Alexandria, June 21, 2026

To: EGX
Disclosure Sector

Dear Sir,

Kindly Find Attached The English Translation for the Following:-

- Interim Individual Financial Statements for the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026 and the Accompanying Notes to the Interim Individual Financial Statements.
- Auditor's Report (Hazem Hassan - KPMG) on Limited Review of Interim Individual Financial Statements as of March 31, 2026.

Yours faithfully,

Head, Investor Relations
& Media Sector (IRO)

Sabbah

Acc. Nervana Sabbah Oraby

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الطابية - خط رشيد - إسكندرية
كيس بريدى مخصوص
الرقم البريدى : ٢١٩١١
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تليفون : ٠٣/٥٦٠٣٠٥٣ (سبع خطوط)
فاكس الإدارة : ٠٣/٥٦٠٣٠٣٢
فاكس المشتريات : ٠٣/٥٦٠٣٠٤٦
فاكس التسويق : ٠٣/٥٦٠٣٠٤٧
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تليفون : ٠٣/٤٨٧٩٩١١ - ٠٣/٤٨٤٧٢٢٩
مكتب القاهرة : ٥ شارع شريف الصغير
تليفون وفاكس : ٠٢/٢٣٩٣٤١٧٦

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Abu Qir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries CO.
Interim Individual Financial Statements
For The Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026

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KPMG
Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

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Translation of limited review report originally issued in Arabic

Report on Limited Review of Interim Individual Financial Statements
To: The Board of Director of Abu Qir Fertilizers & Chemical Industries Company (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying interim individual statement of financial position of Abu Qir Fertilizers & Chemical Industries ("the Company") (S.A.E) as of March 31, 2026, and the related interim individual statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

Scope of limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements (2410), "Limited Review of interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Company and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim individual financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim individual financial statements of Abu Qir fertilizer & Chemical industries company (S.A.E) do not present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of Abu Qir fertilizer & Chemical industries company (S.A.E) as of March 31, 2026, its financial performance and its cash flows for the three-months then ended in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards.

M. Hassan

Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Youssif
Registered in Auditor's register of the
Financial Regulatory Authority under No. (400)
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
(2)

Cairo May 21, 2026

AbuQir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."
Individual Statement of Financial Position As of March 31, 2026

EGP	Note No.	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(4)	2 268 866 908	2 325 615 386
Intangible assets	(5)	9 301 234	9 601 212
Assets under construction	(6)	743 883 866	666 901 945
Intangible assets under progress	(7)	772 825	769 850
Investment property	(8)	500 718	500 718
Investments in associate using Equity Method	(9)	5 048 401 219	5 250 041 007
Due from related parties	(13)	259 036 877	68 811 339
Other financial assets	(10)	409 438 687	394 692 470
Total non-current assets		**8 740 202 334**	**8 716 933 928**
Current assets			
Inventories	(11)	3 374 443 782	3 337 375 309
Trade and notes receivables	(12)	501 635 321	363 994 192
Due from related parties	(13)	1 165 111 388	1 016 261
Suppliers – Advance payments	(14)	477 581 428	368 550 228
Debtors and other debit balances	(15)	315 766 051	357 164 075
Financial assets at amortized cost (treasury bills)	(16)	2 365 294 586	2 387 005 439
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	20 474 697 081	17 073 138 937
Total current assets		**28 674 529 638**	**23 888 244 441**
Total assets		**37 414 731 972**	**32 605 178 370**
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	(18)	1 892 813 580	1 892 813 580
Legal reserve	(19)	946 406 790	946 406 790
Other reserves	(20)	5 885 618 774	5 884 200 774
Revaluation Reserve	(21)	4 063 225 415	3 532 163 432
Retained earnings	(22)	12 697 703 685	10 986 255 725
Total equity		**25 485 768 244**	**23 241 840 301**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Pension plan liabilities	(27)	707 302 370	671 343 919
Deferred tax liabilities	(23)	383 861 960	89 078 640
Total non-current liabilities		**1 091 164 330**	**760 422 559**
Current liabilities			
Suppliers	(24)	447 107 950	281 546 795
Due to related parties	(25)	653 397 248	1 578 492 001
Customers advance payment - contract liabilities	(26)	1 879 047 645	229 423 152
Pension plan liabilities	(27)	54 516 530	78 683 230
Creditors and other credit balances	(28)	4 465 236 285	4 269 836 032
Current income tax	(29)	2 651 365 266	1 579 513 979
Provisions	(30)	687 128 474	585 420 321
Total current liabilities		**10 837 799 398**	**8 602 915 510**
Total liabilities		**11 928 963 728**	**9 363 338 069**
Total equity and liabilities		**37 414 731 972**	**32 605 178 370**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

Head of financial sectors
Accountant: Mohamed Abd ElMoniem

Chairman and Managing Director
Eng. Hany Dahy

AbuQir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."
Interim Individual Statement of Profit or Loss for the period ended March 31, 2026

EGP	Note No.	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 Reclassified and restated
Operating revenue	(31)	9 533 426 763	6 644 381 764
Cost of sales	(32)	(4 350 675 507)	(3 323 860 160)
Gross profit		**5 182 751 256**	**3 320 521 604**
Other income	(33)	112 083 082	146 985 826
Selling and marketing expenses	(34)	(388 038 899)	(320 611 366)
General and administrative expenses	(35)	(254 617 930)	(271 470 105)
Other expenses	(36)	(147 207 021)	(57 208 649)
Expected credit losses and impairment of assets	(37)	(81 477 005)	(19 008 122)
Operating profit		**4 423 493 484**	**2 799 209 188**
Finance income	(38)	574 489 947	435 853 705
Finance cost	(39)	(31 284 153)	(32 232 836)
Foreign currency exchange gains /(losses)	(40)	1 751 623 887	(70 102 081)
Net financing income		**2 294 829 681**	**333 518 788**
Share of profit of investments equity method	(41)	482 573 229	384 662 373
Net profit for the period before income tax		**7 200 896 394**	**3 517 390 349**
Income tax expense	(42)	(1 567 716 278)	(734 246 159)
Net profit for the period		**5 633 180 116**	**2 783 144 189**
Basic earnings per share	(43)	**3.81**	**1.89**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) form an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read therewith.

Abu Qir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."

Interim Individual Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended March 31, 2026

EGP	Note No.	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 Restated
Net profit for the period		5 633 180 116	2 783 144 189
Other comprehensive income			
Translation differences of Investments at Equity Method	21	531 061 983	(25 955 893)
Total other comprehensive income / (losses)		**531 061 983**	**(25 955 893)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**6 164 242 099**	**2 757 188 296**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) form an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read therewith.

AbuQir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."
Interim Individual Statement of Changes in Equity for the Interim Financial Statement March 31, 2026

EGP

	Share capital	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Revaluation differences reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2025	**1 892 813 580**	**946 406 790**	**5 848 194 574**	**9 566 592 843**	**9 353 937 108**	**27 607 944 895**
Adjustments of Previous Years	-	-	-	(9 695 100 764)	952 314 589	**(8 742 786 175)**
Balances at January 1.2025 - restated	**1 892 813 580**	**946 406 790**	**5 848 194 574**	**(128 507 920)**	**10 306 251 696**	**18 865 158 720**
Comperhensive income						
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	2 783 144 189	**2,783,144,189**
Investment revaluation and translation reserve	-	-	-	(25 955 893)	-	**(25 955 893)**
Total Comperhensive income	**-**			**(25 955 893)**	**2 783 144 189**	**2 757 188 296**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1 892 813 580**	**946 406 790**	**5 848 194 574**	**(154 463 813)**	**13 089 395 885**	**21 622 347 017**
Balance as at January 1, 2026	**1 892 813 580**	**946 406 790**	**5 884 200 774**	**3 532 163 432**	**10 986 255 725**	**23 241 840 301**
Comperhensive income						
Net profit for the period	-	-	-		5 633 180 116	**5 633 180 116**
Investment revaluation and translation reserve	-	-	-	531 061 983		**531 061 983**
Total comperhensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**531 061 983**	**5 633 180 116**	**6 164 242 099**
Transferred to reserves	-	-	1 418 000	-	(1 418 000)	**-**
Transactions with owners of the company and employees						
Employees and Board of directors' members dividends	-	-	-	-	(1 018 000 000)	**(1 018 000 000)**
Shareholders' dividends	-	-	-	-	(2 902 314 156)	**(2 902 314 156)**
Total transactions with the owners of the Company and employees	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3 920 314 156)**	**(3 920 314 156)**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**1 892 813 580**	**946 406 790**	**5 885 618 774**	**4 063 225 415**	**12 697 703 685**	**25 485 768 244**
Note No.	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) form an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read therewith.

AbuQir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."
Interim Individual Statement of Cash Flows for the Financial period ended March 31, 2026

EGP	Note No.	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 Restated
First: Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for the period		7 200 896 393	3 517 390 349
Deprecation and Amortization		56 155 517	38 366 180
Employee Benefits (Current Service for Medical Benefits)		2 532 170	(515 578)
Interest expense for employee benefits		29 978 800	31 219 986
Finance cost		1 305 353	1 012 850
Expected credit loss		81 477 005	19 008 122
Capital gain		(2 027 400)	(31 006 200)
Share of profit of investments equity method		(482 573 229)	(384 662 373)
Finance income		(574 489 947)	(435 853 705)
Net foreign currency exchange (gain)/ losses		(1751 623 887)	70 102 081
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**4 561 630 775**	**2 825 061 712**
Changes In working capital			
Change in Inventories		(37 068 473)	361 054 735
Change in Trade and other receivables		(151 188 272)	(171 345 200)
Debtors and other debit balances		39 787 562	14 775 355
Suppliers – Advance payments		(109 287 422)	(1063 473 911)
Due from related parties		(126 802 899)	(99 824 058)
Change in Suppliers		165 561 155	672 743 402
Due to related parties		(925 094 753)	(505 903 270)
Customers advance payment - contract liabilities		1 649 624 493	(96 807 066)
Provision short term		101 708 153	200 000
Pension plan liabilities		-	(15 219 957)
Creditors and other credit balances		(220 106 055)	68 839 463
Changes In working Capital		**387 133 489**	**(834 960 507)**
Net Cash flows from operating activities No. (1)		**4 948 764 264**	**1 990 101 205**
Second: Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for acquisition of fixed assets and assets under construction		(76 091 957)	(135 534 995)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		2 027 400	31 006 200
Investment Payments in associate		(22 325 000)	-
payments for related party loan investments		(165 995 674)	-
Net investments at amortized cost		321 096 562	1 932 273 903
Intrest income Proceeds		183 056 443	322 690 769
Finance cost paid		(1 305 353)	(1 012 850)
Net cash flows from investing activities No. (2)		**240 462 421**	**2 149 423 027**
Third: Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(3524 334 400)	(3155 253 258)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities (3)		**(3524 334 400)**	**(3155 253 258)**
Net Change in cash and cash equivalents (1) + (2) + (3)		**1 664 892 285**	**984 270 974**
Cash & cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		**17 099 800 591**	**18 597 727 270**
Effect of change in exchange rates on foreign currencies		1 751 623 887	(70 102 081)
Acrrued interest from deposits		20 520 768	38 784 917
Expected credit loss	(37)	(62 140 450)	(62 075 443)
Cash balance at banks		**20 474 697 081**	**19 488 605 637**
Deduct:			
Restricted deposits and cash covered against letters of credit		**(1 873 020 446)**	**(993 195 639)**
Cash & cash equivalent available for use	(17)	**18 601 676 635**	**18 495 409 999**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) form an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read therewith.

1- Company overview

1-1 Legal entity

Abu Qir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company (S.A.E.) was incorporated according to Ministerial decision no.374 of 1976 under applicable laws (law no. 60 of 1971, law no. 111 of 1975), The company was registered in the commercial register under no. 87560 on July 20, 1976. Then it was subject to Law 97 of 1983 regarding public sector companies, then it was subject to Law 203 of 1991, then it was transformed into Law 159 of 1981, effective August 1, 1996, the date of publication of the company's by-laws in the Companies Gazette. The company has been listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange since 1996.

1-2 Company's purpose

Manufacturing all types of fertilizers, chemicals and other related materials or derived from it or materials which are necessary for its manufacturing, packing, purchasing, and selling for both domestic and global market and pursuing the entire operations and activities which are related to mentioned purpose.

- The Company's duration is 30 years, and it was extended for 30 years more starting from July 20, 2006, the date that the company has been reregistered in commercial register according to extraordinary general assembly meeting held on June 10, 2006.
- The company's headquarters is located in Tabeyah – Rasheed Line – Alexandria.
- The company's Chairman and Managing Director is Engineer Hany Sayed Mohamed Dahy.

2- Basis for preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and on the historical cost basis except for the assets and liabilities which are stated later at fair value through profit and loss, or other comprehensive income, or amortized cost.

2-1 Compliance with accounting standards and laws

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant laws and regulations.
- The significant policies applied in the company were disclosed in the disclosure No. (3).
- Board of directors approved the financial statements on April 29, 2026.

2-2 Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Egyptian pound which is the functional and reporting currency for major and significant operating transactions activities in the company.

2-3 Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make professional judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

- The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.
- Changes of accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. If the modify affects the period under modification and future periods.

A- Professional judgement

Information about the judgments used in applying accounting policies that have a significant impact on the amounts presented in the financial statements is included as follows:

- Provisions and contingent liabilities.
- Fixed assets useful lives.
- Revenue recognition in accordance to the stated applicable accounting policies.
- Impairment measurement of assets.
- Pension plan liabilities

B- Estimation and Assumptions Uncertainty

Information regarding uncertain assumptions and estimates at the date of the financial statements, which may result in a material adjustment to the assets and liabilities book values in the next financial period is represented in:

- Revenue recognition and sales returns accruals recognition (if any).
- Provisions and contingent liabilities recognition and measurement (likelihood and magnitude of resources).
- The expected credit losses measurement of financial assets.
- Deferred tax assets recognition.
- Impairment of investments in Associates.
- Recognition and measurement of pension plans liabilities.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. And when determining the fair value less cost of sale, market transactions are taken into consideration.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extend that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, requires future cashflow, and it is probable that a cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation and It can be measured reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

In the event that some or all of the economic benefits of the provisions are expected to be recovered from a third party, the amount due is recognized as an asset if it is certain that the amount will be recovered and the value of the amount due can be measured reliably.

Useful lives of fixed assets

The management determines the estimated useful life of the fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimation is made after taking into consideration the expected use of the asset or actual obsolescence. The management reviews the useful life at least annually and the method of depreciation to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits for assets.

Lease contracts

The company cannot easily determine the implicit interest rate in the lease contracts, and therefore it uses the incremental borrowing rate to measure the lease liability. The incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate that the company must pay in order to borrow the necessary financing over a similar term and with a similar guarantee to obtain an asset with the same right of use assets value in a similar economic environment. The additional borrowing rate reflects what the company must pay, which requires estimation when market interest rates are not available or when they need to be amended to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease contract.

Current deferred tax assets and liabilities recognition and measurement

The current and deferred income tax are determined in accordance with the requirements of the tax law.

The company's profits are subject to income taxes, which require the use of estimates to determine the total income tax liability.

Since, final tax amounts are difficult to be determined certainly through accounting period the company establishes the current tax liability according to estimates of the extent to which the transactions are finally subject to tax, as well as the extent of the possibility of additional tax arising upon tax examination, and when there are differences between the final tax result and the amounts previously recorded, those differences are recognized in the income tax and current tax liability in the period in which those differences become clear , it is considered as changes in accounting estimates.

In order to recognize deferred tax assets, management uses assumptions about the availability of sufficient future tax profits to allow the use of the recognized deferred tax assets. Management uses assumptions related to determining the tax rate enacted on the date of the financial statements, which is expected that both balances of tax assets and liabilities will be settled in the future based on it.

This process requires the use of multiple and complex estimates in estimating and determining the taxable bases and the temporary deductible and taxable tax differences resulting from the difference between the accounting basis and the tax basis for some assets and liabilities, in addition to estimating the possibility of using deferred tax assets arising from carried forward tax losses, in light of making estimates of future tax profits and future plans for each of the company's activities.

C- Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be obtained to sell an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an fair transaction between market participants or on the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction for selling the asset or transferring the liability will occur either in the underlying market for the asset or liability, In the absence of a primary market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions used by market participants when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants will act in their economic interest.

Measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset takes into consideration the ability of the market participant in generating economic benefits by using the asset to its best and best use.

The company uses valuation methods that are considered appropriate according to the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to measure fair value while maximizing the benefit of relevant observable inputs and limiting unobservable inputs the usage.

All assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value are classified into categories based the fair value hierarchy.

3- Significant accounting policies

The financial statements were prepared using the same accounting policies followed continuously except for using the equity method in recognizing investment in associates instead of cost method as clarified in note 9.

3-1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency (Egyptian Pound) at the current exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate as of the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. While items of non-monetary nature that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot rates prevailing on the date on which the fair value is determined.

In general, currency differences are recognized in profits and losses, with the exception of currency differences resulting from translation, which are recognized in other comprehensive income items.

3-2 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue recognition depends on the following five steps:

1) Determine the contract with the customer
2) Determine the contractual obligation to transfer goods and/or services (known as performance obligations)
3) Determine the transaction price.
4) Allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the stand-alone selling price of each good or service, and
5) Recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue recognition

The only performance obligation is to deliver the quantities sold to its customers, whether local or export, as according to the contracts with customers, The company transfers control over the goods sold to customers according to the following:

- **Local sales:** The date on which the goods were authorized to leave the company's gates.
- **Export sales:** according to shipping terms, which is usually the date of shipment at the port.

The consideration is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or due to the entity when there is sufficient expectation that there will be future economic benefits that will flow to the entity, and that the value of this revenue can be measured accurately, and no revenue is recognized in the event that it no probable consideration that the consideration for this revenue will be recovered or its associated costs.

3-3 Investment income

The investments income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date on which the company has the right to collect the amounts.

3-4 Investment gain

Gains from the sale of financial investments are recognized immediately upon receipt of evidence of the transfer of ownership to the buyer, based on the difference between the selling price and their book value on the date of sale. Gains are recognized in the statement of profits or losses on the date the right to receive those distributions.

3-5 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income and costs include the following:

- Interest income
- Dividends
- Interest expense
- Profits or losses on currency differences of financial assets and liabilities.

Interest income and interest expense are recognized using the effective interest rate of the amortized cost of the financial asset.

3-6 Income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or expense in the statement of the profits or losses of the period, except in cases where the tax arises from a process or event that is recognized in the same period or in a different period outside the profits or losses, whether in other comprehensive income or within equity directly or business combinations (If any).

Current income tax

Current taxes for the current period and previous periods that have not been paid are recognized as a liability. However, if the taxes that have already been paid in the current period and previous periods exceed the value due for these periods then this increase is recognized as an asset, and the values of the current tax liabilities (assets) for the current period are measured and previous periods at the value expected to be paid to (recovered from) at the end of the financial period. Dividends are subject to tax as part of the current tax, and no offset of tax assets and liabilities is made except when certain conditions are met.

Deferred tax

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

The initial recognition of the asset or process that is neither a business combination nor affect the net accounting profit or the tax profit (tax loss).

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate companies, and shares in joint ventures, to the extent that it is possible to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences, and it is likely that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The tax asset arising from the carry forward of tax losses, the right to an unused tax deduction, and deductible temporary differences are recognized. When there is a strong possibility that taxable profits can be achieved in the future through which this asset can be used. The future tax profit is determined by the company's future business plan. The position of deferred tax assets that were not previously recognized is re-estimated to the extent that it has become more likely in the future that there will be a tax profit that allows the value of the deferred tax asset to be absorbed.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates expected to be applied when the temporary differences are achieved, using the tax rates in effect or about to be issued.

When measuring the deferred tax at the end of the financial period, the tax implications of the procedures followed by the company to recover or pay the balance of its assets and liabilities are taken into consideration.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not offset except when certain conditions are met.

3-7 Fixed assets and depreciation

A- Initial recognition and measurement

Fixed assets are recognized at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. If the essential components of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (main components) within those fixed assets, and the gains and losses from the disposal of the fixed assets are recognized in the profits or losses.

B- Subsequent costs

Any subsequent cost to the acquisition will be capitalized only if there is an increase in the future economic return. The cost of periodic maintenance is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Also, strategic spare parts (main) as well as spare equipment are suitable as fixed assets when the entity expects to use them within more than one period (that is, when they meet the definition of fixed assets).

C- Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to statement of profits or losses on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each type of asset except for land. Depreciation begins for the asset when it is ready for use for the purpose for which it was intended. The following is a statement of the depreciation rates for each type of fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation:

Assets	Depreciation Rates
Buildings, construction, and facilities	2% - 6%
Production equipment and machineries	5% - 11%
Machineries for Plastic Bags Plant	4% - 6%
Vehicles and means of transportation	10% - 20%
Tools and equipment	7.5% - 10%
Furniture and office equipment	10%
Computers	25%
Photocopiers	17%
Catalyst Abu Qir Plants	10% - 33%

D- Capital gain or loss

Gains and losses from disposal of fixed assets are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds of an asset to its net book value after deduct salvage value. Gains and losses are recognized in capital gain or loss through other income or other expense in statement of profits or losses.

3-8 Assets under construction

Assets under construction are recognized at cost. Cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use which include inspection cost related to the proper operation of the asset. Assets under construction are transferred to fixed assets caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

3-9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired individually are initially recognized at cost, and after the initial recognition, intangible assets are recognized at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized as an asset, and expenses are recognized in the statement of profits or losses in the period in which they are spent Expenses. The useful lives of intangible assets are determined, either with a finite life or indefinite life. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over their specified life and are evaluated for impairment purposes when there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired, and the amortization expense is charged to the statement. The profits or losses are also reviewed periodically.

The estimated useful lives and the method of amortization. Amortization of intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line method over the useful life of the asset.

3-10 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at cost, which includes the consideration price, and any direct expenses related to it. The fair value of assets classified as investment properties are also disclosed.

3-11 Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method consist of company's shares in associates. Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence over financial and operating policies, but not control or joint control.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the company has joint control and rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, whereby the initial recognition is made at cost, including any directly attributable acquisition costs. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize the company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee, up to the date when significant influence is no longer exist.

3-12 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories, in accordance to companies business model in operating those assets and the contractual cashflow terms:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or profit or loss.
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded either in the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the initial recognition of accounting for these investments to be at fair value thorough other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies its investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and derecognition

The usual method of buying and selling financial assets, on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company has a commitment to buy or sell the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or those rights are transferred in a transaction in which substantially the control over the financial asset have been transferred.

Measurement

On initial recognition, the Company measures the financial asset (in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss statement) at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments:

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and characteristics of cash flow of the asset, there are three measurement categories by which the Company classifies debt instruments:

Amortized cost

Assets held to maturity date to collect contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the effective interest rate method. Any gains or losses resulting from the disposal of investments are recognized directly to the statement of profit or loss, and they are classified under other income / (expenses). Impairment losses are presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and also for the purpose of selling financial assets, where the cash flows of assets represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in carrying amount are taken into other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income from equity is reclassified to profit or loss and recognized in other income/(expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the effective interest rate method, and impairment loss is presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on investment in debt instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in statement of profit or loss and are presented under other income / (expenses) in the period in which they arise.

Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other income/(expenses) in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversals of impairment losses) on investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not recognized separately from other changes in fair value.

Impairment

At each financial position date, The Company assesses the expected credit losses associated with the investment in debt instruments, which are carried at amortized cost and securities at fair value through other comprehensive income. Expected credit losses of a financial asset occur when there is one or more adverse events to the expected cash flow of the financial asset.

Evidence of expected credit losses includes the following observable data:

-Breach of contract by defaulting on loan repayment or delaying payment from the due date.

-Restructuring the loan and the advance payment from the company on terms not in the interest of the company.

-It is probable that the borrower will go bankrupt or other financial scheduling, or the active market will disappear due to financial difficulties.

Provision of financial assets at amortized cost will be deducted from the total amount of assets.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

Other financial liabilities

The Company has classified its financial liabilities as borrowings if any, trade payables, due to related parties, and other credit balances, which are initially measured at fair value (proceeds received), net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to external party.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay, so if the company substantially retains all risks and rewards, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of financial liability

when the Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is used to calculate the amortized cost of financial assets that are debt instruments and to distribute the return over the relevant periods.

The effective interest rate is the rate at which future cash receipts (which includes all fees and payments or receipts between parties to the contract that are part of the effective interest rate and also includes transaction costs and any other premiums) are discounted over the estimated life of the financial assets or any appropriate less period.

The return on all debt instruments is recognized on the basis of the effective interest rate, except for those classified as financial assets at fair value through profits or losses, where the return on them is included in the net change in their fair value.

Expected credit losses measurement

It is a probability weighted estimate of credit losses, as the present value of all shortage of cash is measured (i.e. the difference between the cash flows outstanding in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive, and expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Expected credit losses presentation in the statement of financial position

The expected credit losses for financial assets are deducted from the total amount of the book value of the assets.

Debt write-off

The total book value of a financial asset is written off when the company does not have reasonable expectations of collecting all or part of the financial asset. For individual customers, the company has a policy of writing off the customer balance is due more than two years, based on historical experience in collecting those assets. For companies' customers, the company conducts an assessment individually regarding the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of collection.

3-13 Inventories

Finished goods inventory are valued at the lower of industrial cost or net realizable value, while semi-finished goods are valued at the lower of cost at last process stage reached or net realizable value while the production cost and the inventory cost of finished and semi goods on a monthly basis and not on periodic basis due to the application on SAP system , while raw materials, supplies, spare parts, and packing materials is measured at cost as they are held for the purpose of use in operations and it is expected that the finished goods that produced from these materials will be sold at a price not less than cost, while the cost of inventories is determined based on the moving average.

- Inventories' cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing it to its existing location and condition.
- The finished and semi-finished goods was counted on 31/03/2026, and the company follows a perpetual inventory method for the remaining inventory items.
- Spare parts and maintenance equipment are usually kept as inventory and recognized as an expense in profit or loss (income statement) as they are used. However, strategic spare parts (main) as well as spare equipment are suitable as fixed assets when the entity expects to use them within more than one period.

3-14 Receivables and debtors and other debit balances

The balances of receivables, debtors and other debit balance are measured at amortized cost, less allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

Receivables are presented in the statement of financial position at net realizable value, gross carrying amount less allowance for doubtful accounts.

3-15 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing a statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, time deposits, which have maturity date less than three months and bank overdrafts are deducted if exist.

3-16 Legal reserve

In application of the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and the company's bylaws, 5% of the annual distributable profits are deducted as a legal reserve. The deduction may be stopped if the legal reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital, and when the reserve decreases than that, the deduction must be returned until it reaches 50% from the scompany's issued capital again.

3-17 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs, which include interest, bank charges, amortization of premiums or discounts related to borrowing, and exchange differences arising from changes in exchange rates, are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Exceptionally, borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset and are depreciated over its estimated useful life**.**

Capitalization of borrowing costs as part of the cost of the fixed asset begins when actual expenditures on the asset start and during the period in which the company incurs borrowing costs.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the development of the asset is temporarily held or when the asset is ready for use.

3-18 Provisions

Provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the liability amount can be made.

The company settles tax liabilities and forms provisions for taxes based on claims, whether actual, disputed, or potential for years not yet examined, and by measuring tax disputes that are unresolved judicially in previous years, in accordance with the principle of conservatism and in a manner that achieves the greatest degree of financial leverage for the company. Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date, and revised - when necessary - to reflect the current best estimate. They are classified as short-term within current liabilities and long-term within non-current liabilities.

3-19 Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method.

3-20 Dividends

Dividend distributions are recognized as liabilities in the period in which they are declared.

3-21 Employees profit share

The company shall pay cash dividend to employees not exceeding the total amount wages of the company's employees, the remaining portion of the employees share shall be allocated to employees in accordance with the decision of the board of directors.

The employees' profit shares are recognized in the statement of changes in equity and as a liability during the financial year in which the company's shareholders declare the distribution. No liability is recognized for the employees' share regarding undistributed dividends.

3-22 Earnings per share

The company presents earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profits or losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3-23 Employee benefits

Pension liabilities

The Company pays its contributions to the Social Insurance Authority on a mandatory basis in accordance with Social Insurance Law No. 148 of 2019, and its amendments. The Company has no other obligations as soon as it pays its obligations. Regular contributions are recognized on an accrual basis as a periodic cost in their due period and are included in the statement of profits and losses.

Defined Contribution plan

The cost for defined contribution plan (private insurance and supplementary pension) are charged to the statement of profits or losses according to the accrual basis, and the company does not have any other obligations once it pays its obligations.

Post-retirement medical care (defined benefit plans)

The Company provides post-retirement health care benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the employment period using an accounting method similar to that used in defined benefit plans and are calculated according to the estimated units added method.

The remeasurement gains or losses resulting from adjustments and changes based on experience in actuarial assumptions are charged to the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, and the obligations are evaluated annually by an actuary.

Accounting for these plans requires the Company to make certain assumptions related to the discount rates used to measure the obligations and future expenses, inflation rates, health care cost and mortality trend rates, other assumptions, actuarial valuations, market conditions and contracted benefits. These assumptions are subject to significant change.

The selection of assumptions is based on past trends and future estimates based on economic and market conditions at the valuation date, but actual results may differ materially from estimates based on the significant assumptions used.

3-24 Operating segments

Operating segments are disclosed in a manner consistent with internal reporting information provided to the operating decision maker responsible for allocating resources and evaluating the performance of operating segments which is the company's board of directors.

3-25 Fair value of financial instruments

The company's financial instruments are represented by financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances on hand, deposits at banks, debtors and other debit balances, trade receivables and due from related parties and financial investments by fair value. Financial liabilities also include creditors and other credit balances, suppliers, due to related parties . The company measures the fair value of these instruments to ensure that they represent a reasonable estimate of their fair value at the date of the financial position.

3-26 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

3-26-1 Credit risk

3-26-2 Liquidity risk

3-26-3 Market risk

This note presents information on the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned risks as well as the Company's objectives, policies and methods for measuring and managing the risk and presents some additional quantitative disclosures included in these financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board also is responsible for identifying and analyzing the risks faced by the Company's to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company's management aims to establish a controlled and disciplined regulatory environment in which all employees are aware of and understand their role and obligations.

The Audit Committee and the Internal Audit Department assist the Board of Directors in its oversight role. The Internal Audit Department undertakes both predictable and nonpredictable inspections of controls and policies related to risk management and reports the results of the inspection to the Board of Directors.

3-26-1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument fails to fulfill its obligation and exposes the other party to financial loss. This risk is mainly associated with the trade receivables and investments in debt instruments.

Exposure to Credit risk.

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

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Related parties	1 480 477 324	77 970 553
Other debit balances	74 867 216	69 792 125
Financial assets at amortized cost and other financial assets	6 697 631 217	6 341 239 307
Trade and notes receivables	517 159 557	365 971 284
Cash and cash equivalents	16 575 775 587	13 524 540 916
	25 345 910 901	20 379 512 185

Expected credit losses for financial assets as of the financial position date refer to note (37)

Measurement of credit risk

For the Measurement of credit risk there are 3 categories as the following:

- Exposure amount of default
- Probability of default
- loss given default

And this is to apply the expected credit losses model required by the Basel committee of banking supervision (ECL= Probability of default * Exposure amount of default * Loss given default)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses for Customers

The company allocates each exposure a credit risk rating based on the data identified to predict loss risks (including, but not limited to, external ratings and management accounts).

The simplified approach was used to measure the credit risk for Trade and notes receivables by categorizing customers into groups with similar characteristics, defining the historical period used to calculate the loss rate between two and five years and determining the loss rate based on historical data taking into consideration expected changes in macroeconomic indicators (growth rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate). These rates are multiplied by quantitative factors to reflect differences between the economic conditions during the year in which the historical data was collected and the current conditions.

The following table illustrates information about credit exposure and expected credit losses for customers:

	Book value	Expected credit losses	Credit-impaired
31 March 2026			
Balances not due yet	248 469 506	499 462	No
Due balance from 1-30 day	81 531 831	1 175 285	No
Due balance from 31-60 day	91 399 208	5 305 372	No
Due balance from 61-90 day	90 450 568	8 013 272	No
Due balance More than 90 day	5 308 444	530 844	No
	517 159 557	**15 524 235**	

	Book Value	Expected credit losses	Credit-impaired
31 December 2025			
Balances not due yet	239 727 931	136 381	No
Due balance from 1-30 day	117 277 601	1 055 140	No
Due balance from 31-60 day	1 993 429	104 243	No
Due balance from 61-90 day	1 173 663	101 462	No
Due balance More than 90 day	5 798 660	579 866	No
	365 971 284	**1 977 092**	

Valuation of expected credit losses on debt instruments including deposits, cash at banks and other assets

The company limits its exposure to credit risks by investing only in debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government and in cash and deposits with banks inside Arab republic of Egypt.

The general approach is used to calculate the expected credit losses related to the company's investments in treasury bills, cash and cash equivalent, and other financial assets using external ratings from institutions mentioned in the Central Bank's instructions for managing credit risk. Future data were also used to determine if there is a significant increase in the credit risks of financial assets by using some macroeconomic indicators of the Egyptian economy (GDP growth rate, annual inflation rate, unemployment rate).

The company stopped calculating expected credit losses for treasury bills in local currency, as well as for current accounts and deposits in local currency with banks operating in Egypt with a maturity of one month or less according to Ministerial Resolution No. 4575 of 2023 issued on November 28, 2023 which allows for not calculating expected credit losses for debt instruments issued in local currency and for current accounts and deposits in local currency with banks operating in Egypt with a maturity of one month or less.

The credit rating has been adopted according to the ratings of Standard & Poor's and the creditworthiness of banks has been determined based on the credit rating of the country where the bank's headquarters are located.

Financial assets according to the credit rating

The outstanding balance subject to expected credit losses amounted to EGP 17 724 998 494, as treasury bills in local currency, as well as current accounts and deposits in local currency with banks operating in Egypt with a maturity of one month or less were not included in accordance with Ministerial Resolution no. 4575 during 2023 dated 28 November 2023, which allowed the companies to have an option of not calculating an expected credit losses for both debt instruments issued in local currency, bank current accounts, and time deposits in local currency with banks operating in Egypt maturing in one month or less.

The balance of expected credit losses as of March 31, 2026, amounted to EGP 173 042 854 (compared to EGP 91 565 850 as of December 31, 2025).

3-26-2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for an appropriate period including the financial burden obligations excluding the potential impact of unusual circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The company also monitors the level of cash inflows from customers and debtors alongside the cash outflows to suppliers and creditors.

On March 31, 2026, the available cash flows from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, receivables, and other debit balances, and due from related parties that maturing within one year amounted to EGP 24 544 131 230 (compared to EGP 19 859 663 380 as of December 31, 2025). The potential impact of unusual circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted such as natural disasters have not been taken into consideration.

Contractual cash flows of financial liabilities as follows:

	Book Value	Expected Cash flow	Due during the year or less	More than one year
March 31, 2026				
Creditors and other credit balances	4 327 460 357	4 327 460 357	4 327 460 357	-
Due to related parties	653 397 248	653 397 248	653 397 248	-
Suppliers	447 107 950	447 107 950	447 107 950	-
Pension	761 818 900	1 356 124 556	54 516 530	1 301 608 026
	6 189 784 455	**6 784 090 111**	**5 482 482 085**	**1 301 608 026**

	Book value	Expected Cash flow	Due during the year	More than one year
December 31, 2025				
Creditors and other credit balances	4 047 586 029	4 047 586 029	4 047 586 029	-
Due to related parties	1 578 492 002	1 578 492 002	1 578 492 002	-
Suppliers	281 546 795	281 546 795	281 546 795	-
Pension	750 027 149	1 380 291 256	78 683 230	1 301 608 026
	6 657 651 975	**7 287 916 082**	**5 986 308 056**	**1 301 608 026**

3-26-3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity instruments prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

Market risk for the company as follows:

A. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk through the companies activities denominated in foreign currencies, represented in exchange rate fluctuations that affect payments and proceeds in foreign currencies. The company is exposed to currency risk on financial assets primarily in US dollars.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, the company ensures that its net exposure to currency risk is minimized, considering the company's surplus in net foreign currency balances.

The net foreign currency balances amounted to EGP 15 630 572 385 equivalent to USD 286 million, EUR 1,159 thousand (with the exchange rate at the reporting date being EGP 54.52 per dollar).

Sensitivity risk

A 10% increase or decrease in the foreign currencies may result in an increase or decrease in equity and net profit approximately EGP 1 563 057 238 billion assuming that all other variables remain constant.

B. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk arises from changes in interest rates affecting the company's debt to banks specifically or any long-term liabilities. The company does not have any loans as of the financial statement date.

3-27 Capital management

The company's board of directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business and to maximize returns generated from operations. The company's board of directors monitors the return on equity by calculating net profit for the period divided by total shareholders' equity.

The Board of Directors of the Company also monitors the level of dividend distributions to shareholders and seeks to maintain a appropriate capital position to achieve the highest rate of return. There are no changes in the Company's capital management strategy during the period, and there are no external requirements or restrictions on the Company with regard to its capital management.

AbuQir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company "S.A.E."

Notes to the Interim Individual Financial Statements for the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026

4- Fixed assets

Fixed assets as at 31/3/2026

	Lands and Buildings	Machines and equipment	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Balance at 31/3/2026
Cost						
Balance as at 01/01/2026	598 546 389	4 556 198 680	73 735 909	108 848 534	63 985 501	5 401 315 013
Additions	-	227 593	-	471 514	913 197	1 612 304
Disposals	-	-	-	(729 313)	(4 496)	(733 809)
Balance as at 31/3/2026	**598 546 389**	**4 556 426 273**	**73 735 909**	**108 590 735**	**64 894 202**	**5 402 193 508**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01/01/2026	334 646 648	2 603 315 499	55 250 051	42 273 202	40 214 227	3 075 699 627
Depreciation	5 443 560	48 290 625	1 353 624	1 896 970	1 369 861	58 354 640
Disposals	-	-	-	(723 539)	(4 128)	(727 667)
Balance as at 31/3/2026	**340 090 208**	**2 651 606 124**	**56 603 675**	**43 446 633**	**41 579 960**	**3 133 326 600**
Net book value as at 31/3/2026	**258 456 181**	**1 904 820 149**	**17 132 234**	**65 144 102**	**23 314 242**	**2 268 866 908**

Fixed assets as at 31/12/2025

	Lands and Buildings	Machines and equipment	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Balance at 31/12/2025
Cost						
Balance as at 01/07/2025	599 243 706	4 505 835 115	66 002 090	89 399 703	58 554 891	5 319 035 505
Additions	-	64 123 760	7 936 269	19 890 667	5 482 704	97 433 400
Disposals	(697 317)	(13 760 195)	(202 450)	(441 836)	(52 094)	(15 153 892)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**598 546 389**	**4 556 198 680**	**73 735 909**	**108 848 534**	**63 985 501**	**5 401 315 013**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01/07/2025	324 089 821	2 510 063 281	53 025 847	39 481 568	37 884 541	2 964 545 058
Depreciation	10 924 480	97 048 372	2 426 654	3 164 942	2 381 181	115 945 629
Disposals	(367 653)	(3 796 154)	(202 450)	(373 308)	(51 495)	(4 791 060)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**334 646 648**	**2 603 315 499**	**55 250 051**	**42 273 202**	**40 214 227**	**3 075 699 627**
Net book value as at 31/12/2025	**263 899 741**	**1 952 883 181**	**18 485 858**	**66 575 332**	**23 771 274**	**2 325 615 386**

- The historical cost of the fully depreciated fixed assets which are still operate are amounted to EGP 2.33 billion.

- The appropriateness of the current expected useful lives of the assets and the absence of any losses resulting from impairment in value is in accordance with the decision of the committee formed by Administrative Resolution (434) for the year 2025 and the approval of the Board of Directors by Resolution No. (50) dated 30/12/2025.

There are also no restrictions on the ownership of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial position. The unutilization of the liquid fertilizer plant's production capacity during the period is due to demand conditions and operating economics, and the same applies to the company's other plants as a result of a shortage of natural gas supplies to the company, with the overall results reflecting this situation.

- Legal procedures to register some of the company's lands, an area of 23 shares, 4 acres, including about 12 shares, 22 karats, 1 acre outside the company's walls, judgments have been issued in this regard that were unfavorable to the company due to an objection/reservation raised by the Armed Forces concerning the matter . As for the registration of the company's administrative headquarters in Cairo, the process of completing the registration procedures is currently underway.

5- Intangible assets

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Net opening balance for the period	9 601 212	10 161 267
Addition/disposal during the period	-	-
Less: -		
Accumulated amortization	(299 978)	(560 055)
Net ending balance for the period	**9 301 234**	**9 601 212**

This balance represents the value of what has been capitalized of the SAP information system and the application of the ERP system for digital transformation.

6- Assets Under Construction

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Assets under installation	468 214 546	452 077 837
Advance payment – fixed assets	275 669 320	214 824 108
	743 883 866	**666 901 945**

The movement of Assets Under Construction during the financial period ended 31/03/2026 :

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Opening balance	452 077 837	134 846 922
Addition	16 136 709	395 002 922
Transfer to fixed assets	-	(77 772 007)
	468 214 546	**452 077 837**

7- Intangible assets under progress

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance for the period	769 850	-
Addition/disposal	2 975	769 850
Ending balance for the period	**772 825**	**769 850**

8- Investment property

It represents lands are leased to companies of Alexandria Fertilizers, Pargas, Med Gas, and Air Liquid. The fair value of these investments amounted to EGP 1357 million as of March 31, 2026, according to the latest study in this regard conducted in 2025 by an external appraiser registered in the Financial Regulatory Authority. Considering these leased investments generated revenues equal to EGP 8.827 million. The historical cost of these lands is as follows:

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Balance at the beginning of the period	500 718	500 718
Balance at the ending of the period	**500 718**	**500 718**

9- Investments in associate (Equity Method)

	Alexandria for Fertilizers	Helwan for Fertilizers	Abu Tartour for Phosphoric Acid	El Wadi for Phosphate & Fertilizers industries	North Abu Qir
Opening balance as of 01/01/2026	2 369 837 007	2 693 318 541	21 059 258	38 053 163	127 773 036
Capital contribution payment	-	-	22 325 000	-	-
Company share of profit	249 677 166	231 710 000	-	-	1 186 063
Foreign currency translation differences	363 858 068	192 994 425	(25 790 510)	-	-
Result of the merger	-	-	38 053 163	(38 053 163)	-
Deduct:					
Dividend distributions	(428 400 000)	(809 200 000)	-	-	-
Ending balance as of 31/3/2026	**2 554 972 241**	**2 308 822 967**	**55 646 912**	**-**	**128 959 100**
Total investments as of 31/3/2026			**5 048 401 219**		
Ending balance as of 31/12/2025	**2 369 837 007**	**2 693 318 541**	**21 059 258**	**38 053 163**	**127 773 036**
Total investments as of 31/12/2025			**5 250 041 007**		

The Group has significant influence on the investee companies due to effective representation on their Boards of Directors and participation in decision-making processes.

The following are the company's significant investments, which are represented by its investments in Alexandria Fertilizers Company and Helwan Fertilizers Company.

	Alex Fertilizer	Alex Fertilizer	Helwan Fertilizer	Helwan Fertilizer
	31/03/2026	31/12/2025	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
Non-current Assets	8 695 455 146	7 771 926 985	7 844 895 338	7 365 594 107
current Assets	15 639 187 466	10 878 493 814	15 111 674 087	10 838 707 830
Non-current Liabilities	41 827 537	40 090 481	530 301 255	472 838 932
current Liabilities	7 259 666 802	2 811 416 936	8 844 956 600	1 888 412 761
Net Assets	**17 033 148 273**	**15 798 913 382**	**13 581 311 571**	**15 843 050 244**
Company Share of Assets	**2 554 972 241**	**2 369 837 007**	**2 308 822 967**	**2 693 318 541**
Revenue	4 213 046 913	3 374 452 930	3 642 792 715	2 655 128 050
Net Profit	**1 664 514 441**	**1 183 393 790**	**1 363 000 000**	**1 218 548 848**
Company Share of Net Profit	**249 677 166**	**177 509 068**	**231 710 000**	**207 153 305**

- The total amount paid for the Company's contribution to the share capital of Alexandria Fertilizers Company amounted to EGP 226.52 million, equivalent to USD 22.3875 million representing 100% of the Company's 15% share in the issued capital of USD 149.250 million.
  The authorized capital amounts to USD 500 million. This investment has been classified using the equity method at a carrying amount of EGP 2.383 million.
- The company's share in Polar Star Company, which was acquired by 100% for the benefit of Alexandria Fertilizers Company, amounted to a value of 32 million EGP, as this investment was classified of equity method and in the same percentage as Abu Qir Fertilizers Company's investment share in Alexandria Fertilizers Company.

- The total amount paid for the Company's contribution to the share capital of Helwan Fertilizers Company amounted to EGP 157.59 million, equivalent to USD 25.5 million, representing 100% of the Company's 17% share in the issued capital of USD 150 million.
- The authorized capital is USD 700 million. This investment has been classified using the equity method at a carrying amount of EGP 2.309 million.
- The total amount paid for the Company's contribution to the share capital of Al-Wadi for Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers amounted to EGP 40 million, representing 100% of the Company's 10% share in the Company's capital of EGP 400 million. The authorized capital is EGP 4 billion.
- On May 13, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Wadi Phosphate Industries Company approved the merger of Wadi Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers Company with Abu Tartour Phosphoric Acid Company as an alternative to liquidation. The Assembly approved the report contained in the letter from the Head of the Central Department for In-Kind Shares Valuation and Follow-up in the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones. The Assembly also approved the completion of the merger process between the two companies and amending Articles (7 and 21) of the Articles of Association. The Assembly was also informed of the purchase by East Gas Company of the shares owned by Al Ahli Capital Holding Company in Abu Tartour and Wadi companies.

- The total amount paid from the company's contribution to the capital of Abu Tartour Phosphoric Acid Company amounting EGP 30 million, equivalent to USD 950 thousand, representing 100% of the company's share of 9.5% of the company's issued capital of USD 10 million. The authorized capital is USD 100 million. This investment was classified using the equity method and was valued at EGP 56 million after the merger with Wadi Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers Company.

  - On December 21, 2024, the Board of Directors of Abu Tartour Phosphoric Acid Company issued a resolution recommending a study on implementing the project in two phases, starting with half the production capacity and self-financing without resorting to bank financing and the remaining procedures are being completed

  - On June 29, 2025, the general contractor contract for the project was signed with an investment cost of $643 million. This was followed by the completion of the procedures for signing the shareholders' loan agreement and the framework agreement regulating project financing and remaining procedures are currently being finalized.

  - On October 14, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Abu Tartour Phosphoric Acid Company and Wadi Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers Company was held. The report contained in the letter from the Head of the Central Department for In-Kind Shares Valuation and Follow-up in the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones was approved. Approval was also granted for the completion of the merger between the two companies and the amendment of Articles No. (7, 21) of the Articles of Association. The Assembly was also informed of the purchase by East Gas Company of the shares owned by Al Ahli Capital Holding Company in Abu Tartour and Wadi
- Project status as of 31 December 2025:

1. **Licensors Status:**
   A formal notice was sent to *MECS* (sulfuric acid technology licensor) to activate the contract. Notices for activation are being prepared for the remaining licensors (*Prayon* and *K-Tech*).
2. **EPC Contractor & Early Works:**
   The "Condition Satisfaction" letter has been issued, and coordination is underway to send the "First Installment" notice to activate the main EPC contract and commence project execution.
3. **Letters of Guarantee (LG):**
   The contractor has issued the Letter of Guarantee for the first installment of Early Works in line with the agreed requirements.
   Based on this, AT-PHOS disbursed the first Early Works payment, and the contractor is required to follow the same procedure for future installments and phases.

4. **Site Establishment:**
   Preparations are ongoing for handing over the site to the contractor, including legal and administrative procedures necessary for issuing the final site-handover minutes.

- On 06/01/2026, a Board meeting of Abu Tartour for Phosphoric Acid was held to discuss GAFI's note requiring the Company to fully pay its issued capital before completing the merger procedures, as five years have passed since the Company's establishment.
  The Board approved completing the payment of the issued capital no later than 29/01/2026 in accordance with what was stated in the letter from the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones. The Extraordinary General Assembly approved this on 21/01/2026.
- The total amount paid for the Company's contribution to the share capital of the Global for Methanol and it's Derivatives Company amounted to EGP 10.948 million, equivalent to USD 700 thousand, representing 10% of the Company's 35% share in the Company's issued capital of USD 20 million.
- The authorized capital is USD 200 million.
- This investment was measured using the equity method based on the Company's financial statements as of 31/12/2024.
- Application of the equity method ceased effective 01/07/2025 due to loss of significant influence as the company entered liquidation in accordance with the General Assembly resolution dated 30/04/2025.
- The total amount paid for the Company's contribution to the share capital of North Abu Qir for Agricultural Nutrients amounted to EGP 112.500 million, representing 25% of the Company's 45% share in the issued capital of EGP 1 billion.
- The authorized capital is EGP 10 billion.
- This investment has been measured using the equity method based on the Company's financial statements as of 31/12/2025 and is recorded at EGP 128 million.
- On 21/05/2023, the first Founding General Assembly of North Abu Qir for Agricultural Nutrients was held.

• Approvals have been obtained from the shareholders and powers of attorney issued to establish a new company named "Abu Qir Gulf for Agricultural Nutrients" as a private Free Zone entity with an authorized capital of USD 100 million and paid-in capital of USD 5 million.
  The file is currently being submitted to the Free Zones Authority.
  After incorporation, an Extraordinary General Assembly will be held for each company to approve the merger of North Abu Qir for Agricultural Nutrients into the new company, with the same ownership percentages and without affecting them.
  The company file is currently under review by the Ministerial Committee for Industrial Development for project approval.

10- Other financial assets

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Global Company for Methanol and its Derivatives – under liquidation	38 164 000	33 320 000
Letter of guarantees pledged by treasury bills	371 274 687	361 372 470
	409 438 687	**394 692 470**

- Other financial assets are represented in the recoverable amount of treasury bills at banks pledged to cover letter of guarantees amounting to EGP 371 million.

11- Inventories

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Raw material	403 772 115	416 280 676
Oil and fuel	22 630 886	19 407 746
Spare parts	2 039 880 937	1 877 631 894
Packing	51 308 412	54 062 165
Wastes	60 837	126 465
Finished goods at cost	661 033 494	730 936 225
Work in process at cost	169 778 547	213 145 135
Advance payments for inventory purchases	25 978 554	25 785 002
	3 374 443 782	**3 337 375 309**

12- Trade and notes receivable

	Note No.	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Trade receivable – Public sector		462 307 678	345 170 734
Trade receivable – Private sector		54 851 878	20 800 550
		517 159 556	365 971 284
Expected credit losses	(37)	(15 524 235)	(1 977 092)
		501 635 321	**363 994 192**

13- Due from Related Parties

13-1 Related parties that have transactions with the company:

– Alexandria Fertilizers Company	Shareholder by 15 %
– Helwan Fertilizers Company	Shareholder by 17 %
– Abu Tartur for Phosphoric Acid Company	Shareholder by 10%
– Global Company for Methanol and Derivatives	shareholder by 35 %
– North Abu Qir Company for Agricultural Nutrients	shareholder by 45 %
– Chemical Industries Company – KIMA	Shareholder by 2.7 %

13-2 Related party transactions

The following is a summary of transactions with related parties:

Description	Nature of transactions	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Alexandria Fertilizers Company	Lease /Services / Dividends	533 627 021	36 725 735
Helwan Fertilizers Company	Services / Dividends	977 056	-
Abu Tartur for Phosphoric Acid Company	Shareholder loan	153 503 321	78 375 590
North Abu Qir Company for Agricultural Nutrients	Payments on behalf	244 074	8 684 020
		1 664 430 749	**123 785 345**

13-3 Transactions resulted in the following debit balances:

Due from related parties

	Note no.	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
		EGP	EGP
Alexandria Fertilizers Company		440 841 555	961 459
Helwan Fertilizers Company		772 111 667	-
Abu Tartur for Phosphoric Acid Company		267 113 162	76 887 625
North Abu Qir Company for Agricultural		410 940	121 470
		1 480 477 324	**77 970 554**
Expected Credit losses	(37)	(56 329 058)	(8 142 954)
		1 424 148 265	**69 827 600**
Long-term Receivables from Related Parties		259 036 877	68 811 339
Short-term Receivables from Related Parties		1 165 111 388	1 016 261
		1 424 148 265	**69 827 600**

13-4 Significant contracts with related parties

Lease agreements with Alexandria Fertilizers Company, including the land on which the factory is built, vacant land, land on which the water pumping station is located, and a residential building (the company's administrative headquarters), and ammonia shipping contracts for the use of our company's land and sea facilities to export quantities of ammonia produced by Alexandria and Helwan Fertilizers companies.

14- Suppliers – Advance payments

	Note no.	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
		EGP	EGP
Suppliers - public sector		155 071 941	127 402 122
Suppliers - foreign sector		356 040 160	274 422 557
		511 112 101	401 824 679
Expected credit losses	(37)	(33 530 673)	(33 274 451)
		477 581 428	368 550 228

15- Debtors and other debit balances

	Note no.	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Deposits with others		23 319 611	21 728 248
Employee advances		2 944 092	70 385
Sales tax		40 088 080	93 573 029
Property tax		2 424 000	2 424 000
Withholding tax		32 152 757	12 818 480
Customs Authority - Current		38 975 753	-
Prepaid expenses		1 174	1 366 322
Employees debts		3 836 640	3 311 325
Employees borrowings		6 869 167	7 484 133
Prepaid expenses – platinum		168 157 434	146 289 275
Other debit balances		423 345	1 914 461
Debit balances related to specific activities that are offset by credit balances			
Environmental and infrastructure debit balances		18 641 515	17 821 485
Employees benefits debit balances (family healthcare - employee services)		738 333 647	373 278 668
Residential city assets		23 161 784	23 161 784
Less: corresponding credit balances		(778 044 510)	(344 169 545)
		321 284 489	**361 072 050**
Expected credit losses	(37)	(5 518 438)	(3 907 975)
		315 766 051	**357 164 075**

Within debtors and other debit balances, balances amounting to approximately EGP 778 million related to current accounts, deposits, and treasury bills for (sports and social activities, the medical treatment fund, infrastructure fund, environmental fund, residential city assets and Provision for Employees' Funds) have been excluded along with the corresponding credit balances.

16- Financial assets at amortized cost (treasury bills)

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Amount paid	2 324 755 716	2 336 543 146
Add: accrued revenues	50 673 380	63 077 866
Deduct: treasury bills accrued tax	(10 134 510)	(12 615 573)
	2 365 294 586	**2 387 005 439**

17- Cash and cash equivalents

	Note no.	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Banks - current accounts with return		1 321 945 004	426 862 904
Time deposits		15 233 061 200	13 079 816 000
Cash on hand		248 615	260 289
		16 555 254 819	**13 506 939 193**
Accrued interest from deposits		20 520 768	17 601 723
Treasury bills less than 3 month		3 961 061 944	3 592 861 398
Expected credit losses	(37)	(62 140 450)	(44 263 377)
Cash at banks		**20 474 697 081**	**17 073 138 937**
Deduct:			
Restricted deposits against letter of credits		(1 873 020 446)	(1 683 945 200)
Cash and cash equivalent for cash flow preparation purpose		**18 601 676 635**	**15 389 193 737**

- Short-term deposits are dominated in USD to pay the company's current foreign currency liabilities.
- Within the cash accounts on 31/3/2026 "time deposits" restricted at Ebank with an amount equals to USD 15 million, and Qatar National Bank with an amount equals to of USD 20 million against letter of credits.

18- Share capital

18-1 Authorized capital

The Company's authorized capital is amounting to EGP 3 billion.

18-2 Issued and fully paid-up capital

Issued and paid-up capital is amounting to EGP 1 892 813 580 divided into 1 261 875 720 shares of EGP 1.5 par value each shareholder. Share types are common and cash shares and are fully registered at the central depository. The structure of the shareholders of the Company as follows:

Shareholder	Nationality	Percentage %	No. of shares	Amount EGP
Alpha Oryx Limited	United Arab Emirates	21.52	271 573 655	407 360 483
Saudi Egyptian Investment Company	Saudi Arabia	20.40	257 405 245	386 107 867
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	Egyptian	19.11	241 153 540	361 730 310
Nasser Social Bank	Egyptian	5.90	74 477 970	111 716 955
Holding Company for Chemical Industries	Egyptian	7.36	92 802 709	139 204 063
Union of shareholder Employees	Egyptian	5.15	65 000 000	97 500 000
Other investors	Multinational	20.56	259 462 601	389 193 902
		100	**1 261 875 720**	**1 892 813 580**

19- Legal reserve

The balance of reserves amounted to EGP 946 406 790, which is equivalent to 50% of the company's issued and paid in capital in accordance with the company's article of association.

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Legal reserve	946 406 790	946 406 790
	946 406 790	**946 406 790**

20- Other reserves

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Expansions reserve	5 800 000 000	5 800 000 000
Other reserves (capital gains - environment fund)	85 618 774	84 200 774
	5 885 618 774	**5 884 200 774**

21- Revaluation differences reserves

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Translation differences of Investments Equity Method	4 319 944 097	3 788 882 114
Actuarial losses– employee benefits	(256 718 682)	(256 718 682)
	4 063 225 415	**3 532 163 432**

The Company has recognized Translation differences for its investments in associates using the equity method.

22- Retained earnings

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Beginning balance for the period	10 986 255 725	14 578 415 751
Add (Deduct):		
Transfer to reserve	(1 418 000)	(36 006 200)
employees and board of directors' member dividends	(1 018 000 000)	(1 660 000 000)
Shareholders dividends	(2 902 314 156)	(7 571 254 320)
Net profit for the period	5 633 180 116	5 675 100 494
Ending balance for the period	**12 697 703 685**	**10 986 255 725**

23- Deferred tax liabilities

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Fixed assets and other assets	338 131 811	342 164 069
Share of Investments accounted at equity method	25 265 381	100 768 058
Foreign currency exchange differences	246 058 730	–
Deduct:		
Expected credit losses	(38 934 642)	(20 602 316)
Foreign currency exchange differences	–	(149 244 995)
Employee benefit obligations	(171 409 252)	(168 756 109)
Provisions	(15 250 068)	(15 250 068)
	383 861 960	**89 078 640**

24- Suppliers

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Suppliers - private sector	210 829 227	176 808 905
Suppliers - foreign sector	236 278 723	104 737 890
	447 107 950	**281 546 795**

25- Due to Related Parties

25-1 Related parties:

– Helwan Fertilizers Company	Shareholder by 17 %
– Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC)	Shareholder by 19.11 %
– Egyptian Natural Gas GASCO – Petro trade	Founder affiliate supplier
– Shareholders employees' union	Shareholder by 5%

25-2 Related parties' transactions

The following is a summary of transactions with related parties:

Description	Nature of transactions	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Shareholders employees' union	Supplies and payments of dues	1 480 160	1 219 160
Egyptian Natural Gas GASCO – Petro trade	Natural gas supply	3 318 172 597	5 450 025 058
		3 319 652 757	**5 451 244 218**

25-3 Transactions resulted in the following credit balances:

Due to related parties

Description	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Shareholders employees' union	5 650 355	807 627
Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC)	-	1 000 000 000
Egyptian Natural Gas "GASCO" – Petro trade	647 746 893	577 684 374
	653 397 248	**1 578 492 001**

25-4 Significant contracts with related parties

A contract to supply natural gas to the Company's factories with the Egyptian Natural Gas Company - GASCO, one of the subsidiaries companies of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation. The selling price of natural gas supplied to the fertilizer industry was determined according to a price formula that takes into consideration the selling prices of the Ministry of Agriculture and export prices according to the average price of international bulletins and the average selling price of the USD against EGP at the central bank of Egypt.

25-5 Top management remunerations

Top management includes the Board of Directors and top executives of the company. salaries, benefits, and bonuses paid to top management are as follows:

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Salaries, attendance and travel allowances, and bonuses	24 189 975	22 366 035
	24 189 975	**22 366 035**

26- Customers advance payment (contract liabilities)

	31/03/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Customers - local sector	31 784 492	37 785 770
Customers - export sector	1 847 263 153	191 637 382
	1 879 047 645	**229 423 152**

27- Pension plan liabilities

27- 1 Plan description

The company applies defined benefit plan system that is not funded at the present value and the amounts paid upon termination of employee services are calculated according to the plan on the basis of the actual treatment incurred by the company for retired employees.

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Opening balance of the period	**927 780 829**	**873 250 358**
Current service cost	3 260 600	6 174 280
Interest expense	43 067 151	94 015 792
Benefits paid	(24 166 700)	(30 069 132)
Actuarial losses - remeasurement of actuarial financial assumption	–	(15 590 469)
	949 941 880	**927 780 829**
Assets of the employee benefits system	188 122 980	177 753 680
Net liabilities	**761 818 900**	**750 027 149**
Short-term liabilities	54 516 530	78 683 230
Long-term liabilities	707 302 370	671 343 919

27-2 Amount recorded in the income statement

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Current service cost and interest cost	27 446 630	30 704 408
	27 446 630	**30 704 408**

Actuarial assumptions determine benefit obligation

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Discount rate	20.56%	20.56%
Inflation rate	12.30%	12.30%
Benefit increase rate	14.05%	14.05%

Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions

	Change in assumption		Change in plan benefit	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (%)	0.5%	-0.5%	(36 503 046)	39 578 320
Inflation rate (%)	0.5%	-0.5%	14 186 484	(13 032 727)
Mortality rate (Year)	1	-1	(247 420)	252 585

Dispose withdrawal coefficients **11 997 832**

28- Creditors and other credit balances

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Deposits for others	41 324 186	49 431 704
Other companies' deposits	9 367 175	1 106 116
Salary tax	44 719 864	14 914 223
Taxes on commercial and industrial profits and stamp	1 449 637	3 604 952
Value added tax	72 255 209	37 548 762
Accrued social insurance authority	229 536	-
Dividend payables	3 566 798 927	3 170 819 171
General authority for health insurance	63 625 226	38 075 226
Training fund	55 127	37 255
Sales tax of Abu Qir plant (3)	3 891 341	53 484 950
Accrued wages and donations	464 364 481	625 255 159
Cars and housing loans	83 166 911	79 504 324
Accrued Rent	12 769 083	17 615 158
Burj El Arab	418 493	17 443
Retention from employees under settlement	64 216 148	34 216 148
Other credit balances	21 125 063	31 508 325
Credit balances related to specific activities that are offset by debit balances		
Employees benefit funds (Family medical, supplementary private insurance, union, restricted for employee's fund)	570 797 904	315 680 068
Social and sports activities	176 148 330	95 448 469
Environmental and infrastructure deposits	23 396 370	22 576 340
Housing city assets	23 161 784	23 161 784
Less: corresponding debit balances	(778 044 510)	(344 169 545)
	4 465 236 285	**4 269 836 033**

29- Current income tax

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Current income tax	2 660 823 250	1 588 828 049
Disputes 9A reservation with tax authority	32 522 754	32 522 755
Tax advances deposits	(41 980 738)	(41 836 825)
	2 651 365 266	**1 579 513 979**

30- Claims provisions

	31/03/2026	31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance of the period	585 420 321	326 677 808
Provisions formed during the period	101 708 153	282 467 295
Provisions no longer needed	-	(5 920 222)
Provisions used during the period	-	(17 804 560)
Ending balance of the period	**687 128 474**	**585 420 321**

The provision for claims represents in the expected amounts probable be paid to specific government entities, and the Company didn't disclose the information required in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (28) because the Company's management believes that such disclosure will weaken the Company's position in its disputes.

31- Revenue

- Revenue recognition at a point of time

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Urea sales	3 653 439 441	2 417 027 860
Nitrate sales	1 654 165 246	894 673 736
Granulated urea sales	3 684 058 866	3 243 459 528
Ammonia sales	454 492 522	10 911 114
Sales Revenue	**9 446 156 075**	**6 566 072 238**
Services sales	111 434 547	84 152 951
Wastes sales	5 536 721	1 807 196
Deduct:		
Sale of casual products	(29 700 580)	(7 650 621)
	9 533 426 763	**6 644 381 764**

Sales revenue can be classified as follows:

	31/03/2025	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Local	1 916 154 875	983 753 323
Export	7 530 001 200	5 582 318 915
	9 446 156 075	**6 566 072 238**

- The company supplies its share agreed upon with the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the decision of the Prime Minister and at the specified prices.

32- Cost of sales

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Materials and supplies	3 700 220 146	3 009 743 786
Salaries and wages	560 251 862	259 727 490
Depreciation of fixed assets	47 793 990	13 812 584
Employees benefit (contributions / benefit plans)	16 075 102	11 936 281
Other operating cost	56 034 987	36 290 640
Deduct:		
Sale of casual products	(29 700 580)	(7 650 621)
	4 350 675 507	**3 323 860 160**

33- Other income

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Rent	8 999 232	8 693 277
Capital gain	2 027 400	31 006 200
Compensation and penalties	4 037 344	9 831 425
Wastes sales gains	182 121	1 412 937
Other miscellaneous revenues	96 836 985	96 041 987
	112 083 082	**146 985 826**

34- Selling and marketing expenses

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Salaries and wages	167 010 602	98 489 955
Packaging materials	51 269 099	58 183 870
Depreciation of fixed assets	6 846 903	16 180 995
Shipping expenses	50 866 556	42 796 282
Exporting expenses	82 493 969	65 700 677
Other selling and marketing expenses	29 551 743	39 259 587
	388 038 899	**320 611 366**

35- General and administrative expenses

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Salaries and wages	74 105 601	94 562 324
Depreciation of fixed assets	1 514 597	8 372 601
Chairman and board of directors' members transportation allowances	14 305 941	7 377 736
Comprehensive health insurance fund	25 549 999	17 607 661
Training fund	17 873	33 022 514
Employees club	89 985 862	51 220 266
Audit Fees	2 432 057	2 154 856
Employees benefit and general and administrative expenses	46 705 999	57 152 146
	254 617 930	**271 470 105**

36- Other expenses

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Donations	5 064 145	4 887 309
Provision	101 708 153	200 000
Other downtime expenses	40 434 723	52 121 340
	147 207 021	**57 208 649**

The other expenses include an amount of 40 million EGP, representing the cost of idle capacity for the company during the year from 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026. This amount has been deducted from the cost of sales due to the reduced supply of natural gas to the company, and operating conditions.

37- Expected credit losses and assets impairment

EGP	Note No.	01/01/2026	Formed	Used	No longer required	31/03/2026
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	44 263 377	17 877 073	-	-	62 140 450
Trade and notes receivables	(12)	1 977 092	13 547 143	-	-	15 524 235
Debtors and other debit balances	(15)	3 907 975	1 610 462	-	-	5 518 438
Due from related parties	(13)	8 142 954	48 186 105	-	-	56 329 058
Suppliers – Advance payments	(14)	33 274 451	256 222	-	-	33 530 673
		91 565 850	**81 477 005**	-	-	**173 042 854**

- The Company hired Baker Tilly Egypt to perform the study of expected credit losses for its financial assets as of 31/03/2026. The necessary adjustments have been made considering the results of the study regarding the determination of expected credit losses, based on the following:
- The simplified approach was used to measure credit risk for customer facilities for trade and notes receivables by categorizing customers into groups that have similar characteristics and determining the historical period used to calculate the loss rate between two and five years. The loss rate was determined based on historical data while considering expected changes in economic indicators (growth rate, inflation rate and unemployment rate) and then the expected credit losses were calculated by multiplying the loss given default x exposure amount of default x The probability of default.
- The general approach was used to calculate the expected losses related to the company's investments in time deposits, current accounts, and other financial assets using external ratings from external institutions authorized by the Central Bank's credit risk management instructions. Future data was also used to determine whether there was a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets by using some macroeconomic indicators (GDP growth rate, annual inflation rate, unemployment rate) under three scenarios (base, best, worst) in line with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) The approach for calculating expected credit losses also referenced the Basel explanatory note on the internal ratings-based approach and risk weights
- It was considered that the loss rate for government debt instruments and deposits for one month or less in Egyptian pounds was zero sta0072ting from 28/11/2023, according to the Prime Minister's decision in this regard.
- Using the Egyptian classification with a loss rate of 45% in case of default when measuring credit losses for other receivables and amounts due from related parties.
- The company has excluded debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in local currency (treasury bills), as well as current accounts and deposits in local currency with banks operating in Egypt with a maturity of one month or less from the date of the financial statement, from recognition and measurement of expected credit losses.

38- Finance income

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Credit interest	185 963 388	323 251 262
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	386 609 596	112 602 443
Interest in Shareholder Loan	1 904 863	-
Returns on Investment in Gold Funds	12 100	-
	574 489 947	**435 853 705**

39- Finance cost

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Charges (Bank charges – letter of guarantee)	528 347	843 419
Securities custody commissions and stock listing fees	777 006	169 431
Interest on employees benefit liabilities	29 978 800	31 219 986
	31 284 153	**32 232 836**

40- Foreign currency exchange gains / (loses)

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains (losses) resulting from the revaluation of foreign currency balances in banks	1 756 905 446	(77 841 145)
Realized foreign currency exchange gain (losses)	(5 281 559)	7 739 064
	1 751 623 887	**(70 102 081)**

41- Share of profit (loses) of investments at equity method

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Alex Fertilizer	249 677 166	177 509 068
Helwan Fertilizer	231 710 000	207 153 305
North Abu Qir Company for Agricultural Nutrients	1 186 063	-
	482 573 229	**384 662 373**

42- Income taxes

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Current income tax	1 071 851 288	685 102 082
Current dividends tax	123 760 000	99 589 950
Tax on treasury bills	77 321 670	22 520 488
Total Current taxes	**1 272 932 958**	**807 212 520**
Deferred income taxes		
Fixed assets and other assets	(4 032 258)	8 447 399
Foreign currency exchange differences	395 303 725	(17 514 138)
Pension plan liabilities	(2 653 144)	1 545 919
Provisions formed		(45 000)
Deferred tax of investment at equity method	(75 502 677)	(61 123 714)
Expected credit losses	(18 332 326)	(4 276 827)
Deferred income taxes	**294 783 320**	**(72 966 361)**
Income tax at profit or loss statement	**1 567 716 278**	**734 246 159**

Effective income tax rate as of 31/03/2026

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Profit before income tax	7 200 896 394	3 517 390 348
Income tax according to tax law "22.5%"	1 620 201 689	791 412 828
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	68 276 612	89 637 874
Revenue exempted from tax	(120 762 023)	(146 804 543)
Income tax	1 567 716 278	734 246 159
Effective income tax rate	**%21.77**	**%20.87**

43- Basic earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share after deducting the proposed dividends prepared by the Board of Directors for the share of each of the employee and the Board of Director as follows:

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
	EGP	EGP
Net profit after tax	**5 633 180**	**2 783 144**
Shareholders' profit share	4 802 678 736	2 383 869 871
Number of issued shares	1 261 875 720	1 261 875 720
Basic and diluted earnings Per Share	**3.81**	**1.89**

44- Tax Position

Corporate Tax

a- Inspection was completed by Tax Authority and paid by the company till the periods 2017/2018.

b- For the periods 2018/2020 it is under inspection by tax authority.

c- For the periods 2020/2021 till date is not inspected yet.

d- The company's due balance according to '9A form - reservation ' which was received from the Tax Authority was verified in the company's records with the company's right to object in the legal tenure by letters and legal procedures concerning this matter and this to reserve all the company's rights to the settlement.

Payroll tax

a- Inspection was completed by Tax Authority and paid by the company for the years till 2022.

b- For the periods from 2023 till date is not inspected yet.

Sales Tax

a- For periods from January 1994 to June 2003 the tax disputes are in front of Administrative Judiciary, excluding the period from January 1995 to March 1996 and May 1998 to February 1999 and July 2000 to June 2003 as the Administrative Judiciary judged in favor of the company.

b- For the period from July 2005 to December 2009, tax disputes are in front of Administrative Judiciary.

c- Inspection was completed by Tax Authority and paid by the company for the periods 2015/2016.

Value added tax

a- Inspection was completed by Tax Authority and paid by the company for the periods till 2019/2020.

b- For the periods 2020/2023 are being inspected by the Tax Authority .

c- For the periods 2023/2024 till date is not inspected yet

Stamp tax

a- Inspection and payment have been completed for the periods till 2019/2020.

b- The periods from 2020/2022 are being inspected by the Tax Authority.

c- For the periods 2022/2023 till date is not inspected yet.

Real estate tax

a- The dispute regarding the start of connecting the Abu Qir 3 factory is being held in front of the court with an amount equal to EGP 1.174 million which was paid by the company.

b- All the tax due was paid to December 31, 2021, in accordance with the law of real estate tax promulgated by Law No. 196 of 2008 and amended by Law No. 117 of 2014.

c- The decision of the council of ministers no. 3 for the year 2024 was implemented which state that the ministry of finance will bear the real estate tax of the company's factories for two years to December 31, 2026, and the procedures are in progress with the real estate tax authority and demanding a refund of EGP 1.25 million had already been paid and related to a period of the previously mentioned decision.

d- The company assigned the provision study on 31/3/2026, to Abany and Co. office (the company's tax advisor), and necessary settlements were made based on the study prepared for this purpose

45- Legal position

There are some lawsuits raised against the Company representing labour lawsuits, the required provisions are formed according to company's legal department assessment.

46- Contractual commitments and contingent liabilities

46-1 The capital commitments and contracts that have not yet been completed as of March 31, 2026, as follows:

- Project Number (39/2021/2022) SAP and ERP amounted to USD 925 K and EGP 2 174 K.
- Various purchase orders amounts EUR 12 M, USD 1 M, and EGP 90 K.

46-2 The outstanding portion of the investees' capital

	Investment currency	Percentage %	Investment value	Paid amount	Outstanding amount	Outstanding Amount (EGP)
North Abu Qir Company for Agricultural Nutrients	EGP	45%	450 000 000	112 500 000	337 500 000	**337 500 000**
Abu Tartur (shareholder loan)	USD	10% (after merge)	55 705 000	4 834 248	50 870 752	**2 773 473 399**
						3 110 973 399

- The statement didn't include both global company for methanol since it is under liquidation, and Elwadi company for being merged with Abu Tartur for phosphor ic acid company.

46-3 Letter of guarantee

The letters of guarantee held at banks for the benefit of others as of March 31, 2026, amounted to EGP 328 million. are covered by treasury bills with nominal value of EGP 405 million.

47- Operating segments

The operating segment is one of the entity's elements that participate in the business activities in which the entity can earn revenues and incur expenses. The results of the operating segments are regularly reviewed by the chief executive officer of the company's operating decision-making to make decisions about the resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Separate financial information on these operating segments should be available for these operating segments, and not necessary every part of the entity is an operating segment or part of an operating segment.

Company's operating segments comprise as follows:

1- Abu Qir Plant (1)
2- Abu Qir Plant (2)
3- Abu Qir Plant (3)
4- Ammonia and nitric acid
5- Plastic Bags Plant
6- Other

First: Operating segments - assets and liabilities:

Description	Abu Qir Plant (1)	Abu Qir Plant (2)	Abu Qir Plant (3)	Liquid fertilizer	Plastic Bags Plant	Other	Total
Operating segments assets	1 611 367 588	598 538 983	724 606 596	3 362 449	74 875 157	-	**3 012 750 774**
Unassigned segments assets	-	-	-	-	-	34 401 981 198	**34 401 981 198**
Total assets	**1 611 367 588**	**598 538 983**	**724 606 596**	**3 362 449**	**74 875 157**	**34 401 981 198**	**37 414 731 972**
Operating segments liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	11 928 963 728	**11 928 963 728**
Total liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	**11 928 963 728**	**11 928 963 728**

Second: Operating segments - net profit for the period:

Description	Abu QirPlant (1)	Abu QirPlant (2)	Abu QirPlant (3)	Ammonia	Other	Total
Revenue	3 671 068 491	1 722 543 062	3 685 125 677	454 689 533	-	9 533 426 763
Cost of sales	(1 539 471 828)	(1 307 694 087)	(1 281 404 418)	(222 105 174)	-	(4 350 675 507)
Gross profit	**2 131 596 663**	**414 848 975**	**2 403 721 259**	**232 584 359**	-	**5 182 751 256**
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	112 083 082	112 083 082
Selling and marketing expenses	(122 450 488)	(140 715 500)	(116 360 737)	(8 512 174)	-	(388 038 899)
General and administrative expenses	(78 630 318)	(93 452 210)	(74 198 818)	(8 336 584)	-	(254 617 930)
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	(147 207 021)	(147 207 021)
Expected credit losses and impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	(81 477 005)	(81 477 005)
Operating profit	**1 930 515 857**	**180 681 265**	**2 213 161 704**	**215 735 601**	**(116 600 944)**	**4 423 493 484**
Finance income	-	-	-	-	574 489 947	574 489 947
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	(31 284 153)	(31 284 153)
Foreign currency exchange gains	-	-	-	-	1 751 623 887	1 751 623 887
Net financing income	-	-	-	-	**2 294 829 681**	**2 294 829 681**
Share of profit (losses) of equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	482 573 229	482 573 229
Net profit for the period before income tax	**1 930 515 857**	**180 681 265**	**2 213 161 704**	**215 735 601**	**2 660 801 967**	**7 200 896 394**
Income tax expense	(420 295 053)	(39 336 347)	(481 830 239)	(46 968 071)	(579 286 567)	(1 567 716 277)
Net profit for the period	**1 510 220 804**	**141 344 918**	**1 731 331 465**	**168 767 530**	**2 081 515 400**	**5 633 180 117**

48- Significant events

1-The Company faced challenges resulting from factors beyond its control, in addition to other geopolitical developments in the region, which significantly impacted supply chains and logistics during the financial period under review. Management successfully transformed these challenges into opportunities and maintained operational continuity, which positively reflected on business results.

2-On December 25, 2025, the Central Bank of Egypt issued a decision to reduce the overnight deposit and lending rates by 100 basis points, bringing them to 20% and 21%, respectively. On February 12, 2026 the credit and discount rates were also reduced, bringing them to 19% and 20%, respectively also issued a decision dated April 2, 2026 to maintain the prices unchanged.

3-On 29 March 2026, the Prime Minister issued Decree No. (928) of 2026 regarding the determination of the selling price of natural gas supplied to the nitrogen fertilizer industry, in line with the applicable pricing formula, with a minimum cap of USD 8.5 per million British thermal units.

4- On 4 May 2026 , The Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade issued Decision No. 190 of 2026 regarding the imposition of an export duty on exports of nitrogenous fertilizers of all types at a rate of USD 90 per ton, or its equivalent in Egyptian pounds based on the exchange rates announced by the Central Bank of Egypt on the date of payment. The decision shall remain in effect for a period of three months, starting from the day following the date of its publication .

Abu Qir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Co. (S.A.E)

Notes to the interim individual Financial Statements for the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026

49- The comparative figures have been reclassified to align with the presentation of the financial statements as of March 31, 2026:

Impact of reclassification and restatement the profit and loss statement as of March 31, 2025:

Description	As previously issued	Reclassification	Restatement	Balances after reclassification and restatement
Revenue	6 644 381 764	-	-	6 644 381 764
Cost of Sales	(3 323 860 160)	-	-	(3 323 860 160)
Gross profit	**3 320 521 604**	-	-	**3 320 521 604**
Other income	51 787 492	95 198 333	-	146 985 826
Selling and marketing expenses	(320 611 366)	-	-	(320 611 366)
General and administrative expenses	(323 591 445)	52 121 340	-	(271 470 105)
Other expenses	(5 087 309)	(52 121 340)	-	(57 208 649)
Expected credit losses	(19 008 122)	-	-	(19 008 122)
Operating profit	**2 704 010 854**	**95 198 333**	-	**2 799 209 187**
Investment dividends	1 091 097 833	(95 198 333)	(995 899 500)	-
Finance income	435 853 705	-	-	435 853 705
Finance costs	(32 232 836)	-	-	(32 232 836)
Foreign currency exchange gains / (Losses)	**(70 102 081)**	-	-	**(70 102 081)**
Net financing income	333 518 788	-	-	333 518 788
Company share at profits of investment through equity method	-	-	384 662 373	384 662 373
Net profit for the period before income tax	4 128 627 475	-	(611 237 127)	3 517 390 348
Income tax expense	**(795 369 872)**	-	**61 123 713**	**(734 246 159)**
Net profit for the period after tax	**3 333 257 603**	-	**(550 113 414)**	**2 783 144 189**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2.26**	-	**(0.37)**	**1.89**

1-During the financial period, the Company reclassified the Board of Directors' remuneration of Alexandria Fertilizers Co. and Helwan Fertilizers Co. from "Investment Distributions" to "Other Income" amounting to EGP 95 million.

2-The Company reclassified unutilized energy costs from "General and Administrative Expenses" to "Other Expenses" amounting to EGP 52 million.

3-The Statement of Profit or Loss as of 31 March 2025 was amended to recognize the Company's share of profits from investments accounted for using the equity method in Helwan Fertilizers Co., Alexandria Fertilizers Co., Abu Tartur Phosphoric Acid Co., El Wadi for Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers, International Methanol Co., and North Abu Qir Agricultural Nutrients Co. The impact of this amendment resulted in: (i) an increase in the Company's share of profit from equity-accounted investments by EGP 385 million, and (ii) recognition of income tax (dividend tax) amounting to EGP 61 million, (iii) decrease of dividends distribution by 996 million EGP.

Impact of restatement the Statement of Comprehensive Income as of March 31, 2025:

Description	As previously issued	Restatement	Balances after reclassification and restatement
Net profit for the period	**3 333 257 603**	**(550 113 414)**	**2 783 144 189**
Other comprehensive income			
Fair Value of Investments through Other Comprehensive Income	(65 818 835)	65 818 835	-
Translation differences of Investments at Equity Method	-	(25 955 893)	(25 955 893)
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	14 809 238	(14 809 238)	-
Total other comprehensive income	(51 009 597)	25 053 704	(25 955 893)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**3 282 248 006**	**(525 059 710)**	**2 757 188 296**

The Statement of Comprehensive Income as of 31 December 2024 was amended to reflect the following adjustments: (i) a reduction in fair value investments through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) amounting to EGP 66 million, together with the related income tax of EGP 15 million; and (ii) recognition of translation differences of equity-accounted investments in Helwan Fertilizers Co., Alexandria Fertilizers Co., Abu Tartur Phosphoric Acid Co., El Wadi for Phosphate Industries and Fertilizers, and International Methanol Co. amounting to EGP 26 million.