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Dr. A. M. Hegazy & Co.
Dr. Khaled A. Hegazy
Accountants & Consultants
A Member of Crowe Global
[illegible]
[illegible], Giza, Egypt
Tel [illegible]
Fax [illegible]
www.crowe.com

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, 2024, 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, 2024.

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Basis for expressing a qualified opinion

The company showed in the statement of consolidated financial position on June 30, 2024its financial investments in ASPC Company in the amount of 12 million Egyptian pounds under the name of financial investments available for sale. The company's management did not evaluate those investments referred to.

Qualified Opinion

With the exception of the effect of any settlements - if any - whose necessity could have been determined if we were able to obtain the data referred above, 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, 2024, 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, 2024

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

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

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024
Together with the Auditor's report

<u>**Contents**</u>

Alexandria Mineral Oils Company "S.A.E"

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2024

Assets	Note no.	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
			EGP
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets (net)	(6)	834,500,066	832,286,362
Projects under construction	(7)	258,128,413	110,210,971
Financial investments	(8)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Other Financial investments	(9-E)	512,550,000	784,250,000
Right of use assets (net)		7,097,719	10,820,796
Intangible Assets		181,244	227,257
Total non-current assets		1,624,457,442	1,749,795,386
Current assets			
Inventory (net)	(9-A)	1,880,332,957	1,206,916,842
Accounts receivable (net)	(9-B)	1,115,883,982	573,262,747
Debtors and other debit balances (net)	(9-C,D)	600,010,477	662,007,687
Cash at banks and on hand	(9-E)	3,166,276,817	2,494,425,752
Total current assets		6,762,504,233	4,936,613,028
Total assets		8,386,961,675	6,686,408,414
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(11)	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Legal reserve		646,182,250	599,858,513
Other reserves	(12)	440,778,524	370,333,560
Retained earnings		844,611,119	346,906,036
Profit for the year	(18)	1,699,154,495	1,330,499,928
Total Amoc Equity		4,922,226,388	3,939,098,037
Non-controlling interest		69,278,749	44,165,659
Total equity		4,991,505,137	3,983,263,696
Non-current liabilities			
National Bank of Egypt (Pledged by time deposit)		31,139,885	-
Long term liability - lease contract		3,695,138	4,121,326
Deferred tax liability	(13-A)	188,489,209	98,392,283
Total non-current liability		223,324,232	102,513,609
Current liability			
Provisions	(10-A)	1,188,243,677	965,377,742
Accounts Payable	(10-B)	4,403,395	1,908,984
Loans due	(10-D)	10,232,552	-
Short term liability - lease contracts	(10-D)	2,676,096	8,996,858
Due to tax authority	(10-C)	678,888,836	529,120,600
Creditors and other credit balances	(10-E)	1,287,687,750	1,095,226,925
Total current liabilities		3,172,132,306	2,600,631,109
Total equity and liabilities		8,386,961,675	6,686,408,414

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	Vice President for Financial Affairs	Chairman and Managing Director
Acc. Mohammed Gomaa	Dr. Acc. Ahmed Kandil	Dr. Eng. Amr Ahmed Lotfy

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

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 30 June 2024

EGP

Description	Note no.	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net Sales	(14-A)	33,767,840,080	24,208,335,757
(Deduct):			
Cost of sales	(15-A)	(31,145,748,464)	(21,893,656,788)
Gross profit		2,622,091,616	2,314,678,969
(Deduct):			
General and administrativ expenses	(15-B)	(680,847,571)	(503,268,507)
Marketing expenses	(15-C)	(115,572,185)	(56,197,833)
Other operating expenses	(15-D)	(22,996,411)	(18,555,702)
Operating profit		1,802,675,449	1,736,656,927
(Deduct):			
Provision	(10)	(372,944,903)	(360,960,449)
Finance expense	(15-E)	(515,324)	-
Add:			
Other revenue	(14-B)	950,868,836	404,946,540
Investment revenues	(14-C)	10,400,000	6,500,000
Net profit before tax		2,390,484,058	1,787,143,018
Income tax		(534,783,622)	(432,881,118)
Deffered tax (liability)		(90,096,927)	17,784,401
Net profit after tax		1,765,603,509	1,372,046,301
Non-Contriling interest		66,449,014	41,546,373
Majority's Share (Amoc)		1,699,154,495	1,330,499,928

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.
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Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Eng. Amr Ahmed Lotfy

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

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

EGP

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net profit for the period	**1,765,603,509**	**1,372,046,301**
Foreign Exchange differences	640,467,617	427,731,031
Income Tax related to other comprehensive income	(144,105,214)	(96,239,482)
Total comprehensive income for the Year after tax	**496,362,403**	**331,491,549**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**2,261,965,912**	**1,703,537,850**
Transferred to Retained earnings	(496,362,403)	(331,491,549)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,765,603,509**	**1,372,046,301**
Non-controling Share	**66,449,014**	**41,546,373**
Majority's shares (AMOC)	**1,699,154,495**	**1,330,499,928**
Earning per share (AMOC) (pound/share)	**1.32**	**1.03**

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Alexandria Mineral Oils Company "S.A.E"

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

EGP

Description	Capital	Legal Reserve	Other Reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total majority's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Total majority's equity on 1/7/2022	1,291,500,000	547,674,461	194,763,937	1,457,358	1,394,822,765	3,229,518,221	-	3,229,518,221
Total non-controlling interest on 1/7/2022	135,000	67,750	-	228,423	23,459,773	-	23,891,446	23,891,446
Consolidated balance on 1/7/2022	1,291,635,000	547,741,561	194,763,937	1,685,781	1,217,082,538	3,229,518,221	23,891,446	3,253,409,667
Legal reserve	-	52,184,352	-	-	-	-	-	52,184,352
Transferred to general reserve	-	-	175,569,623	-	-	-	-	175,569,623
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	246,906,036	-	-	-	246,906,036
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	1,330,499,928			1,330,499,928
Majority's equity on 30/6/2023	1,291,500,000	599,858,813	370,333,560	246,906,035	1,330,499,928	3,936,098,037	-	3,936,098,037
Non-controlling owner's equity shares on 30/06/2023	135,500	67,750	-	2,416,036	41,546,373	-	44,165,659	44,165,659
Consolidated Balance on 30/06/2023	1,291,635,500	599,926,263	370,333,560	249,322,072	2,540,082,406	3,229,518,221	23,891,446	3,983,263,696
Legal reserve	-	46,323,737	-	-				46,323,737
Transferred to general reserve	-	-	78,444,964	-				78,444,964
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	497,765,083				497,765,083
Net profit for the period	-	-	-		1,699,154,495			1,699,154,495
Majority's equity on 30/6/2024	1,291,500,000	646,182,251	448,778,524	844,611,119	1,699,154,495	4,922,226,388	-	4,922,226,388
Non-controlling owner's equity shares on 30/06/2024	135,500	67,758	-	2,626,485	66,480,384	-	69,274,749	69,274,749
Consolidated Balance on 30/06/2024	1,291,635,500	646,250,009	448,778,524	847,237,604	1,765,635,509	4,922,226,388	69,274,749	4,991,501,137

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

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Acc. Mohammed Gomaa

Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc. Ahmed Kandil

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Eng. Amr Ahmed Lotfy

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Alexandriam Mineral Oils Company "S.A.E"

Consolidated Statement of Cash flow

For the year ended 30 June 2024

EGP

Description	Subtotal	Total	30/06/2023
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net profit before tax and extra ordinary items	2,390,484,058		1,787,143,018
Foreign currency differences	(215,288,352)		187,143,934
Capital Gain	-		92,000
Investments	(10,400,000)		(137,985,226)
Provisions	329,193,412		358,335,136
provision is no longer requried	(103,205,125)		(12,214,761)
Fixed asset depreciation and right of use amortization	97,994,727		92,933,870
Debit interest	1,349,805		220,316
Credit interest	(350,152,390)		(105,105,098)
Operating profit before change in working capital	2,139,976,135		2,170,563,189
Change in inventory	(673,416,116)		207,878,547
Change in accounts receivable	(542,621,235)		(340,832,016)
Change in debtors	67,116,780		(76,689,655)
Change in debit balances	(5,182,974)		27,741,798
Provisions used	-		(12,685,239)
Change in accounts and notes payable	2,494,411		(6,363,744)
Change in creditors and credit balances	188,831,919		698,433,846
Change in related parties	-		169,756,070
Cash flow from operating activities	1,177,198,921		2,837,802,796
Paid income tax	(529,120,601)		(509,239,501)
Net cash flow from operating activities		648,078,320	2,328,563,295
Cash flow from investment activities:			
Proceeds from Investment Income	10,400,000		137,985,226
Proceeds from other financial investments	271,700,000		(784,250,000)
Proceeds from credit interest	346,974,698		100,691,248
Proceeds or Payments for fixed assets and projects under construction	(243,609,137)		(111,448,611)
Net cash flow from investment activities		385,465,561	(657,022,137)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from Long Term Loans	31,139,885		-
Proceeds from Short Term Loans	10,232,552		-
Payments for Operating Lease	(1,349,805)		(220,316)
Paid The Financing Expenses	(3,746,950)		(5,990,147)
Dividends paid	(1,253,724,467)		(973,683,822)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(1,217,448,785)	(979,894,285)
The effect of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		855,755,969	236,963,319
Net change in cash and cash equivalent during the period		671,851,065	928,610,192
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2023		2,494,425,752	1,565,815,560
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2024		3,166,276,817	2,494,425,752

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. Mohammed Gomaa

Vice President for Financial Affairs
Dr. Acc. Ahmed Kandil

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr./Eng. Amr Ahmed Lotfy

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Company Profile: Establishment:

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.

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 %	Company's type
Alexandria Wax Product	86.45%	Subsidiary

(3) Basis of financial statements preparation

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

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

Changes in accounting policy:
The accounting policies applied this year are consistent with those policies that wear applied in the previous year, except for the changes that resulted from the application of the new Egyptian standards issued during the year 2019. The company also stated that these standards will be applied starting from the first of January 2021.

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 income statement 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 as 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 balance sheet 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 income statement.

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

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 income statement when incurred. The asset is depreciated when its place and condition enable it to operate in the manner specified by the management. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method according to the assets estimated useful life as follows:

Item	Estimated Useful Life (yearly)
Machinery, equipment and devices	10-30
Buildings, constructions and utilities	10-30
Vehicles	5-15
Tools	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 (disposing does not only mean selling the asset but also stating the asset as scrap). Any profits or losses arising from disposing the asset are recognized in the profit or loss statement in the period in which the asset is disposed.

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

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

****Financial investment held for sale:**

Investment available for sale are non-derivative financial assets that are classified as assets available for sale upon acquisition and are not classified as loans and receivables, as investments held to maturity, or as investments at fair value through profit or loss.

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 owners' equity and that until cancellation of financial asset from books. The cumulative gains or losses recorded in 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

5/5 Operating lease (continue)

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 are 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 book amount for the lease liability to reflect the increase in lease contract interest, on the other hand, the company decreases the book 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 period.

-Equipment and spare parts: The cost of equipment and spare parts has been calculated based on the weighted average cost during the year.

-Work in process inventory: valued at weighted average production and operating costs and any other required costs.

-Finished goods: valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower, for each item separately.

(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 income statement. The recovery of impairment losses is recognized in the income statement in the period 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 period the Company incurred theses costs using the effective interest rate. As for borrowing costs directly attributable to purchasing or constructing qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalized on related assets till the date that these assets are ready for use. Capitalization is discontinued during periods of temporary cessation of the construction of this asset, and capitalization is finally stopped when all essential activities necessary to prepare the asset for use have been completed.

(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 period 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 balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate. When the time value of money is significant, the amount recognized as a provision should be the current value of the expected cash flow required to settle the liabilities.

(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 period:

Company Name	Transaction amount in Million EGP	Nature of transaction	Balance in 30/06/2024 Million EGP
Alexandria Petroleum Company	1.757	Rent of warehouses	4.928
	0.563	Electricity of fire station	
	4.678	Shoala land right of use	
	12.444	The expenses of the geographical area and the Petroleum basin	
Misr Insurance Company	33.048	Assets insurance	0.027
Misr Life Insurance Company	7.522	Group insurance policy	
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	26215.796	Sales of products to the E G P C	430.472
	28806.909	Receipts from the E G P C	
Cooperation Petroleum Company	1334.0044	Products	438.413
Misr Petroleum	291.76395	Products	82.570

The company's balance with EGPC on 01/07/2024 amounted to 619 million EGP payable to EGPC.

The total dues to the Authority for the company's purchases from the Authority amounted to 28.806 billion Egyptian pounds, and the amounts deducted from our account by the Authority amounted to 1.553 billion pounds - represented by the consumption of hydrogen gas, electricity, income tax, and... - bringing the total due to the Authority to 30.339 billion Egyptian pounds.

The company's total sales to the Authority amounted to about 26.216 billion Egyptian pounds, in addition to amounts paid to the Authority in the amount of 4.311 billion pounds. Thus, the balance on 30/06/2024 becomes 431 million Egyptian pounds payable to the authority.

(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-Determine 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 accounts 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 income statement. 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 income statement.

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

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

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

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

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

(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
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) amended 2023 "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation" and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) amended 2023 "Intangible Assets".	1- These standards were reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the revaluation model when subsequently measuring fixed assets and intangible assets. 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: - 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" 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	No effect	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 by adding it to the balance of retained earnings or losses at the beginning of the financial period in

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	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. 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 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		which the company first applies this treatment.

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	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.		
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2023 "Investment property"	1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the fair value model when subsequently measuring real estate investments. 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: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (1) "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". - 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"	The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.	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.

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	- 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"		
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (36) amended 2023 "Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources"	1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use of the revaluation model when subsequently measuring exploration and evaluation assets. 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	The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.	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

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	in the event of applying the 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.		beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this model.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 "Agriculture"	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").	The company doesn't own this type of asset, so this amendment doesn't impact the financial statements.	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.

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"	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. 2- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts". 3- Any reference in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) shall be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50). 4-Amendments have been made to the following Egyptian	Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of this standard.	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.

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
	Accounting Standards to comply with the requirements for applying Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets and Their Depreciation". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment property".		
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2024 "Investment property"	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Real Estate Investment" 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.	Management is currently studying the possibility of changing the accounting policy followed and using the fair value model option included in the standard, and evaluating the potential impact on the financial statements in the event that this option is used.	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.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No.	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Standalone Financial Statements" was reissued in 2024,	The management is currently studying the possibility of	The amendments apply to financial periods beginning

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
(17) amended 2024 "Standalone Financial Statements"	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.	changing the accounting policy followed and using the equity method when accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled companies, and evaluating the potential impact on the financial statements in the event that this method is used.	on or after January 1, 2024, and early application is permitted retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of applying the equity method being recognised by adding it to the retained earnings or losses account at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this method.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"	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.	Management is currently assessing the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of the amendments to the standard.	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. On application, an entity shall not restate comparative information. Instead: • When an entity reports foreign currency transactions in its

New or amended standards	Summary of the most important amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Application date
			functional currency, any effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 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.
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	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
	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 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") 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. The interpretation addresses the accounting treatment of different cases in terms of initial measurement, subsequent measurement, exclusion from books, and necessary disclosures.		

Lands:

The total area of the company land is 543006.70 square meters of which 140 thousand square meters are intended to meet future expansions exists a garage and car service station for the Company's cars. Based on the meeting dated 28/6/2022 and the directives of the Executive Council of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and the company's Board of Directors decision No. 318 of 2022 and the EGPC letter dated 7/5/2023 the Al Shoalaa land was excluded from the company's assets records, and a right of use contract has been issued for the land on which the AMOC company's torch was built with Alexandria petroleum company for a period of five years starting from 01/01/2022 and ending on 31/12/2026 to be automatically renewed after re-evaluating the benefit of the right of use agreement of both parties.

Fully depreciated assets:

The total value of fully depreciated assets and still in use on 30/06/2024 amounted to EGP **261,354,943**, represented in vehicles amounting to EGP **24,400,683**, furniture amounting to EGP **16,038,138**, equipment and tools amounting to EGP **26,461,694**, buildings and facilities amounting to EGP **41,546,617**, and machineries and equipment amounting to EGP **154,073,811** and intangible assets amounting to EGP **277,672.**

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 258,128,413 represented in:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Assets in development 5-1	208,086,113	79,586,593
Investment expenditure 5-2	50,042,300	30,624,378
Balance	**258,128,413**	**110,210,971**

7-1 Assets in development:

Description	Cost at 01/07/2023	Additions	Transferred to assets	Adjustments	30/06/2024
Civil projects	**40,367,336**	**18,044,432**	-	-	**58,411,768**
Administrative building (1)	18,051,672	5,625,922	-	-	23,677,594
Warehouse (3004-3005)	22,315,664	12,207,310	-	-	34,522,974
Warehouse (3100)	-	211,200	-	-	211,200
Machines and equipment	**24,329,511**	**123,027,230**	**(89,264,091)**	**(20,995,832)**	**37,096,818**
Forklift diesel 3 Ton	-	1,853,952	(1,853,952)	-	-
DSC Solar Update	-	3,826	-	-	3,826
Axens company feasibility study Mddu modifications	20,995,832	-	-	(20,995,832)	-
New Spare engine Gc 4001	-	120,272	(120,272)	-	-
Self-monitoring devices	22,453	14,383,992	-	-	14,406,445
Boiler operating system update	3,150	12,818,728	(12,821,878)	-	-
Increased efficiency of steam and condensate in diesel complex and facilities	-	19,964,797	-	-	19,964,797
Replacement motor for the trench canal electric pump	-	6,155,843	(6,155,843)	-	-
Phenol project	1,767,787	65,004,070	(66,771,857)	-	-
Cooling towers Update	-	2,721,750	-	-	2,721,750
Warehouse measurement system update	1,540,289	-	(1,540,289)	-	-
Vehicles and other	-	135,341	(135,341)	-	-
Tools and equipment	-	**2,313,875**	**(2,313,875)**	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	**5,535,881**	**95,199,258**	**(3,615,524)**	-	**97,119,615**
Furniture	-	1,204,998	(1,204,998)	-	-
Fixtures	-	1,866,808	(1,866,808)	-	-
ERP System	1,648,175	41,708,259	-	-	43,356,434
Cyber security system	-	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000
LIMS	2,954,833	2,001,343	-	-	4,956,176
New fingerprint system	84,718	459,000	(543,718)	-	-
Information network update	848,155	7,958,850	-	-	8,807,005
Net equipment at project warehouses	**9,353,865**	**6,104,047**	-	-	15,457,912
Total	**79,586,593**	**244,824,183**	**(95,328,831)**	**(20,995,832)**	**208,086,113**

AMOC

7-2- Investment Expenditure:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Local advance payments (supplies contracts)	16,349,841	3,732,837
Balance of foreign payments for letters of credit	33,692,459	26,891,541
Balance	**50,042,300**	**30,624,378**

8- Investments:

Financial investments available for sale:

104 thousand shares had been purchased for 12 million EGP in ASSPC CO. which represents 5.20% of its capital and the ownership of these shares has been transferred on 26/11/2018 session.

9-Current Assets

A- Inventory:

The Inventory are as follows (in EGP):

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Raw materials	510,743,273	185,670,608
Supporting materials (chemicals and additives)	33,377,592	45,912,800
Spare parts	161,171,146	106,751,768
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	12,373,163	8,204,069
Packing materials	499,142	250,612
Materials loaned to others	-	20,936
Letters of credits and their expenses	46,594,114	10,481,121
Work in process inventory	395,654,356	430,309,679
Finished goods	733,680,233	433,075,311
Inventory impairment	(13,760,062)	(13,760,062)
Total	**1,880,332,957**	**1,206,916,842**

*- The impairement in the prices of stagnat and dispensable material inventories amounted to 13,760,062 EGP which has been deducted from the spare parts.

B- Accounts receivable:

The Accounts receivable balance amounted to EGP **1,115,883,982** as of 30/06/2024, this balance is represented in the following:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Alexandria Wax Products Company	284,751,365	231,040,826
Shell	97,189,421	79,060,313
Cooperation petroleum company	438,413,056	91,140,063
Exxon Mobile	50,291,921	58,841,083
Total	36,591,650	18,299,031
Chevron	21,815,958	4,680,302
Misr Petroleum Company	82,569,765	20,717,554
ACPA	4,694,463	-
ASPPC	19,498,910	27,778,105
TAQA/Castrol	4,341,943	5,377,882
Emarat Misr	4,980,166	-
Petromine	34,612,263	14,038,911
El Nile	2,453,801	2,460,447
Cargas	5,242,710	1,361,357
OLA ENERGY	29,627,196	18,620,777
Watanya	7,800	-
Provision for expected credit losses	(1,198,406)	(153,904)
Total	**1,115,883,982**	**573,262,747**

C- Debtors

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Related parties	6,048,945	8,153,615
Miscellaneous debtors	50,000	200,000
Custom duties authority	6,032,379	67,062,733
Deposits*	69,885,151	45,068,302
Loans to employees	102,465,319	79,843,871
Withholding tax	277,716,946	291,728,979
Tax authority - installments	47,659,934	106,174,071
Value added tax on production supplies	41,827,138	20,515,507
Provision for expected credit losses (debtors)	(185,623)	(130,109)
Total	**551,500,189**	**618,616,969**

* Includes an amount of 69.2 million EGP set aside at EGPC for the benefit of GASCO for the supply of natural gas.

D- **Other debit balances**

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Debit note	6,312,457	12,628,878
Accrued revenue	-	749,009
Advance payments	29,730,884	7,406,211
Prepaid expenses	4,927,785	16,679,595
Accrued interest National Bank of Egypt EGP	704,219	3,796,555
Accrued interest National Bank of Egypt US Dollar	3,597,221	1,888,871
Accrued interest SAIB EGP	-	97,082
Accrued Interest QNB EGP	1,769,178	-
Accrued interest Bank Misr EGP	-	351,514
Accrued Interest Agriculture Bank of Egypt EGP	3,241,096	-
Provision for expected credit losses (debit accounts)	(1,772,552)	(206,997)
Total other debit balances	**48,510,288**	**43,390,718**

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	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Time deposits	1,755,450,000	2,776,075,000
Current accounts	1,970,732,002	506,058,708
Cash on hand	371,406	60,361
Provision for expected credit losses (cash balances)	(47,726,591)	(3,518,317)
Total	**3,678,826,817**	**3,278,675,752**
Deduct:		
Pledged deposits (other financial investments)	(512,550,000)	(784,250,000)
Cash and cash equivalent ending balance	**3,166,276,817**	**2,494,425,752**

* 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 01/07/2023	Used during the period	No longer required	Formed during the period	Balance on 30/06/2024
Tax disputes provision	938,212,669	-	(86,800,000)	320,000,000	1,171,412,669
Claims and disputes provision	27,165,073	-	(16,405,125)	6,071,060	16,831,008
Total Provisions	**965,377,742**	-	**(103,205,125)**	**326,071,060**	**1,188,243,677**

10-B- Accounts payable:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Accounts and notes payable	4,403,395	1,908,984
Total	**4,403,395**	**1,908,984**

10-C- Due to tax authority:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Income tax	678,888,836	529,120,600
Total	**678,888,836**	**529,120,600**

10-D- Short term liabilities:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Lease contract liability – short term	2,676,096	-
NBE Loan	10,232,552	-
Total	**12,908,648**	-

10-E- Creditors

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
EGPC current account	430,472,285	618,946,862
Related parties	5,435,591	1,217,028
Initial deposit	6,055,305	4,258,506
Final deposit	7,572,836	4,002,533
Performance guarantee deposit	18,379,799	14,351,995
Social Insurance	5,031,174	4,344,078
Miscellaneous taxes	104,398,934	60,770,884
Total	**577,345,924**	**707,891,886**

- Other credit balances:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Employees' families medical fund	11,118,420	11,392,759
Engineering and construction stamps	296,868	662,994
Miscellaneous creditors	488,921,702	213,895,792
Accrued expenses	37,894,991	8,099,863
Advance payment customers	17,829,881	15,849,322
Excessive sums for contractors	21,848,788	17,971,238
Due to employees	119,395,937	110,328,696
Miscellaneous credit balances	13,035,239	12,134,375
Total	**710,341,826**	**390,335,039**

-Tax provision is formed to counter corporate and salary tax inspection differences amounting to 1167.2 million for the years 2015/2023, EGP 3.8 million to cover differences in value-added examinations 2020/2017, and EGP 0.136 million for stamp duty taxes.

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 2023 and the year ending on the 30th of June 2024. Capital consists of capital shares amounting to **EGP 2,990,654,495** on the 30th of June 2024 (EGP **2,621,999,928** on the 30th of June 2023).

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 11/02/2020.

12- Other Reserves:

Represented as follows (EGP):

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Miscellaneous reserves	2,240,327	2,240,327
General reserve	438,538,197	368,093,233
Total	**440,778,524**	**370,333,560**

* Miscellaneous reserves are assets granted to the Company at the beginning of the project.

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

13- Long Term Liabilities:

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

A- Deferred Tax Liabilities:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Deferred tax liabilities	188,489,209	98,392,283
Total	**188,489,209**	**98,392,283**

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 **188,489,209 EGP** on 30/06/2024.

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

* Letters of guarantee received by the Company amounted to **164,728,200 EGP** is represented in initial and final deposit, and advance payment.

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

Statement of profit or loss

14- Revenues

A-Net Sales:

Activity revenue amounted to **EGP 33,767,840,080** for the quantity of **1433340.502** tons as follows:

Description	30/06/2024		30/06/2023
	Quantity/ton	EGP	EGP
Oils	117762.98	4,454,085,019	3,264,464,780
Wax	64870.76	2,864,485,650	2,175,171,259
Gas oil	401759.672	10,752,567,461	7,067,718,244
Naphtha	82941.509	1,742,310,319	1,364,192,014
Solar Bunker	-	-	479,180,261
LPG	45744.374	963,877,589	767,091,429
Fuel oil (mix)	701999.847	12,757,040,812	8,784,943,578
Heavy fuel oil	18240.62	233,345,580	355,205,084
Waste	20.74	127,650	369,108
Total	**1433340.502**	**33,767,840,080**	**24,208,335,757**

B-Other revenue:

Other operating revenues amounted to **950,868,836 EGP**.

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Credit Interest	350,152,390	105,105,095
Provisions is no longer required	16,405,125	12,314,761
Compensations and fines	776,303	740,513
Gain from disposals	-	208,000
Miscellaneous revenues	368,246,666	147,147,329
Foreign exchange gain	215,288,352	139,430,842
Total	**950,868,836**	**404,738,540**

15- Costs:

A- Costs of Sales:

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Salaries	1,055,498,598	894,101,346
Raw Materials	28,919,657,785	20,089,327,730
Supporting materials	87,800,536	80,411,637
Depreciation	88,208,019	83,410,669
Other expenses	994,583,526	746,405,406
Total	**31,145,748,464**	**21,893,656,788**

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 680,847,571**, 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.

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Salaries	320,928,040	252,972,191
Miscellaneous materials & equipment	1,438,559	1,248,484
Lighting	13,134,620	11,511,629
Water	956,484	836,438
Stationary, printings, and computer equipment	1,097,376	737,723
Maintenance expenses	5,604,949	668,469
Public relations and hospitality expenses	13,634,457	7,523,047
Publication and subscription in newspapers and magazines	236,998	10,582
Publication of financial statements	353,500	535,326
Software subscription	12,904,511	10,156,557
Telephone and internet	1,267,822	1,208,641
Transportation allowance	1,754,354	1,107,416
Car and garage rentals	11,616,180	9,937,327
Accounting and legal services	1,294,100	1,457,734
Geographical location expenses	9,104,284	7,826,295
Services for ministries, bodies and exhibitions	3,301	35,780
Insurance	32,744,478	20,726,292
Training expenses	11,889,356	6,413,140
Company contribution in services fund	8,000,000	8,000,000
Management expenses (EPROM)	1,325,946	1,523,640
Research and development expenses	20,995,832	12,849,387
Commission and bank expenses	947,204	742,147
General assembly expenses	1,265,827	880,320
Miscellaneous service expenses	68,597,337	49,108,440
Stamp duty and other fees	33,224,231	16,970,819
Property tax	3,104,964	3,104,964
Building and furniture depreciation	5,247,970	4,153,733
Contribution to comprehensive health insurance	94,465,839	66,844,993
Right of use amortization	2,806,558	3,857,107
Lease contract liability interest	834,481	244,665
Right of use amortization	68,013	75,221
Total	**680,847,571**	**503,268,507**

C- Marketing Expenses:

The marketing expenses amounted to **EGP 115,572,185** for salaries, packing materials, and others.

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Salaries	21,223,399	20,310,880
Packing materials	9,138,043	7,706,009
Export facilities	-	99,755
Other marketing expenses	83,546,576	26,417,022
Right of use amortization	1,664,167	1,664,167
Total	**115,572,185**	**56,197,833**

D- Other Expenses:

Other operating expenses amounted to **EGP 22,996,411** which are represented in the attendance and travel allowance and bonuses for the board members.

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
fines and compensation	30,030	697,733
Donations	20,000,000	14,895,001
Transportation allowance for members of the Board of Directors	551,000	649,500
Attendance allowance for members of the board of directors.	2,415,381	2,313,468
Total	**22,996,411**	**18,555,702**

E- Finance expenses:

Finance expenses amounted to **EGP 515,324**, which consisted of commissions and interest on the phenol project loan.

16- Earnings per Share for the period:

EGP

Description	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net profit before tax	2,390,484,058	1,787,143,018
Deduct income tax	(534,783,622)	(432,881,118)
Add (deduct) deferred tax	(90,096,927)	17,784,401
Net profit after tax	1,765,603,509	1,372,046,301
Majority net profit after tax	**1,699,154,495**	**1,330,499,928**
Deduct employees profit share and BOD members bonuses	179,210,351	139,854,630
Net profit after employees' profit share and BOD members bonuses	1,519,944,144	1,190,645,298
Number of shares	1,291,500,000	1,291,500,000
Earnings per share	**1.32**	**1.03**
(Share par value 1 EGP)	**For 12 months**	**For 12 months**

17- Profits of the period:

The profit for this year before taxes amounted to **EGP 2,390,484,058** at **45.84%** of invested capital, and **185.09%** of paid in capital compared to **EGP 1,787,143,018** at **43.68 %** of invested capital and **138.38%** of paid capital for the comparative year.

-The majority profit for the year after taxes **EGP 1,699,154,495 at 32.58%** of invested capital, and **130.60%** of paid capital versus **EGP 1,330,499,928** at **32.52%** of invested capital and **103.02%** 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.

19- Legal cases from and against AMOC:

1- Sales Tax Case regarding capital goods was filed against the Sales Tax Authority to claim the right of AMOC to recover and discharge the amounts paid, which are being paid in installments as these goods are used by the company not imported for trading purposes. The lawsuit was rejected and as a result the company appealed. A ruling was pronounced stating the discharge of AMOC from the amount of EGP 36,123,712 and recovering the amount of EGP 1,879,336, after the issuance of the writ of execution. 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- Tax Position:

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

- **Income Tax:**

Inspection and payment of the dues till 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 10,647,946 EGP was paid, filing a case before the specialized courts to settle down the dispute and the company was subject to inspection for 2013/2014 and 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.

- **Salary tax:**

The inspection and payment of dues were completed till 2016 and we were notified of a claim for the years 2017 and 2018 and was objected on the legal date and the disputes are being settled by the Internal Committee, and we were notified of tax inspection forms until year 2020.

- **Stamp Tax:**

The company was inspected and paid the receivable till June 30, 2016 and we were notified of the result of the 2017/2018, 2018/2019, and 2019/2020 inspections which were objected on the legal date and are being processed in Internal Committees.

- **Property tax:**

Property tax was paid till 31/12/2023.

- **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's monthly declarations for the years up to June 2022 were inspected and inspection differences were paid on 07/11/2023.

21-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.

22-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 balance sheet.

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.

23-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.

24-Important events:

Change in exchange rates:

In response to global and local economic challenges, in addition to current geopolitical risks, the Central Bank of Egypt took a series of financial measures during 2022 and 2023 with the aim of mitigating the effects of these factors on the Egyptian economy. Among these measures is adjusting the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound against foreign currencies. Foreign currencies, increasing overnight interest rates on deposits and lending, in addition to setting upper limits on cash withdrawals and deposits in banks as a result. The market witnessed a decline in the rates of foreign currency trading through official banking channels, which led to a delay in the settlement of some international financial liabilities and an increase in the costs of obtaining and paying these currencies. Accordingly, the continuation of this situation and the risks associated with it may lead to a level of uncertainty regarding the company's ability to effectively manage and meet its financial and operational liabilities in foreign currencies.

As part of its assessment of the economic situation, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt took a decision to increase the return rates on deposits and lending on February 1, 2024. The committee followed up on its monetary amendments by approving an additional increase of 600 basis points rates, returns on deposits, lending, credit and debits. On March 6, 2024, the committee also approved the repricing of the Egyptian pound against foreign currencies in accordance with the market, leading to a decline in its value and a rise in interest rates. These changes may have a material impact on the Company's financial performance. While it is currently difficult to estimate the expected impact of these changes on future financial periods, it is not possible to determine the final impact or determine its duration and severity.

As for the financial statements as of June 30, 2024, no direct impacts resulting from the aforementioned events have appeared, except for the Company's realization of currency differences profits reflecting these developments. However, there is a possibility that these developments will impact the financial statements for future periods. Given the uncertain nature of economic conditions, the Company faces a challenge in determining the exact expected impact, the size of which may vary according to the development of events and the time period in which they continue. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impacts on future financial statements.

25- Comparative figures:

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

26- Financial statements approval:

The Company's financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2024, were approved by the Board of Directors on 18/08/2024