EXTRACTED OIL & DERIVATIVES CO.
ISO 9001 - 14001
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شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
الحاصلة على شهادة الأيزو ٩٠٠١ - ١٤٠٠١
المركز الرئيسى : ٣٥ ش قنال السويس - محرم بك
تليفون : ٢٨١٧٩٢٨ - ٢٨١٦٣٢٨ /٠٣
٢٨١٧٢٥٩ - ٢٨١٨٠٩٣/٠٣
فاكس : ٢٨١٣١٩٩/٠٣
قطاع التسويق : ٢٨١٦٩٥٤ - ٢٨١٨٠٩٣
ص.ب. : محرم بك

Gentlemen/Egyptian Stock Exchange
Disclosure Sector – Alexandria

After Greetings ……

1. **Balance Sheet as of 31/3/2026**

2. **Income Statement and Comprehensive Income for the period from 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026**

3. **Statement of Cash Flows for the period from 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026**

4. **Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ending 31/3/2026**

5. **Notes to the Financial Statements**

6. **Image from the auditor's report, Mr. Sayed Salem**

Please accept my sincere appreciation and respect.

Managing Director (Executive)

Chemist/Mohamed Refaat Hijab

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

KRESTON INTERNATIONAL

SALEM & CO.
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of
Extracted Oils and Its Products Company
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of Extracted Oils and Its Products Company (Egyptian Joint Stock Company) as of March 31, 2026, comprising the statement of financial position as at that date, and the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026, together with a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

- The opening balances were audited by another auditor who issued a qualified opinion report dated November 30, 2025.

Scope of the Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. (2410), "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of interim financial statements consists primarily of making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters and applying analytical and other review procedures.

A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

1 - Property, plant and equipment include idle and non-utilized assets amounting to EGP 48.55 million, with a carrying amount of approximately EGP 1.7 million. The Company had previously recognized an impairment loss of EGP 425 thousand on such assets in 2020. However, since that date, the Company has not performed an updated assessment or study of the recoverable amount of these assets in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) "Impairment of Assets".

2- Construction in progress includes an amount of EGP 8.28 million relating to the rehabilitation of the refining unit at the Damanhour plant. This balance has been suspended due to technical reasons. The Company has not conducted a financial study to determine or estimate its recoverable amount and has not recognized any impairment losses that may be required.

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3- The financial statements include investments with a net carrying value of EGP 132 thousand. We were not provided with sufficient supporting documents or appropriate audit evidence to verify the ownership and valuation of these investments, nor were we able to perform alternative review procedures.

4- The Company has not prepared an updated inventory valuation study to assess the adequacy of the provision for decline in inventory value as of the financial statement date.

5- The Company has not updated or reassessed the expected credit loss study relating to trade receivables and other receivables as of the financial statement date in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments".

6- Due to shortages in delivery transactions, previously recognized sales amounting to approximately EGP 52 million were reversed and the resulting balance was recorded under other receivables. However, the related cost of sales amounting to approximately EGP 46 million remained charged to the statement of profit or loss without reassessment of the accounting treatment resulting from the non-completion of the transaction or reclassification thereof to properly reflect the nature of the transaction, in accordance with the matching principle and financial statement presentation requirements.

7- The Company did not obtain confirmations from related parties as of the financial statement date.

8- The Company did not obtain bank confirmations for bank balances as of the financial statement date.

9- The Company did not recognize the full right-of-use expense relating to three plots of land at Moharram Bek Plant. Claims received from Alexandria Governorate amounted to EGP 401 million. The Company recognized only EGP 22.14 million as of March 31, 2026 under accrued expenses.

10- We were not provided with explanations regarding the difference between the balance due to the Social Insurance Authority amounting to EGP 7.38 million and the amount settled during the subsequent period of EGP 2.5 million, resulting in an unexplained difference of EGP 4.9 million.

11- We were not provided with the Company's legal status and litigation position as of the financial statement date in order to assess the adequacy of the provisions recognized, amounting to EGP 2.5 million.

12-An employees' bonus amounting to EGP 8 million was recognized in the financial statements without prior approval by the Board of Directors. Such bonus was subsequently approved by the Board in May 2026.

13- The Company did not recognize the full amount of the mutual contribution levy, which should amount to EGP 6.9 million based on the Company's revenues, whereas only EGP 1.72 million was recognized.

14- The Company did not calculate reserves and the estimated shares of employees and Board members when calculating earnings per share pending approval of such distributions by the General Assembly, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (22) "Earnings Per Share".

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our limited review, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Conclusion section above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of the applicable Egyptian laws and regulations.

Independent Auditor
Elsayed Salem
ElsayedSalem
Fellow of the Egyptian Society of
Accountants and Auditors
Fellow of the Egyptian Tax Society
Register of Accountants and Auditors
No. (7110)
Financial Regulatory Authority Register
No. (256)
Member of the Board of Trustees of
Alexandria Arbitration Center
Salem & Co – Kerston International

Alexandria, June 7, 2026

Extracted Oil &Derivatives An Egyptian joint stok company according to the Law No.159 of 1981.

Statement OF Financial Position
AS OF March 31/2026

	note number	2026/03/31 in thousend pound	2025/06/30 in thousend pound
Assets		value	value
Non - current assets			
Fixed assets	4	70988	662354
Projects under construction	5	11150	17052
Investments in government bonds	6	132	132
Total non current assets		82270	83419
current assets			
Inventory	(1-7)	839405	407525
Letters of credit	(2-7)	0	0
Account Receivable	8	145981	38852
Accrued from realted parties	(1-9)	2082163	0
Cash equivalants	10	37507	32648
Total current assets		3105056	479025
Total assets		3187326	562444
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Capital issued & paid	11	200000	200000
Reserves	12	31787	31787
Losses /Accumulated profit	13	20986	21023
Net Profit		44622	2564
Total Equity		297395	255374
Non current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(2-14)	8376	8205
Other liabilities		4453	0
Total non current liabilities		12829	8205
Current liabilities			
Account Payable	15	251341	145747
Provisions	16	2534	3105
Income tax	(1-14)	12496	162
Accrued from related parties	(B- 9)	2610731	149851
Total current liabilities		2877102	298865
Total Liabilities		2889931	307070
Total Equity and liabilities		3187326	562444

Attached notes and accouting policies are part of financial statement

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives.Co
Income Statement (profit or losses)
For the period ended March 31/2026

		in thousend pound	in thousend pound
List	Note number	2026/03/31	2025/03/31
net sales	17	3447164	2534541
(Less)			
Sales cost / Cost of revenue acquisition	18	3270724	2430042
Gross profit		176440	104499
Add / Less			
Other revenue	22	3873	2806
Selling and destributing expenses	20	39808	20519
General & Administrative Expenses	19	84373	76275
Salaries and allowances of board members		1269	1450
Provisions	16	0	1000
Other Operation Expenses	21	2600	8228
Extraordinarly losses		0	0
Net profit		52263	-167
Add / Less			
Currency exchange losses	22	1104	1092
Credit interest	22	3922	3670
Net financing revenue		5026	4762
Investments revenue	22	0	0
Net profit before tax		57289	4595
Less			
Income tax	(1-14)	12496	3135
Deferred tax	(2-14)	171	87
Net profit after tax	23	44622	1373
The basic share of stock and the deductible of profit in pounds		0.223	0.007

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives.Co
Statement Of Comperehensive Income
For the period ended March 31/2026

List	page number	2026/03/31 in thousened pounds	2025/03/31 in thousened pounds
profit period		44622	1373
other comprehensive Income			
Currency differences from translating foreign operations			
Financial investments available for sale			
Cash Flow Coverage			
profit (losses) of			
Actuarial of defined benefit pension systems			
Enterprise share of comprehensive income			
The other in sister companies			
Income tax related to other comprehensive income components			
Total other comprehensive income after deducting tax			
Total comprehensive income for the period		44622	1373

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives
A Joint Stock Company
under the provisions of Law No. 159 in 1981
statement of cash flow on 31/3/2026

	2026/03/31 thousand pounds	2025/03/31 thousand pounds
Operating activities cash flows		
Net profit of the period according to the income statement	57289	4595
Reconcilition of net profits to net funds generated from operating activites		
Fixed assets deprecition	5202	4893
the opposite of impairment losses	0	0
Decrease (increase) in provisions	-571	-153
Capital profits	0	0
Credit interests	-3922	-3670
Operating profits before changes in current assets and liabilities	57998	5665
Decrease (increase) in inventory	-431880	343491
Decrease (increase) in Account Receivables and other debit balances	-107129	-20216
Increase in debit balances - Holding Company	-2082163	-1874916
Increase in account payable and other creditors balances	105594	-15361
Increase in creditors balances - Holding Company	2460880	1568388
Decrease (increase) in other liabilities	16787	667
Year's Tax	-12496	-3135
Net cash flows available from (used in) operating activities	7591	4583
Cash flows from investment activities:		
Payments to purchase fixed assets	-9955	-1332
decrease in projects under constructin	5902	-3439
Interest earned	3922	3670
	-131	-1101
profit distributions	0	-12844
reconciliation (profit / deferred losses)	-2601	1300
Net available flows in financing activities	-2601	-11544
Net increase (decrease) in cash equivalents through the period	4859	-8062
cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	32648	35225
cash equivalents at the end of the period	37507	27163

the comparison figures tab has been prepared to be consistent with the current period's figure
The attached clarifications are complementary to the financial statements and should be read alongside them

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils and Derivatives Company
AJoint Stock Company
changes in equity Statement 2026

Total	Profit / (losses) of the year	Profit / (Loss) deferred / loss	Reserves	Capital Issued & Paid	page number	list
thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds		
255374	2564	21023	31787	200000		Balance on July 1, 2025
0	0	0				Transactions with the company's shareholders
0	-2564	2564	0			converted to accumulated profit
-2601	0	-2601	0		13	reconcilitions on profit and accumulated losses
						Total transactions with the company's shareholders
0		0				profit and loss
0		0				Comprehensive income
44622	44622		0			Net profit of the year
0	0					Total Comprehensive Income
297395	44622	20986	31787	200000		Balance in 31 March 2026

The attached accounting explantions and policies are complemetary to the finanical statements and should be read in conjunction with them

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils and Derivatives Company
AJoint Stock Company
changes in equity Statement
2025

Total	Profit / (losses) of the year	Profit / (Loss) deferred / loss	Reserves	Capital Issued & Paid	page number	list
thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds	thousand eg. pounds		
267519	8744	26988	31787	200000		Balance on July 1, 2024
0	0	0				Transactions with the company's shareholders
0	-8744	8744	0			converted to accumulated profit
-11321	0	-14709	3388		13	reconcilitions on profit and accumulated losses
						Total transactions with the company's shareholders
0		0				profit and loss
0		0				Comprehensive income
44622	44622		0			Net profit of the year
0	0					Total Comprehensive Income
300820	44622	21023	35175	200000		Balance in 30 June 2025

The attached accounting explantions and policies are complemetary to the finanical statements and should be read in conjunction with them

شركة الزيوت المستخلصة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Products Company

"Egyptian Joint Stock Company"

Supplementary Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended

31 March 2026

1- Company Profile

- Legal form:

- The company was established by the Presidential Decree No. 534 of 1959 published in the Official Gazette No. 81 issued on 23/4/1959.
- Some companies were incorporated pursuant to the Presidential Decree of the Republic to nationalize in implementation of Law No. 72 of 1963 published in the Official Gazette No. 177 on August 8, 1963, and then they became owned by the Holding Company for Food Industries in accordance with the provisions of the Public Business Sector Companies Law No. 203 of 1991 and its Executive Regulations (Egyptian Joint Stock Subsidiary Company) and its Articles of Association published in the Official Gazette No. 85 on 13/4/1993, and the company's issued capital (EGP 52.4 million) distributed over 5240000 shares with a nominal value of EGP 10 per share owned by the company On 26/2/1998, the number of shares sold reached 51.069% of the total share capital of the company.
- On 27/2/1999, the company was approved to convert to Law No. 159 of 1981 in the name of the Extracted Oils and Products Company based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 26/2/1998 and the Commercial Register was marked by application No. 3357 dated 24/4/1999 and the Company's Articles of Association were published in the Companies Gazette No. 1005 of June 1999.
- Based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 21/10/2006 approving the amendment of Article (6) of the Company's Articles of Association, and accordingly :
    - The company's authorized capital was set at EGP 200 million (two hundred million Egyptian pounds) and the company's issued capital was set at EGP 157.2 million (only one hundred and fifty-seven million and two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) distributed over 157.2 million shares and the nominal value of each share was one Egyptian pound, all of which are fully paid nominal cash shares – traded on the stock exchange.
    - The Extraordinary General Assembly held on 26/5/2018 issued a resolution approving the increase of the authorized capital from EGP 200 million to EGP 400 million and the increase of the issued capital from EGP 157.200 million to EGP 200 million, with an increase of EGP 42.80 million in cash, distributed over 42.80 million shares with a nominal value of EGP 1 per share, which was fully collected.

Nature of the Company's Activity :

- It works for itself and for others in Egypt and abroad in the manufacture and extraction of oils from all plant and animal materials, refining them, and manufacturing and trading in soaps, industrial detergents, and fodder.

Duration of the Company

The period specified for this company is (fifty) years starting from the date of the acquisition of the legal personality of the company, and this period may be extended or shortened by a resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly.

On 27/2/1999, the Companies Authority approved the conversion of the company to Law No. 159 of 1981 in the name of Extracted Oils and its Products.

The company's term starts from 24/4/1999 and ends on 23/4/2049 .

Listing on the Stock Exchange

The company is listed on the official Schedule A of the Egyptian Stock Exchange .

- **Head Office 35 Canal El Suez St. - Moharram Bey - Alexandria.**
- **Chairman of the Board of Directors, Eng. Mahmoud Magdy Mohamed Fathy Hegazy.**
- **The Managing Director of the company is a chemist / Mohamed Refaat Hijab**

- <u>Date and authority for issuing the financial statements:</u>

The financial statements were issued by the Board of Directors of the Company in meeting No. 412 on 14/5/2026.

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2. Principles of Preparing Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the continuity and historical cost principle, except for financial assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value and amortized cost, and historical cost generally depends on the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of assets.

1.2. Compliance with accounting standards and laws

- The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.
- The most important policies applied by the company are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2. Currency Dealing and Supply

The currency used to view the financial statements is the Egyptian pound, which represents the trading currency of the company.

3.2. Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to use personal judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and values presented for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimates and assumptions related to them are made in the light of past experience and various other factors. Actual results may differ from those estimates.
Estimates and 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 that period, or in the change period and future periods if the change affects both.

The following are the most important items in which these estimates and personal judgment are used:
- Proof of deferred tax.
- Useful life of fixed assets.
- Potential provisions and liabilities.
- Deterioration in the value of assets.
- Impairment in the value of non-financial assets.

4.2. Measuring fair values

The fair value of a Financial Instrument is determined on the basis of the market value of the Financial Instrument or of similar Financial Instruments at the date of the Financial Statements without deducting any estimated future selling costs. The values of financial assets are determined by the current purchase prices of those assets, while the value of financial obligations is determined by the current prices at which those liabilities can be settled.
In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using different valuation methods, taking into account the prices of recent transactions or guided by the present fair value of other similar instruments substantially. or using the discounted cash flow method or any other method of valuation that results in reliable values
When the discounted cash flow method is used as a valuation method, future cash flows are estimated on the basis of management's best estimates. The discount rate used in light of the prevailing market price is determined on the date of the financial statements of similar financial instruments in terms of their nature and terms.

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3- The most important accounting policies followed

The accounting policies described below are applied in a consistent manner during the financial years presented in these financial statements .

1.3. Foreign Currency Transactions

The company maintains its accounts in Egyptian pounds and foreign transactions are translated in the company's currency at the exchange rate on the transaction dates.

- In general, currency differences are recognized in the income statement .

2.3. Non-Continuous Operations

- Non-continuous operations are part of the company's operations, whose operations and cash flows can be distinguished from the rest of the company.
- The non-continuing transaction tab is achieved when the transaction is excluded or when the transaction meets the requirements for its classification as held for the purpose of sale, whichever is sooner.
- When a transaction is classified as non-continuous operations, the comparison figures are adjusted to the statement of income (profit or loss) and other comprehensive income as if the transaction had been excluded from the beginning of the comparison period.

3.3. Fixed assets and their depreciation

First Recognition and Measurement

- An item is recognized as a fixed asset when future economic benefits to the entity are likely to flow from the item, and the cost of the item can be measured to a reliable degree.
- Fixed assets are recognized at cost minus the depreciation compound and losses resulting from impairment.
- The cost includes all the direct costs related to the acquisition of the asset, and for the assets that are created internally, the cost of the asset includes the cost of raw materials, direct labor, and other direct costs that are required by the process of processing those assets to reach the operational status, the location and the purpose for which they were acquired, as well as the costs of removing them and re-leveling the site where the assets are located.
- The components of fixed assets with different useful ages are accounted for as separate items within those assets.
- Purchased computer software that is an effective integral part of the hardware is capitalized as part of these devices.
- The cost of borrowing related to the acquisition, creation or production of assets is an element of the cost of such assets and their capitalization ceases when the asset reaches the location and condition for which it was acquired and the cost of such borrowing is then included in the statement of income when incurred.
- Gains or losses resulting from the exclusion of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement.

Post-acquisition costs

The cost of replacing an asset component is recognized within the cost of the asset after excluding the cost of that component when the company incurs that cost and if there is a possibility of future economic benefits to the company as a result of the substitution of this component, provided that its cost can be measured with a high degree of accuracy and the other costs are recognized in the income statement as an expense when incurred.

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The depreciable value of the fixed asset, which is represented in the cost of the asset minus its depreciation value – according to the (fixed installment method), is depreciated over the estimated useful life of each type of fixed asset, and the depreciation is charged to the income statement, and the land is not depreciated, and the following is a statement of the estimated productive ages for the current period.

Years		Years	
10	Transportation	50	Activity Buildings
33	Service Machines	50	Service Buildings
10	Tools & Tools	50	Administrative Buildings
20	Balancers of different sizes	20	furniture
5	Air conditioning, imaging units and computer	20	Interior Routes
		20	Machinery of productive activity

The depreciation of the asset is initiated when the asset is fit for use for the purpose for which it is intended, and on the date of the financial statements, the methods of depreciation, the productive ages of the assets and their depreciation value are reconsidered. It is amended if necessary.

4.3. Projects Under Implementation

The amounts spent for the purpose of establishing or purchasing fixed assets are recognized under the item of projects under implementation, and they are measured by the cost minus the impairment compound and there is no depreciation calculated until they are converted to fixed assets, and the cost includes all expenses directly related to the preparation of the asset to the state in which it is operated and the purpose for which it was purchased, and the projects under implementation are converted to fixed assets when they are completed and available for use.

5.3. Inventory

- The net selling value is the expected selling price through the normal activity minus the estimated cost of completion and sales expenses, and the inventory items are evaluated according to the following bases:
- For raw materials, spare parts, chemicals, fuel, oils, supplies and tasks at cost or net selling value, whichever is lower, the cost is calculated on the basis of weighted average, and the cost includes all expenses incurred by the company to reach the inventory to its current location.
- For full production and under operation according to the industrial cost or the net selling value, whichever is lower.

6.3. Transactions with Related Parties

- Transactions with related parties carried out by the Company in the course of its normal transactions shall be recognized in accordance with the terms and on the same basis as dealing with third parties, and without affecting the profits and financial position of the Company.
- At the end of the financial year, the netting contracts are presented and the license to conclude netting contracts for the following year is requested by the General Assembly.
- Relationships and transactions with related parties and existing balances are disclosed within the Explanations to the Financial Center's Terms.

7.3. Cash and the like

Cash and the like include cash balances in the fund, banks, demand deposits, bank balances, overdrafts that are paid on demand and are an integral part of the company's money management system, as well as high-liquidity short-term investments that can be easily converted into specific amounts of cash and have little risk of change in value.

8.3. <u>Decay</u>

A. <u>Non-Derivative Financial Assets</u>

Unclassified financial assets valued at fair value through the income statement including shares accounted for in the equity manner The Company assesses at the end of each financial period whether there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the asset.

Objective evidence of the decay of the asset value includes:

- Failure or delay in payment by a debtor.
- Rescheduling amounts due to the Company on terms that the Company would not have accepted otherwise.
- Indicators of the bankruptcy of the debtor or issuer.
- Adverse changes in the repayment status for borrowers or issuers.
- The disappearance of the active market of the financial asset due to financial difficulties.
- Clear data indicating a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flow from a financial asset firm.

For an equity investment, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or ongoing decrease in fair value over cost. The company considers the 20% decline significant and that the nine-month period is considered continuous.

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B. <u>Financial assets proven at expendable cost</u>

The Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of a depreciation of these assets individually or at the combined level. All assets that are of relative importance on their own are valued for individual impairment, and in the absence of evidence of decay these individual assets are valued together for any impairment that has occurred and has not yet been determined on the individual assets. Assets that are not considered individually as relatively significant assets are valued pooled against any impairment in value. For the purposes of pooled asset valuation, assets with similar risk attributes are grouped together.

In assessing impairment at the aggregate asset level, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recovery of the loss due to the impairment and the value of the losses incurred, and makes adjustments if current economic and credit conditions indicate that effective losses are likely to be more or less than expected by historical indicators.

Impairment losses are calculated by the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows minus the actual actual interest rate of the financial asset. The value of the loss in profit or loss is recognized and the carrying value of the asset is reduced through the use of a depreciation allowance. If the Company considers that there is no real prospect of reversing the loss resulting from the impairment of the asset value, the relevant value is executed.

If the value of the impairment loss subsequently decreases and such impairment can be objectively linked to an event that occurs after the impairment loss is recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is recouped by profit or loss.

C. <u>Financial assets available for sale</u>

The amount of the consolidated loss excluded from equity and recognized in the profit or loss represents the difference between the cost of acquisition (net after any depreciation or payment of any principal) and the fair value less any loss in the impairment of that financial asset previously recognized in profits or losses.

When the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases in any subsequent period and such increase is objectively related to an event that occurred after the impairment loss of profit or loss is recognized, then that impairment loss is recouped in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for any investment in a classified equity instrument are not refundable for sale in profit or loss.

D. <u>Non-Financial Assets</u>

On the end date of each financial period, the Company reviews the carrying values of the Company's non-financial assets (other than vital assets, real estate investments, inventory, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If so, the company makes an estimate of the redemption value of the asset. The decay test for goodwill is conducted annually.

To perform an asset impairment test, the assets are grouped together into the smallest asset company that includes the asset, which generates cash inflows from continuous use and are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or asset groups – cash generating units. The goodwill earned when the business is aggregated is distributed to the cash-generating units or combinations of these units in the acquiring company that are expected to benefit from the accumulation process.

The recoverable value of an asset or cash-generating unit is its fair value minus selling costs or its utilization value, whichever is greater, the asset is the present value of future cash flows expected to occur minus a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market estimates of the time value of the money and the specific risk of the asset or cash generating unit.

A loss of impairment is recognized if the carrying value of the asset or the unit generating cash is greater than its recoverable value.

The loss of decay in profits or losses is recognized. They are first allocated to reduce the carrying value of the distributed goodwill of the cash generating unit, and then to reduce the other assets of the unit prorated on the basis of the book value of each asset in the unit.

The loss caused by the impairment of goodwill value is not reversed in a later period. For other assets, impairment losses are reversed to the extent not exceeding the carrying value that would have been determined (net after depreciation and amortization) unless the loss due to impairment relative to the asset in previous years has been recognized.

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9.3. Money capital

** Common Stock

Costs directly related to the issuance of common shares and share subscription options are recognized as a reduction in shareholders' equity.

** Repurchase of capital shares

When repurchasing the shares of issued capital, the amount paid for the repurchase is recognized, which includes all direct costs related to the repurchase as a change in equity and the classification of the purchased shares as treasury shares and appear deducted from the total equity.

** Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a commitment in the year in which the distribution is announced and by the issuance of the resolution of the company's general assembly.

** Capital Management

- The policy of the Board of Directors of the Company is to retain strong capital in order to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and the market as well as to meet future developments in the business.
- The Company's Board of Directors follows up on the return on capital, which is determined by the Company as the net profit of the year divided by the total shareholders' equity, and the Board of Directors of the Company monitors the level of dividends to shareholders.
- There are no changes in the Company's capital management strategy during the year and the Company is not subject to any external requirements imposed on its capital.

10.3. Reserves

Legal Reserve

- In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the annual net profits are set aside for the formation of the legal reserve. These amounts shall be discontinued when such reserves reach an amount equivalent to 100% of the Company's issued capital. If the statutory reserve balance falls below the prescribed limit, the company is required to return to set aside 5% of the annual net profit until the reserve balance reaches 100% of the issued capital again.
- The statutory reserve is not distributable, and the statutory reserve can be used to increase capital or reduce carry-over losses.

Extraordinary Reserve

- According to the Company's Articles of Association, an extraordinary reserve shall be formed from the remaining profits after distributions based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and the approval of the Company's General Assembly on such composition, and the reserve shall be used based on the proposal of the Board of Directors in the interest of the Company.

11.3. Borrowing

- Borrowing is initially recognized in terms of the values received and the amounts due within one year are classified as current liabilities, unless the company has the right to defer the repayment of the loan balance for a period of more than one year after the date of the financial position, the loan is offered as a long-term liability.
- Loans and credit facilities with interest after initial recognition are measured on the basis of the cost depreciated by the effective interest rate method, the profit or loss rating resulting from the exclusion of liabilities, in addition to the depreciation process in the effective interest rate method in the profit or loss statement.
- The amortized cost is calculated taking into account any deduction or premium, fees or costs that are part of the effective interest rate, and depreciation at the effective interest rate is included in the financing expenses in the profit or loss statement.

12.3. Suppliers and other credits

Commercial creditors are recognized at face value, and liabilities (receivables) are recognized at values to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

13.3. Allocations

- Provisions are recognized when there is an existing or inferred legal obligation as a result of a past event that is likely to result in an influx of economic benefits that will be used to repay that obligation. It can be reliably estimated and the company reviews the allocations on the date of budget preparation and amends it according to its current best estimate.

- The value of the provision is determined by the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted by a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market estimates of the time value of the money and the risk identified for the obligation. The increase in the carrying value of the provision resulting from the use of the discount to find the present value and which reflects the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

<u>Legal Claims</u>

The Legal Claims Allowance is recognized when there are legal claims against the Company and after obtaining appropriate legal advice.

<u>Other Provisions</u>

Other provisions are recognized when there are anticipated claims from third parties in relation to the Company's activities in accordance with the latest developments, discussions and agreements with those parties.

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14.3. Revenue

When recognizing the revenue, the company shall comply with the requirements of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) regarding the revenue and in the light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations, and the income shall be proved when the customer is able to control the goods or services, with the timing of the control net determined over a certain period of time.

Income from the sale of goods is recognized when the risk and basic returns of the ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer, and this occurs when there are guarantees for payment and the value of the income is accurately measured while adhering to all the conditions mentioned in the standard, while for services, it is recognized when its results can be estimated accurately enough to the extent that the transaction has been executed until the date of the financial position, while adhering to all the conditions mentioned in the standard 0.

The revenue is recognized in a way that reflects the transfer of goods and the performance of the services pledged to the customers, representing the consideration that the company expects to have a right to in exchange for goods and services through the following steps:

* Specifying the contract or agreement with the client, which is an agreement that establishes enforceable rights and obligations 0
* Determining performance obligations in a contract or agreement, which are commitments to transform a good or perform a service, and are used in a way to measure their progress towards full fulfillment of the performance obligation.
* Determining the transaction price and taking into account the terms of the contract or agreement and its usual commercial practice to determine the transaction price * The distribution of the transaction price is distributed to each obligation performed by the contract or agreement and its effects 0

15.3. Investment Income

Income from financial investments is recognized when the right of the company's shareholders to the distributions made by the invested companies for sale arises during the financial period in which such distributions are approved by the general assemblies of the investee companies.

16.3. Interest Credit

Interest income is recognized on a chronological basis using the effective interest rate method, and when there is a deterioration in the debit balance resulting from the recognition of interest, the carrying amount is reduced to the expected value to be collected.

17.3. Expense

All operating expenses including administrative, general, sale and distribution expenses shall be recognized and charged to the profit or loss statement in accordance with the accrual principle in the financial period in which such expenses were realized.

أ- Cost of borrowing

- Interest debits associated with loans and interest-bearing credit facilities are recognized in the standalone statement of profit or loss using the effective (applicable) interest rate method on the maturity basis.
- The cost of borrowing that is directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is capitalized and added to the value of that asset and depreciated over its estimated useful life, and the capitalization of the borrowing cost begins as part of the fixed cost of the asset when the actual expenditure on the asset begins and during the year in which the company bears the cost of borrowing, and the capitalization of the borrowing cost ceases in periods when the asset is temporarily discontinued or when the asset is ready for use.

ب- Employee benefits

The obligations of the Specified Subscription Benefit Systems are recognized as an expense when providing the relevant service. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the advance payment leads to a reduction in future payments or a cashback.

The Company shall contribute to the Government Social Insurance System for the benefit of its employees in accordance with the Social Insurance Law No . 148 of 2019. Employees and employers shall contribute to the system under this Law at a fixed rate of wages. The Company's liability shall be limited to the value of its contribution, and the Company's contributions shall be liable for profits or losses according to the basis of accrual.

ج- income tax

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or as an expense on the year's profits or losses, except in cases where the tax arises from a process or event recognized – in the same period or in a different period – outside of the profits or losses, whether in other comprehensive income or within equity directly or business consolidation.

ج-1 Current Income Tax

Taxes currently paid for the current period and prior periods that have not yet been paid are recognized as an obligation, but if the taxes already paid in the current period and prior periods exceed the value due for those periods, such increase is recognized as an asset. The values of current tax liabilities (assets) for the current period and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the Tax Department, using applicable tax rates (and tax laws) or in the process of being issued on the end date of the financial period. Dividends are taxed as part of the current tax. Tax assets and liabilities are set off only when certain conditions are met.

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ج-2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is recognized for all temporary differences that are expected to be taxed except for the following:

- First recognition of fame,
- or the first acknowledgment of the origin or obligation of the process that:

  (1) It's not a business grouping.
  (2) It does not affect the accounting net profit nor the tax profit (tax loss).

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and joint venture stakes to the extent that the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled and such differences are likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax asset arising from the carryover of tax losses, the right to unused tax deduction and deductible temporary differences are recognized when there is a strong likelihood that taxable profits can be made in the future from which the asset can be utilized. Future tax profit is determined by the company's future business plan. The position of unrecognized deferred tax assets is reestimated at the end of each financial period and recognizes previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that in the future it is likely that there will be a tax profit that allows the value of the deferred tax asset to be absorbed.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates expected to be applied when temporary differences are realized using the tax rates in force or in the process of being issued. When measuring deferred tax at the end of the financial period, the tax implications of the company's procedures for recovering or paying the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities are taken into account.

Tax assets and liabilities are set off only when certain conditions are met.

Note 14 (Income Tax) clarifies the relationship between net profit and income tax and the applicable effective tax rate, as well as clarifies the obligation to apply the company's disclosed policy on deferred tax in accordance with the requirements of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24)0

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18.3. Employees' share of profits

The Company shall pay 10% of the cash dividends as a share of the profits for the employees as stipulated by law in a manner not exceeding the total annual wages of the employees of the Company, and the employees' share in the profits shall be recognized as dividends in the list of changes in the shareholders' equity and as a commitment during the financial year in which the Company's shareholders approved this distribution, and the commitment to the employees' share in profits shall not be recognized as other shares with respect to undistributed dividends except upon the approval of the General Assembly to distribute them.

19.3. Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the company's net profits by the weighted average of the number of common shares outstanding on the date of budgeting, after deducting the value of taxes, reserves, employees' share of profits and the remuneration of the board of directors as a guide to what was approved in the last assembly and the company's articles of association.

20.3. <u>Cash Flow Statement</u>

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method and for the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, cash is defined as the cash balances in the fund, current accounts in banks, time deposits and overdraft bank balances that are not considered as borrowing arrangements, and what is defined in the cash judgment is defined as short-term investments that can be easily converted into specific amounts of cash and the risk of their exposure to a change in their value is minimal.

21.3. Financial Instruments and Related Risk Management

3.21.1 Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments are financial assets and liabilities, and the assets include cash balances in the fund, deposits with banks, some debtors, and other receivable balances, as well as financial liabilities include creditors' balances, other credits, and due to the Tax Authority, where the Company measures the fair value of these instruments to ensure that they represent a reasonable estimate of their value at the date of the financial position.

* With regard to the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) regarding the development of the principles of financial reporting on financial assets and liabilities to present appropriate and useful information for the users of the financial statements in their estimation of the amounts of the company's future cash flows, their timing and uncertainty.

* The asset or financial obligation is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and the asset and financial obligation are classified and measured according to the aforementioned criterion, and the financial assets are not reclassified after the initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for the management of financial assets for the purpose of trading only.

Financial Assets:

* The financial asset is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and the asset and financial obligation are classified and measured in accordance with standard (47) and are classified and measured at the cost depreciated or at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss as follows:

* **Financial assets at expendable cost:**

The initial measurement of the financial asset is made at the cost depreciated if it meets both of the following conditions (and is not allocated at fair value through profit or loss):

1 If these assets are held within the management business model with the aim of collecting future cash flows 0

2. If the contractual terms of these financial assets specify a specific date for cash flows (principal amount – interest on the principal amount standing)

- **The subsequent measurement is done using the actual interest method, and the cost consumed is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment in profits and losses are recognized.**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The asset is first measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions (and has not previously been classified as fair value through profit and loss) 0

1- If the retention of these assets is within the management business model with the aim of collecting future cash flows and selling financial assets.

2. If the contractual terms of these financial assets specify a specific date for cash flows (principal amount , interest on the principal amount remaining and unpaid), the most equitable measurement is made at fair value, and the income and loss in profit and loss are recognized unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery from the cost of the investment, and the net profit and other loss are recorded in the other comprehensive income and are never reclassified into the income statement.

*** Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:**

- All financial assets that are not measured in depreciated cost or fair value through comprehensive income must be measured at fair value through profit and loss 0

Subsequent measurement is made at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized including any returns or distributions in the income statement through profit and loss.

3212Financial Instruments Risk Management:

(a) Risks of foreign exchange rate fluctuations:

- Foreign exchange risk, which is a risk resulting from changes in the exchange rate, which affects payments, receipts in foreign currencies, future business transactions, assets and liabilities in existing foreign currencies, and the Company maintains a reasonable balance of foreign currencies from the proceeds of export abroad against its obligations in foreign currencies necessary to purchase spare parts and supplies from abroad, in order to avoid the impact of this risk.

(b) Liquidity risks:

- Liquidity risk is a risk that results from the lack of the necessary liquidity to meet the financial obligations on their maturity date, and the Company reviews the bank balances on a daily basis to meet the financial obligations in accordance with the expected payment schedules in the short, medium and long term, with the adjustment between the two periods of collection of the receivables due to the Company and the receivables and the obligations owed to third parties by the Company, in order to achieve the protection of the Company from incurring unacceptable losses or damage to the Company's reputation.
- (c) Credit risks:
- Credit risk, which is a risk that results from the failure of one party to financial instruments to fulfill its obligations and expose the other party to financial losses, and this risk arises mainly from the company's debtors, and the company distributes customers to various sectors with strict credit control, linking it to the financial solvency of each client, encouraging cash sales, and proving impairment losses appropriately with a careful evaluation of the credit notification.

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Risks of changing interest rates:

- Interest Risk, which is a risk resulting from the fluctuation and change of interest rates on the company's indebtedness to banks, which are represented in loan balances, as for the credit interest related to deposits and to reduce their risks, the company's management works to obtain the best interest rates in the banking market periodically and to obtain the best available offers through competition between banks with a variety of forms of investments in proportion to the obligations due to the company, which limits the risk of these interests.

- (e) Market risks:

Market risk, which is a risk that results from the fluctuation of the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments as a result of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and prices of equity instruments, which can affect the company's revenues or the duration of its ownership of financial instruments, and the company manages these risks to control them to be within the limits of acceptable indices while maximizing the return while controlling them within acceptable limits.

(f) Capital management:

* The policy of the Board of Directors of the Company is based on maintaining strong capital for the purpose of maintaining the confidence of investors, creditors and the market, meeting the future developments of the activity and maximizing the return achieved from operation, and the Board of Directors of the Company shall follow up on the return on capital, which is determined by the Company as the net profit of the year divided by the total shareholders' equity. The company is in the management of the capital during the year and there are no external requirements or restrictions on the company in relation to its management of the capital 0

322 Financial Obligations

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities 0

Other Financial Obligations :

Other financial liabilities include loan balances for existing and suppliers, balances due to related parties, and other credits, and the first financial liabilities are recognized at fair value (value received) after deducting the transaction cost, to be measured later by the cost consumed using the actual interest rate and the distribution of the interest expense over the related periods on the basis of the actual return.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the cost of financial liabilities and charging the interest expense over the periods related to it, and the effective interest rate is the basis on which future cash payments are deducted over the estimated life of the financial obligations or any less appropriate period.

Exclude financial instruments from books:

_ If the transaction does not result in the transfer of all risks and benefits of ownership of the asset to a third party or to retain it substantially, it must determine whether it still retains control of the financial asset. She has to pay it 0

If the transaction results in the Company substantially retaining all risks and benefits of ownership of the transferred financial asset, then the Company shall continue to recognize the financial asset, provided that it also recognizes the amounts received as a loan against the guarantee of that asset.

Financial obligations are excluded when they are terminated either by payment, cancellation or expiration of their contractual period.

Effective Interest Rate Method:

The effective interest rate method is used to calculate the depreciation cost of financial assets that represent debt instruments and to distribute the yield over the corresponding periods.

The effective interest rate is the rate at which future cash receipts (which include all fees, payments or receipts between the parties to the contract and are considered part of the effective interest rate, including the transaction cost and any other premiums) over the estimated life of the financial assets or any less appropriate period.

The return on all debt instruments is recognized on the basis of the effective interest rate, except 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 0.

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Measurement of expected credit losses:

It is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses where the value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity according to the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive), and the expected credit losses are deducted by the actual interest rate of the financial asset 0.

Provision for expected credit losses in the statement of financial position

The Loss Allowance for Financial Assets is deducted from the total amount of the carrying value of the assets 0

Execution of religion

The total gross book value of the financial asset is written off when the Company does not have a reasonable expectation of recovering the entire financial asset or part thereof, for individual clients the Company has a total gross book value execution policy when the financial asset is due for more than two years based on previous experience in recovering similar assets, and for corporate clients the Company makes an assessment individually regarding the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of redemption. 0

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4. Fixed Assets (Net)

Total thousand egyptian pound	Office furniture and tasks thousand egyptian pound	Tools & Tools thousand egyptian pound	Transportation thousand egyptian pound	Machinery & Equipment thousand egyptian pound	Buildings & Construction thousand egyptian pound	land thousand egyptian pound	**Statement**
287834	7180	7096	9137	208157	53559	2705	Balance as of July 1, 2024
4217	761	168	-	2013	1275	-	Additives
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Exclusions
292051	7941	7264	9137	210170	54834	2705	Cost as of June 30, 2025
218839	5173	4132	8609	165930	34995	-	Depreciation Complex on July 1, 2024
6552	722	465	107	4410	848	-	The destruction of the Sunnah
--	--	--	--	--	--	-	Exclusions
225391	5895	4597	8716	170340	35843	-	Depreciation Pool on June 2025 ,30
425	-	-	-	425	--	--	Depreciation of assets
66235	2046	2667	421	39405	18991	2705	Net Book Value as at 30 June 2025
68570	2007	2964	528	41802	18564	2705	Net Book Value as of June 2024 ,30

Fixed Assets (Net)

Total thousand egyptian pound	Office furniture and tasks thousand egyptian pound	Tools & Tools thousand egyptian pound	Transportation thousand egyptian pound	Machinery & Equipment thousand egyptian pound	Buildings & Construction thousand egyptian pound	land thousand egyptian pound	**Statement**
292051	7941	7264	9137	210170	54834	2705	Balance as of July 1, 2025
9955	82	217	0	9497	159	-	Additives
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Exclusions
302006	8023	7481	9137	219667	54993	2705	Cost as of 31/3/2026
225391	5895	4597	8716	170340	35843	-	Depreciation Complex on July 1, 2025
5202	565	370	79	3363	825		Depreciation of the period until 31/3/2026
	0	0	0		0	-	Decay during the period
230593	6460	4967	8795	173703	36668	-	Compound of depreciation onMarch2026 ,31
425	-	-	-	425	0	0	The Depreciation Complex in the Value of Assets
70988	1563	2514	342	45539	18325	2705	Net Book Value as at 30 March2026 ,31
66235	2046	2667	421	39405	18991	2705	Net Book Value as at 30 June 2025

Fixed Assets Suspended on 31/3/2026

(Value in 1,000 pounds)

Net book value of the asset	Decay value Originally	Asset Depreciation Complex	Total Asset Cost	Statement	Factory	M
0	-	360	360	glycerol	Abstract	1
0	425	1030	1455	Industrial Drainage Unit	Abstract	2
10	-	17	27	Al-Qazanat	Abstract	3
0	0	1196	1196	Silicate Autoclave Dissolving Unit	Abstract	4
74	-	3188	3262	Molded	Abstract	5
942	0	3194	4136	Acid Cracking Unit	Muharram Bek	6
244	0	10325	10569	Gas Sulfancy Unit	Muharram Bek	7
30	-	7325	7355	Margarine & Shortening Unit	Muharram Bek	8
0	-	4863	4863	Fun	Muharram Bek	9
208	-	9157	9365	Hydrogenation (refining of (new oils	Muharram Bek	10
0	-	1195	1195	German Odor Removal	Muharram Bek	11
59	0	3352	3411	glycerol	Muharram Bek	12
154	-	262	416	Poultry Feed	Damanhour	13
63	-	886	949	Solvent 2	Damanhour	14
1784	425	46350	48559	Total		

The company has previously estimated the value of the impairment in these assets at about EGP 425 thousand, bringing the net book value of the suspended assets to about EGP 1.784 million.

The historical cost of the fatal assets in the book and is still operating on 31/3/2026 amounted to about EGP 158.020 million 0

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- Disputed lands and properties

* As for the area of 43 thousand square meters that is the subject of the judicial dispute with the Governorate of Alexandria, which belongs to the land of the Moharram Bey factory, it consists of three overlapping plots of land in the statement and the following areas:

The first plot: 34, 6042 square meters under a lease contract on 25/11/1970 issued with the number 4087 of the year 70 Alexandria Documentation .

The second plot: with an area of 18,16825 m2 under a lease contract dated 25/11/1970 No. 4087 of the year 70 Alexandria .

The third plot: with an area of 69, 20552 m2 – according to the delivery minutes dated 11/6/1969 0

This: The Supreme Committee for the Valuation of State Property – formed by the Amiri Property Protection Authority on 13/11/1969 set the price of selling per meter at 1.75 pounds (only one pound and seventy-five piasters only) and a rental value of this land at 50% of the sale price, i.e. an annual rent of 1472.202 pounds for the three plots of land.

These contracts included the lease of the land subject of the allocation for a period of ten years starting from 20/3/1966 and ending on 16/3/1976, renewable according to the conditions of the factories.

The Governorate of Alexandria obliged the requesting company to implement the project for which the lease was made within two years from the date of signing the publicized lease contract, which is the establishment of a food factory.

The largest economic entity in Alexandria was built, implemented and established, called the Muharram Bey Factories Sector, which has several sectors and production factories, which are:

(Oil Production and Packaging Factory, Industrial Detergent Factory, Toilet Soap and Laundry Soap Factory, Glycerin Production Factory, Industrial Mixer Production and Packaging Plant, Margarine Factory, Silicate Production Plant and Other Factories)

The lease contracts published in clause eleven included what is stipulated: "The lessee has the right to request the purchase of this land in practice after two years of the preparation of the factory and its management at the price equal to the land from the beginning of the lease, when it is proven to the Egyptian government that it has actually allocated the land for the purpose for which it is leased and uses it on a permanent basis, provided that the land continues to be allocated for this purpose, and if its allocation changes, the government has the right to cancel the sale. and the recovery of the land with its facilities and without any consideration except for the refund of the price of the land paid by the buyer."

The company submitted the purchase order on the legal dates

and during the legal dates:

On 4/6/1972, the company submitted a purchase request to the Governor of Alexandria in his capacity and to the Amiri Property Department with a request to purchase the land described above, on which its factories are located, during the legal dates and within the granted period and after the establishment and operation of its factories.

- This was followed by the submission of several other requests for purchase until the reply from the competent district stated that the district had no objection to making the sale under the conditions of the factories in favor of the extracted oils company and in its letter dated 29/12/1987 0

- In view of the arbitrariness of the management body and the failure to complete the sale and the drafting of contracts in implementation of the decisions of the President of the Republic in this regard – and in implementation of the terms of the contract and the continuation of financial claims in exchange for the usufruct right – despite the fact that the company is leased by a fixed lease relationship with a bond and a contract – and not a beneficiary:

Therefore, the company filed several lawsuits – challenging the negative decision issued by the management to refrain from drafting a final sale contract before the Court of Administrative Justice in Alexandria and other lawsuits requesting clearance from financial claims – and requesting the validity and enforceability of the promise contract and the right to purchase under the conditions of the factories .

The company obtained a final and final judgment from the Alexandria Court of Appeal No. 1524 of 53 AH from the Alexandria High Court of Appeal session 11/6/1998 and deliberated for the session of 22/3/2018 on the validity and validity of the promise to sell contract for an area of 6042.340 square meters in the case No. 1524 of 53 AH from the Alexandria High Court of Appeals session 11/6/1998 regarding the plot that is the subject of the published contract No. 4084 of the year 70 Alexandria Real Estate Month, according to which the promise to sell and the company's commitment to purchase orders was proven in accordance with the for the conditions of the factories and in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic

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The Alexandria Court of Appeals issued the following ruling:

First : Acceptance of Appeals in Form

Second: On the subject of Appeal No. 1747 of 76 AH:

annulling the appealed judgment regarding the loss of the right of the first appellant – in his capacity as the Governor of Alexandria to claim the company for the rental value arising from the lease contracts registered under Nos. 4084 and 4087 of 1970 (the subject of the lawsuit in the period prior to 19/4/2002) by the five-year statute of limitations.

Third : In the subject of Appeal No. 2073 of 76 AH submitted by the Company rejecting it .

Fourth: On the subject of Appeal No. 2074 of 76 AH from the Company:

(1) That the lawsuit is not admissible with respect to the land on which the company's factories are located in Muharram Bey within Plot No. 569 of New Manshiyya outside Al-Zamam 8 Moharram Bey Police Station with an area of 6042.340 m2 the subject of the registered contract No. 4084 of the year 70 of the previous real estate month of Alexandria adjudicated in the case No. 4395 of 1996 Civil College, Alexandria and its appeal No. 1524 of the year 53 AH Alexandria 0

(2) Cancelling the appealed judgment and the judgment determining the company's eligibility to purchase the plot of land that is the subject of the registered contract No. 4087 of 70 months of Alexandria Real Estate, with an area of 16825.180 m2 and the plot of land that is the subject of the delivery report dated 11/6/1969, which amounts to the area on which it built its factory from the date of its preparation and operation at the price prescribed for it at the time of leasing, and to support it in its ruling in rejecting the request for discharge of its liability from any financial claims from its wages or the right of usufruct of the land in question2م 20552.96.

Fifth: Obliging the appellant against her in the first appeal and the appellant in the second and third appeals to pay the expenses for the two levels of litigation and the amount of one hundred pounds for attorney's fees.

Accordingly, this court decided the company's right to purchase the land (three plots of land with areas of (6042.34 m2) subject of the registered contract No. 4084 and the plot with an area No. 4087 for the year 70 Alexandria Real Estate Month and the plot of land the subject of the delivery report dated 11/6/1969 with an area of 20552.96 m2 on which its factories are located - in Muharram Bey - under the conditions of the factories at the price determined at the time of leasing 2م 16825.15.

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Regarding the financial claims : The cassation was appealed by the company No. 6197 of 91 AH regarding the financial part 0

- The State also appealed in cassation No. 6919 of 91 AH regarding the ruling to oblige the right to purchase 0

The Court of Cassation's judgment was issued on 6/5/2025 in Appeal No. 6919 of 91 AH in the lawsuit filed by the Governor of Alexandria regarding the company's right to request the purchase of the land at the price set for it at the time of the start of the lease 0

The judgment of the Court of Cassation was issued on 2/7/2024 in Appeal No. 6197 of 91 AH in the lawsuit filed by the Extracted Oils and Products Company against the Governor of Alexandria rejecting its requests to discharge itself from the amounts requested as a usufruct right, where it was included in the reasons for the ruling: "The papers are empty, which indicates that the company is innocent of the amounts sentenced and thus it is occupied with them."

Note that the last claim received from the Governorate of Alexandria "State Property Protection Authority" dated 18/12/2023 in the amount of EGP 401.453 million for the period from 2017 to 2023 0

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- ## Land of Kabari Feed Factory

As for the expropriation of an area of 1766 m2 in 1991 from the land of Al-Qabari Feed Factory, as well as an area of 1432 m2 buildings + 90 m2 is a trunk in favor of Al-Fatimiya Company, according to the decision of the First Instance Committee for the Estimation of the Prices and Categories of Lands and Buildings in the Department of Expropriation and Improvements Control on 19/2/1991, the Committee estimated an amount of 170 pounds per meter of land and 10 pounds per meter of buildings, so that the total amount due for the expropriation of the said areas will be within the range of 315 thousand pounds , and the procedures are being completed to obtain this. Compensation.

In view of the issuance of Law No. 22 of 2018 on the regulation of the procedures for the seizure, inventory, management and disposal of the funds of terrorist groups , the land of the Al-Qabari fodder factory (Al-Fatimia Company, the buyer of the factory land) has been seized.

* The land of Bajaur

Under a power of attorney issued by Abdel Hamid Hassan Al-Falah in favor of the company by selling to itself and to third parties No. 5930 B of 2000 Documentation of Alexandria on 27/9/2000 in exchange for the indebtedness owed to the company and the ban on acting was lifted according to the judgment of the Shebin Al-Kom Criminal Court on 14/8/2018

Whereas, the company was unable to complete the procedures for receiving the plot of land in the Al-Bajouri area following the ruling of the Shebin Al-Kom Criminal Court to lift the reservation, as it was prevented by some unknown occupiers, and accordingly, it filed the aforementioned lawsuit with the request of:

Expulsion for usurpation and eviction of their persons and dependents from the plot of land located in the Bajouri basin 8 Arab Residences, Jihan Highway, Quesna Menoufia, with a total area of 1660 m2 (one thousand six hundred and sixty square meters), which consists of three plots and handed over to the company, free of persons and concerns, while they are not exposed to the company requesting its ownership as a trace of the ruling.

The judgment was issued in lawsuit No. 3154 of 2022 in the session of 31/3/2024 with the right of the so-called Ismail Ahmed to the plot of land 0 ·

The appeal was made by the company and the appeal judgment was issued in the case No. 2163 of the year 57 AH session 10/12/2024 rejecting the lawsuit filed by the Extracted Oils and Products Company against the heirs of Abdul Hamid Al-Falah regarding an initial sale contract for the 1660 m2 plot of land in Bajaur, where there is an owner of this plot with a registered contract 0

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Fixed assets that have been damaged and destroyed

1 Fire Accident of the Hydrogenation Department at the Moharram Bey Factory

The nature and nature of the accident:

"Oh!

On 1/9/2020, a fire occurred in the hydrogenation section located within the boundaries of the Extracted Oils Company on an area of about 256 m2 (16 m x 16 m) and consists of three main floors 0

1- It is noted that most of the ceilings and beams in the side where the fire occurred have been severely damaged and that the beams carrying the tanks in some parts adjacent to the fire have collapsed, some of the beams have a slope as a result of this collapse in the beams, some of the beams of the ceilings have a very large crack and some of the ceilings have a complete collapse.

2- You notice that the last roof is not affected by the fire 0

3- The committee formed by the decision of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director at the time, and the company estimated the damages at about 4.015 million pounds.

A committee was formed to determine the extent of benefiting from the fire remnants or handing them over to Misr Insurance Company with the approval of the Managing Director (CEO) on 7/10/2025 0

2 Fire Incident of the Oil Department at Muharram Bey Factory on 16/8/2019

A fire on 16/8/2019 in the oil tank hangar (old Al-Masalla building) in the Muharram Bey factory led to the damage of some packaging materials such as bottles and cartons, as well as some electrical works and civil works related to the hangar roof sheet, and the losses were estimated according to the latest assessment of the insurance company's expert at about 469 thousand pounds.

A committee was formed to determine the possibility of benefiting from the fire remnants or handing them over to Misr Insurance Company in accordance with the visa of the Managing Director (CEO) on 5/10/2025 0

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5. Projects under implementation

30/06/2025	2026/3/31	a) Investment Training
27	21	Fashion House Wall Fan (Toshiba) (10)
32	32	Post Building System for Low Cleaner Production
424	454	Damanhour Pump – Helmy Kadis (6)
0	246	– Damanhour Helicopter Pump Electropower(3)
238	237	Flow meter
27	27	Italian Engine 25 HP
15	15	German screen for the need of the Kazan (Ragheb)
64	64	Soap Seal Set 2
308	0	Anchor pump 2 cast
8277	8277	Refining Rehabilitation – Damanhour
7286	0	Rehabilitation of the solvent (Damanhour)
3	43	Sewing Machine Pills
53	53	Phase Electric Motor 3
3	0	Japanese Sewing Machine
131	227	ZedTech
0	42	ceiling fans 15
	2	2RAWTER
164	164	Bavarian Fire Wheels (5)
0	86	Chiller cooling pump
0	372	Air compressor cooling
0	50	10HP compressor head
0	519	Margrine rehabilitation
0	125	Air dryer
0	51	Oil refractive index measuring device
0	45	Computer and Scanner
17062	11150	Total Commodity Composition (A)

6. Financial Investments:

The value of the investments amounted to about 134 thousand pounds, and their statement is as follows:

EGP 132,000 deposited at the National Investment Bank in exchange for the reserve of purchasing government bonds from previous years.

2 thousand pounds of the value of the shares of the Egyptian Cotton Pressing Company , consisting of a full impairment 0

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7. Inventory and Documentary Credits:

Inventory 7.1

30/6/2025	2026/3/31	
239746	748640	Raw Materials
341	135	fuel
11103	11437	Spare parts and missions
16027	18400	Packaging Materials
15	45	waste
38437	47177	Incomplete Production Warehouse
101056	14099	Complete Production Warehouse
6973	5645	Third-party goods inventory
413698	845578	Total Stock
(6173)	(6173)	Decrease in inventory
407525	839405	Total

Analysis of key raw material stocks:

Value (in thousand pounds)	Statment
695757	King Holding Company Crude Oil
32492	King Holding Company Oil
9382	Main feed raw materials
11009	Main raw materials for detergents
748640	Total

The stagnant, damaged and slow-moving stocks were listed as follows:

Value (in thousand pounds)	Statement
11090	Stagnant Stock
572	Damaged Stock
164	Slow-moving inventory
11826	Total

A committee was formed to determine the extent of benefiting from the Rakad and its economic disposition with the approval of the Managing Director (CEO) on 5/10/2025 .

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8. Customers, Receipts and Debtors

30/06/2025	2026/3/31	
5927	9480	Customer
0	0	Receipts
9497	12005	Accounts receivable with the authorities and authorities
55	5	Accrued Revenue
0	437	Prepaid expenses
7529	51221	Suppliers of advance and other payments
22023	79012	Other Debit Accounts
45031	152160	
		:Deduct
(6179)	(6179)	Decrease in customer value and receivables
38852	145981	Total

The following is the movement of the decrease in the value of customers , receivables and suppliers during theyear:

Value

(Thousand EGP)

Credit 31/3/2026	Adapter	User	Component	Balance 1/7/2025	
5460	0	0	0	5460	Decrease in customer * value
647	0	0	0	647	Decrease in** receivable balances
72	0	0	0	72	Decrease in supplier balances
6179	0	0	0	6179	Balance as of 30/6/2025

* The decrease is represented in the customer balances that have been suspended for years, for which the company has exhausted all legal procedures.

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Other City Accounts

	Egyptian Pound
Insurances held by third parties (gas, electricity, water, telecommunications, and petroleum companies) consisting of a .decrease in value by about 41 thousand pounds	8224121
The Silicate Furnace Lawsuit in the Extract Factory This amount is the value of the Silicate Unit project since 2003, where the project has not been received to date due to defects in the furnace floors, the melting basin and the internal wall, and the company has filed a lawsuit against the contractor No. 3871/2008 Alexandria Kidney Civil, where our company suffered material and moral damages as a result of the inaction of the contractor executing the project and his refusal to implement the contractual obligation in accordance with the technical conditions and specifications. Accordingly, the company made an additional request in that session to oblige the defendant company to compensate five million pounds and the legal interest, and the defendant was announced on 19/6/2019 and it is still pending before the judiciary for the session of 14/10/2020, and a committee from the Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University was delegated to inspect and prepare its report, and on 14/7/2020, a preliminary inspection was made from that committee . On 25/10/2023, a judgment was issued in favor of the company in the original lawsuit obliging Al-Gharably Company to pay our company an amount of one million two hundred nine thousand and six hundred pounds annually as of 1/4/2004 until the date of this judgment and the legal interest in the amount of 5% from the date of issuance of the judgment finally. .The defendant company (Al-Gharabli) appealed against this judgment by way of appeal and registered its appeal No of the year 79 AH and the company was announced on 11/12/2023 in the session of 6/2/2024 and it is still circulating 11293 for the session of 5/8/2025 to review from Al-Gharably Company the documents submitted by our company and on it was announced by shortening the session 2026/3/25	2924849
The remaining pounds of the value of the loan granted to the Workers' Union based on the request submitted by Mr. / President of the Workers' Union and Mr. / Treasurer to obtain a loan of 2198285 pounds, the Board of Directors unanimously approved in its meeting held on 15/5/2018 to grant the Employees Union the aforementioned loan amount, with the Federation pledging those new shares in favor of the Extracted Oils Company in order to guarantee the payment of what the company has done on behalf of the Employees Joint Stock Union, by resolution 1647/5/2018. Accordingly, a contract was concluded between the company and the union on 12/9/2018 to grant the union a loan of the aforementioned amount, provided that the shares subject to the contract are mortgaged by the company until the loan and its interest are paid in full, so that the union can purchase a number of 2144669 shares in order to maintain the ownership base of the employees in accordance with the provisions of Law 159 of 1981. Since the Shareholders Union of the Company has no source of income other than its share of the company's dividends, if it exists. The principal and interest of the loan are paid through the distributions received by the Union, which makes it difficult to determine a period for the repayment of the loan. Accordingly, the Federation has repaid about 2416 thousand pounds of the total loan and interest since obtaining the loan until 30/6/2025. The Federation has submitted a request to the Board of Directors of the company to exempt it from the interest on the loan, and the Board issued its decision No. 2047/4/2022 rejecting the request of the Federation and 0	2237433
The disbursement to the employees as an advance from below h/ what will be decided by the association 0	
Alexandria Oil & Soap Company Borrowed Raw Materials 0	4748987
.MultiTrade Inc. has been estimated to be a full-time impairment	567893
Advances of workers 0	370640
AL Slam Food Factory	851668
Pharaonic Company for Transport and Trade – The value of the shortfall in the deliveries of supply oil filed with a lawsuit.	3094822
The decrease was estimated at about 50% of the value of 0	247481
Nai Drainage Network - Extract Factory and the total value reduction was estimatedat 0	148680
Egyptian Sphinx Company – Borrowed Raw Materials and the Decrease was Estimated at Full Value 0	8966
Egyptian Company for Wholesale Trade 219 Cartons of Ration Oil 0 Channel 0	57618
Fines for Delay in Approval Lawsuit No. 5131 of 2024 M0K East Alexandria was filed against the Industrial Development Bank with a request for obligation in the amount of $4590 and compensation for material and moral damages in the amount of EGP and its hearing is set for Tuesday 15/10/2024 in front of the Circuit 29 M0K and is being followed up 0 ,50000	141602
Delay of Accreditation Fines 0	28308
Orange Egypt Company	256000
Exhibition Curators 0	89627
The custody of the party of Ashraf Mohamed Khamis, in respect of which the company filed appeal suit No. 1569 of the .23rd year of labor , and the decrease was estimated at the full value0	70968
Transport contractor Hanafi Elsayed	52108992
Installment of the company's products for employees	33184
Sports Activity Committee	461029
Accreditation of Kinana Oil Abad Company 0	520283
Company employees unpaid insurance	2416000
Other 0	137830
Total	79012190

9. Transactions with Related Parties

The related parties are the shareholders of the company, members of the board of directors and companies in which the shareholders directly or indirectly own shares that entitle them to exert substantial influence over these companies.

First: The Holding Company for Food Industries:

The Holding Company for Food Industries delivered about 58707 tons of Turuz 0.80 packed supply oil worth 2361487 thousand pounds .

The Holding Company for Food Industries delivered a quantity of 300 thousand cartons of marmora oil, and the conformity report was made on 4/8/2025.
Where free crude oil (Soy Food) was purchased from the Holding Company for Food Industries from Al-Huda Company, Golden Food Company, Trust Company, Al-Noor Company, and the National Oil Company.

The credit balance due to the holding on 1/7/2025 amounted to EGP 149851 thousand as follows:
641900 pounds balance 1/7/2024 plus 2179561 thousand pounds Total supplies of crude oil and sweepers during the fiscal year 2024/2025 minus 92 thousand pounds difference The crude oil (soy/abbad) used during the year in the production of supply oil, oil and free oil was priced less the debit balance due to the extract amounting to 2671518 thousand pounds for the deliveries of supply and free oil during the year 2026/3/31

The quantities of soybean oil and anbad oil (supply and free) during the period ending on 31/3/2026 were as follows:

Value (1000 EGP)	Price	Quantity (Tons)	Period	
644033	31750	20284.499	From 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026	
644033			Total Soybean Oil Supply	
22606	54000	422.551	From 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026	Raw Abbad Oil Free,Removed
1774167	31500	56322.757	From 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026	
1774167		56322.757	Total Raw Supply Oil	
19390	56000	349.363	From 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026	Raw Abbad Oil Free Removed
684		40.02	From 1/7/2025 to 31/3/2026	Sweepers
2460880			Total Supplies of Holding during the year	

Second: Subsidiaries of the Holding Company for Food Industries:

There are transactions between our company and the subsidiaries of the Holding Company for Food Industries, whose balances as of 30/6/2025 were as follows:

Net	Due to the company	Due to the company	
261560	38440	300000	Alexandria Oil & Soap Company
8966	0	8966	Egyptian Sphinx Company
1378650	0	1378650	TANTA Oil & Soap Company
486315		486315	MESR Oil & Soap Company

They are types of raw materials that have been exchanged between the mentioned companies.

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10. Cash and its equivalent (one thousand pounds)

30/6/2025	2026/3/31	
32422	37002	Current Account Banks
0	0	Term deposits in banks
226	505	Cash in the Fund
32648	37507	Total

11. Capital

1.11 **Licensed capital**

The authorized capital is set at EGP 400 million.

11.2 **Issued and Paid-up Capital**

- **The company's issued and paid up capital is set at EGP 200 million distributed over 200 million shares with a value of EGP 1 per share.**

11.3 Ownership structure

The ownership structure as of March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Nominal Value (in Egyptian Pounds)	Number of shares	Contribution Percentage %	Shareholder Name
61700000	61700000	%30.850	Holding Company for Food Industries (Q.S.C.)
45227021	45227021	%22.614	Al Yasmeen Holding Company for Financial Investments
18000000	18000000	%9.000	Mustafa Amin Mustafa Yahya
16000083	16000083	%8.000	Hisham Hosny Mahmoud Hassan Hamouda
10021819	10021819	%5.011	Shareholders Union
49051077	49051077	%24.525	Other Contributors
000 000 200	200000000	%100.00	Issued and Paid-up Capital

The COMPANY S Ordinary General Assembly of the Company, held on 30/4/2026, approved the distribution of a dividend of 13 piasters per share to shareholders totaling 26 million Egyptian pounds as follows:

-2180 thousand pounds is the shreholders share of the distribution account for the fiscal year 2024/2025.

-21020 thousand pounds Profit carried forward from previous years .

-2800 thousand pounds distribution from the regular reserve balance .

The necessary procedures are being taken to implement the Assembly s decision regarding the distribution account .

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Uses of the proceeds of the capital offering :

After the company issued a tender for the purchase of a new solvent and opened the technical envelope on 26/1/2019 and matched the three technical bids that submitted for the tender, the tender was canceled due to exaggerated prices, as they ranged between 44 million pounds and 60 million pounds, all of which were worth more than the subscription amount.

Accordingly, the company went to rehabilitate the solvent in the Damanhour factory, as well as to rehabilitate both the detergent and the distillery units, in accordance with the technical study submitted to the Board of Directors in this regard, which was approved by the Board of Directors' resolutions Nos. 1741, 1742, 1743, and 1744 dated 3/2019 0

The company has submitted (5) semi-annual disclosure forms for the use of the amount of the capital increase, the first for the period until 31/12/2018, the second for the period until 30/6/2019, the third for the period until 31/12/2019, the fourth for the period until 30/6/2020, and the fifth for the period until 31/12/2020.

The Ordinary General Assembly of the Company was previously briefed in its meeting held on 24/10/2019 with the attention of the developments related to the use of the capital increase that was previously presented at the subscription and the use of the subscription funds until 30/6/2019. During the financial year 2019/2020, the financing of detergents and molds was withdrawn from the subscription funds and was self-financed, and the Company's General Assembly was informed on 28/10/2020.

In accordance with the Board of Directors Resolution No. 1930/8/2020 and according to the technical study presented, the Board unanimously approved the approval of an amount of EGP 20 million to be spent on the project of supplying and installing a chemical equivalent unit for edible oils (soy and worship) in Muharram Bey factories and rehabilitating the entire refinery to comply with the production of the unit 0

Provided that the financing is done at 75% of the subscription funds and is considered an advance to be received over 3 years from the date of approval, with the matter being presented to the General Assembly of the company.

- The last position of the subscription funds amounting to about EGP 42.800 million was on 31/3/2026 as follows:

Subscription funds	Item
2.120	Pack Machine 2
3.668	boiler
8.012	Solvent
3.00	Damanhour Refinery Unit
11.00	Muharram Bey Refining Unit
15.00	The use of subscription funds in the company's ongoing activity
42.800	Total

An amount of EGP 15 million worth of subscription funds was used in the company's ongoing activity .

12. Precautions

Balance on 31/3/2026			Balance in 1/7/2025	
thousand egyptian pound	thousand egyptian pound	thousand egyptian pound	thousand egyptian pound	
8917	0	--	8917	Legal Reserve
4028	0	--	4028	Regular Reserve
16709	0	--	16709	Capital Reserves
1991	0	--	1991	Other Precautions
134	0	--	134	Investment .Reserve
8	0	--	8	Reserve Reassessment
31787	0	--	31787	Total Reserves

Loss/Profit (Phase) -13

30/06/2025	31/3/2026
thousand egyptian pound	thousand egyptian pound
21023	(×) 20986

(×) 21023 thousand pounds is the year 2023/2024 and 2564 thousand pounds the difference in the price of free oil packaged delivered to the holding for the year 2024/2025 .

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14. Income Taxes

Income tax obligations 14.1

30/06/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
2468	162	Balance at the beginning of the year (commitment)
2468	162	Income taxes paid during the year
162	12496	Income taxes during the year
162	12496	Balance as of 30/6/2025

Deferred Tax Obligations 14.2

30/6/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
7912	8205	Balance at the beginning of the year (commitment)
293	171	Listed in (Loaded) Income Statement
8205	8376	Balance at the end of the year

Tax Obligation:

Calculators	Service	Productive Activity Machines	Buildings	Statement
517	4483	11978	49997	First Term Credit
0	297	1464	160	Additives
517	4780	13442	50157	End-term balance
50%	%25	%25	%5	Average Depreciation Percentage
259	1195	3361	2508	Total Tax Depreciation
		0		Accelerated depreciation 30%
259	1195	3988	2508	Total Tax Depreciation

5962	Total Tax Depreciation
5202	Accounting depreciation
760	Difference Between the Two Annihilations
22.5%	Tax Price
171	Deferred tax liability

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15. Suppliers, Payment Papers and Creditors

30/6/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
41683	70279	Suppliers
24915	28852	Payment Papers
19999	30541	Advance Payments Customers
9033	8228	Tax Authority – Credit Balances
5834	7378	Social Insurance Authority
0	0	Revenue collected in advance
24783	33863	Expenses due
4281	3656	Deductions from Employees
6470	8434	Third-party insurances
2569	4284	Takaful Contribution to the Comprehensive Health Insurance System
6180	55826	Miscellaneous Creditors
- Oh my gosh!	- Oh my gosh!	
145747	251341	Total Suppliers, Payment Papers & Creditors

(×) Based on the Board of Directors' Resolution No. 3099/10/2024 in its meeting No. 392 held on 23/10/2024 (by passing) to unanimously approve the proposal to close the balance of the Takaful contribution set aside with the credits in the amount of EGP 34.143 million in the income account 0

This decision was implemented by closing the balance of the deductible from the Takaful contribution pool amounting to about EGP 26.593 million (the highest in previous years) in the account of carry-over profits and reducing the year's expenses by EGP 7.550 million. With regard to the nature of the balance of the Takaful contribution set aside by the credits, the company has been paying the Takaful contribution since the issuance of Law No. 2 of 2018 on the Comprehensive Health Insurance Law on the net revenues after deducting the value of the crude oil supplied by the Holding Company for Food Industries and the previous payment of the Takaful contribution through it, according to the letter of the Minister of Supply issued under No. 10821 dated 6/8/2019 to His Excellency the Miništer of Finance regarding the request of the Holding Company for Food Industries to determine the value of the Takaful contribution on its revenues And its subsidiaries, after deducting what belongs to their subsidiaries as purchases as well as goods purchased from local suppliers and having tax cards from them, to be subject to the burden of the Takaful contribution more than once.

The account of creditors was followed by miscellaneous creditors of the Alexandria Sewerage Company in the amount of EGP 2.4 million for judgments issued in favor of the Alexandria Sewerage Company Initial Judgment on 26/9/2024 Judgment of Appeal on 25/3/2025 0

With the payment of EGP 4.983 million and the interest payable, an agreement was made and scheduled with the Sewage Company to pay off that debt 0

A claim for 1.757 million received on 11/8/2025 from the Sewage Company and is being negotiated 0

16. Provisions

thousand pounds

Credit 31/3/2026	Adapter	User	Component during the period	Balance 1/7/2025	Statement
0	0	0	0	0	(*) Disputed Tax Allowance
2534	0	571	0	3105	Custom Claims & Disputes (**)
2534	0	571	0	3105	.Totally

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(**) The amount of the allowance is the amount of claims expected to be borne by the company according to the current cases and according to the study prepared by the company's legal affairs in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (28).

17. Sales (Thousand EGP)

31/3/2025	31/3/2026	Quantity (Tons)	
2192884	2361487	58914	Supply Oil Sales
82854	98257	1364	Free Oil Sales (Holding)
43882	728490	11166	Free Oil Sales
55985	78300	2297	Acidified Oil Sales
73414	97362	6033	Feed Sales
50070	44372	2346	Detergent sales (hat-trick)
17905	1007	13	Entertainment Sales
2502	572	17	Toilet Soap Sales
588	802		Laundry Soap Sales
14633	35042	10657	Operating Income for Others
33	58		Sales of purchased goods
2534541	3447164		Net Activity Sales

18. Cost of Sales (Revenue Acquisition) (Thousand EGP)

31/3/2025	2026/3/31	
2430042	3270724	Total Sales Cost (Revenue (Acquisition

19. Administrative and General Expenses

31/3/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
76275	84373	Miscellaneous administrative and general expenses
1450	1269	Salaries and allowances of board members
77725	85642	Total

20. Selling and distribution expenses (one thousand pounds)

31/3/2025	2026/3/31	
20519	39808	Total Sales & Distribution Expenses

The administrative and general expenses included about 43309 thousand pounds of wages and expenses transferred until 31/3/2026 related to production departments that are not working at full production capacity, as well as the management of the factory, security and guards, industrial security, and gates in the factories of Muharram Bey and Damanhour, for 20519 thousand pounds for the corresponding period, and their statement

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Other operating expenses 21

31/3/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
272	260	Emergency Fund Subsidies
6	560	Compensation and fines
1579	1715	Takaful Contribution
4776	0	Ministry of Manpower Training Fund
40	0	Lower receivables
1494	0	Unusual losses
61	65	Price Balancing Fund Subsidies
3808	1011	Total miscellaneous expenses

22. Other Income, Financing and Investment Income

31/3/2025 thousand egyptian pound	31/3/2026 thousand egyptian pound	
		First: Other Revenues
917	2937	Profits from the sale of oaths
857	0	Profits from the sale of raw materials
31	21	Compensation and fines
616	589	Rent Credits
385	326	Diversified revenues
2806	3873	Total Other Revenue

23- Share in Net Profit

31/3/2025	2026/3/31	
1373	44622	Net Profit / Loss for the Period (Based on Income Statement) (Thousand Egyptian (Pounds
200.000	200.000	Number of shares during the year (shares)
0.007	0.223	Share per share in net profit for the year (one (thousand Egyptian pounds/share

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24 Legal Position

The balance of the allocation on 31/3/2026 amounted to about EGP 2.534 million , according to the study of the allocations for the position of cases prepared by the legal sector205/2026

25 Financial Risk Management

25.1 Elements of financial risk

As a result of its regular activities, the Company is exposed to various financial risks, which are represented in the following:

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises as a result of the presence of cash and deposits with banks as well as credit risk associated with distributors, wholesalers and individuals represented in customer accounts and receivables, and the credit risk of the company as a whole is managed.

Banks with high credit ratings and banks with high financial solvency are dealt with in the absence of an independent credit rating.

For suppliers and wholesalers, the credit department assesses the level of credit solvency in the light of the financial position, previous experience in transactions and other factors, and for individuals, legal arrangements and documents when executing the transaction reduce the credit risk to a minimum and the necessary decay is created to face the risk of default by the customers on a case-by-case basis.

B . Risks of foreign currency fluctuations

The foreign exchange risk is represented by changes in foreign currency prices, which affect payments and receivables in foreign currencies, as well as the valuation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, and to reduce this risk, the company prepares an open position for foreign currencies whenever possible, and therefore this risk is relatively low, and in addition, the balances of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies have been evaluated using the official rate on the date of the financial position.

25.2 Interest Rate Risk on Cash Flows and Fair Value

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of the change in the prevailing interest rate in the market. It is represented in the change in interest rates on the company's indebtedness to banks, which is represented in the balances of credit facilities with interest, and since the company's management does not rely on bank credit facilities for financing as of June 30, 2025, and there are no receivable interest related to the year, and therefore the company does not face any risk in the interest rate in the current situation.

25.3 Capital Management

It is the policy of the Board of Directors of the Company to retain strong capital in order to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and the market as well as to meet future developments in the business.

The Company's Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which is determined by the Company as the Company's net profit for the year divided by total equity, and the Board of Directors monitors the level of dividends to shareholders.

The Company's Board of Directors seeks to strike a balance between the higher returns that can be achieved with the higher levels of borrowing and the benefits and guarantees provided by maintaining a sound capital position.

There are no changes in the company's capital management strategy during the year. The Company is also not subject to any external requirements imposed on its capital.

25.4 Fair Value Assessment

Fair value is assumed to be approximate to the face value minus any estimated credit reconciliations for financial assets and financial liabilities with maturity dates of less than one year. For disclosure purposes, the interest rates available to the Company for similar financial instruments are used to deduct contractual future cash flows to estimate the fair value of financial liabilities.

To estimate the fair value of non-traded financial instruments, the Company uses several methods and makes assumptions based on market conditions on the date of the statement of the financial position. Market or dealer prices are used for a financial instrument or similar instrument for long-term debt. Other methods, such as the estimated present value of future cash flows, are used to determine the fair value of the rest of the financial instruments.

The company's main financial instruments consist of bank cash, overdraft banks, and loans. The primary purpose of these financial instruments is to provide financing for the company's activities, the company has other miscellaneous financial instruments such as suppliers arising directly from the company's activities. The Company does not intervene in derivatives operations for trading purposes or to cover risks related to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

26 Tax Position

First: Tax on the profits of money companies:

- The company pays the tax due according to the tax returns approved by the auditor annually 0
- Income tax on the year's profits includes both the year's tax and deferred tax, and it is proved in the income statement for the year, except for the income tax related to the equity items, which is proven directly under the equity, and the income tax is proven on the taxable net profit using the tax rates in effect on the date of budgeting, in addition to the tax differences of the previous years.
- Deferred tax arising from temporary time differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities is recognized on the accounting basis and their value on the tax basis.

The value of the deferred tax is determined based on the expected method of achieving or settling the value of assets and liabilities using the tax rates in force on the date of the budget preparations, and the deferred tax assets of the entity are recognized when there is a strong possibility of achieving taxable profits in the future through which this asset can be utilized, and the value of the deferred tax assets is reduced by the value of the part from which the expected tax benefit will not be realized in subsequent years, and the deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that It is likely that there will be future tax profits to take advantage of temporary differences.

The following is a summary of the company's tax position on the date of preparing the financial statements.

- All tax dues have been paid and settled until the fiscal year 2019/2020 0

With regard to Article 87 bis for the years from 2017/2018 to 2019/2020, it is worth about 856 thousand pounds payable

Years 2020/2021 to 2024/2025 :

Tax returns filed from 2020/2021 through 2024/2025 and not yet checked 0

Second: Tax on Salaries and Wages:

The company is committed to deducting the Labor Gain Tax from the employees and supplies this tax on the legal dates.

- Salary tax is paid monthly and paid until March 2025.

Tax differences due for the years up to 2022 have been examined and paid 0

Years 2023 to 2025:

Returns are submitted and have not yet been examined 0

Third: Value Added Tax (VAT):

- The VAT due shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Law No. (96) of 2016 and its Executive Regulations on the monthly declarations.
- The tax has been settled and paid from the basis of the examination until 30/6/2016.

(××) Examination of the years 2016/2017 through 2019/2020

The tax examination work for those years was completed and the notification was issued by the Form 15 of the Senior Financiers Center under No. 965 dated 28/4/2022 regarding the Center's amendments to the declarations for the period from 6/2017 to 6/2020 and the claim of examination differences in the amount of EGP 44.694 million other than the additional tax, and the company appealed the form with an appeal sheet in accordance with the provisions of the Unified Tax Procedures Law that was delivered to the Center on 26/6/2022. In this regard, we would like to point out that most of the aforementioned inspection differences are represented by the Center, in an unprecedented step, subjecting the company's sales of blended ration oil during the inspection years to a schedule tax of 0.5%, despite the fact that the schedule tax on those oils has already been paid by the Holding Company for Food Industries upon import, and in accordance with the provision of Article (36) of Law 67 of 2016, the schedule tax shall not be imposed again unless there is a change in the condition of the commodity, which is what It did not happen, as the mixing of oil does not result in a change in its condition according to the letter of the Egyptian General Organization for Standardization and Quality on 2/6/2022 and contrary to what was established in the previous periods, and the Holding Company for Food Industries paid more attention to this matter, especially since it affected all its subsidiaries working in the field of supply oil production.

The Central Administration for Tax Studies, the General Directorate of Commodity Research and Table Services, issued its letter No. 7070 dated 6/9/2022, which resolved this controversy by taking the opinion of the Egyptian General Organization for Standardization and Quality that the process of mixing oil does not entail a change in the condition of the commodity, and the second internal committee at the Center for Senior Financiers issued its decision in the appeal submitted by the company, in its session held on 1/11/2022, to cancel the mission of subjecting the supply oil to the tax. Thus, the committee objectively proved the company's entitlement to reduce the tax differences by about EGP 40.180 million.

Thus, according to the committee's decision, the company is owed from the period from 7/2016 to 7/2022 differences of 4.514 million, which were approved according to the minutes of the internal committee at the center, and 800 thousand pounds were paid under the account of these differences, and the tax operations department was addressed to settle amounts that were paid by our company that were not taken into account by about 1384 thousand pounds.

The period from 7/2020 to 11/2020 was examined and resulted in a check difference of EGP 350 thousand that was paid on 7/2025

The period from December 2020 to June 2024 was examined, and the examination resulted in 42724477 pounds of inspection differences, most of which were inspection differences for the supply oil, and the Form 15 was challenged within the legal deadline and pending the determination of a date for the Internal Committee.

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Fourth: Stamp Tax :

Stamp tax payable is paid monthly and paid until March 2026 .

The stamp tax was checked until 30/6/2022 and the inspection differences were paid and settled.

Fifth: Real Estate Tax :

- The real estate tax has been linked in accordance with the provisions of Law 196 of 2008 and its amendments for all the company's factories in Alexandria and Beheira governorates, and the real estate tax has been paid and settled for the factories of Muharram Bey, Al-Mustaqlasa, Ragheb and Damanhour for the period from 1/7/2013 to 30/6/2022.
- On 30/8/2022, the Prime Minister's Decree No. 61 of 2022 was issued, which stipulated that the Ministry of Finance will bear the full value of the real estate tax on the properties used in practicing the activity of food industries as of 1/1/2022, and the company will pay the real estate tax due for the period from 1/1/2022 to 30/6/2022 an amount of 480641 pounds before the issuance of the Prime Minister's Decision 61 of 2022 .
- Circular No. (5) of 2022 was also issued on 6/9/2022 regarding the Regulations and the necessary measures to implement Resolution 61 of 2022, and accordingly, the necessary measures are being taken in this regard.

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(27) Cost of the Company's Environmental Requirements:

- Total cost for the period:

Within the framework of environmental protection, the company has done the following:

(1) The Alexandria Sewage Company has been contracted to disinfect, sweep and remove the sediments accumulated in the industrial drainage stream, which may hinder the flow of water discharged from the factory.

(2) Contracting with Nahdet Misr Company to remove solid waste from Alexandria factories (Muharram Bey Ragheb) 0

(3) Contracting with the local unit of Damanhour city for the safe disposal of solid waste 0

(4) Contracting with Kafr El Zayat Pesticide Company for Rodent and Insect Control 0

(5) The company is addressing the effects of negative deviations that may affect the work environment, from continuing to disinfect the drainage rooms inside the factories on a daily basis, and the company is committed to continuing to take precautionary measures to confront the Corona virus, from the commitment to wear protective masks and taking the temperature of all workers daily, as well as visitors, with the continuous disinfection of all the company's buildings, and the company has an environmental record for each factory and it is updated monthly.

(28) Training Activity:

Within the framework of the company's keenness to develop the professional and operational skills and capabilities of employees, during the year 2025/2026, training courses were held for employees (technical, administrative, financial).

As well as raising the efficiency of the workers in the Occupational Safety and Health Department, in addition to the company's contribution to the training of apprenticeship students in coordination with the Department of Productivity Efficiency and Vocational Training to contribute to the development of their professional skills.

Managing Director (Chief Executive Officer)	**Head of Financial Affairs Sector**
Chemist / Mohamed Refaat Hijab	**Accountant / Hisham Metwally Mohamed**