

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E), represented in statement of consolidated Financial Position as of June 30, 2025, and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Management, as Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable Egyptian laws. Management responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

With the exception of the effect on the notes below, our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements as at June 30, 2025.



Un qualified Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (S.A.E) as of June 30, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and the related applicable Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The company maintains proper accounting records that comply with the laws and the Company's articles of association and the financial statements agree with the company's records.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' Report, prepared in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulation, is in agreement with the books of the Company insofar as such information is recorded therein.

Auditor

Khaled Hegazy
Dr Khaled A. Hegazy

*Independent Professional Practice, Member of Crowe Global
Fellow of the Egyptian Society for Accountants & Auditors
Accountants & Auditors Register "AAR" No. 10945
Financial Regulatory Authority Auditors Register "FRAAA" No. 72*



Giza: August 18, 2025



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

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year ended 30 June 2025
Together with the Auditor's report



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

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025



EGP

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>2025-06-30</u>	<u>2024-06-30</u>
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Fixed assets (Net)	6	937,851,261	834,500,066
Projects under construction	7	403,190,211	258,128,413
Other Financial Investments	12	526,974,100	512,550,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	8	69,608,696	12,000,000
Intangible Assets		111,474	181,244
Right of use assets		6,610,589	7,097,719
Total non-current assets		1,944,346,331	1,624,457,442
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventory (net)	9-A	3,735,009,103	1,880,332,957
Accounts receivable (net)	9-B	894,888,039	1,115,883,982
Debtors and other debit balances (net)	9-C,D	611,842,230	600,010,477
Cash at banks and on hand (net)	9-E	3,141,779,939	3,166,276,817
Total current assets		8,383,519,311	6,762,504,233
Total assets		10,327,865,642	8,386,961,675
<u>Equity</u>			
Issued and paid up capital	11	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Legal reserve		646,182,250	646,182,250
Other reserves	12	1,444,391,872	440,778,524
Other Comprehensive Income Items		44,646,739	-
Retained earnings		438,287,896	1,104,208,039
Profit for the Year	17	1,488,520,098	1,439,557,575
Total AMOC equity		5,353,528,855	4,922,226,388
Non-controlling interest		68,644,851	69,278,749
Total equity		5,422,173,706	4,991,505,137
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
Long term lease liabilities		1,669,855	3,695,138
Deferred tax liability	13-A	128,053,981	188,489,209
National Bank of Egypt loan (pledged by time deposit)	20	16,963,823	31,139,885
Total non-current liability		146,687,659	223,324,232
<u>Current liability</u>			
Due to tax authority	10-C	552,044,321	678,888,836
Short term lease liability	10-D	4,196,999	2,676,096
Accounts and notes payable	10-B	15,486,636	4,403,395
National Bank of Egypt loan due	20	9,492,512	10,232,552
Creditors and other credit balances	10-E	3,102,041,816	1,287,687,750
Provisions	10-A	1,075,741,993	1,188,243,677
Total current liabilities		4,759,004,277	3,172,132,306
Total equity and liabilities		10,327,865,642	8,386,961,675

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.
Auditor's Report attached

General Manager of Financial Affairs
Acc./ Mohamed Gomaa

Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc./ Ahmed Kandil

Chairman and Managing Director
Chemist/ Maged El Kordy

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

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 30 June 2023



Description	Note No.	2023-06-30	2024-03-31
Net Sales	14-A	37,622,609,792	33,767,840,080
Cost of sales	15-A	(35,127,091,419)	(31,145,748,464)
Gross profit		2,495,518,363	2,622,091,616
(Deduct):			
(Deduct):			
General and administrative expenses	15-B	(876,992,444)	(680,013,090)
Marketing and selling expenses	15-C	(167,217,362)	(115,572,185)
Other expenses	15-D	(28,504,803)	(22,996,411)
Operating profit		1,422,803,754	1,803,509,930
(Deduct):			
Formed provisions		(198,000,000)	(372,944,903)
Expected credit losses		(925,228)	-
Finance expenses	15-E	(4,965,217)	(1,349,805)
Add:			
Other revenues	14-B	800,244,158	691,271,915
Revenue from investments	14-G	11,440,000	10,400,000
Net profit before tax		2,030,597,467	2,130,887,137
Income tax		(552,044,321)	(534,783,622)
Deferred tax income (expense)	13-A	73,397,185	(90,096,927)
Net profit after tax		1,551,950,331	1,506,006,588
Non-controlling interest		63,430,233	66,449,014
Majority's shares (AMOC)	16	1,488,520,098	1,439,557,574
Earning per share (AMOC) (pound/share)	16	1.15	1.11

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


General Manager of Financial Affairs
Acc./ Mohamed Gernas


Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc./ Ahmed Kandil


Chairman and Managing Director
Chemist/ Haged El Kordy



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) "S.A.E"
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2025



	2025-06-30	2024-03-31
Net profit for the year	1,551,950,331	1,506,006,588
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	640,467,617
Net change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	57,608,696	-
Income tax related to OCI items	(12,961,957)	(144,105,214)
Total other comprehensive income after tax	1,596,597,070	2,002,368,991
Transferred to Retained earnings	-	(496,362,403)
Total other comprehensive for the year	1,596,597,070	1,506,006,588
Non-controlling Share	63,430,233	66,449,014
Majority's shares (AMOC)	1,533,166,837	1,439,557,574

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

General Manager of Financial Affairs
Acc./ Mohamed Gomaa

Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc./ Ahmed Kandil

Chairman and Managing Director
Chemist/ Maged El Kordy



Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) S.A.E.
Consolidated Statement of changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025



	EQP					
	Capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the Year	Total majority shares Non-controlling interest Total
Balance as at 1 July 2023	1,291,500,000	599,858,513	370,333,560	346,906,036	1,330,409,928	3,939,098,037 44,165,659 3,983,263,696
OCI						
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,439,557,574	1,439,557,574 66,449,014 1,506,006,588
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	496,362,403	-	496,362,403 496,362,403
Total other comprehensive for the year	-	-	-	496,362,403	1,439,557,574	1,935,919,977 66,449,014 2,002,368,991
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to reserves	-	46,323,737	70,444,964	1,342,680	(1,070,903,007)	(952,791,626) (41,335,924) (994,127,550)
Dividends distribution	-	-	-	259,596,921	(359,596,921)	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	46,323,737	70,444,964	260,939,601	(1,330,499,928)	(952,791,626) (41,335,924) (994,127,550)
Balance on 30 June 2024	1,291,500,000	646,182,250	440,778,524	1,104,208,040	1,439,557,574	4,923,226,388 69,278,749 4,991,505,137
Balance as at 1 July 2024	1,291,500,000	646,182,250	440,778,524	1,104,208,040	1,439,557,574	4,923,226,388 69,278,749 4,991,505,137
OCI						
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,488,520,098	1,488,520,098 63,430,233 1,551,950,331
Net change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	44,646,739	-	-	44,646,739 44,646,739
Total other comprehensive for the year	-	-	44,646,739	-	1,488,520,098	1,533,166,837 63,430,233 1,596,597,070
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	1,003,613,348	(1,072,235,144)	(1,023,342,574)	(1,101,864,370) (64,064,131) (1,165,928,501)
Dividends distribution	-	-	-	406,315,000	(406,315,000)	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	1,003,613,348	(665,920,144)	(1,439,557,574)	(1,101,864,370) (64,064,131) (1,165,928,501)
Balance on 30 June 2025	1,291,500,000	646,182,250	1,444,391,872	438,287,896	1,488,520,098	5,353,528,855 68,544,851 5,422,173,706

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



[Signature]

General Manager of Financial Affairs
Acc./ Mohamed Gomaa

[Signature]

Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc./ Ahmed Kandil

[Signature]

Chairman and Managing Director
Chemist/ Maged El Kordy



	2025-06-30	2024-06-30
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax and non-ordinary items	2,030,597,467	2,130,887,137
Adjustments:		
Fixed asset depreciation and right of use amortization	127,506,241	97,994,727
Foreign exchange difference	(47,730,211)	(215,288,352)
Debit interest	4,965,217	1,349,805
Credit interest	(417,377,530)	(350,152,390)
Revenue from financial investments	(11,440,000)	(10,400,000)
Formed provisions	198,000,000	329,193,412
Formed expected credit losses	925,229	46,873,843
Reversed expected credit losses	(9,582,890)	-
Provisions no longer required	(279,457,477)	(103,205,125)
Operating profit before change in working capital	1,596,406,046	1,927,253,057
Change in inventory	(1,854,676,146)	(673,416,116)
Change in accounts receivables, debtors, and other debit balances	202,723,444	(480,687,429)
Provisions	(31,044,208)	-
Change in accounts payables, creditors, and other credit balances	1,825,437,307	191,326,330
Cash flow from operating activities	1,738,846,443	964,475,843
Paid income tax	(578,886,836)	(529,120,601)
Net cash flows (used in) resulting from operating activities	1,059,957,607	435,355,242
Cash flows from investing activities		
Collected revenue from financial investment	11,440,000	10,400,000
Change in other financial investments	(14,424,100)	271,700,000
Collected interest	418,537,218	346,974,698
Payments for projects under construction and fixed assets	(371,228,733)	(243,609,137)
Net cash flows resulting from investing activities	44,324,385	385,465,561
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term loans	(14,176,082)	31,139,885
(Payments) proceeds from Short term loans	(740,040)	10,232,552
Lease payments	(5,816,534)	(3,746,950)
Paid finance expenses	(3,786,665)	(1,349,805)
Paid cash dividends	(1,165,928,501)	(994,127,546)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(1,190,447,802)	(957,851,864)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(86,165,810)	(137,031,061)
The effect of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	47,730,211	855,755,969
Reversed/(formed) expected credit losses	13,938,721	(46,873,843)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	3,166,276,817	2,494,425,752
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30/06/2025	3,141,779,939	3,166,276,817

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

General Manager of Financial Affairs
Acc./ Mohamed Gomas

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Chairman and Managing Director
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1. Group Profile:

1-1 Alexandria Mineral Oils -AMOC-(Holding)

- Alexandria Mineral Oils Co. (AMOC) shareholding was established in 1997 as a joint stock company according to the Minister of Economy and International Cooperation decree no 306. The company is subject to the provisions of Law No, 72 of 2017 according to investment laws.
- The company was listed in Commercial Register No. 143507 on 6 May 1997.

Company Purpose:

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

Company's term:

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

1-2 Alexandria for Wax products (Subsidiary)

- Alexandria for wax products "S.A.E" established by law no. 159 for year 1981.
- The company was listed in the commercial register with no.7440.

Company Purpose:

- Marketing, distribution, and trade of all wax products.

(2) The scope of consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements include the subsidiary which Alexandria minerals (AMOC) controls it with more than 50% of its capital as follows: -

Company's name	Share %	Nature of Company
Alexandria Wax Product	86.45%	Subsidiary



(3) Basis of financial statements preparation

The financial statements are prepared in Egyptian pound and according to going concern assumption and historical cost except the assets that are valued at fair value or amortized cost.

Compliance to accounting standards:

The financial statements were prepared according to the Egyptian accounting standards and according to Egyptian laws and regulations.

Basis of measurements:

The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost principle except for financial assets and liabilities; the fair value and the Profit or Loss is affected by profit or loss. The same accounting policies and foundations followed in the previous financial statements have been followed.

Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements were presented in Egyptian pounds, which represents the company's functional currency.

(4) Basis of consolidation:

- Consolidation of financial statements for holding and subsidiary companies by combining the same items like assets, liabilities, owners' equity, revenues and expenses.
- The carrying amount of the holding company's investment in each subsidiary and the holding company's portion in the equity of each subsidiary are eliminated.
- All inter-company balances, transactions, and material unrealized gains are eliminated.
- Minority share on net owner's equity and business results which the holding company controls were included in (non-controlling interest) in consolidated financial statements and it was calculated equal to their share in the book value of the net assets of the subsidiaries at the consolidated Statement of Financial position date.

Use of estimates and personal judgment:

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

Use of estimates and personal judgment (continued):

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any differences that affect the period in which the change is made and the future periods are recognized. These differences are recognized in the period in which they are adjusted and in future periods.



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

Provision for anticipated claims and contingent liabilities.

- Measurement of the impairment in asset values.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Accrued expenses.
- Useful lives of fixed assets.

5. Significant accounting policies: -

5/1 Foreign currency valuation:

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

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

5/2 Fixed assets and their depreciation:

A- Initial measurement and recognition:

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

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

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

A- Initial measurement and recognition:

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

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

B -Subsequent costs of acquisition:

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

5/3 Projects under construction accounting policy: -

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

5/4 Investment valuation:

***Investments in subsidiaries:**

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

**** Financial assets at FVOCI :**

Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income are investments held for sale subsequently measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income.

Upon initial recognition, investments held for sale are measured at fair value, including direct related expenses.

Upon initial recognition, investments available for sale are measured at fair value, with recognition of unrealized gains or losses directly within OCI and that until cancellation of financial asset from books. The cumulative gains or losses recorded in OCI items within equity are then recognized in profit or loss or it is determined to conduct the impairment of value process, and in this case, the accumulated losses recorded in equity are recognized in the profit or loss statement.

5/5 Operating lease

Recognition of lease contract liability on the initial application date (1 January, 2021) for lease contracts that the definition of operating lease contracts applies on, and lease contract liability measurement at its present value for lease payments remained discounted by using the incremental borrowing rate for lessee on initial application date. Recognition of right of use asset on initial

Application date (1 January, 2021) for lease contracts that is applied on them the definition of operating lease contracts at its book value, as the standard was applied since the beginning date of the start of lease contract, but discounted by using incremental borrowing rate on the initial application date.

Not applying the standard for lease contracts when the asset subject to the contract is of small value.

Also, the company used the following scientific means:

Applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
Not applying lease contracts standard if the lease term is less than 12 months.

Lease contract liability:

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate, subsequently the company increases Carrying amount for the lease liability to reflect the increase in lease contract interest, on the other hand, the company decreases the Carrying amount of the lease contract liability to reflect the lease payments.



Right of use asset:

The right of use asset is measured at the start date of the lease contract by the amount of the initial measurement of the lease contract liability, in addition to the initial direct expenses, payments made to the lessor, less the lease incentives received from the lessor (If any). The costs that the company will incur in dismantling and removing the asset and returning the site where the asset is located to its original condition or returning the asset itself to the required condition are added in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease contract.

After the lease commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right of use asset is depreciated from the start date of the lease until the end of the asset's useful life if the lease transfers ownership of the asset subject of the contract to the company at the end of the lease term or if the company exercises the purchase option. Otherwise, the company depreciates the right of use asset from the start date. The lease contract extends to the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

5/6- Inventory valuation:

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

- Raw Material: Inventory cost was calculated based on the weighted average purchase price of raw materials during the year.
- Equipment and spare parts: The cost of equipment and spare parts has been calculated based on the weighted average cost during the year.
- Work in process inventory: valued at weighted average production and operating costs and any other required costs.
- Finished goods: valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower, for each item separately.

(5-7) Accounts receivable: -

Customers and other proceeds are recognized at the original value of the invoice, less impairment losses. Impairment losses are measured by the difference between the book value of customers and the present value of expected future cash flows. Impairment losses are recognized in the Profit or Loss. The recovery of impairment losses is recognized in the Profit or Loss in the year in which the recovery occurred. The recovery of the loss resulting from impairment shall be limited so that it does not exceed the book value of the asset.



(5-8) Borrowing Cost:

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

(5-9) statement of cash flows:

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

(5-10) Contingent liabilities:

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

(5-11) Accounts payable, creditors, and other credit balances:

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

(5-12) Provisions:

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



(5-13) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax resulting from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities is recognized according to the accounting basis and their value according to the tax basis. The value of the deferred tax is determined based on the expected method for realizing or settling the values of assets and liabilities using the tax rates in effect at the date of preparing the financial statements.

An entity's deferred tax assets are recognized when there is a strong possibility that it will be possible to achieve taxable profits in the future through which this asset can be used. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced by the value of the part from which the expected tax benefit will not be realized during the subsequent years.

(5-14) Accounting Policy to Support Legal and Mandatory Reserves Under the Law and The Company's Articles of Association:

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

- At least 5% of profits are deducted to form the legal reserves. This deduction is suspended when the total reserves amount is 50% of the capital of the company and when the reserves decrease deduction is continued.
- Extraordinary reserves or extraordinary consumption money are formed under the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the Assembly after the deduction of a share for the cash distribution of workers and shareholders and the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors.

(5-15) Transactions with Related Parties

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

(5-16) Overdraft Credit Facilities:

There are no overdraft credit facilities in the financial position history.

(5-17) Revenue Recognition Principle:

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



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

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

Therefore, revenue is recognized as follows:

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

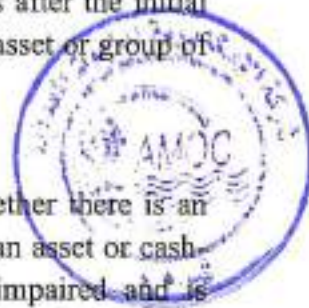
(5-18) Impairment:

Impairment of Financial Assets:

At each Statement of Financial position date, the company determines whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has become impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment resulting from the occurrence of one or more events after the initial recognition of the asset and affecting the estimated cash flows of a financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

At each Statement of Financial position date, the Company determines whether there is an indication that an asset has become impaired. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is subsequently reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the Profit or Loss. The impairment loss recognized previously is de-recognized only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The de-recognition of the impairment loss is limited so the carrying amount of the asset doesn't exceed its recoverable amount or the carrying amount that would have been determined unless the impairment loss for the asset is recognized in prior years. The de-recognition of impairment loss is stated in the Profit or Loss.



(5-19) Social Policies

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

A-Environmental Responsibility

The company has studied alternative sources to decrease fresh water consumption used to compensate cooling towers as well as water treatment units for boilers. The project of ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE (Z.L.D) has started which aims at reducing the company's water consumptions to the lowest possible value and re-using them once again in the industry after being treated as an alternative to fresh water.

The company is reevaluating the environmental impact of all - projects-, in addition to the implementation of processing units with the latest international technologies such as the industrial water unit DAF, biological wastewater treatment unit and the treatment unit of gas and water acid bacteria THIOPAQ.

The company performs periodic emission measurements every 3 months to measure noise, thermal stress and gas emissions. Beside it monitors and analyzes discharged water.

Hazardous waste is disposed by the sanitary landfill of the Alexandria Governorate to preserve the surrounding environment of the company. A contract with the Mouwasat Hospital was made to use its own incinerator for the disposal of medical waste.

The company has carried out the necessary studies and implementations to modify the vapor ratio of the flame torch reach the boundary limits of burning gases emissions in accordance with Law 4 of 1994 which is amended in Law No. 1095 of 2011.

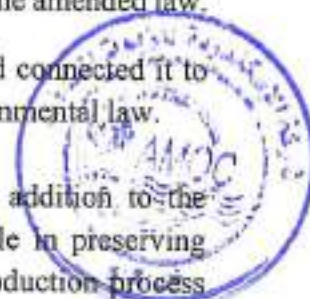
A committee was formed from various departments in the company to study the possibility of installing a self-monitoring system for flue emissions in order to comply with the amended law.

The company has implemented the surface sewage system for rain water and connected it to the city sewage system in order to comply with the requirements of the environmental law.

B-Occupational health and safety responsibility:

The company shows a great interest in occupational health and safety in addition to the environmental protection against pollution as this field has an effective role in preserving human resources which are considered the most important pillars of the production process along with the application of the requirements of Egyptian law, international laws and codes in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in Egypt.

As part of the company's diligence to apply the latest quality standards in the global industry to increase competitiveness locally and internationally; quality management, environmental, occupational health and safety systems have been updated so that the integrated quality management system is an essential pillar within the company in the world of modern industry. Therefore, in 2005, the company started the needed preparations for many years and is working towards the evolution of integrated management systems with continuous development of the quality system.



In July 2006, the company obtained technical conformity certificates according to international standards ISO 9001:2000 which is related to quality management, 14001:2004 as well as environmental management systems, OHSAS 18001 which is related to occupational health and safety management systems which are to be applied to all activities of the company. The company has successfully passed the renewal reviews three times in a row, in August 2009, August 2012 and June 2015, thus, the effectiveness of the certificate will carry on until August 2018.

The company on August 2017 applied the latest version of international specification for quality and environmental systems IOS 14001:2015 and IOS 9001:20015 Within the framework of the renewal and modernization of the company's total quality management systems, the AMOC team is preparing to implement the latest version of the international standards for occupational safety and health systems ISO 45001.

The company supports its employees by contracting with specialized medical centers and it allows them to follow up periodically to maintain their energy and health, thus reducing the disruption of work due to sick leaves.

ESG index:

In this respect, the Egyptian government has a pioneer role in launching the ESG Index in Egypt, encouraging companies to demonstrate greater transparency and disclosure of their compliance practices through the following:

- Governance principles.
- Social responsibility.
- Environmental responsibility.

This index is based on both quantitative and qualitative factors, and during this process these environmental and social factors and governance practices are converted to a series of grades that determine the value of stocks traded on the stock exchange.

The share of Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) was listed among all the Egyptian stock indexes, headed by the index GX20.

(5-20) Earnings per share

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




(5-21) New versions and amendments to the Egyptian accounting standards:

- On March 6, 2023, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. (883) of 2023 amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards. On March 3, 2024, also, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. (636) of 2024 amending some other provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards. The following is a summary of the most important of these amendments:


New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) amended 2023 "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation" and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) amended 2023 "Intangible Assets".</p>	<p>1- These standards were reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the revaluation model when subsequently measuring fixed assets and intangible assets.</p> <p>This resulted in amending the paragraphs related to using the revaluation model option in some of the current Egyptian accounting standards, and the following is a statement of those standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Periodical Financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) "Impairment of Assets" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts" 	<p>No effect</p>	<p>The amendments to add the option to use the revaluation model apply retrospectively to financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with the cumulative effect of applying the revaluation model initially being recognized by adding it to the revaluation surplus account alongside equity at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this model. These amendments apply retrospectively to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with the cumulative effect of accounting treatment for bearer plants initially being recognised</p>





New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>2- In line with the amendments made to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 "Agriculture", paragraphs (3), (6), (37) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation" have been amended, and paragraphs 22 (a), 80 (c) and 80 (d) have been added to the same standard, with regard to fruitful plants.</p> <p>The company is not required to disclose the quantitative information required under paragraph 28 (w) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) for the current period, which is the financial statements period in which Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) 2023 amended are applied for the first time in relation to bearer plants. However, the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) must be disclosed for each prior period presented. The company may choose to measure an item of bearer plants at its fair value at the</p>		<p>by adding it to the balance of retained earnings or losses at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this treatment.</p>


New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements for the period in which the company first applied the above amendments and use that fair value as its notional cost at that date. Any difference between the previous carrying amount and the fair value must be recognized in the opening balance by adding it to the revaluation surplus account next to equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented.</p>		
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2023 "Investment property"</p>	<p>1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the fair value model when subsequently measuring real estate investments.</p> <p>2- This resulted in amending some paragraphs related to the use of the fair value model option in some of the current Egyptian accounting standards, and the following is a statement of those standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (1) "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". 	<p>The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.</p>	<p>The amendments to add the option to use the fair value model apply retrospectively to financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with the cumulative effect of applying the fair value model initially recognised by adding it to the retained earnings or losses balance at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this model.</p>




New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Periodical Financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) "Impairment of Assets" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (32) "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts" 		
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (36) amended 2023 "Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources"</p>	<p>1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the revaluation model when subsequently measuring exploration and evaluation assets.</p> <p>2- The company applies either the cost model or the revaluation model for exploration and evaluation assets, provided that the evaluation is carried out by experts specialized in evaluation and valuation among those registered in a special register at the Ministry of Petroleum, and in the event of applying the</p>	<p>The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.</p> 	<p>The amendments to add the option to use the revaluation model apply retrospectively to financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with the cumulative effect of applying the revaluation model initially recognised by adding it to the revaluation surplus account alongside equity at the beginning of the</p>


New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>revaluation model (whether the model included in Egyptian Accounting Standard (10) "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation" or the model included in Egyptian Accounting Standard (23) "Intangible Assets") it must be consistent with the classification of assets in accordance with paragraph No. (15) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (36) amended 2023.</p>		<p>financial period in which the company first applies this model.</p>
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 "Agriculture"</p>	<p>This standard was reissued in 2023, amending paragraphs (1-5), (8), (24), and (44) and adding paragraphs (5a)-(5c) and (63), regarding the accounting treatment of bearer plants (and accordingly amending Egyptian Accounting Standard (10) "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation").</p> 	<p>The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.</p>	<p>These amendments shall apply for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of the accounting treatment for bearer plants initially recognised by adding it to the balance of retained earnings or losses at the beginning of the financial period in which the Company first applies this treatment.</p>


New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts"	<p>1- This standard specifies the principles for recognizing insurance contracts within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the company provides appropriate information that fairly expresses these contracts. This information provides users of the financial statements with the basis necessary to assess the impact of these insurance contracts on the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.</p> <p>2- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts".</p> <p>3- Any reference in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) shall be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50).</p> <p>4- Amendments have been made to the following Egyptian Accounting Standards to comply with the requirements for applying Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation". 	<p>Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of this standard.</p> 	<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) must be applied for annual financial periods beginning on or after July 1, 2024, and if Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is applied for an earlier period, the company must disclose that fact.</p>


New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment property". 		
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2024 "Investment property"</p> 	<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment property" was reissued in 2024, amending the mechanism for applying the fair value model, as the requirement to record the profit or loss arising from the change in the fair value of the real estate investment was added to the statement of profit or loss for the period in which this change arises or through the statement of other comprehensive income once in the life of the asset or investment, taking into account paragraphs (35a) and (35b) of the standard.</p>	<p>The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.</p>	<p>The amendment to add the option to use the fair value model applies to financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and permits early retrospective application, with the cumulative effect of applying the fair value model initially recognized by adding it to the retained earnings or losses account at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies the model.</p>
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) amended 2024 "Standalone Financial Statements"</p>	<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Standalone Financial Statements" was reissued in 2024, adding the option to use the equity method as described in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18) "Investments in Associated Companies" when accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates and companies with joint control.</p>	<p>The management is currently studying the possibility of changing the accounting policy followed and using the equity method when accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled</p>	<p>The amendments apply to financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and early application is permitted retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of applying the equity method being recognised by</p>

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
		companies, and evaluating the potential impact on the financial statements in the event that this method is used.	adding it to the retained earnings or losses account at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this method.
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"</p>	<p>This standard was reissued in 2024, adding how to determine the spot rate when two currencies are not exchangeable and the conditions that must be met for the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An application guidance appendix was added, which includes guidance for assessing whether a currency is exchangeable for another currency, and guidance for applying the required treatments in the event of non-exchangeability.</p> 	<p>Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of the amendments to the standard.</p>	<p>The amendments to the spot rate determination when two currencies are difficult to exchange apply to financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early application is permitted, and if an entity early adopts, it must disclose this.</p> <p>On application, an entity shall not restate comparative information. Instead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an entity reports foreign currency transactions in its functional currency, any effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
			<p>the date of initial application. When an entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency or translates the results and financial position of a foreign operation, any effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences - accumulated in equity - at the date of initial application.</p>
Accounting Interpretation No. (2) "Carbon Emission Reduction Certificates"	Carbon Credits: are tradable financial instruments that represent greenhouse gas emission reduction units, each unit represents a ton of equivalent carbon dioxide emissions, and are issued to the developer of the reduction project (owner/non-owner), after accreditation and verification in accordance with internationally recognized carbon emission reduction standards and methodologies, carried out by local or international verification and certification bodies registered in the list prepared by the Financial Regulatory Authority for this purpose. Companies can use	The management is currently studying the financial implications of applying the accounting interpretation to the company's financial statements.	Application begins on or after January 1, 2025 and early application is permitted.

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>carbon emission reduction certificates to meet voluntary emission reduction targets (for companies) to achieve carbon exchange or other targets, which are traded in the voluntary carbon market. (Voluntary Carbon Market "VCM")</p> <p>The accounting treatments differ according to the nature of the arrangement and the commercial purpose of purchasing or issuing certificates by project developers. Therefore, companies must determine the facts and identify the different circumstances to determine the appropriate accounting treatment and the accounting standard to be applied.</p> <p>The interpretation addresses the accounting treatment of different cases in terms of initial measurement, subsequent measurement, exclusion from books, and necessary disclosures.</p>		
<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies"</p>	<p>On October 23, 2024, Prime Ministerial Decision No. 3527 of 2024 was issued to add a new accounting standard, numbered 51, titled "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies," to the Egyptian Accounting Standards. This standard addresses the accounting treatment for entities operating in hyperinflationary economies, where the entity's functional currency is in an economy experiencing high inflation.</p>	<p>No decision has been issued by the Prime Minister or his delegate to specify the start and end dates of the financial period(s) during which this standard should be applied. As a result, management has not assessed its potential impact on</p>	<p>No decision has been issued by the Prime Minister or his delegate to specify the start and end dates of the financial period(s) during which this standard should be applied.</p>

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>The objective of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 51 is to adjust financial statements so that they reflect the current purchasing power, thereby providing a more accurate and objective picture of an entity's financial position and performance. The standard applies to financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, whether the statements are standalone or consolidated. This includes both parent companies and subsidiaries operating under the same economic conditions.</p> <p>The classification of economic transactions as occurring in a hyperinflationary environment is based on certain characteristics of the economic environment, including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A preference among the majority of the population to hold their wealth in non-monetary assets or relatively stable foreign currencies. - The general population measures local currency amounts in terms of a relatively stable foreign currency, and prices may be quoted in that foreign currency. - The cumulative inflation rate over the three years preceding the classification of the economy approaches or exceeds 100%. 	<p>the financial statements.</p> 	

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>The required adjustments apply to all components of the financial statements, such as the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, and Statement of Cash Flows. These components must be presented using a unit of measure that reflects current purchasing power at the end of the period. The standard will be effective starting October 24, 2024, with a decision issued by the Prime Minister or his delegate to specify the start and end dates of the financial periods during which the standard must be applied.</p> <p>The standard requires the use of a general price index to measure changes in purchasing power, with assets, liabilities, expenses, and revenues adjusted according to this index. A decision from the Chairman of the Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority, in coordination with the Central Bank of Egypt and the Ministry of Finance, will determine the appropriate index to be used when applying this standard to the local currency. This process will increase the comparability of financial periods, thus helping to make more informed investment and management decisions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the standard mandates the disclosure of the method of adjustment and any estimates or judgments made to</p>		

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	<p>ensure transparency. It is also required to explain the impact of inflation on the financial statement items.</p> <p>There is no impact on the financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2025.</p>		



Lands:

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

Fully depreciated assets:

The total value of fully depreciated assets and still in use on 30/06/2025 amounted to EGP 254,111,081.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Vehicles	21,569,483
Furniture	16,370,030
Tools and equipment	26,442,831
Buildings	42,939,918
Machinery	146,511,147
Intangible assets	277,672
Total fully depreciated assets still in use	254,111,081



Idle assets:

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

7- Projects under Construction:

The balance of projects under construction amounted to EGP 403,190,211 represented in:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Assets in development 5-1	361,407,570	208,086,113
Investment expenditure 5-2	41,782,641	50,042,300
Balance	403,190,211	258,128,413

7-1 Assets in development:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost as at 01/07/2024</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Transferred to assets</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>
Administrative building (1)	23,677,594	46,651,801	-	70,329,395
Sheller Lab Building	-	4,793,763	(4,793,763)	-
Renovation of Warehouse 3253 B	-	9,463,192	-	9,463,192
Warehouse (3004-3005)	34,522,974	15,013,098	(49,536,072)	-
Warehouse (3100)	211,200	53,218,958	-	53,430,158

Alexandria Mineral Oils Company "S. A. E"
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025



Renovation of Warehouse 3253 D	-	1,483,781	-	1,483,781
Civil projects	58,411,768	130,624,593	(54,329,835)	134,706,526
DSC Solar Update	3,826	47,058,861	(47,062,687)	-
Self-monitoring devices	14,406,445	14,670,878		29,077,323
Improving efficiency of steam and condensate in diesel complex and facilities	19,964,797	20,749	(19,985,546)	-
Two (2) GA-225A/B pumps	-	2,356,686	(2,356,686)	-
Diesel fire pump	-	13,899,847	(13,899,847)	-
Cooling towers upgrade	2,721,750	9,704,734	(12,426,484)	-
Improving efficiency of torches	-	13,911,882		13,911,882
Machines and equipment	37,096,818	101,623,637	(95,731,250)	42,989,205
Tools and equipment	-	23,297,298	(23,297,298)	-
Vehicles and means of transportation	-	1,235,686	(1,235,686)	-
Security Systems	-	1,858,768	-	1,858,768
NDR Security systems	-	8,489,041	(8,489,041)	-
Furniture	-	949,536	(949,536)	-
Fixtures	-	3,784,183	(3,784,183)	-
ERP System	43,356,434	82,180,938	-	125,537,372
Cyber security system	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000
LIMS	4,956,176	1,938,332	(6,894,508)	-
Forti and Palo Alto security devices	-	19,881,978	(19,881,978)	-
Information network update	8,807,005	2,452,251	(11,259,256)	-
Furniture and fixtures	97,119,615	121,535,027	(51,258,502)	167,396,140
Net equipment at project warehouses	15457912	857,787	-	16,315,699
Total	208,086,113	379,174,028	(225,852,571)	361,407,570



7-2- Investment Expenditure:

Description	30/06/2025	30/06/2024
Local advance payments (supplies contracts)	24,125,842	16,349,841
Balance of foreign payments for letters of credit	17,656,799	33,692,459
Balance	41,782,641	50,042,300

8- Investments:

Financial assets at FVOCI:

104 thousand shares had been purchased for 12 million EGP in ASCPC CO. which represents 5.20% of its capital and the ownership of these shares has been transferred on 26/11/2018 session, The fair value of these investments amounted to EGP 69,608,696, and the valuation differences were recognized under other comprehensive income in the amount of EGP 57,608,696.

9-Current Assets

A- Inventory:

The Inventory are as follows (in EGP):

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Raw materials	238,262,889	510,743,273
Supporting materials (chemicals and additives)	310,445,054	33,377,592
Spare parts	226,414,315	161,171,146
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	12,556,671	12,373,163
Packing materials	268,934	499,141
Letters of credits and their expenses	23,143,214	46,594,114
Work in process inventory	1,610,695,850	395,654,356
Finished goods	1,326,982,237	733,680,233
Inventory impairment	(13,760,061)	(13,760,061)
Total	3,735,009,103	1,880,332,957

*- The impairment in the prices of stagnat and dispensable material inventories amounted to 13,760,061 EGP which has been deducted from the spare parts.

B- Accounts receivable:

The Accounts receivable balance amounted to EGP 897,603,837 as of 30/06/2025, this balance is represented in the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
AWPC AR	328,148,359	284,751,365
Shell	-	97,189,421
Cooperation petroleum company	199,238,989	438,413,056
Exxon Mobile	167,584,207	50,291,921
Total	32,565,443	36,591,650
Chevron	19,338,809	21,815,958
Misr Petroleum Company	37,187,959	82,569,765
ACPA	16,619,403	4,694,463
ASPPC	17,016,784	19,498,910
TAQA/Castrol	8,356,297	4,341,943
Emarat Misr	7,633,757	4,980,166
Petromine	34,793,442	34,612,263
El Nile	-	2,453,801
Cargas	-	5,242,710



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OLA ENERGY	27,585,540	29,627,196
Watanya	4,688,920	7,800
Provision for expected credit losses	(3,154,072)	(1,198,406)
Total	897,603,837	1,115,883,982

*Note that these amounts are collected on due dates.

**Accounts receivable ageing analysis as at 30/06/2025 is represented as follows:

	Balance (EGP)	Undue and unimpaired balance
30 June 2025	897,603,837	897,603,837
30 June 2024	1,115,883,982	1,115,883,982

C- Debtors

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Related parties	5,437,394	6,048,945
Miscellaneous debtors	15,000	50,000
Custom duties authority	1,041,145	6,032,379
Deposits	71,526,812	69,885,151
Loans to employees	48,188,122	102,465,319
Withholding tax	190,192,198	277,716,946
Tax authority - installments	183,338,405	47,659,934
Value added tax on production supplies	75,175,832	41,827,138
Petty cash	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses (debtors)	(17,075)	(185,623)
Total	574,897,833	551,500,189



* Includes an amount of 71.40million EGP set aside at EGPC for the benefit of GASCO for the supply of natural gas.

* The item represents amounts Withholding tax account and advance payment system installments until they are settled in the tax return.

D- Other debit balances

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Debit note	12,373,402	6,312,457
Advance payments	13,165,605	29,730,884
Prepaid expenses	5,804,059	4,927,785
Accrued interest National Bank of Egypt EGP	132,145	704,219
Accrued interest National Bank of Egypt US Dollar	1,745,377	3,597,221
Accrued Interest QNB EGP	5,870,301	1,769,178



Accrued Interest Agriculture Bank of Egypt EGP	404,203	3,241,096
Expected credit losses (debit accounts)	(2,550,695)	(1,772,552)
Total other debit balances	36,944,397	48,510,288

E- Cash at banks and on hand:

Represents book balances for the company's bank current accounts as well as the balances of existing time deposits at the banks. The cash balance is as follows (in EGP):

Description	30/06/2025	30/06/2024
Time deposits	1,117,302,500	1,755,450,000
Current accounts	2,585,199,346	1,970,732,002
Cash on hand	40,063	371,406
Expected credit losses (cash balances)	(33,787,870)	(47,726,591)
Total	3,668,754,039	3,678,826,817
Deduct:		
Pledged deposits (financial investments) *	(526,974,100)	(512,550,000)
Cash and cash equivalent ending balance	3,141,779,939	3,166,276,817



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

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

10- Current Liabilities:

Represented as follows (EGP):

10-A- Provisions

Description	Balance on 01/07/2024	Used during the year	No longer required	Formed during the year	Balance on 30/06/2025
Tax disputes provision	1,171,412,669	31,044,208	(279,457,477)	198,000,000	1,058,910,985
Claims and disputes provision	16,831,008	-	-	-	16,831,008
Total Provisions	1,188,243,677	31,044,208	(279,457,477)	198,000,000	1,075,741,993



10-B- Accounts payable:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Accounts and notes payable	15,486,636	4,403,395
Total	15,486,636	4,403,395

10-C- Current income tax

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Corporate tax	552,044,321	678,888,836
Total	552,044,321	678,888,836

10-D- Short term liabilities:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Lease contract liability – short term	4,196,999	2,676,096
NBE Loan	9,492,512	10,232,552
Total	13,689,511	12,908,648

10-E- Creditors

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
EGPC current account	2,428,495,743	430,472,285
Related parties	5,437,397	5,435,591
Initial deposit	14,973,586	6,055,305
Final deposit	11,928,366	7,572,836
Performance guarantee deposit	28,448,353	18,379,799
Social Insurance	121,129	5,031,174
Miscellaneous taxes	103,246,943	104,398,934
Total	2,592,651,517	577,345,924

Other credit balances:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Employees' families medical fund	17,551,573	11,118,420
Engineering and construction stamps	958,413	296,868
Miscellaneous creditors	292,035,676	488,921,702
Accrued expenses	17,301,335	37,894,991
Advance payment customers	42,216,506	17,829,881
Amounts gained from work completion	21,538,601	21,848,788
Due to employees	112,297,928	119,395,937
Miscellaneous credit balances	5,490,267	13,035,239
Total	509,390,299	710,341,826



11- Capital:

- A- The company was established with an authorized capital of 2 billion EGP - issued and paid-up capital of 820 million EGP which was raised to 861 million EGP - with a par value per share of 100 EGP and after implementing formal regulations to increase the share capital by free shares amounting to 41 million EGP, representing 5% of the value of the contribution in accordance with the General Assembly resolution on 28 September 2004. The increase was recorded in the commercial register on 27 February 2005. The par value per share has been split from 100 EGP per share to 10 EGP per share so the number of shares reached 86100000 shares instead of 8610000 shares in accordance with the Extra-ordinary General Assembly on 20 June 2005. This amendment was registered in the Commercial Register on 10 August 2005.
- B- The company's shares were listed on the stock exchange tables in Cairo and Alexandria on 8 December, 2004. The company's shares were consigned centrally to Misr for Central Clearing on 5 December 2004. These shares were dealt with through the Central Depository System as of 23 December, 2004 and the trading of the shares in the Stock exchange is done according to the trading standards approved by the Authority.
- C- Note that on 6 September, 2005, 20% of the capital was offered for public subscription to individuals and other institutions. These shares were traded on 29 September, 2005.
- D- Alsharq Insurance Company was merged with Misr Insurance Company on 4/12/2007.
- E- On 30/06/2008, the share of National Bank of Egypt in AMOC's capital was transferred to Al-Ahly Capital Holding Company.
- F- On 28/06/2010, the share of Bank Misr in AMOC's capital was transferred to Misr Financial Investment Company.
- G- On 23/06/2011 a total of 3899479 shares of Misr Insurance Company were transferred to Misr Life Insurance Company and by 4.53% of the company's shares.
- H- On 06/01/2021 Al-Ahly capital company sold 10 million shares of its stocks through the stock exchange and Alexandria Petroleum co. purchased them, and on 18/03/2021 it sold 425000 shares through stock exchange for public subscription.
- I- **Capital management:**
 The purpose of capital management is to securely keep balanced capital rates to support the company's business and maximize shareholders' profit. The company manages its capital structure according to variable business conditions. Targets, policies and operations are stable during the year ending on the 30th of June 2024 and the year ending on 30th of June 2025. Capital consists of capital shares amounting to **EGP 2.78 billion** on the 30th of June 2025 (**EGP 2,7 billion** on the 30th of June 2024).
- J- Al Ahli Capital purchased 5.6 million shares from Misr Financial Investments Company and other shares from the Egyptian Stock Exchange.
- K- The par value of AMOC's share is split from 10 EGP to 1 EGP, to end up with a total 861000000 shares instead of 86100000 shares, upon extraordinary general assembly approval on the 25th of February 2017, which was subsequently recorded in the commercial register on the 4th of April 2017.

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

M- Misr Financial Company changed to be Misr Capital according to the Financial Regulatory Authority decision on 01/02/2020.

12- Other Reserves:

Represented as follows (EGP):

Description	30/06/2025	30/06/2024
Miscellaneous reserves ⁽¹⁾	2,240,327	2,240,327
General reserve ⁽²⁾	1,442,151,545	438,538,197
Total	1,444,391,872	440,778,524

(1) Miscellaneous reserves are assets granted to the Company at the beginning of the project.

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

13- Long Term Liabilities:

The balance of long-term liabilities is represented as follows: (EGP)

A- Deferred Tax Liabilities:

Description	30/06/2025	30/06/2024
Beginning deferred tax liabilities	188,489,209	98,392,283
Deferred tax (asset)/(P/L)	(73,397,185)	90,096,926
Deferred tax expense (OCI)	12,961,957	-
Ending deferred tax liabilities	128,053,981	188,489,209

- Deferred tax is recognized as an asset or a liability in the statement of financial position and it results from the temporary difference between the book value of assets and liabilities on accounting basis and their value according to tax basis. These differences at the tax rate amounted to **EGP 128,053,981** on 30/06/2025.

B- Letters of guarantee issued by/to the company:

* Letters of guarantee received by the Company amounted to **EGP 259,030,263** is represented in initial and final deposit, and advance payment.

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





Statement of profit or loss

14- Revenues

A-Net Sales:

Activity revenue amounted to **EGP 37,622,609,782** for the quantity of 1261585.711 tons as follows:

	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity/ton</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Oils	98182.34	5,360,390,482
Wax	71588.8	4,029,314,124
Gas oil	322558.706	10,076,712,933
Naphtha	75630.604	2,099,685,574
LPG	43876.366	1,408,079,637
Fuel oil (mix)	635744.475	14,386,176,125
Heavy fuel oil	13937.44	261,654,307
Waste	66.98	596,600
Total	1261585,711	37,622,609,782
		33,767,840,080

B-Other revenue:

Other operating revenues amounted to **EGP 800,244,158**.

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Credit Interest	417,377,530	350,152,390
Reversed expected credit loss	9,582,890	-
Provision no longer required	279,457,477	16,405,125
Compensations and fines	3,971,675	776,303
Miscellaneous revenues	42,124,383	108,649,745
Foreign exchange gain	47,730,203	215,288,352
Total	800,244,158	691,271,915



15- Costs:

A- Costs of Sales:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Salaries	1,250,908,915	1,055,498,598
Raw Materials	32,342,980,635	28,919,657,785
Supporting materials	117,487,403	87,800,536
Depreciation	109,320,313	88,208,019
Other expenses	1,306,394,153	994,583,526
Total	35,127,091,419	31,145,748,464

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

* Supervision and management of the operation, providing technical support and operational consulting for the production units of the company which includes oils and waxes units, and maximization of gas oil units, as well as utilities, and petroleum traffic facilities.

* Management of activities and providing technical support and consulting for managing activities in industrial safety, occupational safety, health and environmental protection, chemical laboratories, technology and development, monitoring and approving equipment performance, maintenance planning and management system, engineering inspection, establishment of the infrastructure of information systems, internal and external training and assisting in the study of investment projects.

B- General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses amounted to **EGP 878,170,996** represented in insurance, water and lighting, real estate taxes, wages, depreciation, financial statements publishing expenses, newspapers and magazines publishing expenses, accounting and legal services, geographical area expenses, commissions, and bank expenses.

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Salaries	399,276,201	320,928,040
Miscellaneous materials & equipment	3,523,486	1,438,559
Lighting	16,249,925	13,134,620
Water	958,912	956,484
Stationary, printings, and computer equipment	1,786,978	1,097,376
Maintenance expenses	1,103,093	5,604,949
Public relations and hospitality expenses	20,469,930	13,634,457
Publication and subscription in newspapers and magazines	-	236,998



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Publication of financial statements	301,856	353,500
Software subscription	38,710,834	12,904,511
Telephone and internet	1,598,846	1,267,822
Transportation allowance	1,807,320	1,754,354
Car and garage rentals	22,905,650	11,616,180
Accounting and legal services	1,592,874	1,294,100
Geographical location expenses	14,564,437	9,104,284
Services of ministries, agencies and exhibitions	9,131	3,301
Insurance	46,675,613	32,744,478
Training expenses	4,420,806	11,889,356
Company contribution in services fund	15,000,000	8,000,000
Management expenses (EPROM)	1,313,344	1,325,946
Research and development's Expenses	-	20,995,832
Commission and bank expenses	1,837,736	947,204
General assembly expenses	1,607,808	1,265,827
Miscellaneous service expenses	104,956,816	68,597,337
Stamp duty and other fees	50,515,659	33,224,231
Property tax	3,104,964	3,104,964
Building and furniture depreciation	13,495,379	5,247,970
Contribution to comprehensive health insurance	104,514,344	94,465,839
Right of use amortization	4,620,732	2,806,558
Intangible assets' amortization	69,770	68,013
Total	876,992,444	680,013,090

C- Marketing Expenses:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Salaries	28,922,170	21,223,399
Packing materials	9,613,262	9,138,043
Shipping, Handling, and Logistics Expenses	115,170,761	74,304,535
Other marketing expenses	13,511,169	9,242,041
Right of use amortization	-	1,664,167
Total	167,217,362	115,572,185

D- Other Expenses:

Other operating expenses amounted to **EGP 28,504,803** which are represented in the attendance and travel allowance and bonuses for the board members.

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>30/06/2024</u>
Compensation and fines	-	30,030
Donations	25,000,000	20,000,000
Transportation allowance for members of the Board of Directors	555,000	551,000
Attendance allowance for members of the board of directors.	2,949,803	2,415,381
Total	28,504,803	22,996,411

E- Finance expenses:

Finance expenses amounted to EGP 3,786,665 which consisted of commissions and interest on the phenol project loan, lease liability interest amounted to EGP 1,178,552 .

16- Earnings per Share for the year:

<u>Description</u>	<u>30/06/2025</u>	<u>EGP 30/06/2024</u>
Net profit before tax	2,030,597,467	2,130,887,137
Less: Income tax	(552,044,321)	(534,783,622)
Add/(Less) Deferred tax	73,397,185	(90,096,927)
Net profit after tax	1,551,950,331	1,506,006,588
Majority net profit after tax	1,488,520,098	1,439,557,574
Deduct employees profit share and BOD members bonuses	159,145,033	179,210,351
Net profit after employees' profit share and BOD members bonuses	1,329,375,065	1,260,347,223
Number of shares	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Earnings per share	1.15	1.11
(Share par value 1 EGP)	For 12 months	For 12 months

17- Profits of the year:

The year for this period before taxes amounted to EGP 2,030,597,467 at 36.46% of invested capital, and 157.23% of paid in capital compared to EGP 2,130,887,137 at 40.86% of invested capital and 164.99% of paid capital for the comparative period.

-The majority profit for the year after taxes EGP 1,488,520,098 at 26.73% of invested capital, and 115.26% of paid capital compared to EGP 1,439,557,574 at 27.61% of invested capital and 111.46% of paid capital for the comparative period.



***Other Disclosures:**

18- The Company includes the following production units:

18-1- The company includes the following production units:

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

18-2- Pension liabilities:

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

18-3- The company has applied the exception for the implementation of paragraph (5) of Appendix (C) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13), published in the Official Gazette, issue no.19 on May 16, 2023, by recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses (both receivable and payable) as part of other comprehensive income during the period.

18-4-Transactions with related parties:

A- Transaction amount and nature during the period:

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Transaction amount</u> Million EGP	<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Balance in</u> <u>30/06/2025</u> Million EGP
Alexandria Petroleum Company	1.9	Electricity of fire station	1.5
	8.1	Shoala land right of use	
	3.4	The expenses of the geographical area and the Petroleum basin	
	8.8	Geographical area and petroleum basin expenses	
Misir Insurance Company	46.6	Assets insurance	-
Misir Life Insurance Company	8.7	Group insurance policy	
Cooperation Petroleum Company	2066.2	Products	199.2
Misir Petroleum	556.3	Products	95.5

B-Transactions with Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Transaction amount</u> Million EGP	<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Balance in</u> <u>30/06/2025</u> Million EGP
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	27970.7	Sales of products to the EGPC	2428.5
	33676.1	Receipts from the EGPC	



EGPS's balance with the company on 1/7/2024 amounted to about 430 million pounds for EGPC.

- The total dues to EGPC for the company's purchases from EGPC amounted to 33.3 billion Egyptian pounds, and the amounts deducted from our account by EGPC amounted to 2.6 billion pounds - represented by the consumption of hydrogen gas, electricity, income tax, and others. the total due to EGPC to 35,9 billion Egyptian pounds.

-The company's total sales to EGPC is about 28 billion Egyptian pounds, in addition to amounts paid to EGPC in the amount of 6 billion pounds. Thus, the balance on 30/06/2025 becomes 33.9 billion Egyptian pounds payable to EGPC.

-Thus, the balance as of 30/06/2025 amounts to EGP 2.4 billion due to EGPC .





19- Legal cases from and against AMOC:

- 2- Sales Tax Case regarding capital goods was filed against the Sales Tax Authority to claim the right of AMOC to recover and discharge the amounts paid, which are being paid in installments as these goods are used by the company not imported for trading purposes. The lawsuit was rejected and as a result the company appealed. A ruling was pronounced stating the discharge of AMOC from the amount of EGP 36,123,712 and recovering the amount of EGP 1,879,336, after the issuance of the writ of execution. Bearing in mind that the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal at the Court of Cassation.
- 2- Service fees on capital goods case was filed against the Customs Authority to refund what was paid for services the Customs Authority didn't provide. A ruling was made by the Trial Court obligating the Customs Authority to refund the amount of fees paid by AMOC. And the Company filed an appeal to claim interests of these amounts as well. On the other hand, the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal to the trial judgment. As a result, a judgment was made by the Court of Appeal dismissing the State Lawsuits Authority appeal and confirming the trial judgment and obligating the Customs Authority to refund the amount of EGP 14,586,579 to the company and discharging AMOC from the fees, after the issuance of the writ of execution. With this in view, the State Lawsuits Authority filed an appeal at the Court of Cassation.
- 3- Engineering designs case filed by the Company against the Customs Authority and the claim amount is EGP 33,762,878 (Only thirty-three million seven hundred sixty-two thousand eight hundred seventy-eight). A ruling was issued by the trial court to end the dispute as the case has been waived by the Customs Authority in the presence of the judicial expert. The judgment was appealed as the Customs Authority did not implement the decision of the ministerial committee and filing two suits against AMOC.
- 4- A lawsuit to cancel the decision to collect the tax stipulated by Law No. (44) of 2014, which resulted in the company being required to pay an amount of 47,501,632 Egyptian pounds. The dispute continued and the case was circulated through the various stages of litigation until it was transferred to the commissioners on March 2024.
- 5- A lawsuit against the Minister of Finance regarding the real estate tax due on the company in the amount of (3,740,601 Egyptian pounds/year). The case was circulated until it was referred to the expert in January 2023.
- 6- The appeal filed against the Minister of Finance to claim the company's acquittal from the tax on naphtha deliveries to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation in the amount of EGP 4,545,511.22, tax differences resulting from certification differences in the amount of EGP 22,845.83, and tax differences due on the proceeds of transactions with the subsidiary Alexandria Wax Products Company in the amount of EGP 9,626,203, which had previously been paid in advance. The lawsuit was heard in the various stages of the dispute, and the lawsuit is awaiting the expert's report.
- 7- The appeal is filed with the Administrative Court regarding the recognition of the financing expenses for the credit facility as deductible expenses in accordance with the provisions of the law. The case was filed in May 2024, and was postponed in July 2024.



20- Loans:

Description	30/06/2025			30/06/2024		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Loan Tranche in Egyptian Pounds	1,232,589	2202728	3435317	1,369,561	4,166,808	5,536,369
Loan Tranche in USD its And equivalent in Egyptian Pounds	\$166315	\$297218	\$463533	\$ 184,797	\$ 562,401	\$ 747,198
	8259923	14761095	23021018	8,862,991	26,973,077	35,836,068
Total in EGP	9492512	16963823	26456335	10,232,552	31,139,885	41,372,437

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

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

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

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

The data of these loans are as follows:

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

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

Grants Conditions:

- 10% if the project achieves a positive NPV for 10 years and an internal rate of return (IRR) greater than 10%.
- 14.5% in the event that the project achieves a negative current net NPV value for five years and an internal rate of return (IRR) of less than 10%.
- 21.8% if the project achieves negative NPV for 10 years and an internal rate of return (IRR) of less than 10%.
- The loan period is five years starting from 29/12/2022 and ending on 28/12/2027.
- The draw period ends on 28/4/2024.
- Number of installments: 43 equal installments.
- Grace period (first installment payment): Ends on 28/05/2024.



Conditions for the availability of the grants:

In the event of entitlement to a 21.8% grant, it is divided into two tranches:

First tranche: 13.11% grant calculated monthly interest and avoided and not paid when achieving the purpose of the project, and the grant is disbursed after issuing a certificate from the Environmental Protection Agency stating that the project achieved the environmental goal through 4 quarterly measurements (one year from the date of operation).

The second tranche: 8.69% grant calculated on monthly interest and paid monthly, and the grant is disbursed after 4 years from the date of the first draw (12/7/2023).

21- Tax Position:

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

▪ **Corporate Tax:**

Inspection and payment of the dues until the financial year 2013 / 2014 is completed, knowing that there is a dispute over 2005/2006, 2006/2007 and we were notified with form (36) taxes, and a sum of 10,6 million EGP was paid, filing a case before the specialized courts to settle down the dispute. the company was notified with form (19) for the years 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and was appealed on legal dates, and payment has been made on tax inspection account amounting to 30.9 million EGP. The company was inspected for the years 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 and we were notified of a form for the years, and it was appealed, and the company is waiting for the internal committee's decision.

▪ **Salary tax:**

The inspection and payment of dues were completed till 2016 and we finished years 2017 and 2018 in Dispute Settlement Committee and the tax was paid. We have been notified with an examination form up to the years 2021/2022. The documents have been prepared and submitted to the Large Taxpayers Center, and no tax assessment decision has been issued for those years to date.

▪ **Stamp Tax:**

The company has been audited, and the dues have been settled up to June 30, 2020.

▪ **Property tax:**

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

▪ **Value-added tax:**

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

▪ **Withholding tax:**

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

22-Main sources for uncertainty estimates:

The company makes estimates and assumptions regarding the future. The results of accounting estimates, by definition, rarely equal actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are indicated below:





A- Impairment of accounts receivable:

An estimate of accounts receivable collectible balances is made when collection of those balances in full is unlikely. This estimate is performed on an individual basis on significant amounts. As for amounts that are not individually significant and whose due dates have passed, they are evaluated collectively and a provision is made according to the period of expiry of the due dates.

B- Impairment of inventory:

Inventories are recorded at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. When inventory becomes old or damaged, an estimate of the net selling value is made. An estimate is made individually for the important amounts. As for the amounts that are not important but are old or damaged, they are evaluated collectively and an allocation is made according to the type of inventory and the shelf life of the inventory based on the expected selling prices.

C- Machines and equipment useful lives:

The company's management determines the expected useful lives of real estate, machinery, and equipment to calculate depreciation, and this estimate is calculated after taking into account the period during which the asset is expected to be used, the nature of wear and tear, and commercial obsolescence. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives on an annual basis, and the future depreciation provision is adjusted when management believes that the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

D- Income tax:

The company is subject to corporate tax. The company estimates the provision for income tax, and when there are any differences between the actual and preliminary results, these differences affect the provision for income tax and deferred tax in these periods.

23-Risk Management:

During its activity, the company is exposed to credit risk as it sells on credit and interest rate risks resulting from cash balances and credit facilities. The company is also exposed to exchange rate risks as a result of fluctuations in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

A- Interest Rate Risk:

The company is exposed to interest rate risks with respect to its assets and liabilities on which returns are due (bank deposits).

B- Currency Risk:

Currency risk arising from fluctuation financial instruments value is the result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates

C- Credit Risk:

Credit risk represents the failure of one party to a financial instrument to fulfill its obligations, which results in the other party incurring financial losses. The company is exposed to credit risk on its balances with banks, customers, and some other assets, as shown in the Statement of Financial position.

The company seeks to reduce credit risks with respect to bank deposits by dealing with reputable banks, setting credit limits for customers, and monitoring existing debt balances with respect to customers.





D- Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk represents the factors that may affect the company's ability to pay all of its obligations. Management monitors both liquidity risk resulting from uncertainty associated with cash inflows and outflows by maintaining a sufficient level of cash balances.

24-The fair value of the financial instruments:

The financial instruments are the financial assets and liabilities. The financial assets include cash in hand and bank, accounts receivable, notes receivable and other debtors.

The financial liabilities include balances of accounts payable, notes payable, creditors, credit balances within related parties, accrued income tax, dividends payable. There is no essential difference between the fair value of the financial instruments and its book value.

25- Significant Events:

25/1) Change in exchange rates:

In March 2025, the United States government and other countries announced amendments to customs duty on a range of imported goods, including certain raw materials and industrial components utilized in the company's operation processes. As this event occurred after the reporting date of December 31, 2024, and does not reflect conditions at that time, it is classified as a **non-adjusting event** in accordance with **Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) No. 5 – "Subsequent Events"**

Although the event does not necessitate any adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, management believes it may have a potentially **material financial effect** on future operating costs and profit margins, particularly in the event of increased costs for imported inputs.

Management continues to closely monitor developments in international trade and customs policies and will evaluate the potential financial and operational implications of such changes. Appropriate measures will be considered and implemented as necessary. Furthermore, any material updates related to this matter will be disclosed in future reporting periods in accordance with EAS No. 5.

Disclosure and Transparency

Based on the importance of this event and its potential impact on future financial performance, management decided to disclose it in this note to ensure transparency and compliance with Egyptian and international accounting standards, although there is no direct impact on the financial results for the year ended 30 June 2025.

25/2) Issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 (IFRS 18):

On April 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 (IFRS 18), titled "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements," to replace International Accounting Standard No. 1 (IAS 1), "Presentation of Financial Statements." IFRS 18 aims to enhance the way information is presented in financial statements, with a focus on the profit or loss statement and accompanying notes, thereby improving transparency and comparability among companies.



Key changes in IFRS 18:

a. Restructuring the Profit or Loss Statement:

- The standard introduces three distinct categories for income and expenses: operating, investing, and financing.
- It mandates the presentation of new subtotals, including "Operating Profit" and "Profit Before Financing and Tax," providing investors with a standardized starting point for analyzing financial performance.

b. Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPMs):

- The standard requires companies to disclose any performance measures defined and used by management in public communications outside the financial statements.
- These measures must be presented in a separate note, explaining how they are calculated, their relevance to users, and their alignment with the subtotals specified by IFRS.

c. Enhancing Aggregation and Disaggregation Principles:

- The standard emphasizes the need for appropriate aggregation and disaggregation of information, helping to provide more detailed and clear insights for users.
- It requires disclosure of expense details by nature, such as employee costs and asset depreciation, to improve transparency.

d. Amendments to the Statement of Cash Flows:

- While the main changes focus on the profit or loss statement, the standard includes limited amendments to disclosure requirements for the statement of cash flows, aiming to enhance understanding of operating, investing, and financing cash flows.

26- Comparative figures:

Comparative figures were reclassified to be comparable to current year's figures.

27- Financial statements approval:

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025, were approved by the Board of Directors on Aug 17, 2025.



Vice President for Financial Affairs

Dr. Acc. Ahmed Kandil



General Manager of Financial Affairs

Acc. Mohammed Gomaa