584 053 136)	(463 677 531)
Allowances for attendance and transfer of the board of directors		(2 360 355)	(1 729 657)
Depreciation of fixed assets		(9 960 026)	(5 944 592)
Provisions Formed	(18)	(40 000 000)	(35 000 000)
Expected credit losses	(11.13.14.16.17)	(9 254 914)	(10 821 671)
Impairment of non-financial assets	(13,14)	(9 925 226)	(10 529 692)
Decrease in inventory	(9)	(2 205 175)	--
Reverse of expected credit losses	(12)	5 081 998	2 919 893
Net operating Loss		**(522 311 246)**	**(481 241 752)**
Adding (deducting)			
Credit interest		7 260 728	5 695 685
Debit interest		(134 898 180)	(156 611 040)
Interest of for lease contracts		(2 831 116)	(1 922 992)
Financing Interest (financial leasing)		(32 595 210)	--
Investment income	(8,29)	878 199 982	935 981 922
Capital gains		53 856 919	530 781
Net operating profit		**246 681 877**	**302 432 604**
Other income		16 678 545	10 058 512
Foreign / (loss) exchange gain		19 631 944	(72 128 563)
Net Profit for the period before Tax		**282 992 366**	**240 362 553**
Investment tax	(30)	(8 053 500)	(19 089 000)
Deferred tax	(23)	(3 676 499)	3 878 572
Net Profit of the period after Tax		**271 262 367**	**225 152 125**
Earnings per share after tax and before dividends	(32)	**1.88**	**1.56**

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EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(Amounts expressed in Egyptian Pounds)

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Profit of the period	271 262 367	225 152 125
Items of other comprehensive income		
The company's share of other comprehensive income in associates Companies	127 679 229	(5 055 954)
Deferred Tax Relating to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on Investments	(28 727 827)	1 137 590
Total other comprehensive income	**98 951 402**	**(3 918 364)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**370 213 769**	**221 233 761**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Accountants & Consultants

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EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(Amounts expressed in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note No.	Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Balances resulting from the revaluation of financial investments	Company share of comprehensive income of associate companies	net profit for the year/ Period	Total
The balance is on January 1, 2025		1 442 223 430	1 174 107 565	29 350 521	1 173 285 183	378 367 669	290 960 611	4 488 294 979
Adjustments to retained earnings		--	--	**17 900 000**	--	--	--	**17 900 000**
Adjustments to retained earnings		--	--	**442 945**	--	--	--	**442 945**
Changes other than comprehensive income								
Transferred to a legal reserve according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025		--	16 015 557	--	--	--	(16 015 557)	--
Transferred to the gas projects financing reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025							(500, 000)	
		--	500 000	--	--	--		--
Transferred to the general reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025		--	170 000 000	--	--	--	(170 ,000 ,000)	--
Transferred to a capital reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025		--	23 533 924	--	--	--	(23 533 924)	--
Dividend distribution according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025		--	--	--	--	--	(81 708 400)	(81 708 400)
Dividend distribution according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 5, 2025	(33)	--	--	(29 350 521)	--	--	29 350 521	--
Retained Earnings	(33)	--	--	28 553 251	--	--	(28 553 251)	--
Total changes other than comprehensive income		--	**210 049 481**	**(797 270)**	--	--	**(290 960 611)**	**(81 708 400)**
comprehensive income								
net profit for the period		--	--	--	--	--	225 152 125	**225 152 125**
The company's share of other comprehensive income in net associate companies	(35)	--	--	--	--	(3 918 364)	--	**(3 918 364)**
total comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	(3 918 364)	**225 152 125**	**221 233 761**
Balance at Sept 30, 2025		**1 442 223 430**	**1 384 157 046**	**46 896 196**	**1 173 285 183**	**374 449 305**	**225 152 125**	**4 646 163 285**
Changes in equity for the period from 1 OCT 2025 to 31 December 2025								
Adjustments to retained earnings		--	--	1 380 665	--	--	--	1 380 665
Adjustments to retained earnings		--	--	3 206 793	--	--	--	3 206 793
comprehensive income								
net profit for the year		--	--	--	--	--	96 700 474	**96 700 474**
total comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	--	**96 700 474**	**96 700 474**
Balance at December 31, 2025		**1 442 223 430**	**1 384 157 046**	**51 483 654**	**1 173 285 183**	**374 449 305**	**321 852 599**	**4 747 451 217**
The balance is on January 1, 2026		**1 442 223 430**	**1 384 157 046**	**51 483 654**	**1 173 285 183**	**374 449 305**	**321 852 599**	**4 747 451 217**
Changes other than comprehensive income								
Adjustments to retained earnings		--	--	100 000	--	--	--	100 000
Transferred to a legal reserve according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 4, 2026		--	18 666 813	--	--	--	(18 666 813)	--
Transferred to the gas projects financing reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 4, 2026							(500, 000)	
		--	500 000	--	--	--		--
Transferred to the general reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 4, 2026		--	200 000 000	--	--	--	(200 ,000 ,000)	--
Transferred to a capital reserve in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 4, 2026		--	6 434 816	--	--	--	(6 434 816)	--
Dividend distribution according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April 4, 2026		--	--	--	--	--	(81 708 400)	(81 708 400)
Dividend distribution according to the decision of the Ordinary Assembly on April4, 2026	(33)	--	--	(51 483 654)	--	--	51 483 654	--
Retained Earnings	(33)	--	--	66 026 224	--	--	(66 026 224)	--
Total changes other than comprehensive income		--	**225 601 629**	**14 542 570**	--	--	**(321 852 599)**	**(81 708 400)**
comprehensive income								
net profit for the period		--	--	--	--	--	271 262 367	**271 262 367**
The company's share of other comprehensive income in associate companies(net)	(35)	--	--	--	--	98 951 402	--	**98 951 402**
total comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	**98 951 402**	**271 262 367**	**370 213 769**
Balance at Sept 30, 2026		**1 442 223 430**	**1 609 758 675**	**66 126 224**	**1 173 285 183**	**473 400 707**	**271 262 367**	**5 036 056 586**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman's Assistant of the Financial Affairs

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Crowe
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Accountants & Consultants

Chairman & Managing Director

Engineer. Mohamed Hassan Qandil

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EGYPT GAS CO. (S.A.E)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(Amounts expressed in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note No.	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net profit for the period before Tax		282 992 366	240 362 553
Adjustments to reconcile net income with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation & amortization	(3,4,6)	82 494 712	69 418 494
Investment income	(29)	(878 199 982)	(935 981 922)
Credit interest		(7 260 728)	(5 695 685)
Debit interest		134 898 180	156 611 040
Capital gains		(53 856 919)	(530 781)
Formed provisions	(18)	40 000 000	35 000 000
Expected credit losses	(11,13,14, 17)	9 254 914	10 821 671
Reverse of expected credit losses	(12)	(5 081 998)	(2 919 893)
Impairment of non-financial assets	(13,14)	9 925 226	10 529 692
Inventory write- down	(9)	2 205 175	--
Interest of lease contracts		2 831 116	1 922 992
Financing benefits (financial leasing)		32 595 210	--
Foreign/ loss exchange gain		(19 631 944)	72 128 563
Operating (Loss)		**(366 834 672)**	**(348 333 276)**
(Increase) in inventory	(9)	(84 553 328)	(46 516 013)
(Increase) in project under construction	(10)	(192 044 182)	(124 134 356)
(Increase) in Account receivable, note receivable and related parties.	(11,12)	(631 398 300)	(553 976 733)
Decrease in due from related parties – Debit balance	(13,25)	142 855 174	71 297 160
(Increase) Decrease in Deposits as collateral	(16)	(17 354 000)	1 622 500
(Increase) in debtors and other debit balances	(7,14)	(1 364 023 561)	(381 194 259)
(Decrease) in Debit balances due from Tax authority	(15)	(3 092 507)	(1 206 590)
Increase (Decrease) in related parties-credit balances	(19)	1 530 525 275	(180 240 098)
Increase in creditors and other credit balances	(20)	987 787 585	1 385 662 605
Increase in balances due to Tax Authority	(21)	18 519 170	13 364 264
Net cash flows resulting from (used in) operating activities		**20 386 654**	**(163 654 796)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceed from employee housing loans	(7,14)	828 805	996 587
(payments) for purchasing fixed assets and Intangible Assets	(3,4)	(38 335 371)	(22 477 570)
Proceed from selling fixed assets		54 195 176	531 377
(payments) for projects under construction	(5)	(27 529 898)	(106 584 804)
Credit interest		7 260 728	5 695 685
Paid lease obligations		(9 147 052)	(6 936 237)
(Payments) for the purchase of financial investments		(8 000 000)	--
Procced form financial investment revenues		13 450 500	113 579 732
Net cash flows resulting from investing activities		**(7 277 112)**	**(15 195 230)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Dividends (paid)		(61 608 401)	(21 265 456)
Debit interest		(134 898 180)	(156 611 040)
Payment of financial leasing obligations		(67 157 509)	--
Changes in credit facilities		151 826 051	441 138 656
Net cash flows (used in) resulting from financing activities		**(111 838 039)**	**263 262 160**
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates		19 631 944	(72 128 563)
Expected credit losses in cash and its equivalent		(208 251)	(103 439)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(79 304 804)**	**12 180 132**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**248 067 841**	**130 591 842**
Total Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	(17)	**168 763 037**	**142 771 974**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statement.

Chairman's Assistant of the Financial Affairs

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EGYPT GAS Co. (S.A.E)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

1. BACKGROUND

1/1 The legal entity of the company:

The Natural Gas Projects Company (Egyptian joint stock company) was established under the Minister of Investment Affairs and International Cooperation No. (142) for the year 1983 and under the provisions of Law No. (43) of 1974 with the Arab and Foreign Money Investment Regulation and Free Zones amended by Law No. (32) of 1977 and its regulations, Law No. (230) of 1989 and its amendments, Law No. (8) of 1998 for issuing the Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law and its amendments, and the applicable external laws without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. (159) for the year 1981 and its amendments and regulations.

1/2 the purpose of the company

Carrying out natural gas projects, establishing, operating, managing and owning gas pipelines, facilities, utilities, systems and all equipment in accordance with the provisions of the law.
Several amendments have been made to the company's articles of association, whether with regard to the purpose, names or capital, and the name of the company has become (Egypt Gas Company) an Egyptian joint stock company instead of the Natural Gas Projects Company (an Egyptian joint stock company) The company has 52 customer service centers within the Arab Republic of Egypt. and four external branches in The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan – The Sultane Of Oman – The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – The Emirate Of Abu Dhabi in The United Arab Emirate.

1/3 Duration of the company

The duration of the company is 25 years starting from September 4, 2008 which represents the second renewal period.

1/4 Registration in the Commercial Register

The company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. (117267) on February 18, 2018.

1/5 The Egyptian Stock Exchange

The Securities Listing Committee of the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges approved the listing of the company's shares on April 7, 1992.

1/6 Board of directors' approval of the financial statements

The company's periodic financial statements for the financial ending on September 30, 2026, were approved by the company's board of directors on 12, November 2026

2 The most important accounting policies used

The following is a summary of the most important accounting policies used which consistently applied during the period under review.

2.1 Basis of financial statements preparation:

The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost principle and according to the Egyptian accounting standards and in the light of the Egyptian laws and regulations.

2.2 Foreign Currency Translation:

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the company's dealing currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the exchange rate effective on the date of the transaction, and on the date of each balance sheet:
(a) Monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the closing rate and the currency differences are included in the income statement.
(b) Items of a non-monetary nature that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
(c) Non-monetary items carried at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time the fair values were determined.

2.3 Estimates and Assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to use personal judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and presented values of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. subjective judgment about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities more clearly than from other sources, and actual results may differ from those estimates.
The estimates and related assumptions are reviewed periodically.
A change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects only this period, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

2.4 Fixed Assets & Depreciation:

Fixed assets are recorded at historical cost, and depreciable fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-method as follows:

Assets	Depreciation rate inside Egypt	Depreciation rate outside Egypt
Buildings and rest houses	5%-10%	15%
Office equipment	10%	15%
transportation and transfer	10%	15%
Vehicles	20%	25%
Office furniture and equipment	10%-25%	15%-35%

When calculating the residual value of assets that have not been completely depreciated, the residual value should be depreciated in a regular manner over the remaining useful life of the asset.

2/4/1 First recognition and measurement

Cost includes the direct costs attributable to acquiring the asset, and for assets that are constructed internally, the cost of the asset includes the cost of materials and other direct labor required to bring it to a working condition in the location and for the purpose for which it was acquired, as well as the costs of removing it and restoring the site on which it is located of these assets.
Expenses are charged with the value of tools and equipment which value is less than 3000 Egyptian pounds, according to the approval of the Board of Directors.
The components of an item of fixed assets that have different useful lives are accounted for as independent items within those fixed assets.

2/4/2 Subsequent costs of acquisition

The book value of fixed assets includes the cost of replacing part or component of those assets when it is expected to obtain future economic benefits as a result of spending that cost, and the cost can be measured with a high degree of accuracy, Other costs are recognized in the income statement as expenses when incurred

2.5 Decrease in the value of assets

The book value of the owned assets is reviewed on the date of preparing the financial statements to determine whether there are any indications of a decline in their value, and in the event that such indicators exist, the necessary studies are prepared to determine the expected recovery value of these assets.

The assets are recognized at the expected recoverable value, and the difference between the book value and the recoverable value is charged to the income statement The recoverable value of the asset or the cash-generating unit is its use value or its fair value less selling costs, whichever is greater. The expected future cash flows are discounted to reach the present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset.

2.6 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired individually are initially recognized at cost.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The intangible assets generated internally are not capitalized as an asset, and the expenses are recognized in the statement of profits or losses in the year in which the expenses were spent.

The useful life of intangible assets is defined as finite life or indefinite life.

Intangible assets with specified useful lives are depreciated over the economic life of the asset, and a measurement for impairment test is made when there is an indication of the impairment of the asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a definite life are reviewed at least at the end of each fiscal year Intangible assets are the licenses of the SABB program, and they are depreciated using the straight-line method according to their useful life Intangible assets are depreciated using a straight-line method with a depreciation rate of 15% - 35% in coordination with the technical member.

2.7 Projects under construction:

Projects in progress are recorded at cost according to the first measurement. The cost includes all directly related expenses necessary to prepare the asset to the state in which it is operated and for the purpose for which it was acquired. Projects under construction are transferred to the item of fixed assets when the asset is available for operation in the purpose for which it was acquired. Projects under construction are evaluated in financial statement date at cost, less impairment losses, if any.

2.8 Investments:

2.8.1 Financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income

Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are represented by the company's shares in the capital of other companies at a rate that does not allow it to influence them, and according to the company's business model, they are evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income. These investments are recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently measured at fair value through the other comprehensive income statement. When there is impairment in the value of equity instruments valued at fair value through other comprehensive income, this impairment is not recognized in profits and losses and is recognized within equity. When an instrument is excluded from equity

instruments, its accumulated amount in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings.

2.8.2 Investments in associate company

Investments in associate companies are investments in companies in which the company has significant influence, but neither subsidiary nor and interest in a joint venture significant influence is presumed when the company owns, directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, 20% or more of the voting rights. In the investee company, except in cases where it is clear that such ownership does not represent significant influence.

The investment in the associate companies is calculated using the equity method, where the investment in the associate company is recognized upon acquisition at cost, and the investment is increased or decreased to recognize the company's share of the profits or losses of the associate company after the date of acquisition, and the company's share in the profits or losses of the associate companies is recorded in the income statement The investment balance is reduced by the value of the dividends obtained from the associate company, and the company's share in the other comprehensive income items of the associate companies is recorded within the company's other comprehensive income items. for each investment separately.

2.9 Inventory:

Inventory is valued based on cost or net realizable value, whichever is less, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (2), and the cost has been calculated on a weighted average basis.

2.10 Provision:

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the liability can be reliably estimated. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision should be estimated by discounting future cash flows using a discount rate before tax which reflects the current estimate of the time value of the money and the risk related to the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.11 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets:

Recognition and Initial Measurement:

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

(1) Debt instruments at amortized cost.

(2) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, "with profits or losses being reclassified to the statement of profit or loss upon disposal."

(3) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, "without reclassifying profits or losses to the statement of profit or loss upon disposal."

(4) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including equity instruments and derivatives.

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost:

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

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and

The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount repayable.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:
Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (with profits or losses being reclassified to the statement of profit or loss upon disposal) only if the following two conditions are met and were not measured at fair value through profit or loss:
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets, and
The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount repayable.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:
Upon initial recognition of an investment in shares that are not held for trading, the company may choose "irreversibly" to measure subsequent changes in fair value within the items of other comprehensive income "without reclassifying profits or losses to the statement of profit or loss upon disposal." This selection is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
All other financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.
In addition, upon initial recognition, the company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as at FVTPL, if doing so It will eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that might otherwise arise.

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

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the same way for financial assets measured at amortized cost.
The method for calculating the expected credit losses for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. When a company has more than one investment in the same security, it is considered to have been disposed of on a first-in, first-out basis. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The interest earned on assets that are obligatory to be measured at fair value is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the contractual interest rate, as explained in Note (3-25-1-4). Dividend income from equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss as other operating income when the right to payment is established.
Reclassification of Financial Assets:

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

Disposal of the financial asset:

Derecognition from the books other than a material modification:

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

§ The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

§ The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; In addition to:

a) The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the asset; or

b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company considers control to be transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the entire asset to an unrelated third party and can exercise that ability unilaterally and without additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred assets and its associated liabilities are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing participation that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original book value of the asset and the maximum amount the company could be required to pay.

Derecognition from the books because of a material modification of the terms and conditions:

The Company derecognizes the financial asset when the terms and conditions are renegotiated to the extent that the financial asset becomes, to a large extent, a new instrument, with the difference being recognized as a gain or loss because of derecognition of the asset. In the case of amortized cost debt instruments, newly recognized loans are classified as stage 1 for the purposes of measuring ECL.

In assessing whether to derecognize a financial instrument, among other things, the Company considers the following factors:

- Change in the currency of the debt instrument.
- Introducing the equity instrument functionality.
- Change to the other side.
- If the adjustment is such that the instrument no longer meets the criterion of cash flows that are only principal and interest payments on the principal amount repayable.

If the adjustment does not result in substantially different cash flows, the adjustment does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the company records an adjustment gain or loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. The expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate.

To assess the extent of impairment in the value of financial assets, financial assets are classified at the date of the financial statements into three stages:

The first stage: financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for them for a period of 12 months.
The second stage: the financial assets that have witnessed a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for them over the life of the asset.
The third stage: the financial assets that have experienced impairment in their value, which requires calculating the expected credit losses for them over the life of the asset based on the difference between the book value of the instrument and the present value of the expected future cash flows.
The Company's investments in debt instruments consist only of treasury bills, government treasury bonds, and bonds rated in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by international independent credit agencies and, therefore, are considered investments with low credit risk. It is the Company's policy to measure the expected credit losses on these instruments on a 12-month basis. When the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the company sells the bonds and buys bonds that meet the required investment grade.
The Company considers a financial asset to be impaired (credit impaired) when contractual payments are past due 90 days or more. However, in some cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to have defaulted on when internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Company will receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.
Measurement of Expected Credit Loss for Investments in Debt Instruments:
The company calculates ECL based on scenarios for measuring the expected cash shortfall, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate. The cash shortage is the difference between the cash flows owed to the company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows the business expects to receive.
When estimating ECL, the company considers three scenarios (base case, upside, and downside).
The following are the main mechanisms and elements for measuring ECL:
a) Probability of default: It is an estimate of the probability of default within a certain period. Failure is assessed only if the financial asset's balance has not been previously derecognized and is still recognized in the financial statements. The probability-to-failure model consists of a macroeconomic outlook and a segmentation of the portfolio of financial assets.
b) Loss in the event of failure: It is an estimate of the loss arising in the event of failure. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those the lender expects to receive, including cash flows from the sale of retained security or other credit enhancements.
c) Balance at risk: An estimate of the balance at risk of failure at the future date of failure at the borrower's level, considering expected changes in the balance at risk after the end of the financial period, including interest accrued from missed payments.
The company classifies its financial assets subject to ECL calculations into one of the following categories, which are defined as follows:

(a) Stage one: 12-month expected credit loss
The financial instrument is classified as low risk upon initial recognition in the first stage and the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the company's management. The 12-month ECL is calculated as the portion of the long-term ECL that is the expected credit loss from default events on the financial instrument that is possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12-month ECL based on an expectation of default occurring in the 12 months after the reporting date. The 12-month forecasted odds of default are applied to the defaulted balance multiplied by the default loss and discounted

at the appropriate effective interest rate. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as described above. Interest income is computed on the total carrying amount of the financial asset (without deducting the provision for expected credit losses).

(B) The second stage: the expected credit loss over the life - with no impairment of credit value

The second stage includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but there is no objective evidence of impairment. Expected credit losses are recognized over the life of those assets, but interest income continues to be calculated on the total carrying amount of the assets. Lifetime ECL is the expected credit loss resulting from all possible defaults over the expected life of the financial instrument, according to mechanisms like those described above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but the PD and PLN valuesare estimated on the life of the financial asset. Expected losses are discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate.

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

If a significant increase in material risk is identified, this results in the transfer of all instruments in the range held with that party from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

(C) Stage Three: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - Credit Impairment:

The third stage includes financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment at the date of the financial statements; For these assets, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized. Interest income is recognized on an amortized cost basis discounted by the expected credit losses from impairment. For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs for such instruments, according to mechanisms like those described above, with the probability of default set at 100%.

The company identifies financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment under Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) by applying the definition of default used for credit risk management purposes. The company defines default as: any counterparty is unable to meet its obligations (regardless of the amount involved or the number of days due), or when the counterparties have more than 90 days of arrears.

When applying this definition, the following information may serve as evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired:

- a breach of contract such as failure or late payment.
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The borrower is facing great financial difficulty due to the disappearance of an active market.

Change between stages (first, second, third):

(a) Change from the second stage to the first stage:

The financial asset is not transferred from the second stage to the first stage until after all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full arrears of the financial asset and the returns are paid.

(B) Change from the third stage to the second stage:

The financial asset may not be transferred from the third stage to the second stage until all the following conditions are met:

- Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the second stage.
- Paying 20%of the outstanding balances of the financial asset, including the accrued interest set aside/marginalized.
- Regular payment for at least 12 months.

Measuring Expected Credit Loss:

The company has four types of financial assets that are subject to the ECL model:

1) Return receipts resulting from sales contracts with customers.
2) Interests for delaying the payment of the returned receipts.
3) The company's investments in debt instruments are measured according to the amortized cost method.
4) The company's investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment requirements for financial assets in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) Financial Instruments, the measured impairment losses were not significant.

Equity tools

The Company subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments at fair value. And when the company's management chooses to present fair value gains and losses on investments in equity instruments in the statement of other comprehensive income, it is not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss after disposing of the investment. Dividends from these investments continue to be recognized in the profit or loss statement as other income when the company's right to receive such distributions is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the other income / (expenses) item in the statement of profit or loss, as the case may be. Impairment losses (and the reversal of impairment losses) on investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized separately from other changes in fair value.

Impairment

At the date of the financial statements, the Company assesses whether there is credit impairment of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Credit impairment of a financial asset occurs when there is an event or detrimental events to the expected cash flows of the financial asset.

Evidence of credit impairment includes the following observable data:

- Breach of contract by defaulting on repaying the loan on the due date
- Restructuring the loan or advance payment from the company on terms that are not in the company's favor.
- It is probable that the borrower will go bankrupt or any other financial event, or the disappearance of an active market for the asset due to financial difficulties.

Provisions for financial assets at amortized cost are deducted from the total value of the asset.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either "at fair value through profit or loss" financial liabilities or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities include loan balances, if any, accounts payable, balances due to related parties and other credit balances. The first financial liabilities are recognized at fair value (the value received) after deducting the cost of the transaction, provided that they are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate and the distribution of interest expense on related periods on the basis of the effective return.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of financial liabilities and of charging interest expense over the relevant periods.
The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash payments through the estimated life of the financial liability, or a shorter appropriate period.

Derecognition of financial instruments from the books
A financial asset is derecognized when the company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset to a party outside the company. If the Company continues to control the transferred financial asset, then it recognizes the interest it retains in the asset and a corresponding liability representing the amounts it may have to pay.
But if the transaction results in the company retaining substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the transferred financial asset, then the company continues to recognize the financial asset, provided it also recognizes the amounts received as a loan against the guarantee of that asset.
Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are either settled, canceled or contractually expired.

Effective interest rate method
The effective interest rate method is used to calculate the amortized cost of financial assets that represent debt instruments and to distribute the return over the relevant periods. The effective interest rate is the rate on the basis of which future cash receipts are discounted (which includes all fees, payments or receipts between the parties to the contract, which are considered part of the effective interest rate as well as the transaction cost and any other premiums) over the estimated life of the financial assets or any appropriate shorter period. The return on all debt instruments is recognized on the basis of the effective interest rate, except for those classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, where the return on them is included in the net change in their fair value.

2/12- Revenues from Contracts with Customers Egyptian Accounting Standard No(48).

The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) replaced the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (8) "Construction Contracts" and the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (11) "Revenues." The standard was applied in January 1, 2021. The new revenue standard introduces the use of the control model to recognize revenue instead of the benefit and risk model.

The additional costs of obtaining a customer contract are recognized as an asset if the facility expects to recover those costs, as well as the recognition of the costs of fulfilling a contract as an asset when specific conditions are met.

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers on the basis of a five-step model as specified in the mentioned standard:

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

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

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

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to 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 an amount that specifies the amount of contract consideration that the Company expects to receive in return for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Revenue is recognized when (or whenever) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue from Gas Connection Projects and Customer Service Gas Supply

Revenue is recognized when the company transfers natural gas to the customer and the Holding Company.

Revenue from Network Management and Supervision

Revenue is recognized for managing and supervising the gas network and its accessories, where Gas Misr receives 17.5% as a management and supervision fee for the assets owned by the Holding Company (EGAS) throughout the year.

Revenue from Gas Connections for Factories, Engineering, and External Projects

Revenue is recognized based on the percentage of completion method, where revenues are determined according to the ratio of actual costs incurred to the total estimated costs for each contract.

2/13- Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) 49: Leases

Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) 49 was issued in April 2019, and its effective date is January 1, 2021. This standard replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard 20, which covers the accounting rules and standards related to finance lease transactions.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of a lease contract, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of unpaid lease payments at that date. This is done using the implicit interest rate in the lease if it can be readily determined; otherwise, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and reduced to reflect lease payments made.

Right-of-Use Asset

At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured at the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, plus Any initial direct costs, Prepaid lease payments made to the lessor, Less any lease incentives received from the lessor (if applicable), Plus any costs that the company expects to incur for dismantling, removing the leased asset, restoring the site where the asset is located, or restoring the asset itself to the required condition as per the lease agreement. After the commencement date, the company measures the right-of-use asset at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date until the end of its useful life if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the company at the end of the lease term or the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option.

Otherwise, the company depreciates the right-of-use asset over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term.

The company has applied Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) 49 retrospectively as of December 31, 2024, for lease contracts that were active before the standards adoption. The impact of applying the new accounting standard is detailed in Note (6).

2/14- Investment revenues

2/14/1 Revenue measurement

The company uses the most recent financial statements available for the associate companies in applying the equity method.

2/15- Working in progress.

Projects work in progress are charged at all costs to the operations until they are fully prepared and delivered to the customer, and when the revenue is recorded, its related costs is added to the item of activity costs in the income statement, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

2/16- Capital commitments to purchase fixed assets

The company is committed to applying Paragraph No. (3) of Article No. (26) of the company's articles of association in capital commitments to purchase assets with a maximum of 30 million Egyptian pounds per year, and anything in excess of that is presented to the company's board of directors.

2/17- Income and deferred taxes

It includes income taxes and deferred taxes on current and deferred tax profits and losses. Income taxes are recognized in the income statement, except for taxes related to items directly recognized in shareholders' equity, in which case they are recognized within shareholders' equity.

The current tax is the expected tax on the taxable profit for the year using the tax rates in force at the date of the financial statements and any settlement of the tax due for previous years.

The balance sheet liability method is used for deferred tax, considering the expected differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the purposes of the financial statements and for the amounts used for tax purposes. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized if a future taxable profit is expected to be available against the use of the asset. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is not expected that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2/18- Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include bank and treasury cash balances and time deposits that mature within three months.

2/19- Debtors and other debit balances

Debtors are recorded at nominal value less any amounts expected not to be collected, and classified under current assets.

2/20- Leasing liabilities

2/20/1- Initial measurement of lease obligations

On the date of the lease contract, the lease obligation is measured by the present value of the unpaid lease payments on that date, and the lease payments are deducted using the implicit interest rate in the lease if that rate can be determined easily, and if it is not possible to determine that rate easily Lessee should be used, The company's additional borrowing rate as a lessee.

2/20/2- Subsequent measurement of lease obligations

After the date of the lease contracts, the following is done:

A. Increase the carrying amount of the obligation to reflect interest on the lease obligation.

B. Reducing the carrying amount of the liability to reflect rental payments.

C. Remeasurement the carrying amount of the lease obligation to reflect any revaluation or adjustments to the lease obligation or to reflect the fixed lease payments.

The right of use asset and lease obligations are presented in the statement of financial position separately from other assets and liabilities. Lease contracts include the lessee's maintenance and insurance of the leased asset, and the lease does not include any arrangements for the transfer of ownership at the end of the lease period.

For a contract that includes one or more lease or non-lease components, (if any), compensation is allocated in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the proportional independent price of the rental component and the total independent price of the non-rental components. As a practical means, and within the scope permitted by the standard, the company as a tenant can choose, according to the category of the principal subject of the contract, not to separate the non-rental components from the rental components and then account for each rental component and any accompanying non-rental components as a single rental component.

21-2- Creditors and other credit balances

Creditors and other credit balances are stated at cost.

2-22/1-The end-of service gratuity system (60-month and 22-month)

The company contributes to the end-of-service gratuity system (60-month and 22-month) for employees, in accordance with the approved regulations for end-of-service benefits for investment companies. These regulations are issued by the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and its complementary amendments, as per Law No. 54 of 1975.

2/22- Periodic statements

The periodic financial statements are prepared with the same financial policies applied when preparing the annual financial statements, with the exception of the accounting policies that were changed after the last annual financial statements were issued, which will be reflected in the following annual financial statements in accordance with Paragraph (28) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30 – Interim Financial Statements).

2/23- Credit interest

Credit returns are recognized on an accrual basis, according to the declared interest rate, and are included in the income statement for the period during which they are due.

2/24- symbiotic contribution

The provisions of Law No. (2) of 2018 issuing the Comprehensive Health Insurance System (Symbiotic contribution) shall be applied as of its effective date on July 12, 2018, on all individual and legal establishments, whatever their nature or the legal system they are subject to.

2/25- Gas Regulatory Authority

The company is subject to Law No. 196 of 2017 regarding the regulation of gas market activities issued on August 1, 2017, and its executive regulations for the law referred to in Prime Minister Decision No. 239 of 2018 dated February 14, 2018.

3 FIXED ASSETS (NET)

Fixed assets (net) in September 30,2026 the balance sheet is represented in the following:

Cost	Land	Building and rest houses	Office Equipment	transportation and transfer	Vehicles	Office Furniture	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Cost at January 1, 2026	150 432 713	228 822 253	337 547 437	163 015 415	183 418 307	130 351 922	1 193 588 047
Additions	--	136 995	3 830 514	13 709 272	4 979 373	13 644 219	36 300 373
Disposals	(265 316)	(2 026 911)	(2 847 801)	(1 638 516)	(2 898 271)	(703 875)	(10 380 690)
Cost at Sept 30, 2026	**150 167 397**	**226 932 337**	**338 530 150**	**175 086 171**	**185 499 409**	**143 292 266**	**1 219 507 730**
Accumulated Depreciation at January 1, 2026	--	(87 239 999)	(237 457 520)	(122 194 911)	(164 785 280)	(86 151 531)	(697 829 241)
Depreciation for the Period	--	(8 646 530)	(18 234 753)	(8 292 655)	(7 284 273)	(11 314 583)	(53 772 794)
Accumulated Depreciation of Disposals	--	2 026 911	2 783 980	1 630 573	2 897 402	703 565	10 042 431
Accumulated Depreciation at September 30, 2026	--	**(93 859 618)**	**(252 908 293)**	**(128 856 993)**	**(169 172 151)**	**(96 762 549)**	**(741 559 604)**
Net cost at Sept 30, 2026	**150 167 397**	**133 072 719**	**85 621 857**	**46 229 178**	**16 327 258**	**46 529 717**	**477 948 126**

Fixed assets were added to gradually replace the depreciated assets by book to preserve the productive assets until September 30, 2026 at an amount 393 390 289 Egyptian pounds.
All fixed assets are exploited and operational.

Building and rest houses	34 266 508
Office Equipment	108 575 137
Transportation and Transfer	56 365 660
Vehicles	141 555 186
Office Furniture	52 627 798
	393 390 289

- Fixed assets have been added to gradually replace the perishable assets by book to preserve the productive assets until 30 September 2026 at an amount of 36 300 373 L.E
- All fixed assets are exploited and operational

Fixed assets (net) in December 31 ,2025 the balance sheet is represented in the following:

Cost	Land	Building and rest houses	Office Equipment	transportation and transfer	Vehicles	Office Furniture	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Cost at January 1, 2025	34 656 557	210 922 253	341 679 596	163 679 510	180 159 282	112 760 318	1 043 857 516
Settlement on 1/1/2025	--	17 900 000	--	--	--	--	17 900 000
Additions	115 776 156	--	1 051 252	1 848 002	6 213 355	18 077 866	142 966 631
Disposals	--	--	(5 183 411)	(2 512 097)	(2 954 330)	(486 262)	(11 136 100)
Cost at Dec 31, 2025	150 432 713	228 822 253	337 547 437	163 015 415	183 418 307	130 351 922	1 193 588 047
Accumulated Depreciation at January 1, 2025	--	(75 684 937)	(212 923 292)	(114 021 121)	(157 515 765)	(72 846 135)	(632 991 250)
Depreciation for the Year 2025	--	(11 555 062)	(29 717 621)	(10 685 780)	(10 221 707)	(13 791 637)	(75 971 807)
Accumulated Depreciation of Disposals at 2025	--	--	5 183 393	2 511 990	2 952 192	486 241	11 133 816
Accumulated Depreciation at Dec 31, 2025	--	(87 239 999)	(237 457 520)	(122 194 911)	(164 785 280)	(86 151 531)	(697 829 241)
Net cost at Dec 31, 2025	150 432 713	141 582 254	100 089 917	40 820 504	18 633 027	44 200 391	495 758 806

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)

The balance of intangible assets (net) as of SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 is as follows:

	30/9/2026 LE	31/12/2025 LE
Cost at the beginning of the period /year	89 612 046	50 255 738
Additions during the period/ year	2 034 998	39 356 308
Cost at the end of the period/ year	**91 647 044**	**89 612 046**
Accumulated amortization at the beginning of the period/ year	(22 190 213)	(12 652 353)
Amortizations during the period/ year	(10 550 821)	(9 537 860)
Accumulated Amortizations at the end of the period/ year	**(32 741 034)**	**(22 190 213)**
Net Intangible assets at the end of the period/ year	**58 906 010**	**67 421 833**

5 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Projects under construction of Sept 30, 2026 represented as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Investment configuration- buildings		
- The administrative building in the new administrative capital	69 296 746	69 296 746
- New headquarters of the company at Abour city	22 242 307	21 230 483
- Construction of additional stores - Abu Rawash	33 667 227	30 194 382
- New Salhia Administrative Headquarters (Al Sharqia)	1 789 363	1 789 363
- An administrative headquarters to serve Al-Shorouk customers	7 544 688	7 211 285
Investment configuration - equipment		
- A project to develop 2 date rooms	--	6 057 398
- Advance payments to purchase fixed assets	33 600 093	4 830 869
Total	**168 140 424**	**140 610 526**

6 Lease contract

6/1/a- Right of use assets (rent)

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	LE	LE
Cost of right of use asset at beginning of the year	21 665 413	16 725 834
Additions during the year	15 364 772	4 939 579
Cost at the end of the Period /year	**37 030 185**	**21 665 413**
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	(11 845 059)	(5 017 526)
Depreciation for the year	(6 310 813)	(6 827 533)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of year	**(18 155 872)**	**(11 845 059)**
Right of use asset at the end of year	**18 874 313**	**9 820 354**

6/1/b- Lease liability

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	LE	LE
Lease liability – Long Term	14 651 226	6 201 420
Lease liability – Short term	6 269 158	5 670 128
Net cost of the asset at the end of year	**20 920 384**	**11 871 548**

The lease agreements concluded by the company with third parties up to Sept 30, 2026, which have a duration of more than one year, amount to a total of 86 contracts, consisting of 53 residential unit contracts, 7 warehouses, 15 administrative headquarters, and 11 land plots.

6/2/a- Right of use assets (Financial leasing)

	30/9/2026
	LE
Cost of right of use asset at beginning of the period	--
• Additions during the period	199 307 000
Cost at the end of the Period	**199 307 000**
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the period	--
Depreciation for the period	(11 860 284)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of period	**(11 860 284)**
Right of use asset at the end of period	**187 446 716**

6/2/b- Lease liability	30/9/2026
	LE
Lease liability – Long Term	149 032 304
Lease liability – Short term	15 712 397
Net cost of the asset at the end of period	**164 744 701**

- The additions include entering into finance lease contracts with Abu Dhabi Islamic Finance Company - Al Salaf for 14 financing contracts to purchase 205 cars worth EGP 199 307 000 for a period of 5 years.

7 Employees housing loans

The balance of employees' housing loans as of Sept 30, 2026, amounted to 1 111 839 Egyptian pounds, which is the value of loans granted to the company's employees without interest to obtain housing units, and the payment is made in monthly installments, with a maximum of 180 installments.

8 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

8/1-Financial Investments In Associates

The Balance of investments in Associates of September ,30,2026 as follows:

Company Name	Paid capital AED	Paid capital L.E	Share percentage	balance at 1/1/2026 L.E	income from investments in associate companies according to the equity method L.E	dividends L.E	balance as of 30/9/2026 L.E
Natural Gas for Cars Company (Car gas)	--	100,000,000	40%	**63 140 402**	12 388 154	(2 000 000)	**73 528 556**
The Egyptian Company for Butane Gas Distribution (Butagasco)	--	100,000,000	27%	**63 726 863**	23 628 769	(1 350 000)	**86 005 632**
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas *1	--	400,000,000	41%	**247 103 908**	90 846 802	(24 600 000)	**313 350 710**
Petrotrade For Petroleum Services*3	--	100,000,000	25%	**171 378 225**	100 430 032	(45 000 000)	**226 808 257**
Union Gas *4	13,000,000	--	49%	--	--	--	--
Egypt Gas Company George Fisher Course *2	--	340,000,000	25%	**132 088 234**	(12 914 061)	--	**119 174 173**
The Egyptian Company for Energy & Cooling Projects (Gascool)	--	300,000,000	20.95%	**151 594 207**	14 287 977	(6 285 000)	**159 597 184**
Total investments in associates				**829 031 839**	**228 667 673**	**(79 235 000)**	**978 464 512**

* These investments were considered investments in affiliated companies due to the company's ownership of more than 20% of the voting rights, in addition to its significant influence through representation on the board of directors.

1*The Board of Directors of the company approved the amendment of Board of Directors Decision No. (12) in Session No. (5) for the year 2019 approving the purchase of 11% of the share of the Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO) in the capital of the Egyptian Company for the Distribution of Natural Gas to Cities (Town Gas) Of the total ownership rights of Town Gas Company on December 31, 2018, at a value of 19.4 million Egyptian pounds, provided that its value is paid by deduction from the share of Egypt Gas Company in the annual dividends of Town Gas Company, so that the percentage of Egypt Gas Company's contribution to the capital of Town Gas Company is 41%, and it has been completed Transfer of ownership on March 2, 2020.

In its session No. (9) of 2024, held on August 14, 2024, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the issued and paid-up capital of the Egyptian Company for the Distribution of Natural Gas in Cities (Town Gas) by 300 million Egyptian pounds, to become 400 million Egyptian pounds instead of 100 million Egyptian pounds, with the same percentage of contribution. 41%, and Egypt Gas's share of the increase amounts to 123 million Egyptian pounds

2*The Board of Directors, in its session No. (11) for the year 2019, held on November 25, 2019, approved the contribution to Egypt Gas Company George Fisher Corse by 25%, and on November 26, 2019, the shareholders agreement was signed to establish a company for the production of PE (polyethylene) pipes, and the capital will be The issuer and advertiser of the company, with a value of 340 million Egyptian pounds, divided into 340,000 ordinary shares, with a nominal value of 1,000 Egyptian pounds per share

3*The Board of Directors, in its meeting No. (8) of 2025 held on September 29, 2025, approved increasing the issued and paid-up capital of the Petroleum Commercial Services Company "Petrotrade" by 150 million Egyptian pounds to become 250 million Egyptian pounds instead of 100 million Egyptian pounds, with the same contribution rate of 25%. Gas Misr's share in the increase amounts to 37.5 million Egyptian pounds.

4*Union Gas Company incurred accumulated losses that reduced the value of the investment to zero. According to Standard No. (18) Investments in Associates, the investing company ceases to recognize its share of the additional losses in the income statement according to the equity method.

8/2- Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss

The Balance of financial investment at fair value through profit and loss September,30,2026 as follows:

Company Name	USD	L.E	Share percentage	balance at 1/1/2026 L.E	Purchasing investments	Fair value assessment through profit and loss L.E	The company's share of comprehensive income L.E	dividends L.E	balance as of 30/9/2026 L.E
Sianco - Egyptian Co. For Appliances Maintenance *1	--	60,000,000	20%	**15 711 033**	8 000 000	5 467 831	--	**(1 300 000)**	**27 878 864**
Gastec - Egyptian International Gas Technology Co	--	100,000,000	10%	**63 305 041**	--	2 722 936	--	--	**66 027 977**
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	--	1,324,031,428	15%	**3 734 831 340**	--	544 636 750	127 679 229	--	**4 407 147 319**
petromaint.net – Alexandria (Petroleum) Maintenance	--	54,128,000	16.36%	**165 365 671**	--	83 328 828	--	--	**248 694 499**
The Egyptian Bioethanol Company *2	40,000,000	--	7.5%	**165 771 468**	--	13 375 964	--	--	**179 147 432**
Total investments in associates				**4 144 984 553**	**8 000 000**	**649 532 309**	**127 679 229**	**(1 300 000)**	**4 928 896 091**

1*The Board of Directors, in its meeting No. (1) of 2026 held on January 20, 2026, approved increasing the issued and paid-up capital of the Egyptian Company for Technical Services and Equipment Maintenance (Sianco) by 40 million Egyptian pounds to become 100 million Egyptian pounds instead of 60 million Egyptian pounds, with the same contribution percentage of 20%. Gas Misr's share in the increase amounts to 8 million Egyptian pounds.

2*The Board of Directors approved, In its session No. (6) of 2024, held on May 15, 2024, to limit what was paid to the paid contribution share of $3.18 million in the capital of the Egyptian Bioethanol Company, amounting to $42.4 million, so that the percentage of Egypt Gas Company's contribution to the Egyptian Bioethanol Company is 7.5. %.

8/3- Financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income

The Balance of financial investment at fair value through comprehensive income of September,30,2026 as follows:

	Sharing Percentage %	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Mi Gas Company	30%	900 000	900 000
Regional Gas and Petroleum Technology Transfer Company (ROGETC)	10%	500 000	500 000
Afaq Al-Ittihad Gas and Refrigeration Company	1%	73 145	73 145
		1 473 145	**1 473 145**
Less: Impairment in financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income			
Mi Gas Company		(900 000)	(900 000)
Regional Gas and Petroleum Technology Transfer Company (ROGETC)		(500 000)	(500 000)
Afaq Al-Ittihad Gas and Refrigeration Company		(73 145)	(73 145)
		(1 473 145)	**(1 473 145)**
		--	--

9 INVENTORY (Net)

The inventory balance (net) as of 30 September 2026 is as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Martials	2 093 202 512	2 026 045 271
spare parts	103 246 472	94 614 743
	2 196 448 984	**2 120 660 014**
Less:		
Impairment in inventory	(11 473 762)	(9 268 587)
	2 184 975 222	**2 111 391 427**
ADD:		
Letters of credit	69 416 894	60 652 535
	2 254 392 116	**2 172 043 962**

Impairment in inventory

1/1/2026	Impairment during the period	30/9/2026
9 268 587	2 205 175	11 473 762
9 268 587	2 205 175	11 473 762

10 Work in progress

The balance of work-in-progress as of September 30, 2026 amounted to 2 177 259 658 Egyptian pounds, which is the value of the company's costs of delivering gas to homes in the central Delta and other regions without any revenues generated from these costs.

11 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLES (NET)

The balance of accounts and notes receivable (net) as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
The General Petroleum Company	173 220 449	199 873 903
Belayiem petroleum company (Petrobel)	28 332 632	34 339 703
GUPCO - Gulf of Suez Petroleum Co.	48 739 097	73 647 126
COOP - Cooperative of Petrol	55 698 834	40 701 890
Home clients	1 407 298	1 454 271
Other clients	389 352 273	322 720 888
National Service Projects Organization (Armed Forces)	14 624 940	12 228 906
Norpetco	1 925 601	2 029 039
General Petroleum Company	9 530 177	9 530 177
Territorial gas	5 536 570	5 536 570
External projects	224 791 184	203 676 101
Petrojet Company	2 136 399	2 136 399
SUEZ oil Company (SUCO)	57 613 504	56 055 795
El Nouran Sugar	7 965 190	7 291 000
Amal Petroleum Company	2 421 577	15 968 330
The administrative capital	147 762 416	254 588 446
El sherouk City Authority	164 000	164 000
United Gas Derivatives	3 772 814	5 972 814
Khalda Petroleum	80 651 048	37 281 564
Pharaonic Co.	1 461 379	2 417 615
Burullus Gas	30 817 000	25 219 703
Petrochemicals	40 511 585	41 590 820
Modern Gas	18 249 731	13 685 233
Fayum Gas	13 945 597	5 722 086
Maya Gas	1 807 532	3 069 877
El Wastani Petroleum	4 066 703	34 507
Social housing, Dar Misr, Communities Authority	8 563 428	70 911 908
El Nile Petroleum Marketing	9 399 223	9 715 128
Amriya petroleum	38 071 765	42 220 358
Misr petroleum.	19 850 295	17 103 338
Pipelines Petroleum	6 607 726	6 607 726
Energy group	15 236 577	35 713 663
Arab Organization for Industrialization	--	35 800 093
Suez Petroleum Manufacturing Company	8 905 131	7 236 180
Total	**1 473 139 675**	**1 602 245 157**
Deducting:		
Deducting: Expected credit losses	(89 632 874)	(82 413 708)
	1 383 506 801	**1 519 831 449**
Note Receivables	36 435 852	69 574 685
Total	**1 419 942 653**	**1 589 406 134**

Expected credit losses

Expected credit loss expense during the period		
1/1/2026		30/9/2026
82 413 708	7 219 166	89 632 874
82 413 708	**7 219 166**	**89 632 874**

12 DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES – RECEIVABLES (NET):

The balance of due related parties – receivables (net) as at September 30, 2026 is as follows:

Name of the Company	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	4 307 113 731	3 469 942 780
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution in Cities	63 108 187	51 891 643
Egyptian Natural Gas Company – GASCO	215 135 921	215 929 293
Car Gas	5 404 772	22 615 771
Gastec - Egyptian International Gas Technology Co	145 331 220	179 096 436
Egypt Gas - Piping Systems	1 335 034	1 335 034
Petro trade	6 299 790	6 159 311
gas cool	1 185 951	4 301 723
Total	**4 744 914 606**	**3 951 271 991**
Deducting: Expected credit losses	(30 728 273)	(35 810 271)
TOTAL	**4 714 186 333**	**3 915 461 720**

Expected credit losses

1/1/2026	Returned credit loss expense during the period	30/9/2026
35 810 271	(5 081 998)	30 728 273
35 810 271	**(5 081 998)**	**30 728 273**

13 RELATED PARTIES- DEBIT BALANCES (NET)

The balance of related parties – debit balances (net) as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

Name of the company	Nature Of Relation	Kind of Relation	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
			L.E	L.E
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Loaned	3 255 926	507 003
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Permits	86 205 727	63 850 170
Natural Gas Holding Company (Delta)	83.2% shareholder	Executing works	107 632 253	139 927 396
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Debits Balances	200 000	200 000
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Decent life	221 880 134	397 090 347
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Debits Balances	85 143 041	81 056 232
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.20% shareholder	Kuwaiti fund	782 469	782 469
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Loaned	46 829 623	46 829 623
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Loaned	6 781 596	4 502 795
Gastec Company-Town Gas-Gasco	Investment	Business insurance	170 746 523	154 399 748
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	15% Investment	deferred sale	1 045 424	289 365
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	15% Investment	deferred sale	1 390 593	1 390 593
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Debits Balances	7 260 057	8 033 913
Petrotrade For Petroleum Services	25% Investment	Debits Balances	5 100 000	--
Union Gas Company (UGC)	49% Investment	Loaned	10 546 256	10 546 256
Union Gas Company (UGC)	49% Investment	Loaned	808 484	655 449
Petro trade	25% Investment	Loaned	990 631	521 772
The Egyptian Company for Energy & Cooling Projects "Gascool"	20.9% Investment	Loaned	2 496 295	818 607
Gastec Company	10% Investment	Loaned	1 011 521	332 501
Sianco - Egyptian Co. For Appliances Maintenance	20% Investment	Missions	4 658 249	3 743 471
petromaint.net – Alexandria Petroleum Maintenance	16.36% shareholder	Loaned	5 049 151	796 516
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Business	21 485 829	21 485 829
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Seconded missions	11 131 789	7 526 689
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution In Cities	41% Investment	Supplies	3 349 555	3 349 555
Gas Cool Company, Car gas, Butagasco, Town Gas, Petro trade	Investment	Dividend	76 396 500	17 365 500
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	83.2% shareholder	Loaned	6 204 720	6 204 721
Deducting:			**888 382 346**	**972 206 520**
Impairment of non-financial assets:			(31 682 285)	(30 187 540)
***Expected credit losses**			**(12 993 888)**	**(11 864 299)**
			843 706 173	**930 154 681**

Expected Credit losses:

1/1/2026	Expected credit loss expense during the period	30/9/2026
11 864 299	1 129 589	12 993 888
11 864 299	**1 129 589**	**12 993 888**

Impairment of non-financial assets:

1/1/2026	Impairment during the period	Used during the period	30/9/2026
L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
30 187 540	1 494 745		31 682 285
30 187 540	**1 494 745**		**31 682 285**

14 DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES (NET)

The debt and other debit balances (net) as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Debtors (employees)	27 846 547	11 984 176
Retention	17 232 998	9 482 895
Advance payment	20 640 193	14 780 929
Suppliers - local purchases	499 548 361	265 431 939
Debit balances	235 777 783	149 863 381
Supplies for others	2 564 435	5 146 299
Cairo gas	207 751	207 751
Contractors advance payments	218 174 180	297 110 186
Accrued wages consumed during the year	362 809 657	--
Refundable cost	24 688 685	18 959 705
Customs and customs secretariats and customs clearance	1 309 869	1 309 869
Gas delivery to factories and engineering projects balance	325 491 819	321 539 261
Works under delivery	993 334 403	368 884 491
Works Pending Handover – Overseas Branches	93 593 205	115 498 649
Business clients	617 172 537	501 746 663
Gas delivery (a decent life)	151 216 225	187 827 142
Administrative Capital (under delivery)	244 223 903	243 539 603
Alshrok city	9 877 000	9 877 000
Employees housing loans due within a year	1 027 168	1 182 805
	3 846 736 719	**2 524 372 744**
Deducting: * Impairment of non-financial assets	(66 720 399)	(58 289 918)
	3 780 016 320	**2 466 082 826**
Guarantee and exculpation insurances	272 393 659	224 291 066
Accrued interest	1 522 962	877 502
Local letters of guarantee cover	15 524 240	17 731 226
Foreign letters of guarantee cover	7 701 586	12 738 702
Horizons Union Gas and Refrigeration Company	1 682 355	1 682 355
	298 824 802	**257 320 851**
Deducting: * Expected credit losses	(5 037 486)	(4 545 353)
	293 787 316	**252 775 498**
	4 073 803 636	**2 718 858 324**

Impairment of non-financial assets:

1/1/2026	Formed during the period	30/9/2026
58 289 918	8 430 481	66 720 399
58 289 918	**8 430 481**	**66 720 399**

Expected Credit losses:

1/1/2026	Expected credit loss expense during the period	30/9/2026
4 545 353	492 133	5 037 486
4 545 353	**492 133**	**5 037 486**

15 Debit balances due from tax authority

The balance of debit balances due from Tax Authority as of September 30, 2026, is as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/205 L.E
Debit balances (customs)	4 977 156	4 977 156
Stamp tax balances	51 942 976	51 942 976
Advance payments income tax	28 410 125	27 047 178
Withholding tax	85 884 429	84 154 869
	171 214 686	**168 122 179**

16 Deposits as collateral (net)

The deposits as collateral as of September 30, 2026 are as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Local deposits against local letters of credit and guarantees	39 170 000	24 170 000
Foreign deposits against foreign letters of guarantee	28 600 000	26 246 000
	67 770 000	50 416 000
Deduct:		
Expected credit loss	(803 583)	(597 808)
	66 966 417	**49 818 192**

Expected credit loss

1/1/2026	Returned credit loss expense during the period	30/9/2026
597 808	205 775	803 583
597 808	**205 775**	**803 583**

17 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent, (net) as of September 30, 2026, are as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Cash in the treasury	1 887 061	--
Current Account		
Egyptian Pound	50 453 798	163 050 501
Sterling Pound	57 970	326 532
Jordanian dinar	20 975 681	10 089 499
AED	991 780	2 252
U.S dollar	85 486 651	53 831 422
Euro	2 255 192	1 490 700
OMR	2 210 094	2 564 748
S. R	5 216 826	17 275 953
	167 647 993	**248 631 607**
	169 535 054	**248 631 607**
Deduct:		
Expected Credit Loss	**(772 017)**	**(563 766)**
	168 763 037	**248 067 841**

Expected Credit Loss

1/1/2026	Expected credit loss expense during the period	30/9/2026
563 766	208 251	772 017
563 766	**208 251**	**772 017**

18 Provision

The movement in provisions as of September 30, 2026 is as follow:

	1/1/2026	Formed during the period	Provisions no longer required	30/9/2026
tax provision *	182 833 958	40 000 000		222 833 958
Provision for legal claims **	5 000 000	--	--	5 000 000
	187 833 958	40 000 000	--	227 833 958

The movement in provisions as of December 31, 2025 is as follow:

	1/1/2025	Formed during the year	Provisions no longer required	31/12/2024
tax provision *	156 416 206	26 417 752	--	182 833 958
Provision for legal claims **	5 000 000	--	--	5 000 000
	161 416 206	26 417 752	--	187 833 958

- *The management believes that the balance of provisions is sufficient to meet the obligations for which it was formed (Note No. 39).
- ** 291 cases were initiated, 110 cases received final judgments, 12 cases were left for cancellation by the plaintiffs, and the remaining 169 cases are still pending, with a legal claims reserve to address any judgments that may be issued.

19 RELATED PARTIES- CREDIT BALANCE

The balance of related parties - credit balances as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

Name of the company	Nature Of Relation	Transaction	Balance as of 30/9/2026	Balance on 31/12/2025
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	Investment 15%	Supervisor	2 093 081	2 097 732
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	Investment 15%	Purchase on credit	241 987	241 987
Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO)	Investment 15%	Loaned	151 644	151 644
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution in Cities	Investment 41%	Supervisor	2 721 244	2 616 244
EGAS-GASCO-GASCOOL-GASTEC-CARGAS	Shareholder/Investment	Business payments	2 038 741 509	1 886 805 301
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Credit balances	4 194 090	3 510 065
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Payment	3 821 042 215	2 498 895 503
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Credit balances	1 300 000	--
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Follow-up works	170 227 158	120 183 458
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	contribution difference	94 804 678	107 114 982
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Electricity dues	1 168 170	1 168 170
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Commercial and industrial	34 559 050	26 011 200
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Loaned	--	15 957
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution in Cities	Investment 41%	Security merchandise	46 829 624	46 829 624
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution in Cities	Investment 41%	Purchase on credit	114 682 201	108 742 280
Town Gas - Egyptian Co. For Natural Gas Distribution in Cities	Investment 41%	Contracts	5 200	--
Petrotrade For Petroleum Services	Investment 25%	Loaned	1 771 626	928 234
Petrotrade For Petroleum Services	Investment 25%	Consumption insurance	9 175 503	6 936 936
Gastec - Egyptian International Gas Technology Co	Investment 10%	Loaned	569 239	371 606
Sianco - Egyptian Co. For Appliances Maintenance	Investment 20%	Loaned	178 300	178 300
Sianco - Egyptian Co. For Appliances Maintenance	Investment 20%	Supplies / transfers	3 667 347	2 925 081
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding	shareholder 83.20%	Supervisor	55 486 784	57 361 071
			6 403 610 650	**4 873 085 375**

20 CREDITORS AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

The balance of creditors and other credit balances as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Credit balance – customers	1 894 492 728	1 922 301 953
Customers – payments	325 532 828	339 859 528
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (Business Payments)	1 694 013 151	877 972 764
Supplier accruals	1 444 246 230	1 543 948 782
Contractors' accruals	751 261 761	848 438 479
L.C accruals	20 447 502	27 886 150
*End of service gratuity system (22 months)	333 124 768	244 338 517
Credit accounts	152 627 722	131 435 346
Passage checks for more than a year	2 759 994	3 352 422
consumption insurance	257 615 246	238 290 527
Counters insurance	72 660 883	70 676 605
*End of service gratuity system (60 months)	680 327 016	566 754 917
Insurances from others	467 954 081	378 965 932
Accrued Salaries	277 885	44 216 474
Insurance and social security documents	71 096 800	29 660 957
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (taxes)	727 118 264	760 086 682
Payments for Ahmed Orabi and Vanguards	2 354 704	2 354 704
Supplementary pension	356 236 090	235 819 331
	9 254 147 653	**8 266 360 070**

21 Tax authority

The balance of balances due to the Tax Authority as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

a. Deferred tax assets	30/9/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
deduction taxes	61 745 420	43 226 250
	61 745 420	**43 226 250**

22 CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the company was amounted to 3,000,000,000 Egyptian pounds (three billion Egyptian pounds only) and the issued capital of the company was amounted to 1 442 223 430 Egyptian pounds (One billion, four hundred and forty-two million, two hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty Egyptian pounds) divided into 144 222 343shares, the value of each share is ten pounds, and all of them are cash shares. The capital was subscribed as follows:

	%	Value
		L.E
Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Co. - EGAS	83.20%	1 199 999 980
Other shareholders (Egyptians and foreigners)	16.80%	242 223 450
	100%	**1 442 223 430**

23 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	30/9/2026
	L.E
Balance at 31, December 2025 (Liability)	(465 686 962)
Add (Deduct):	
Deferred tax during the period in the income statement	(3 676 499)
Temporary differences in other comprehensive income in associate companies	(28 727 827)
Balance as of Sept 30, 2026 (Liability)	**498 091 288**

24 RESERVES

The balance of reserves as of September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	1/1/2026	Transfer during the Period	used during the period	30/9/2026
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
*LEGAL RESERVE	496 756 702	18 666 813	--	**515 423 515**
*General reserve	516 685 431	200 000 000	--	**716 685 431**
*Capital reserve	73 025 556	6 434 816	--	**79 460 372**
*Financing projects reserve	297 689 357	500 000	--	**298 189 357**
	1 384 157 046	**225 601 629**	--	**1 609 758 675**

* The above reserves are formed based on the decisions of the General Assembly in implementation of the fifth paragraph of Article (196) of the executive regulations of Law (159) for the year 1981, and Article No. (51) of the company's articles of association. The general reserve and the reserve for financing natural gas projects and the capital reserve are formed for the purpose of financing Future expansions in the company's activities

24/1 The legal reserve

According to the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and the Articles of Association of the company, an amount equivalent to 5% of the profits is set aside to form the legal reserve, and this set aside stops when the reserve reaches 50% of the company's issued capital. The legal reserve may be used to cover the company's losses and to increase the capital.

24/2 Reserve for financing gas projects

Reserves are consolidated in accordance with Article No. (8) of Law No. 217 of 1980 regarding natural gas, which stipulates "withholding a percentage of the annual distributable profits up to a maximum of 50% as a reserve for financing natural gas projects" and Article No. (51) of the company's articles of association and paragraph Fifth of Article No. (196) of the executive regulations of Law (159) of 1981.

24/3 General reserve

It was formed based on the decisions of the General Assembly in application of the fifth paragraph of Article No. (196) of the executive regulations of Law (159) of 1981 and Article No. (51) of the company's articles of association.

24/4 capital reserve

It was formed based on the decisions of the General Assembly in application of the fifth paragraph of Article No. (196) of the executive regulations of Law (159) of 1981 and Article No. (51) of the company's articles of association, and it is supported by capital profits gains, if any.

25 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The value of contingent liabilities on Sept 30, 2026 amounted to 347 364 782 Egyptian pounds, which is represented in the uncovered part (90%) of the letters of guarantee issued by banks in favor of others , with a total amount of 370 590 608 Egyptian pounds, of which an amount of 23 225 826 Egyptian pounds was paid, representing about (10%) of the value of the letters, which is represented in the covered part of the letters of guarantee, and its statement is as follows:

Currency	30/9/2026
L.E	15 524 240
JOD	7 701 586

26 OPERATING REVENUES

The operating revenues on September 30, 2026 are as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	30/9/2025 L.E
Gas installation to homes in Cairo, Giza and Alexandria Port Said and Ismailia	12 692 112	14 078 409
Works in the middle of the delta and the south of the valley	1 446 063 352	1 035 272 681
Gas sale commission, network management and supervision.	2 125 618 744	1 951 874 046
Gas installation to factories, engineering and external projects	2 789 416 757	2 058 732 995
Gas installation to customer service clients.	753 548 046	764 414 207
	7 127 339 011	**5 824 372 338**

27 OPERATION COST

The operating cost on September 30, 2026:

	30/9/2026 LE	30/9/2025 LE
Wages	2 780 564 832	2 318 538 111
Commodity supplies	2 167 380 657	1 569 229 538
Service supplies	1 854 960 205	1 670 834 748
Other expenses	194 067 729	222 228 443
	6 996 973 423	**5 780 830 840**

28 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses on September 30, 2026 are as follows:

	30/9/2026 LE	30/9/2025 LE
Wages	534 522 597	430 927 164
Stationery and spare parts	11 186 576	7 556 887
Services and maintenance	30 044 027	21 131 642
Rents and government fees	3 656 931	2 624 615
Community contribution and compensation	4 643 005	1 437 223
	584 053 136	**463 677 531**

29 Investment income

Income from investments at September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Income from investments in affiliated companies using the equity method (Explanation No. 8/1)	228 667 673	157 988 920
Revenue generated from the valuation of investments at fair value through profit and loss (Explanation No. 8/2)	649 532 309	777 993 002
Total	**878 199 982**	**935 981 922**

30 Investment Tax

The investment tax amounting to 8 053 500 Egyptian pounds on September 30, 2026 is represented in the value of the tax due on the dividends from associate companies, according to the decision of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding Law No. 53 of 2014 amending some provisions of Law No. 91 of 2005.

31 Transactions with related parties

The company carried out works whose revenues amounted to201 793 907Egyptian pounds for the Egyptian Natural Gas Company - GASCO (in which the company contributes 15% in its capital, which represents 2.83% of the company's total revenues).

-The company carried out the work of delivering natural gas to homes and pipelines, the revenues of which amounted to an amount 12 692 112Egyptian pounds for the Egyptian Company for Distribution of Natural Gas to Cities - Town Gas - (in which the company contributes 41%), which represents 0.18% of the company's total revenues.

During the period, the company carried out works whose revenues amounted to 1 446 063 352Egyptian pounds for the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (83.20% shareholder), which represents 20.29% of the company's total revenues. The network management and supervision revenues / Malak Holding amounted to an amount 2 025 037 794Egyptian pounds, which represents 28.41% of the company's total revenues.

32 Earnings per share from net profits for the period after taxes

The share per share of the net profit for the year after taxes on September 30, 2026 amounted to 1.88 Egyptian pounds, as follows:

	30/9/2026 L.E	30/9/2025 L.E
Net profit for distribution	271 262 367	225 152 125
Divided by		
Weighted average number of shares	144 222 343	144 222 343
Per share of net profits for the year after taxes	**1.88**	**1.56**

33 Retained Earning

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Opening balance	51 483 654	29 350 521
Settlement on retained earnings (stations)	--	17 900 000
Settlement on retained earnings	100 000	442 945
Settlement on retained earnings (health insurance support)	--	1 380 665
Settlement on retained earnings (raw materials)	--	3 206 793
Add / Deduct		
Dividend distribution according to the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly on April 4, 2026 - April 5, 2025	(51 483 654)	(29 350 521)
Retained earnings in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly on April 4, 2026 -April 5, 2025	66 026 224	28 553 251
Total	**14 542 570**	**(797 270)**
Balance at the end of period / year	**66 126 224**	**51 483 654**

34 Balances resulting from the revaluation of financial investments:

The net balances resulting from the revaluation of financial investments appeared Sept 30, 2026 by 1 173 285 183 Egyptian pounds, and these balances are transferred to retained earnings when disposing of the investment Temporary differences (deferred tax liability) associated with investments in associated companies were recognized in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24), paragraphs 60, 61 or 62A.

35 The company's share of other comprehensive income in associate companies:

	30/9/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Balance at the beginning of the year	374 449 305	378 367 669
Add / deduct		
The company's share of other comprehensive income, JASCO, 2024/2025	127 679 229	(5 055 954)
Temporary differences in other comprehensive income in associate companies	(28 727 827)	1 137 590
Total	**98 951 402**	**(3 918 364)**
Balance at the end of period / year	**473 400 707**	**374 449 305**

36 TAX POSITION

The company is subject to the provisions of Law No. (43) of 1974, which issued the Arab and foreign investment and free zones system, which was replaced by Law No. (230) of 1989, which issued the investment law, which was replaced by Law No. (8) of 1997, which issued the investment guarantees and incentives law, which was replaced by Law No. (72) of 2017, which issued the investment law and its executive regulations. The company is also subject to the provisions of Law No. (159) of 1981, which issued the Joint Stock Companies, Stock Option Companies, Limited Liability Companies, and Single Person Companies Law, considering the provisions of Law No. (95) of 1992, which issued the Securities Market Law and its executive regulations. Additionally, the company follows the advance payment system in accordance with Law No. (91) of 2005 and its amendments. Note that the company was exempted from taxes on corporate entities until December 31, 1989, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. (43) of 1974, which issued the Arab and foreign investment and free zones system and its executive regulation.

36/1 Corporate Tax

The company is subject to the provisions of Law No. (91) of 2005 issuing the Income Tax Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations, considering the provisions of Law No. (206) of 2020 issuing the Unified Tax Procedures Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations. The tax position regarding the scope of income tax position is as follows:

36/1/1 Tax on the profits of monetary companies, movable values, and legal persons:

The years from the beginning of the activity until 2019

The company was inspected and payment was made from the beginning of the activity until 2019.

Years 2020/2025

- The company was inspected from 2020 to 2023, and the inspection's differences amounted to 13.21 million pounds, and the differences were fully settled and paid.
- The company has not been notified of the inspection for the year 2024 through 2025.

36/1/2 salaries tax

The years from the beginning of the activity until 2012

The tax due to the tax center for major financiers was inspected and paid.

The years 2013/2015

- The examination was re-examined and payment was made, except for the delay fee, amounting 9.223 million Egyptian pounds.

The years 2016/2019

- The company was re-inspected and payment was made, except for the delay fee of LE 67,607 million Egyptian pounds.

Years 2013/2019

- A request to waive the penalty of those years was submitted in accordance with Law No. 153 of 2022, and the company paid 35% of the delay fee at an amount of 26 890 910 EGP on February 28, 2023, and it was approved in favor of the company and 65% of the delay fee was waived, with a total amount of 49.94 one million EGP.

The year 2020

The company, settlement and payment were fully examined for discrepancies.

The years 2021/2022

The company was audited, and the audit revealed a tax discrepancy of 16.8 million pounds. The company appealed, but the committee has not yet issued its report.

The years 2023/2025

The company was not notified of the inspection for the years 2023 to 2025

36/1/3 Withholding Tax (withholding from the source)

The company collects discount receipts and tax certificates that support the company's right to those amounts deducted from the company by the dealers in accordance with the requirements of the law, and the company has a credit balance with the tax authority according to books and records **2025**. The discount receipts and tax certificates for the years have not been settled. For the years 2020 to 2025 Why not request tax claims up to the current date.

36/1/4 Withholding Tax (company side)

The company submits tax forms in accordance with the requirements of the law on the legally specified dates, and the company regularly pays the amounts it deducts from customers to the Tax Authority on a quarterly basis, up to the end of the third period of 2026, and the company was not notified of the examination for the years ending December 31, 2025.

36/2 The Stamp Tax

The company is subject to the provisions of Law No. (111) of 1980 issuing the Stamp Tax Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations, considering the provisions of Law No. (206) of 2020 issuing the Unified Tax Procedures Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations. Below is the tax position for the scope of validity of the stamp tax. as follows:

The years from the beginning of the activity until 2005:

• The tax has been inspected and the due tax has been paid.

The years from 2006/2010

• The company was examined for the years from 2006 to 2010, and a grievance was made against the results of the inspection, which led to the referral of the dispute to the Appeal Committee, which issued its decision, which the company considers inappropriate. The decision of the Appeal Committee was appealed to the judiciary, and the company paid the disputed amount in the amount of About 39.4 million Egyptian pounds to stop the accumulation of delay charges.

The years from 2011/2014

• The company was re-inspected for the years from 2011 to 2014, and a grievance was made against the results of the inspection, which led to the referral of the dispute to the Appeal Committee, which issued its decision, which the company deems inappropriate. The decision of the Appeal Committee was appealed to the judiciary, and the company paid the disputed amount at a value of about 12,6 million Egyptian pounds to stop the accumulation of delay fees.

The years from 2015/2019

The company has been inspected and the payment has been made.

The year 2020

The company have been fully examined and payment for discrepancies has been made.

The years 2021/2022

The company have been fully examined and payment for discrepancies has been made.

The years 2023/2025

The company was not notified of the examination for the years from 2023 until the end of the 2025.

36/3 Value Added Tax

The company is subject to the provisions of Law No. (67) of 2016 issuing the Value Added Tax Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations, considering the provisions

of Law No. (206) of 2020 issuing the Unified Tax Procedures Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations.

The years from the start of the activity until December 31, 2015

• The company has been inspected and the payment has been made.

Years 2016/2021

• The company was examined and Payment has been made and settlement.

Year 2022/2025

The company was audited for the years 2022 to 2024, and the audit did not reveal any tax differences to date, pending completion of the audit report.
The company was not notified of the 2025 audit.

36/4 Property tax

The company is subject to the provisions of Law No. (196) of 2008 issuing the Tax Law on Built Real Estate and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations, considering the provisions of Law No. (206) of 2020 issuing the Unified Tax Procedures Law and its amendments, as well as its executive regulations.

The years July 2013/2022

• The company's headquarters were inspected and the rental value was determined on the basis of which the tax on built properties was calculated, and implementation began on July 1, 2013. The five-year reassessment resulted in an increase in the rental value that was proportional to what is legally permissible.

37 Environmental and Social Responsibility of the Company

37/1 quality certificates

The company is keen to follow up and implement the latest systems in the transition to a clean and safe environment and to achieve the highest rates of safety and security. The company has obtained the following certificates:

- International Quality Certificate (9001: 2015).
- Occupational Safety and Health Certificate (45001: 2018).
- Environmental Protection Certificate (14001: 2015).
- Energy Systems Management Certificate (50001: 2018).
- Certificate of international accreditation for laboratories (17025: 2006).
- Renewal of a certificate in information security and confidentiality (27001: 2013).

37/2 Environmental Responsibility of the Company

The company has maintained the slogan of a clean and safe environment since its inception by continuously controlling environmental manifestations for the purpose of preserving natural resources and preventing or reducing environmental risks by working in line with the following laws, legislation and instructions:

- Egyptian Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 and Environment Law No. 9 of 2009.
- Industrial Exchange Law No. 48 of 1982
- Minister of Petroleum Decision No. 673 of 1999 regarding the list of hazardous materials and wastes within the petroleum sector.
- The company's occupational health and safety management system and environment protection.
- Preserving the cleanliness of the environment and the safe disposal of hazardous and solid waste in the company by delivering it to the hazardous waste landfill.

37/3 Social Responsibility of the company

Believing in the company's social role in developing the surrounding environment and the importance of the human role, the company has contributed, since its establishment, to the development of the surrounding environment and neighboring villages in many fields, including:

- Donating and contributing permanently to the charitable associations of the villages and providing their needs to raise the level of infrastructure.
- Donation and permanent contribution in the field of health and medical treatment and the purchase of medical devices and all medical supplies in public hospitals to help them confront the emerging corona virus.
- Donating and contributing to colleges, universities and government institutes to support the educational process.

38 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT:

The company's financial instruments are represented is financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances in banks and debtors. They also include financial liabilities to creditors, and credit balances of associate companies. The clarifications complementing the financial statements include the accounting policies used regarding proving and measuring the most important financial instruments and the related revenues and expenses. The following are the most important risks Related to these financial instruments and the most important policies and procedures followed by the company to reduce the impact of these risks:

38/1 – Credit risk

Credit risk is represented in the ability of the company's debtors granted credit to pay their dues to the company. Most of the company's debtors are represented by customers, debit balances and associate companies. Most of the customers are represented by government agencies, public business sector companies and associate companies. The company follows up on its indebtedness with these authorities and companies.

38/2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is represented in the factors that may affect the payment of part or all of the company's obligations, and according to the company's policy, appropriate policies are taken to reduce that risk to the minimum level.

38/3 – Market risk

It is represented in the possibility of a future change in the value of financial instruments as a result of a change in their market value. It is worth noting that the company does not engaged into future financial coverage contracts.

38/4- Fair value of financial instruments

According to the valuation principles used in evaluating the assets and liabilities of the company, which are mentioned in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments on the date of the financial position is not materially different from their book value.

38/5 – Foreign Currency risk

The risk of foreign exchange fluctuations is the changes in exchange rates Due to the company's dealings in a number of foreign currencies other than the registration currency (Egyptian pounds).

The following is a statement of currency positions on September 30, 2026:

The currency	The currency balance is surplus
GBP	840
USD	1 643 974
EUR	38 187
JOD	285 592
OMR	16 363
AED	70 046
SAR	376 666

38/6 Interest Rate Risk:

The interest rate risk represents the risk of financial performance fluctuation as a result of the change in the prevailing market interest rate. The company is exposed to the interest rate risk on time deposits. These deposits are of a short-term nature and are denominated in US dollars, euros, sterling pounds and Egyptian pounds.

38/7 Average exchange rates:

The average exchange rates of foreign currencies against the Egyptian pound during the period ending on September 30, 2026 were as follows:

The currency	Average price
GBP	68. 9431
USD	51.99
EUR	59.4391
KWD	169.1819
JOD	73.4756
OMR	135.1314
AED	14.1648
SAR	13.8583

38/8 Objectives and Methods of Managing Working Capital:

The management considers the company's capital as a representative of the internal sources of financing necessary to finance the company's investments and business. In this regard, it considers in the first place the paid-up capital and reserves with the available financing from the holding company as capital management items. The management aims to use these items to provide sufficient liquidity to meet the company's obligations in executing its contracts with customers, as well as financing future expansions.

The management has been able to rely on internal financing represented in the capital in order to reduce financing expenses and maximize returns for shareholders.

39 Legal position

The nature of the lawsuits for which a provision is made is represented in some cases filed by some parties dealing with the company, which are still pending at the litigation authorities in all levels, and no final judgment was issued until Sept 30, 2026, and the balance is sufficient and appropriate to face these cases according to the opinion of the General Manager of Legal Affairs in the company (Note - No. 18).

40 Geographic Information

The disclosure of geographical information in accordance with paragraph 33 of Standard 41, Disclosure of Operating Sectors, as of September 30, 2026, is as follows:

	Operating Revenues L.E	Fixed assets (net) L.E
Company branch in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	161 165 334	4 375 874
Company branch in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	585 782 878	2 997 116
Company branch in the Sultanate of Oman	9 736 061	1 831 970
The company's branch is in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.	8 366 861	889 565
	765 051 134	**10 094 525**

41 IMPORTANT EVENTS

41/1Foregin Currency

- On Thursday, December 25, 2025 the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its committee to decrease the rates of the innovation return, overnight lending, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points, to reach 20%, 21%, and 20.50%, respectively. The credit and discount rates were also decreased by 100 basis points to reach 20.50%.

- On Thursday, February 12, 2026 the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its committee to decrease the rates of the innovation return, overnight lending, and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points, to reach 19%, 20%, and 19.50%, respectively. The credit and discount rates were also decreased by 100 basis points to reach 19.50%.

41/2Recent Wars and Conflicts in the Arabian Gulf Region

- During the reporting period, the region experienced rapidly evolving geopolitical developments and a significant escalation in military tensions, particularly in light of the recent wars and conflicts affecting the Arabian Gulf region and certain parts of the Middle East. Such developments have contributed to heightened uncertainty regarding the potential economic repercussions at both the regional and global levels.

- Given the evolving and highly dynamic nature of these events, it is currently not possible to reliably predict the extent or magnitude of their potential impact on the overall economic environment or on the Company's operations and activities in general.
- Management continues to closely monitor these developments. However, as of the date of preparation and authorization of these financial statements, sufficient information is not available to enable management to perform a reliable assessment of the potential financial implications of these events on the Company's results of operations, cash flows, or financial position. Accordingly, these events have been considered "significant non-adjusting events" and, therefore, no adjustments have been made to the accompanying financial statements as a result of these developments. Management will continue to monitor the situation and evaluate any future developments and their potential impact on future financial statements.

42 Subsequent Events:

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank decided at its meeting on Thursday, 29 October 2026, to increase interest rates by 1% (100 basis points), in light of rising inflationary pressures and geopolitical tensions.

43 Amendments (Statement of Financial Position)

Financial investments in associates and financial investments at fair value through profit and loss have been adjusted, as well as the classification of creditors, other payable balances, and credit facilities. Consequently, some comparative figures as of December 31, 2025, and approved by the company's Ordinary General Assembly on April 4, 2026, have been amended. These amendments are as follows:

Description	31/12/2025 As issued Before (EGP)	Adjusted (EGP)	31/12/2025 After Adjusted (EGP)
Financial investments in affiliated companies	4 974 016 392	(4 144 984 553)	829 031 839
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	--	4 144 984 553	4 144 984 553
Creditors and other credit balances	9 137 406 120	(871 046 050)	8 266 360 070
Credit facilities	--	871 046 050	871 046 050