شركة الاسكندرية لتداول الحاويات والبضائع
ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER & CARGO HANDLING CO
شركة مساهمة مصرية (ش.م.م)
خاضعة لأحكام القانون (١٥٩) لسنة ١٩٨١

To: EGX
Dear sir,

With reference to the financial period from 1/7/2024 till 30/6/2025 we are honored to enclose to you the following:-
1-Auditor's Report (Prepared by Messrs. Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz – Grant Thornton) on the audited financial statements for the period ended in 30/6/2025 .

2- The financial statements of the company and the accompanying notes as of 30/06/2025 have been audited and approved by the external auditor, Messrs. Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz (GRANT THORNTON). We will provide you with the report from the Central Auditing Organization as soon as it is received by the company.

Yours Faithfully,

Investors Relations Manager

Acct./ Salma Mohamed Saad Zaghlol

السادة / البورصه المصريه

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،،

بالإشــارة الــى الفتــرة الماليــة مــن ٢٠٢٤/٧/١ حتــى ٢٠٢٥/٦/٣٠ ... نتشرف بأن نرفق لكم ما يلى :-
١- تقريــر مراقــب الحســابات (مكتــب الســادة / صــالح وبرســوم وعبــد العزيــز (GRANT THORNTON)علــى القــوائم الماليه المدققه عن الفتره المنتهيه فى ٢٠٢٥/٦/٣٠
٢-القــوائم الماليــه للشــركه والإيضــاحات المتممــه لهــا فــى ٢٠٢٥/٦/٣٠ معتمــده مــن مراقــب الحســابات مكتــب الســـاده / صـــالح وبرســـوم وعبـــدالعزيز (GRANT THORNTON) وســوف نــوافيكم بتقريــر مكتــب الجهــاز المركزى للمحاسبات فور وروده الي الشركه .

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

مدير علاقات المستثمرين

محاسب / سلمى محمد سعد زغلول

شركة الاسكندرية لتداول الحاويات والبضائع
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شركة مساهمة مصرية (ش.م.م)

Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company S.A.E

Financial Statements

Together with Auditors' Report

For the Financial Year Ended

June 30, 2025

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Grant Thornton

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
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Ramlet Boulaq, Cairo, 11221
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Translation of Auditor's Report Originally issued in Arabic

Auditors' Report

To: The shareholders of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025, and the statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2024, were audited by another auditors, who expressed their auditors report, one of them included qualification and emphasis of matter and the other included emphasis of matter on the financial statements.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Grant Thornton

Basis of Qualified Opinion

The Company has applied Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) No. 49 'Leases' to certain Contracts as disclosed in Note No. (27). And didn't apply it to temporary Right-of-use licenses for lands (yards and berths), on the basis that such license are renewed mostly on an annual basis.

In light of the recent developments, as of January 1, 2025, a reassessment was conducted for the circumstances associated with the renewal of certain temporary right-of-use licenses with the Alexandria Port Authority for lands (yards and berths), where the Company has been operating for years and, it has built assets thereon, that depreciated over the years of licenses activity. This confirms the ability and intention of the parties to renew these agreements annually and automatically throughout the periods of licensed activities, which extends for several coming years.

Accordingly, the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) should have also been applied to these temporary right-of-use licenses. which as of June 30, 2025, have resulted in not recognizing the net balance of right-of-use assets in the amount of EGP 3,205 million, the balance of lease liabilities of temporary right-of-Use licenses in the amount of EGP 3 405 million, the amount of EGP 160 million as the amortization expense of right-of-use assets, as well as the amount of EGP 338 million as debt interest (temporary Right-of-use license), which would have resulted in a decrease in profits for accompanying financial statements by EGP 200 million, after excluding the impact of the company's treatment of right of use licenses payment by EGP 298 million from the statement of Profit or Loss.

Qualified Opinion

Except for the impact of the matters described in the Basis of qualified opinion section of our report on the Company's financial statements. In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly and clearly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, the extraordinary general assembly convened on June 28, 2025, has approved the board of directors' resolution convened on May 25, 2025, to amend article no. (54) of the article of association related to fiscal year of the Company to start from January 1, ending on December 31 annually, instead of the current fiscal year starting from July 1, ending on June 30, annually. A transitional financial statement will be issued for a period of six months (from the first of July 2025 to December 31, 2025).

Report on Other Legal Requirements and Regulatory Requirements

The Company maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required by the law and by the statutes of the Company, the accompanying financial statements are in agreement with, the inventory physical count was counted by the Company's management in accordance with methods in practice.

The financial information referred to in the Board of Directors' report is prepared in compliance with the requirements of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations thereto and is in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company to the extent that such information is recorded therein.

Cairo, September 21, 2025

Saleh, Barsoum, Abdel Aziz & Accountants & Auditors

Kamel Magdy Saleh FCA,
FESAA (R.A.A. 8510)
FRA Register No. "69"

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint-Stock Company

Statement of Financial Position

as of June 30, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

Assets	Notes		30/6/2025	Restated 30/6/2024
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3/2	4	1,494,026	1,552,352
Projects under construction	3/3	5	60,041	75,799
Investment property		6	--	--
Intangible assets (net)	3/4	7	36,102	24,081
Right-of-use assets		27/A	50,563	--
Investments in associates	3/5	8/A	42,149	--
Investments in other companies at FVTOCI	3/6	8/B	1,191,710	1,323,974
Investments in debt instruments at FV	3/23	9	193,062	--
Investments in companies		8/C	--	--
Advance payments for investments		10	733	733
Loans to others (net)		12	--	--
Deferred tax assets			--	3,544
Total non-current assets			**3,068,386**	**2,980,483**
Current assets				
Inventories	3/8	13	187,614	96,364
Trade receivables and commercial debtors	3/9	14	390,997	433,547
Accrued revenues and contract assets		15	126,067	182,976
Debtors and other debt balance (net)	3/9	16	37,158	7,610
Due from related parties	3/16	11	132,362	--
Investments in debt instruments	3/23	17	2,680,768	--
Restricted deposits			112,766	159,428
Cash and cash equivalents (net)	3/10	18	5,577,286	7,591,914
Total current assets			**9,245,018**	**8,471,839**
Total assets			**12,313,404**	**11,452,322**
Equity				
Share capital		19	1,489,753	744,877
Reserves	3/12	20	1,995,177	2,740,053
Other Comprehensive Income		21	679,350	794,334
Retained earnings		22	6,642,988	6,274,857
Total equity			**10,807,268**	**10,554,121**
Non-current Liabilities				
Employee benefit obligations	3/13	23	180,702	127,250
Provisions	3/14		--	--
Deferred tax liabilities		25	203,047	230,800
Lease liabilities	3/27	27/B	24,529	--
Creditors and other payables		26/A	4,610	4,610
Total non-current liabilities			**412,888**	**362,660**
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	3/15		191,875	160,129
Advance payments from customers			83,413	40,746
Lease liabilities	3/27	27/B	33,054	--
Creditors and other credit balance	3/15	26/B	263,732	218,412
Income tax liabilities			11,093	5,185
Due to related parties	3/16	11	1,510	11,795
Provisions	3/14	24/A	57,168	84,966
Early Retirement Liability	3/14	24/B	443,604	--
Employee benefit liabilities		23	7,799	14,308
Total current liabilities			**1,093,248**	**535,541**
Total liabilities			**1,506,136**	**898,201**
Total equity and liabilities			**12,313,404**	**11,452,322**

The accompanying notes from Page 1 - 52 form an integral part of the financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant/ Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda

Chief Executive Officer

Admiral/ Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

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Translation of financial statements Originally Issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint-Stock Company

Statement of Profit or loss

For the Year ended June 30, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

	Notes		For the year ended 30/6/2025	Restated 30/6/2024
Revenue	3/18	28	8,369,310	6,582,691
Less:				
Cost of revenue	3/20	29	(1,945,357)	(1,390,626)
Gross profit			6,423,953	5,192,065
Provision no longer required		24	33,581	1,825
Other income		30	13,682	10,013
General and Administrative expenses	3/20	31	(517,645)	(313,612)
Provisions other than depreciation		24	(14,417)	(45,661)
Early retirement expense		24/B	(777,489)	--
Expected credit losses			14,978	(6,650)
Other expenses	3/20	32	(12,036)	(834)
operating profit			5,164,607	4,837,146
Finance income	3/19	33	1,517,965	1,041,250
Company's share from associates profits			4,113	--
Finance costs		34	(49,161)	(25,643)
Foreign currency translation differences	3/1		6,216	432,565
Net profit for the period before income tax			6,643,740	6,285,318
Income tax expense	3/17		(11,093)	(5,185)
Deferred tax expense	3/17		(5,079)	3,112
Net profit for the period after income tax			6,627,568	6,283,245
Basic earnings per share (EGP/share)		35	1.98	1.88

The accompanying notes from Page 1 - 52 form an integral part of the financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant/ Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda

Chief Executive Officer

Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

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Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint-Stock Company

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year ended June 30, 2025

	Notes	Amounts expressed in thousands EGP For the year ended 30/6/2025	Restated 30/6/2024
Net profit for the period		**6,627,568**	**6,283,245**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of investments in other companies at FVOCI		(130,171)	433,184
Deferred income tax related to fair value changes of investments	25	29,288	(230,800)
Foreign currency translation differences of investments		--	592,594
Company's share from associates company		18,451	--
Remesurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(25,896)	(644)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gains/Loss on changes in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI		(6,656)	--
Total Other comprehensive income for the period		**6,512,584**	**7,077,579**

The accompanying notes from Page 1 - 52 form an integral part of the financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant / Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda

Chief Executive Officer

Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

Proposed Profit Distribution Project for Fiscal Year 2024 - 2025

Comparative	Description	Partial	Total
6,285,317,478.71	Net Profit Before Tax		6,643,739,844.40
(8,388,036.81)	Deducted: Carried Forward Losses		
(5,184,511.52)	Deducted: Due Taxes		(11,092,579.65)
3,112,322.55	Added: Deferred Tax		(5,079,031.28)
	Deducted: Capital Gains Transferred to Other Reserves		-
6,274,857,252.93	**Net Profit After Deducting Taxes, Carried Forward Losses and Capital Gains**		**6,627,568,233.47**
	Deducted:		
	5% Legal Reserve	-	
31,374,286.26	0.5% Sports Club Contribution	33,137,841.17	33,137,841.17
6,243,482,966.67	**Remaining Amount After Deducting Legal Reserves, Other Reserves, and Sports Club Contribution**		**6,594,430,392.30**
	Deducted:		
624,348,296.67	Employee Profit Share (10%) paid in cash not exceeding the total annual wages		659,443,039.23
37,243,835.00	5% of Capital (First Distribution)		37,243,835.00
5,581,890,835.00	**Remaining Amount**		**5,897,743,518.07**
16,000,000.00	Deducted: Board of Directors' Remuneration		32,500,000.00
5,565,890,835.00	**Net Amount (Second Distribution)**		**5,865,243,518.07**
2,522,222.22	Added to Net: Surplus of Undistibuted Managrmrnt Bonuses from the Fiscal Year 2023/2024	1,833,333.34	
5,568,413,057.22	**Total Net Amount Available for Second Distribution**		**5,867,076,851.41**
5,605,656,892.22	**Shareholders' Portion: First and Second Distribution**		5,904,320,686.41
480,800,000.00	Coupon No. 33 Distributed in USD equivalent to $10,000,000 USD	497,400,000.00	
5,124,856,892.22	Coupon No. 34 Distributed in EGP	5,406,920,686.41	
5,605,656,892.22	**Total**		**5,904,320,686.41**
	Total Distribution Summary for Fiscal Year 2024/2025		
31,374,286.26	Total Reserves and Sports Club Contribution	33,137,841.17	
624,348,296.67	Employee Profit Share (10%), paid in cash not exceeding the total annual wages	659,443,039.23	
5,605,656,892.22	Shareholders' Portionn	5,904,320,686.41	
16,000,000.00	Board of Directors' Remuneration	32,500,000.00	
6,277,379,475.15	**Total Distribution Summary**		**6,629,401,566.81**
0.0033562602	Amount of Coupon No. 33 per Share in USD	0.0033562602	
1.7200353066	Amount of Coupon No. 34 per Share in EGP	1.8147032544	
2979506800	Number of Shares on the Date of the General Assembly and in Light of the Capital Structure Adjustment	2979506800	

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ALEXANDRIA CONTAINER AND CARGO HANDLING COMPANY

Egyptian Joint-Stock Company

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year ended June 30, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands I

Statement	Share capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Capital reserve	Statutory reserve	Total reserves	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of July 1, 2023	744,877	783,435	1,411,917	225,369	100,837	2,521,558	(3,117)	4,368,951	7,632,269
Transactions of shareholders									
Dividends distribution of YE 30.06.2023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,368,951)	(4,368,951)
Transferred to reserves	–	–	–	50	218,445	218,495	–	–	218,495
Total transactions of shareholders	–	–	–	50	218,445	218,495	–	(4,368,951)	(4,150,456)
Adjustments during the year	–	–	(940,595)	–	940,595	–	–	(8,388)	(8,388)
Comprehensive Income									
Profits for the year ending June 30, 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,283,245	6,283,245
Revaluation of investments in other companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	592,594	–	592,594
Fair value of investments in other companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	433,184	–	433,184
Profit/Loss actuarial for employee benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,473	–	2,473
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,028,251	6,283,245	7,311,496
Balance as of June 30, 2024	744,877	783,435	471,322	225,419	1,259,877	2,740,053	1,025,134	6,274,857	10,784,921
Balance as of July 1, 2024	744,877	783,435	471,322	225,419	1,259,877	2,740,053	1,025,134	6,274,857	10,784,921
Adjusting the beginning balance of deferred income tax on investment in other companies at fair value							(230,800)		(230,800)
Transactions of shareholders									
Profit distribution of YE 30.06.2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,274,857)	(6,274,857)
Transferred to reserves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Increase in share capital funded by the statutory reserve	744,876	–	–	–	(744,876)	(744,876)	–	–	–
Total transactions of shareholders	744,876	–	–	–	(744,876)	(744,876)	–	(6,274,857)	(6,274,857)
Adjustments during the period								15,420	15,420
Other Comprehensive Income									
Profits for the period ending June 30, 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,627,568	6,627,568
Change in Fair value of investments in other companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	(130,171)	–	(130,171)
Deferred tax on investment in other companies at fair value	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,288	–	29,288
Revaluation of investments in associates	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,451	–	18,451
Profit/Loss actuarial for employee benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	(25,896)	–	(25,896)
Profit and loss of change in fair value of debt instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,656)	–	(6,656)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	(114,984)	6,627,568	6,512,584
Balance as of June 30, 2025	1,489,753	783,435	471,322	225,419	515,001	1,995,177	679,350	6,642,988	10,807,268
Notes number	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	

The accompanying notes from Page 1 - 52 form an integral part of the financial statements and to be read

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant / Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda

Executive Managing Director

Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

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Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company

Egyptian Joint-Stock Company

Statement of cash flows

For the Year ended June 30, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands EGP

		Restated
Cash flows from operating activities	**30/6/2025**	**30/6/2024**
Collections from customers	9,322,741	7,044,071
Purchases and trade payables	(1,414,032)	(741,097)
Salaries paid	(640,953)	(587,642)
Taxes and Fees	(1,334,512)	(892,554)
Dividends to employees and the board of directors	(672,411)	(619,368)
Other proceeds	11,291	9,779
Other payments	(345,501)	(1,510)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**4,926,623**	**4,211,679**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Collected interest	1,569,617	1,021,484
Payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment's	(25,885)	(3,655)
Proceeds from the purchase of shares in other companies	--	292,500
Payments for investments in debt instruments	(3,761,414)	--
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(2,217,682)**	**1,310,329**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends payments to shareholders	(5,605,657)	(3,578,021)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(5,605,657)	(3,578,021)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	**(2,896,716)**	**1,943,987**
Restricted deposits to secure letters of guarantee and letters of credit	46,662	81,648
T-Bills (for three months)	776,012	--
Foreign currency translation differences	42,386	467,525
ECL on cash balances	17,028	6,876-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beging at the period	**7,591,914**	**5,105,630**
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the period	**5,577,286**	**7,591,914**

The accompanying notes from Page 1 - 52 form an integral part of the financial statements and to be read therewith

Chief Financial Officer

Accountant / Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda

Chief Executive Officer

Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

شركة الإسكندرية لتداول الحاويات والبضائع
Alex Cont
شركة مساهمة مصرية (ش.م.م)

1. **Company Overview:**

Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company is an Egyptian joint stock company governed by the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations. The company was registered in the commercial register on May 9, 1984, under No. 111502 and was listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange on August 16, 1995.

On January 16, 2005, the Vice Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones issue Decision No. 460 of 2005, permitting the transformation of Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company branch to operate under the free zones system at the Alexandria and Dekhelia container terminals, as well as managing multipurpose terminals and on June 10, 2020, the Company renewed its licenses for Container vessel loading and unloading activities for 15 years from June 24, 2020 to June 24, 2035.

Under the new Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, the Company incorporated external yards that were previously affiliated with headquarters into the free zone system.

On June 23, 2022, an Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting was held, where it was approved to transfer the Company's legal status from the jurisdiction of Public Business Sector Law No. 203 for the year 1991 and its amendments to operate under Joint Stock Companies Law No. 159 for the year 1981.

Company Duration: 50 years from **June 11, 1984, to June 10, 2035.**

Company's Chairman: Ahmed Ibrahim Ali Al-Moutawe

Company Purposes and Main Activities

- Handling and storage of containers and cargo at Alexandria and Dekhelia ports, at designated area allocated by the General Authority of Alexandria Port, this includes transportation and storage containers and cargo at designated facilities inside and outside these ports, management and operation of multi-purpose terminals at various ports and other locations and engages in shipping agency services and customs clearance activities.
- The Company is also authorized to engage in real estate investment in all its forms, either independently or through partnerships, and can obtain necessary permits to carry out such activities. It may contract with engineering consultancy firms, construction companies, and other relevant entities involved.
- The Company may participate in other business in other areas or establish partnerships with entities engaged in similar or complementary fields or that may assist it in achieving its purpose, it may merge, acquire or collaborate with other business in Egypt or abroad. Additionally, it may appoint agents or representatives locally or internationally to support its business expansion and operational activities.
- To achieve its purposes, the Company is also permitted to establish new companies in collaboration with individuals, public or private whether Egyptian or foreign, in compliance with relevant regulatory framework.
- The Company license for container and cargo handling operations was extended for 15 years from June 24, 2020.
- A license numbered (2) for the year 2020 has been obtained to operate in storage and warehousing activities for the Port of Alexandria for a period of ten years, starting from October 6, 2020, until October 5, 2030. The storage activity has been added to the Company's purpose, commercial register, and tax card.

Company's Auditors:

Central Auditing Organization – Marine Transport and Suez Canal Accounts Audit Department
Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton

2. Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

2.1 - Accounting Standards and Applicable Laws

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in compliance with relevant local laws and regulations.
- The company's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of each year, as referred to the Extraordinary General Assembly decision, in June 28, 2025, regarding amending the article of association of modifying the fiscal year of the company, starting from January 1, ending in December 31 annually, that the period from July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 is transitional.
- The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors' Resolution No. (10) on September 18, 2025.

Measurement Basis

Financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Presentation and Functional Currency

- The financial statements (for both the Free Zone Branch and Head Office) have been prepared and presented in Egyptian Pounds (EGP), which is the Company's functional currency.
- Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies were evaluated as of the date of preparation of the financial statements based on the prevailing spot rates at the financial statement preparation date

2.2 - Key Accounting Assumptions and Sources of Uncertainty

- The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS) requires management to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the amounts of revenues and expenses.
- These estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors deemed reasonable by management under prevailing circumstances and events. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are determined based on these estimates; however, actual results may differ from such estimates.
- These estimates and assumptions are reviewed continuously. Any adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which they are revised. If such adjustments affect both the current period and future periods, they are allocated to the current period and subsequent periods accordingly

A. Professional Judgments

- Information about critical judgments applied in implementing accounting policies that materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements as included in the following:
- Provisions for expected claims and contingent liabilities.
- Assessment of impairment losses on assets.
- Useful lives of fixed assets.

B. Key Assumptions and Uncertain Estimates

- Information about assumptions and uncertain estimates as of the financial statement date that could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the subsequent financial period is represented in:
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and liabilities: Key assumptions regarding the probability and magnitude of resource outflows.
- Measurement of expected credit losses for cash at banks, trade receivables, notes receivable, and other financial assets.

C. Fair Value Measurement

- Several accounting policies and disclosures require the Company to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

  Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities are primarily based on available market data. The inputs used in these valuations are classified according to the following hierarchical levels:
  - Level (1): Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - Level (2): Inputs other than Level (1) prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices).
- Level (3): Unobservable inputs to assets or liabilities doesn't rely on market price that can be observed (market data is unavailable).
- Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are recognized at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurs.
- Additional information on assumptions applied in measuring the fair value of financial instruments is disclosed.

3. Significant accounting policies:

The following accounting policies are consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements for the financial period presented. Below are the key accounting policies followed:

3/1- Foreign Currency Translation:

- Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency (Egyptian Pound, EGP) using the spot exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. At the reporting period-end monetary items in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate, and non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date.
- Exchange differences arising from settling monetary items at rates different from those initially recognized in the same period or in previous financial statements are included in the statement of profits or losses (income statement) in the period they arise.

3/2- Property, plant and equipment and Depreciation:

Recognition and Measurement

- Fixed assets are recorded at carrying amount (historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses) and fixed assets are recorded at acquisition cost and all costs required to prepare the asset for operation in the proper location and condition for performing operations. The entity has evaluated its fixed assets at historical cost at date of occurrence it includes acquisition cost and all expenses that paid subsequently to add or dispose part of it.
- Property, Plant and Equipment are presented in the statement of financial position at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. and necessary Costs include acquisition expenses and all directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use to prepare it for operation in the purpose for which management acquired the asset and in its location.
- If an asset comprises components with differing useful lives, each component is treated as a separate asset.
- Assets under construction whether for operational use, leasing purposes, or administrative functions are recorded at cost (net of impairment losses), including professional fees and all directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the assets for their intended use in their designated locations, with depreciation commencing upon completion using the same methodology applied to other fixed assets.
- For internally constructed assets, the capitalized cost comprises raw materials, direct labor, and all other directly attributable costs required to bring the assets to working condition for their intended purpose in their operational locations and for their created purpose.

Subsequent Expenditures to acquisition

- Replacement costs of assets component are capitalized (after deducting the replaced component's cost) if future economic benefits will flow to the entity from the replacement, provided the replacement cost can be measured with a high degree of reliability. All other expenditures including routine operating costs necessary for maintaining fixed assets such as repair and maintenance services are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, charged to the statement of profit or loss, provided the asset is operational and generates economic benefits. Fully depreciated assets still in use are not depreciated further.

Estimated Useful Lives of Major Fixed Asset Classes

Useful lives are determined based on management's expectations of asset utilization

Estimated Useful Lives of Major Fixed Assets:

Category	Useful Life
Buildings and Constructions	10 - 20 years or until license expiry
Machinery and Equipment	6.7 - 10 years
Vehicles	10 - 20 years
Office Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Tools and Equipment	10 years
Leasehold Improvement	10 - 15 years or until license expiry

- Depreciation begins once an asset is ready for its intended use.
- Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives, and residual values are reviewed periodically. Decision No. 686 of year 2025 was issued to form a committee to assess the asset residual value and useful life with a financial impact of 418 Thousands EGP at June 30, 2025 in accordance with paragraph (51) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) – Fixed assets and its depreciations and in application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) - Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, the Company is unable to disclose the expected impact on future periods due to the impracticality of determining such effects.
- No restrictions are placed on the Company assets as collateral for loans.
- The estimated useful life of deepening and dredging works for Berth 96 was adjusted to align with the operation license expiring in 2035, setting a 15-year useful life (effective from financial year 2022/2023).

Gains and Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets

Gains or losses from asset disposal are determined by comparing the net disposal proceeds with the asset's net book value and are charged in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of Assets

- The Company conducts an annual review (or more frequently if indicators arise) of the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to assess (whether there are indications of impairment). If such indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset individually in order to determine the impairment losses in its value. If the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be determined, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.
- When distributing assets to CGUs, the Company applies consistent and rational allocation methods. If general assets cannot be allocated to a specific CGU, they are distributed to the smallest identifiable group of assets using a logical and consistent basis.
- Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually or whenever impairment indicators arise.
- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell or value in use.
- Future cash flows from the assets or CGU are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset's value is reduced to reflect the recoverable amount.
- Impairment losses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss. And when it's in subsequent period reverse the loss resulted from impairment amount, that recognized in prior years, the net book value of assets will be increased(or of the assets caused the cashflow), that goes with the new recoverable amount, noted that the modified net book value won't exceed the original net book value that the asset can be if not recognized the loss resulted from impairment in prior years. The reversable adjustment of the impairment losses will be recognized instantly in profit or loss statement.

3/3. Projects Under Construction:

Projects under construction are recognized at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses (if applicable). The cost includes all directly attributable expenses necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use and location. Upon completion and readiness for their designated purpose, these projects are reclassified to fixed assets. Depreciation begin using the same methodology applied to similar Property, Plant and Equipment.

3/4. Intangible Assets and Amortization:

- Intangible assets are measured at cost, which equals the cash recognition at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond standard credit terms, the difference between the cash recognition and total payments is recognized as interest.

  Intangible assets are presented net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to profit or loss using the straight-line method over the asset's useful life or the license validity period. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use.
- According to decision no. 686 of 2025 of formation of committee to study useful life and depreciation of intangible assets that has useful life Specified to apply paragraph 104 of EAS 23 intangible assets

3/5. Investments in Associates:

Investments in associates are recognized for using the equity method. The Company re-measures investments for impairment when indicators arise. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit or loss.

3/6. Investments in other companies at Fair Value:

Investments in equity instruments are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Subsequent reclassifications to statement of profit or loss occur upon sale of the financial assets.

3/7. Investments in current Debt Instruments:

Marketable securities are measured at fair value and classified as one of the investment portfolios.

3/8. Inventories:

- The nature of the company's inventory comprises spare parts (used in the ordinary course of business and not held for sale), which are necessary for the maintenance of specialized equipment. These spare parts are imported from abroad. Additionally, materials and supplies consist of items required for cleaning operations and similar activities. These items are classified within inventory accounts for control purposes and are measured at purchase cost.

- Withdrawal inventory is priced using the weighted average method for all inventory items and this inventory is not for sale, obsolete inventory is valued at cost.

3/9. Trade Receivables, Debtors and Other Debit Balances:

Trade receivables, Debtors and Other Debit Balances are recognized at their recoverable amounts corresponding to services rendered. These amounts are presented in the statement of financial position net of specifically identified doubtful accounts and estimated uncollectible amounts determined by management when full collection is no longer probable.

3/10. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, current bank accounts, term deposits, and treasury bills maturing within three months.

3/11. Statement of Cash Flows :

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method.

3/12. Reserves:

Reserves are constituted in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its implementing regulations, decrees, and supervisory decisions, subject to approval by the General Assembly for amounts appropriated. The utilization of reserves shall be based on a General Assembly resolution following a proposal by the Board of Directors, and includes the following:

Legal Reserve

A mandatory appropriation of 5% of net profits shall be allocated to the legal reserve until such reserve reaches an amount equivalent to 50% of the Company's issued share capital. This appropriation obligation shall be suspended once the reserve reaches the prescribed threshold. However, should the reserve subsequently fall below 50% of the issued share capital, the appropriation requirement shall automatically resume.

Statutory Reserve

Pursuant to Law No. 159 of 1981, a company may allocate up to 20% of its net profits to form a statutory reserve, as determined by the General Assembly based on the Board of Directors' proposal. However, the Extraordinary General Assembly, in its unanimous meeting dated October 29, 2024, amending Article 55 of the Articles of Association to cancel the requirement to allocate up to 20% of net profits for the statutory reserve.

Capital Reserve

The capital reserve is formed from proceeds generated by the disposal or compensation of fixed assets. It is allocated to restore or replace existing fixed assets or acquire new ones, as proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly.

3/13. Employee Benefits:

- Employees are entitled to end-of-service benefits based on their length of service, calculated as 2.5 months' salary for each full year of service the employee has had with minimum amount of 250 thousand EGP. An actuarial study has been conducted to measure this obligation.
- The company applies optional employee retirement plan.
- Employees also receive a profit share of not less than 10% of distributable net profit due to the policy of the company

3/14. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. A reliable estimate of the obligation's amount must be possible. Provisions are measured at the present value of expected future cash outflows and reviewed annually for adjustments (when necessary) to present their best estimate.

3/15. Trade Payables, Creditors and Other Credit Balances:

Creditors and other payable balances are initially measured at cost, with liabilities (accruals) being recognized at the amounts expected to be paid in the future for goods and services already received or rendered.

3/16. Related Party Transactions:

Related parties include The Holding Company for Maritime & Land Transport, major shareholders, Key management persons and companies in which the Company holds ownership interests. Terms and policies for related-party transactions are approved by the Board of Directors. These transactions have been conducted on arm's length terms, consistent with prevailing market conditions, and no guarantees were obtained in connection with them. An allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is recognized to cover potential disputes with related parties (if any).

3/17. Tax Policy:

- The Company submits its annual corporate profit tax return with the relevant tax authority within the due dates and pays the corresponding tax amounts due. However, under Egypt's applicable tax system, the final tax liability owed to the tax authority cannot be definitively determined until completion of the official tax inspections process and issuance of the final assessment, whether through internal committees, High committees, or judicial settlement.
- The Company's branches in Alexandria and Dekheila ports have operated under the free zone regime since 2005.
- While the head office remains subject to standard corporate income tax under Law No. 91 of year 2005 governing taxation of legal entities.

Income Tax

The income tax due on the transactions of the head office is calculated in accordance with Law No. 91 of 2005, its executive regulations, and all subsequent decisions and circulars, following the applicable rules and instructions in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The tax expense is recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the head office, while a provision for potential tax liabilities is recognized after conducting the necessary assessment based on tax claims.

Deferred Taxes

- Deferred tax arises from temporary differences between the financial reporting period in which certain assets and liabilities are recognized and the tax bases under applicable tax laws versus the accounting principles used in preparing the financial statements.
- Deferred tax is recognized as an asset when there is a probable likelihood that it can be utilized to reduce future tax liabilities. The deferred tax asset is reduced by the portion of expected tax benefits that are unlikely to be realized in subsequent years. However, if the expected tax benefit increases, the tax asset is adjusted upward only to the extent of previously recognized reductions.
- At the end of each fiscal year, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recalculated based on business results and management's estimates of expected tax benefits.

3/18. Revenue Recognition:

- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48 supersedes Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 11 "Revenue" and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 8 "Construction Contracts," along with related interpretations. Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48 addresses revenue recognition from contracts with customers and the treatment of incremental costs incurred to obtain a contract with customer.

The standard stipulates that revenue recognition follows the five-step model:

1. Identify the contract with the customer.
2. Identify the contractual obligations to transfer goods and/or services (referred to as performance obligations).
3. Determine the transaction price.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the identified performance obligations based on the stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service.
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

- Additionally, Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48 mandates disclosures in the financial statements regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue Recognition:

- The entity recognizes revenue when control of goods is transferred to the customer or when performance obligations to provide services are satisfied. Under current contracts, the entity has determined that performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time

- Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the entity when there is reasonable assurance that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue amount can be measured reliably; no revenue is recognized if there is uncertainty regarding the recoverability of the consideration or the related costs.

3/19. Interest Income:

Interest income is recognized in the income statement using an effective interest rate method on a time-proportionate basis.

3/20. Expenses:

All expenses, including operating expenses, administrative and general expenses, and other expenses, are recognized in the profit or loss in the financial year in which they are incurred, in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting.

3/21. Dividends:

Dividends are distributed post-approval by the General Assembly for dividends distribution project.

3/22. Earnings Per Share:

The company present basic earnings per share for ordinary shares. Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the period.

3/23. Financial Instruments:

Initial Recognition and Measurement

- Initially trade receivables are recognized when arises. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.
- Customer balances (without significant financing components) and other financial assets/liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Items not quoted in active markets are measured through profit or loss.

Subsequent Classification and Measurement

Financial Assets

- Initial recognition a financial asset is classified into Amortized Cost or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- A financial asset is measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met: - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The asset's contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI as outlined above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, the company may irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets – Business Model Assessment

- The business model for holding financial assets is assessed at the portfolio level to reflect how the business is managed and to provide relevant information to management. Key considerations include:
- Stated Policies and Objectives Whether management's strategy focuses on collecting contractual interest income, maintaining a specific interest rate profile, matching asset/liability durations, or generating cash flows through sale of assets.
- How performance is measured and reported to management.
- Risks affecting the business model's performance and how they are mitigated.
- Whether compensation is tied to the fair value of managed assets or contractual cash flows. -Frequency, volume, and timing of past asset sales, reasons for sales, and future sales expectations.
- Transfers of financial assets to third parties that do not meet derecognition criteria are not treated as sales and this agree with the company continuous recognition of assets.
- Assets held for trading or managed/measured at fair value are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Subsequent Measurement and Profit/Loss Recognition

Assets by Amortized Cost

- These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss upon derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Assets by Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Measured at fair value, net gains/losses (including interest/dividends) recognized in profit or loss.

Classification, Subsequent Measurement, and Profit/Loss Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as either measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is held for trading or derivatives or it is designated as FVTPL at initial recognition, liabilities measured at amortized cost use the effective interest rate (EIR) method, liabilities measured at FVTPL are recognized at fair value, interest expense and foreign exchange (FX) gains/losses are recognized in profit or loss, also gains/losses on derecognition of financial liabilities are also recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

- The entity derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual cash flow rights from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction that transfers all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or in cases where the entity neither retains nor transfers a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership. Additionally, the entity does not retain control over the financial asset.
- The entity enters transactions in which it transfers assets recognized in its financial position statement but retains either all or a significant portion of the risks and rewards of the financial assets or a portion thereof. If all or a significant portion of the risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial Liabilities

- The entity derecognizes financial liability when it is released from its contractual obligations, or when the liability is canceled or expires.
- The entity also derecognizes financial liabilities when their terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In such cases, a new financial liability is recognized based on the modified terms at fair value.
- Upon derecognition of financial liability, the difference between the derecognized carrying amount and the amount paid (including any transferred non-cash assets or incurred liabilities) is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment

Non-Derivative Financial Assets

- The entity recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for balances with banks where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument), which are measured based on 12-month expected credit losses.
- Loss allowances for customers and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the entity's historical experience, informed credit assessment, and forward-looking information.
- The entity assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than one year past due.
- The entity assumes that a financial asset has become credit-impaired when it is unlikely that the customer will fully meet its credit obligations to the entity without the entity resorting to actions such as enforcing collateral (if any collateral is held); or when the financial asset is more than two years past due.
- Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.
- 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events that could occur within 12 months of the reporting date (or a shorter period if the instrument's expected life is less than 12 months).
- The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period during which the entity is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

- Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity under the contract and the cash flows the entity expects to receive).

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

- The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets measured at amortized cost. A financial asset is considered "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Observable data indicating a significant increase in credit risk includes:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.
- A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency beyond the credit period.
- The likelihood that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial instrument due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of Expected Credit Losses in the Statement of Financial Position

Expected credit loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-Offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the entity has no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset as a whole or in part. The entity performs an individual assessment regarding the timing and amounts of write-offs based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The entity does not expect to recover a significant portion of the written-off amount. However, written-off financial assets may remain subject to enforcement activities to comply with the entity's procedures for recovering amounts owed.

3/24. Capital Management Objectives and Policies:

The company manages capital to cover operational demands, shareholder objectives, and investments (including replacement, renewal, and competitiveness enhancement) through self-financing without borrowing. The company conducts studies to explore investments in new projects.

3/25. Accounting Policies Followed Since 2005:

The accounting policy adopted since 2005 involves separating the financial transactions of the company's free zone branch from the main head office accounts. The head office bears its share of operational, general, and administrative expenses.

3/26. Social Insurance and Pension System for Employees:

The company contributes to the social insurance system under Law No. 148 of 2019 (Social Insurance and Pensions Law). Contributions are calculated as a percentage of employee salaries, and the company's obligations are limited to this share, which is charged to the profit or loss on an accrual basis.

3/27. Lease Contracts (Lessee):

- At the inception of a contract, the company determines whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of a identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.
- At commencement or upon modification of a contract containing a lease component, the company allocates consideration to each lease and non-lease component based on their stand-alone selling prices. However, for property leases, the company has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Right-of-Use Assets – Lease Contracts

Initial Recognition:

- The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and estimated costs of dismantling, removing, or restoring the underlying asset or the site where it is located, *minus* any lease incentives received.

Subsequent Measurement:

- The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the date of ownership transfer of the underlying asset to the Company (or when the carrying amount reflects the exercise of a purchase option), in which case amortization is applied over the underlying asset's useful life, determined consistently with property, plant.
- Additionally, the carrying amount is periodically adjusted for impairment losses (if any) and remeasured in line with corresponding lease liability adjustments.

Lease Liability

- Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments at the commencement date, including fixed lease payments and related fixed service charges, discounted using either the interest rate implicit in the lease (if readily determinable) or the company's incremental borrowing rate (if the implicit rate cannot be easily determined), with the company generally applying its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of:

- Fixed payments.
- Variable payments linked to an index or rate, measured initially using the index/rate at the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise it.
- Penalty payments for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the company's exercise of an early termination option.

The lease payments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there are changes in:

- Future lease payments due to changes in an index or rate.
- The company's estimate of amounts payable under residual value guarantees.
- The company's assessment of purchase, extension, or termination options.
- Modifications to fixed lease payments.
- Subsequently, the right-of-use asset and lease liability are remeasured if any of the following events occur:
- Changes in lease payments due to price or rate adjustments are effective in the current year.
- Modifications in lease contract.
- Remeasuring the lease term.
- Leases of non-core assets unrelated to the Company's principal operating activities - including short-term leases (less than 12 months, including renewal options) and low-value asset leases - are expensed in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale and Leaseback Transactions

- If an entity (the seller-lessee) transfers an asset to another entity (the buyer-lessor) and subsequently leases that asset back, the entity must determine whether the transfer of the asset should be accounted for as a sale of that asset or not.

If the asset transfer does not qualify as a sale:

- The seller-lessee must continue recognizing the transferred asset while simultaneously recording financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds received, maintaining the original carrying amount of the asset and reflecting the financing arrangement through the newly recognized liability.

Short-Term Leases and Low-Value Asset Leases

- The company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments for these are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Key Provisions

- Under Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49, the company assesses the lease term as the non-cancellable period of the lease, Plus. Periods covered by extension options the company is reasonably certain to exercise, The periods determined by the Company include those where termination options are available but where it is uncertain whether the Company will exercise them.

3/28. Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are recognized in the income statement under financing expenses in the period they are incurred. *Exception*: Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized and amortized over the asset's estimated useful lif

4. **Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)**

4/1 **Property, Plant and Equipment as of June 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in thousand EGP)

Description	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Tools & Equipment	Office Furniture & Fixture	Lease hold improvement	Total
Cost as of July 1, 2024	209 536	31 507	2 040 801	2 964	91 881	548 349	2 925 038
Additions	3 013	54	38 156	68	8 020	42 100	91 411
Disposals	–	–	(2 139)	–	(29)	–	(2 168)
Cost as of June 30, 2025	**212 549**	**31 561**	**2 076 818**	**3 032**	**99 872**	**590 449**	**3 014 281**
Accumulated Depreciation as of July 1, 2024	90 685	18 705	1 085 234	2 187	52 125	123 749	1 372 685
Depreciation for the year	14 907	1 846	73 397	159	14 743	44 680	149 732
Accumulated Depreciation	–	–	(2 136)	–	(26)	–	(2 162)
Accumulated Depreciation as of June 30, 2025	**105 592**	**20 551**	**1 156 495**	**2 346**	**66 842**	**168 429**	**1 520 255**
Net Book Value as of June 30, 2025	**106 957**	**11 010**	**920 323**	**686**	**33 030**	**422 020**	**1 494 026**

4/2 **Property, Plant and Equipment as of June 30, 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousand EGP)

Description	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Tools & Equipment	Office Furniture & Fixture	Lease hold improvement	Total
Cost as of July 1, 2024	193 114	29 280	2 040 801	2 934	90 247	546 272	2 902 648
Additions	16 443	2 276	–	225	2 386	2 077	23 407
Disposals	(21)	(49)	–	(195)	(752)	–	(1 017)
Cost as of June 30, 2024	**209 536**	**31 507**	**2 040 801**	**2 964**	**91 881**	**548 349**	**2 925 038**
Accumulated Depreciation as of July 1, 2024	76 259	16 763	1 024 405	2 215	38 741	80 235	1 238 618
Depreciation for the year	14 447	1 992	60 829	166	14 138	43 514	135 086
Accumulated Depreciation	(21)	(50)	–	(194)	(753)	–	(1 018)
Accumulated Depreciation as of June 30, 2024	**90 685**	**18 705**	**1 085 234**	**2 187**	**52 126**	**123 749**	**1 372 686**
Net Book Value as of June 30, 2024	**118 851**	**12 802**	**955 567**	**777**	**39 755**	**424 600**	**1 552 352**

4/3 **The historical cost of Property, Plant and Equipment includes:**

- Fully depreciated assets that are still in use, amounting to 865,892 thousand EGP.
- Speculative assets amounted to 26,849 thousand EGP
- Assets under repair amount to 25,622 thousand EGP.
- Idle assets amounted to 281,553 thousand EGP. (Crane 2012 – 2013)

4/4 **Capital Commitments**

- As of June 30, 2025, unexecuted capital commitments and contracts for replacement, renewal, and development plans amounted to 55 million EGP.
- The executed amount from investment plan at 30.06.2025 an amount of EGP 36,179 million.

4/5 **The future contractual Commitments:**

- The future contractual commitments have reached an amount of EGP 79,616 million.

5. **Projects Under Construction:**

The balance of projects under construction as of June 30, 2025, amounted to 60,041 thousand EGP, detailed as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
A- Assets Under Construction		
Buildings & Constructions	16 639	8 647
Machinery & Equipment	1 098	1 098
Vehicles	27 462	27 485
Tools & Equipment	84	84
Office Furniture & Fixture	358	--
Leasehold Improvements	699	--
Total Assets Under Construction	**46 340**	**37 314**
B- Advances payments for Construction or Acquisition of Fixed Assets		
Letters of Credit (for purchasing assets & spare parts)	542	25 559
Advance payment for ERP System	13 159	13 159
Expected credit loss (ECL)	--	(233)
Total downpayments for constructions	**13 701**	**38 485**
Total Projects Under Construction	**60 041**	**75 799**

ECL Movement for Advance payment

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	July 1, 2024	No longer required	June 30, 2025
ECL	(233)	233	--
Total	**(233)**	**233**	**--**

Detailed Movement of Assets Under Constructions for the year from (July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	July 1, 2024	Additions During the year	Transferred to property, plant and equipment	June 30, 2025
Buildings & Constructions under construction	8 647	44 486	36 494	16 639
Machinery & Equipment under construction	1 098	54	54	1 098
Vehicles under construction	4 360	61 281	38 179	27 462
Tools & Equipment	84	68	68	84
Office Furniture & Fixture	--	8 378	8 020	358
Leasehold Improvements	--	9 296	8 597	699
Total	**14 189**	**123 563**	**91 412**	**46 340**

The comparative figures under the "Vehicles" line item were restated by 23.1 million EGP, representing the value of strategic spare parts.

Downpayments for constructions and acquisition of fixed assets include:

Letter of credit:

- Amount of EGP 607 thousand remaining for the purchase of (2) ZPMC quay cranes at Dekhelia Terminal.
- Amount of EGP 35 thousand remaining for the purchase of (3) yard cranes at Dekhelia Terminal.

6. **Investment property:**

- The cost of acquiring land is recorded at historical cost and has been reclassified as long-term real estate investments in the accounts of the head office. This investment consists of a plot of land registered as a joint share in the name of the Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport, covering an area of 1,419 square meters. The land was purchased from El Wadi Cotton Ginning Company in the Al-Balyana area, Sohag Governorate, as part of a total area of 18451,57 square meters, on which a school complex affiliated with the Educational Buildings Authority (under the Ministry of Education) is located. The authority holds the right to use the land free of charge for 50 years, from November 2, 2008, to November 1, 2058. The ordinary General Assembly approved the company's contribution to purchasing the land on April 27, 2008, considering this contribution a real estate investment.
- The entire value of the real estate investment was impaired in previous years due to the lack of current or future expected returns from this investment, rendering it economically unfeasible. The details are as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Real Estate Investment Value	2 413	2 413
Impairment of Real Estate Investment (net)	(2 413)	(2 413)
Net Balance	--	--

7. Intangible Assets (Net):

These assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization, with amortization calculated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life ranging between five to ten years.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Intangible Assets	36 102	24 081

Detailed Movement of Intangible Assets for the year (from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025)

Amounts expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	July 1, 2024	Additions	Amortization	June 30, 2025
Information System TOS	24 081	20 019	(7 998)	36 102

8. Investments in Companies:

The table below outlines the movement of financial investments in associated companies and the number of shares as of June 30, 2025.

8/A: Investments in Associate (Investment percentage more than 20%):

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

				Opening balance July 1, 2024		Change		Ending balance June 30, 2025	
Company Name	Ownership %	Investment	Evaluation of the merger	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No of shares
Abu Simbel & Tiba Shipping Agencies (Merger company)	44%	--	--	--	263 644	42 149	--	42 149	263 644
Total		--	--	--	263 644	42 149	--	42 149	263 644

- Investment in Abu Simbel and Tiba Shipping Agencies Company (a merged company) based in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the investment is valued using the equity method.
- The Commercial Register was notified on 5/1/2025 of the merger of Amoun and Memphis Shipping Agencies Company (merger company) into Abu Simbel and Tiba Shipping Agencies Company (merger company).
- Equity method has been used to determine the investment value according to financial statements prepared by Abu Simbel and Taiba Shipping Agencies Company (merger company) dated 5/1/2025 noted that it's the last signed statements in the date of financial statements.

8/B: Investments in other companies at fair value through OCI:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Company Name	Ownership %	No. of shares	Investment currency	Balance as of June 30, 2025	Balance as of June 30, 2024
The Egyptian Group for Multipurpose Terminals Company	6.01%	182 735 930	USD	1 181 607	1 311 778
The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turguman Group)	6.54%	1 365 220	EGP	10 103	12 196
Total				1 191 710	1 323 974

Egyptian Group for Multi-Purpose Terminals Company (EGMPT):

- Initial Ownership: The company previously held a 13% in EGMPT's issued capital, equivalent to 650 thousand EGP shares at a par value of 100 EGP per share.
- The Board of Directors of EGMPT decided to increase the company's capital from EGP 500 million to EGP 2.2 billion to contribute 2,860,000 shares with a Par value of EGP 100/share.
- EGMPT decided to increase its capital by Board of Directors Resolution No. (7) dated 26/2/2022 and by an Extraordinary General Assembly, and the company's management has expressed its unwillingness to contribute to this increase, and therefore the percentage of contribution was reduced from 13% to 6.01% upon completion.
- Functional Currency Change: EGMPT switched its functional currency from EGP to USD upon transitioning to free zone operations.
- EGMPT's management refunded the amount of EGP 292,500 thousand EGP in December 2023, which was included in the amount paid from the capital increase account of the Egyptian Group for Multipurpose Stations, which was included in the amounts paid from the investments account.
- EGMPT signed a long-term syndicated financing contract on 17/9/2020 for a period of 14.5 years to finance part of the investment cost of its project - the construction of the multi-purpose station - as a guarantee to meet the obligations of this financing, all shareholders have pledged that their obligations in this financing will be within the limits of their share of capital.
- On 8 September 2024, the capital of the Egyptian Group for Multipurpose Stations Company was increased to 304.49 thousand USD, and Alexandria Container & Cargo Handling Company did not contribute to this increase, which led to the reduction of the investment ratio from 13% to 6.01%.

Fair Value Study:

The investment was evaluated this year at fair value as follows:

- A fair value study was prepared by an independent financial advisor registered with the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA), and used the multiples method to value the investment to reach the fair value as follows:
  1- The multiples method is based on analyzing the companies traded in the financial markets for the relevant equivalents to arrive at the market multiples where the independent financial advisor believes that the market value to book value (P/BV) multiple is the most appropriate and used method to value the company at that stage of activity because the company is at the beginning of its economic activity.

2- The study relied on the use of the market approach using the multiples method, and the Egyptian Group of Multipurpose Stations Company was valued using the P/BV multiple obtained from companies equivalent to the company under study, taking into account the difference in listed companies similar in size, profitability and liquidity - a discount range of 5% and 10% was applied to the P/BV multiple to cover sector risk and other risks associated with the company specifically. Using a P/BV multiple of 1.0x and applying a conservative discount range of between 5% and 10%, the Company's average equity value was USD 421.4 million.

3- The fair value of the of the Egyptian Group for Multipurpose Stations in December 31, 2024 (valuation date) according to the basis followed amounted to USD 400,169 distributed on 3 billion shares, so the average fair value of share is USD 0.13.

4- The independent financial advisor has indicated that since he has not been provided with a future plan for the assessed company and has not been provided with an approved plan for 2025, the valuation has been based on the financial statements of the assessed company as of 30/6/2024, as if he is provided with a future plan approved by the assessed company, the valuation may change materially.

5- The study have been made depended on signed financials as of December 31, 2024, The financial statements of the Egyptian group company haven't been provided in 30.06.2025 because the company has modified the date of financial to be – from Jan 1 till December 31 annually.

The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turguman Group):

- An amount of 733 thousand EGP was paid as part of the capital increase process and was recorded under "Payments on Account of Investment Increases" in accordance with Board Resolution No. 180 dated November 21, 2021, pending final approval of the capital increase by The Egyptian Company for Garages.
- The fair value of the Egyptian company for Garages (Turgaman group) measured using the multiples method, the study relied on the use of the market approach using the multiples method, valued using the P/BV multiple obtained from companies equivalent to the company under study, taking into account the difference in listed companies similar in size, and it's the most used approach to valuate the companies in case there is no future plan for the company and the small size of the company's activities, since the similar companies can't be fully compared . Adjustments to multipliers may be applied to address those differences. Comparative companies work in the same areas as the company under evaluation and it is necessary to consider companies with basic similarity of investment characteristics such as markets, products, growth and other salient factors
- The fair value of the investment in The Egyptian Company for Garages (Turgeman Group) in December 31, 2024 (valuation date) according to the followed and mentioned basis amounted to 154,091 thousand EGP distributed in 20.9 million shares, so the average fair value of share is EGP 7.4
- The independent financial advisory has mentioned that he hasn't received future plan for the company yet also, he hasn't received the certified plan of 2025, so the valuation has depended on the financial statements of 2024 for the company under study.

8/C: Investments in companies:

Company Name	Ownership %	Beginning balance July 1, 2024 Investment	Change Changes	Change Amount	Change No. of Shares	Revaluation Amount	Revaluation No of shares	End balance June 30,2025 Amount	End balance June 30,2025 No. of Shares
The Egyptian Company for Maritime Navigation	2%	21,548	(21,548)	--	200,000	--	--	--	200,000
Total		21,548	(21,548)	--	--	--	--	--	--

The Egyptian Company for Maritime Transport:

The provision formed during the year 2014/2015 for The Egyptian Company for Maritime Transport was reduced by 7,214 thousand EGP, and the remaining investment value of 2,500 EGP thousand was written off as extraordinary losses, as the company is under liquidation.

9. **Investments in Debt Instruments at Fair Value:**

The company holds treasury bonds classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the business model for financial assets is to hold them for the collection of contractual cash flows and for sale.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Paid Amount	199 718	--
Gain from change in fair value of debt instruments	(6 656)	--
Investment Value	193 062	--

10. **Advance Payments for Investments:**

These represent payments made in advance for investments in companies:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Egyptian company for Garages (Turguman group)	733	733

11. **Due from Related Parties:**

- Transactions with related parties occur in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis under Board-approved terms. No guarantees were obtained for these transactions.
- Hereunder the most important transactions of related parties occurred during the year-ended June 30, 2025:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Relationship Type	Contribution %	Transaction Type	Transaction Volume	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Holding Company for Maritime & Land Transport	Investor	35.37%	Renting El-Beshry Warehouse and the balance represents Consultants' Salaries	1 102	(5)	--
Alexandria Port	Investor	7.63%	ROU of Land and cleaning services and Law 600	770 887	132 362	(10 422)
Abu Simbel and Tiba company Navigation	Investee	44%	Business Integration	11 499	(1 505)	(1 373)
Total Payables to Related Parties					**130 852**	**(11 795)**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Paid amounts to chairman and board members		
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Salary of / Chairman according to General Assembly minutes	300	300
Salary of / CEO according to BOD minutes	897	893
Allowances of / board members according to General Assembly minutes	1 856	365
Share of board members in dividends of fiscal year 2023-2024 according to General Assembly minutes	14 167	13 474

12. **Loans to Other Entities (Net):**

Includes an interest-free loan to the Egyptian Navigation Company with 517 thousand USD and 2 million EGP with expected credit losses applied for this loan.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Loan to Egyptian Navigation Co.	27 716	26 857
Expected Credit Loss (Loans)	(27 716)	(26 857)
Net Balance	--	--

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Loans to Other Entities:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2024	Expected credit loss for the year	Balance as of June 30, 2025
Expected Credit Losses for Loans to other companies	26 857	859	27 716
Total	**26 857**	**859**	**27 716**

13. **Inventory Valuation & Pricing:**

- Nature of Inventory: The company's inventory consists of spare parts required for the maintenance of specialized equipment, which is imported from abroad. Additionally, the materials and supplies include items necessary for cleaning operations and similar activities, which are recorded in the inventory accounts for control purposes. These items are priced at purchase cost.
- Pricing of Issued Inventory: Inventory issued from the warehouse is priced using the weighted average method applied to all inventory items. This inventory is not held for sale.
- Value of Obsolete Inventory: Obsolete inventory represents 0.40% of the total inventory balance. The committee has approved the same market value previously recognized, amounting to 613 thousand EGP, which is the value recorded in the company's books. Obsolete inventory is valued at cost, as it's represented in spare parts hardly to be priced to sell, also the inflation rate increases resulted in increase in selling price to all spare parts.
- The comparative figures of spare parts were restated to 23.1 million EGP, amount of strategic spare parts and it's reallocated to projects under constructions.

Inventory as 31/3/2025 as the following:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Inventory Type	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Spare Parts	166 925	84 259
Idle spare parts	613	613
Fuel / Oils / Grease	6 500	4 364
Waste	5 817	4 169
Materials & Supplies	7 759	2 959
Total Inventory	**187 614**	**96 364**

14. **Trade Receivables & Commercial Debtors:**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Customers	391 086	433 547
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(89)	--
Net Trade Receivables	**390 997**	**433 547**

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Trade Receivables & Commercial Debtors

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of July 1,2024	Expected credit loss	Balance as of June 30, 2025
Expected Credit Losses for Customers	--	(89)	(89)
Total	--	(89)	(89)

15. **Contract Assets from Customers - Accrued Revenues:**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Contract assets from customers	77 288	135 406
Accrued revenues	48 579	47 570
Checks under collection	200	--
Net Customer Balance	126 067	182 976

- The contract assets from customers accrued revenues have been recognized on the exchange rate date of container release not on the date of closing financial statements

16. **Debtors & Other debt balances (net):**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Deposits with Others	2 796	287
Suppliers - Advance Payments	19 517	1 017
Prepaid Expenses	3 916	4 731
Other Debtors	11 063	2 233
Debit balances related to specific activities and matched by corresponding credit balances		
Employees share 3% in bank	4 265	3 765
Less: correspondent credit balances	(4 265)	(3 765)
Expected Credit Loss	(134)	(657)
Net Other Receivables	37 158	7 610

- Comparative figures were restated by excluding the restricted deposits and reallocating it as an independent item in the statement of financial position with amount of 159 million EGP.

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Debtors

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	July 1, 2024	Expected credit loss	June 30, 2025
Expected Credit Losses for Debit Balances	(657)	523	(134)
Total	**(657)**	**523**	**(134)**

17. Investments in Current Debt Instruments:

Investments in debt instruments on June 30, 2025, amounted to 2,680,768 thousand EGP and consisted of:

A - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (Treasury Bills)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Paid Amount	2 329 013	--
Add: Accrued Interest	83 402	--
Less: Tax on Treasury Bills	(16 735)	--
Total	**2 395 681**	**--**

B - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (Securitized Bonds)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Paid Amount	287 198	--
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(2 111)	--
Total	**285 087**	**--**

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Securitization Bonds

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2024	Change	June 30, 2025
Expected Credit Losses for Securitization Bonds	--	(2 111)	(2 111)
Total	**--**	**(2 111)**	**(2 111)**

18. **Cash and Cash Equivalents:**

The balance of cash and cash equivalents amounts to 5,577,286 thousand EGP and includes

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Current Accounts in EGP	986 271	115 547
Current Accounts in USD	514 887	37 647
Current Accounts in Euro	1 077	--
Total Current Accounts	**1 502 235**	**153 194**
Fixed Deposits in EGP	2 491 756	6 073 799
Fixed Deposits in USD	813 986	1 388 652
Total Fixed Deposits	**3 305 742**	**7 462 451**
Total Cash at bank	**4 807 977**	**7 615 645**
T-bills (3 months)	**776 012**	--
Total cash and cash equivalent	**5 583 989**	**7 615 645**
Less: expected credit loss for banks (ECL)	(6 703)	(23 731)
Net Cash & Cash Equivalents	**5 577 286**	**7 591 914**

Movement of Expected Credit Losses for Banks:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Item	June 30, 2024	No longer required	June 30, 2025
Expected Credit Losses for Banks	(23,731)	17 028	(6 703)
Total Balance	**(23,731)**	**17 028**	**(6 703)**

- For liquidity disclosure, 112,766 million EGP of guarantee cover and deposits for LCs have been reclassified under restricted deposits.
- All fixed deposits are placed for a period of one to three months.
- An expected credit loss assessment for bank balances was conducted, amounting to 6 703 thousand EGP.
- The comparative figures of the EGP current accounts were restated by 3,765 thousand EGP, related to the restricted in favor of the employees, and it has been reallocated to other debit balances account.

19. **Share Capital:**

The authorized capital amounted to EGP 2 billion as of June 30, 2025. The company's Extraordinary General Assembly approved on June 6, 2024, an increase in the authorized capital from EGP 1 billion to EGP 2 billion. The company's Articles of Association were amended accordingly, and the Commercial Register was updated to reflect this change on August 13, 2024.

Issued and Paid-up Capital:

- The issued and paid-up capital amounted to EGP 1,489,753 thousand, with a par value of EGP 0.50) per share, totaling (2,979,506,800) shares. an Extraordinary General Assembly (EGA) held on June 6, 2024, approved an increase in the issued and paid-up capital from EGP (744,876,700) to EGP (1,489,753,400) (an increase of EGP (744,876,700), distributed as (1,489,753,400) shares at 50 piasters per share, the increase was financed through a 1-for-1 bonus share distribution (one free share for each existing share), funded from the statutory reserve appearing in the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.
- The necessary approvals were obtained from the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones and the Financial Regulatory Authority, and the new shares were issued, and Articles (6 & 7) of the Articles of Association were amended. The Commercial Register was updated to reflect the capital increase on August 13, 2024. The bonus shares were distributed starting from Tuesday, September 17, 2024

Capital Structure Breakdown:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Ownership %	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Holding Company for Maritime & Land Transport	1 053 830 080	35.369%	526 915	263,458
Alpha Oryx Company	953 442 176	32%	476 721	238,361
Saudi Egyptian Investment Company	575 910 360	19.329%	279 312	148 975
Alexandria Port Authority	227 357 824	7.631%	113 679	56,840
Free Float (Public Trading)	166 975 360	5.671%	93 126	37 243
Total	2,979,506,800	100.000%	1 489 753	744,877

20. Reserves:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2024	Transferred from reserves to finance capital increase	Balance as of June 30, 2025
Legal reserve	783,435	--	783,435
Capital reserve	225,419	--	225,419
Statutory reserve	1 259 877	(744 876)	515 001
Other reserves*	471,322	--	471,322
Total	2 740 053	(744 876)	1 995 177

- An amount of 744,876 thousand EGP from the statutory reserve was used to finance the capital increase, as approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly resolution dated June 6, 2024.

* **Breakdown of Other Reserves:**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Statement	Amount
Project reinforcement reserve	374,705
Other reserves established in 2020/2021	70,489
Reserve for fixed asset price appreciation (formed in prior years)	8,142
Difference between nominal value and fair value arising from increased shareholding in the Egyptian maritime navigation company	6,998
Revaluation of foreign currencies in Egyptian pounds	6,541
Increase in agency investments against free shares issued by maritime agencies in 2004	3,300
Value of gifted assets supplied by companies (including equipment and cranes under documentary Credits)	1,027
Compensation from Al-Ahly insurance company for the calmer crane incident	117
Value of a used caravan gift supplied by Amco consultancy office	3
Total	471,322

21. Other comprehensive income:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Opening balance	1 025 134	--
Adjusting beginning balance of deferred tax on investments in other companies	(230 800)	
Investment translation differences	--	592 594
Gains/losses on change in fair value of investments	(130 171)	433 184
Change in deferred tax on investments in other companies	28 288	--
Revaluation of investments in associated companies	18 451	--
Actuarial gains/losses on remeasurement of employee benefit	(25 896)	(644)
Gains and losses on change in fair value of debt instruments (government bonds)	(6 656)	-
Adjusting the end balance of deferred tax on investments in other companies	--	(230 800)
Total	**679 350**	**794 334**

- The comparative figures were restated on deferred tax on investments in other companies.

22. Retained Earnings

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Beginning Balance	6 274 857	(18 923)
Deduction of Losses from 2022/2023 Distribution Project	--	18 923
Retained Gains (Losses)	(615)	(8 388)
Distribution of Surplus for 2023/2024	(6 274 857)	--
Revaluation of Investments in Merged associate Companies	16 035	--
Profit of the period	6 627 568	6,283,245
Ending Balance	**6 642 988**	**6,274,857**

23. **Employee Benefits Liabilities:**

The company applies a defined benefits plan according to the resolutions of the General Assembly. The end-of-service gratuity is based on the employees' final salaries and allowances and their accumulated years of service at the time of retirement. These end-of-service benefit plans are unfunded, and obligations are settled upon retirement or death as per the General Assembly's decision. An actuarial study has been conducted, as detailed below:

Defined Benefit

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025
Estimated Defined Liability at Beginning of Year	141 558
Retirement cost	78 026
Interest Cost and Current Service Cost	32 279
Benefits Paid by the Company	(89 258)
Actuarial gain/loss	25 896
Estimated Liability at End of Year	**188 501**

Main assumption

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Discount Rate:	20%	15.36%
Inflation Rate:	28.15%	41%
Benefit Increase Rate:	17.00%	13%
Life Expectancy for Retirees:	1 Year	1 Year
Retirement at the date of the examination (60 years)	16.54	16.54
Retirement after 20 years (40 years)	17.66	19.02

Expected payments:

Change in Defined Benefits Liability

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Year	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Year 1	23 435	16 879
Year 2	20 024	17 464
Year 3	21 355	20 906
Year 4	18 179	30 383
Year 5	24 024	30 675
Next 5 Years	88 675	158 881

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Estimated Defined Liabilities at Beginning of Year	141 558	133 072
Service Cost	5 579	5 946
Interest Cost on Defined Liabilities	26 700	19 320
Early retirement cost	78 026	--
Benefits Paid by the Company	(89 258)	(14 308)
Actuarial gain / loss of paying Benefits	90 031	--
Actuarial (Gain) Loss (Demographic Assumptions)	--	1 245
Actuarial (Gain) Loss - Financial Assumptions	3 106	(5 016)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss - Experience Adjustments	(67 241)	1 299
Estimated Liabilities at End of Year	**188 501**	**141 558**
Estimated Liabilities short term	**7 799**	**14 308**
Estimated Liabilities long term	**180 702**	**127 250**

24. Provisions

- The Company has not disclosed the customary information related to provisions in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) 28 ("Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets"), as Management believes that such disclosure could materially affect the outcome of ongoing negotiations with the concerned parties.
- The claims provision relates to uncertain timing and amount of obligations arising from the Company's operations. Management conducts an annual review of these provisions and adjusts the carrying amount based on the latest developments and discussions with relevant counterparties.

24/A Current provision:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	July 1, 2024	Formed	Used	Provisions no longer required	June 30, 2025
Tax provision	44 500	16 530	(12 656)	(18 000)	30 374
Claims provision Port Authority / Customs Authority	7 250	7 738	(4 291)	--	10 697
Legal provision	33 216	5 553	(7 091)	(15 581)	16 097
Total short term	**84 966**	**29 821**	**(24 038)**	**(33 581)**	**57 168**

24/B Optional Early Retirement Liability

Description	July 1, 2024	Formed	Used	No longer required	June 30, 2025
Optional Early Retirement Liability	--	777 489	(333 885)	--	443 604

- The Board of Directors approved in its meeting on December 10, 2024, an early retirement and restructuring plan, granting employees over 50 years old the option for early retirement while allowing other employees deemed eligible by executive management to voluntarily join the program. The Board approved a restructuring budget of 334 million EGP, resulting in the recognition of an early retirement provision of 334 million EGP, with 333.8 million EGP utilized from this provision to implement the program during third quarter.
- The Board of Directors approved in its meeting on June 28, 2025, the second stage of an early retirement and restructuring plan, the board approved a budget of 521 million EGP, resulting in a provision formed with the total amount mentioned in financial statements of liabilities towards the employee benefits program.
- During the period of preparation of financial statements, the implementation of the program has already been completed at the cost of 433 million EGP, so the provision is reduced to the actual cost that's 433 million EGP, and all the amount has been paid to the employees during July and August 2025.

25. Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities charged to the statement of profit or loss:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences	1 535	--
Total	**1 535**	**--**

Deferred tax liabilities charged to statement other comprehensive income:

Description	June 30, 2025	Adjusted June 30, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences	201 512	230 800
Total	**201 512**	**230 800**

26. Creditors and Other credit balances:

26/1- Creditors and other credit balance (non-current)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Excess cash share for employees*	4 409	4 409
Private sector share	201	201
Total	**4 610**	**4 610**

* The excess cash share for employees is carried forward from previous years according to the Public Sector Law.

26/2- Creditors and other credit balance (current)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	30 June 2024
Payables to Authorities & Entities	72 004	91 972
Accrued Expenses	134 607	80 320
Other Payables **	36 370	29 434
Deposits from Third Parties	21 918	16 845
Dividend Creditors *	3 098	3 786
Less: Debit balances related to specific activities and have a counterpart in debit balances.	(4 265)	(3 765)
Total	**263 732**	**218 412**

- The comparative figures of Other payables to authorities and entities with excluding amount of 5,185 EGP, were restated and reclassed it as an independent item in the statement of financial position named current income tax liability
- The comparative figures of other payables were restated with reclass of 4,610 thousand EGP, to other payables non-current.
- The comparative figures were restated by decreasing the employees' share from the total balance of other credit balances by 3,765 thousand EGP

27. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

27/A Right-of-Use Assets under Lease Contracts:

The right-of-use assets consist of a (commercial timber yard) leased from the Alexandria Port Authority, and the (Al-Bishry Warehouse) leased from the Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport, expiring in December 2025.

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2025
Commercial Timber Yard lease expires June 2027	98 786
Al-Bishry Warehouse Lease (expires December 2025)	1 612
Total right-of-use assets as of July 1, 2024	**100 398**
Less: Differences from changes in present value	(23 801)
Total present value of lease contracts	**76 597**
Less: amortization charged to statement of profit or loss	(26 034)
Net present value of lease contracts	**50 563**

27/B Lease liabilities

Description	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP Balance as of June 30, 2025
Lease liability – beginning of year	100 398
Less: differences from changes in present value	(23 801)
Present value of liabilities resulted from ROU	**76 597**
Add: Differences from changes in present value charged to statement of profit or loss	13 676
Less: lease payments during the year	(32 690)
Ending balance	**57 583**
Classified as follows:	
Current lease liabilities	**33 054**
Non-current lease liabilities	**24 529**

- The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments as of the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company utilizes its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The company establishes its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and making appropriate adjustments to reflect the specific terms of the lease agreement and the nature of the leased asset.

28. Revenue

	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP	
	For the Year Ended	
Activity	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Storage Activities	2 712 436	2 746 759
Discharge Activities	1 850 248	1 264 251
Freight Activities	945 251	629 480
Transit	58 604	14 495
Joint storage	70 560	76 463
Yard services	1 007 525	678 664
Withdrawal services for customers	760 288	467 964
Refrigerated container	343 695	237 880
Danger container	70 821	101 775
Other services	529 882	364 960
Total	**8 369 310**	**6 582 691**

29. Cost of Revenue

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP	
	For the Year Ended	
Yard Utilization Fees	644 194	478 669
Wages	585 250	450 954
Investment Authority Fees & other taxes	251 572	167 650
Raw materials, Fuel & Spare Parts	240 168	139 195
Depreciation and amortization	166 723	122 524
Purchased Services	28 866	27 175
Cost of company improvements	65 969	--
End-of-Service Compensation (Operational Labor)	4 184	4 459
End-of-Service Compensation (Operational Labor – Early retirement)	42 914	--
Provision other than depreciation	15 517	--
Total	**1 945 357**	**1 390 626**

30. Other revenues

Statement	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP	
	For the Year Ended	
Other Revenues and Profits	11 142	7 579
Profits from Sale of Scrap/Waste	850	2 434
Capital gains	1 690	--
Total	**13 682**	**10 013**

31. General and Administrative Expenses

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP	
	For the Year Ended	
Wages	221 736	194 080
Fees & Taxes	79 373	35 471
Building usufruct	38 810	30 912
Purchased Services	33 518	15 418
Company improvements cost	65 360	--
Raw Materials, Fuel & Spare Parts	25 299	18 572
Depreciation & Amortization	17 042	17 673
End-of-Service Compensation (Admin Staff) Early retirement	35 112	--
End-of-Service Compensation (Admin Staff)	1 395	1 486
Total	**517 645**	**313 612**

32. Other Expenses

Description	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP For the Year Ended June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Various charges & losses	12 006	833
Extraordinary losses	28	1
Capital losses	2	--
Total	12 036	834

33. Finance Income

Description	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP For the Year Ended June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Interest income	1 327 472	1 041 250
Treasury bills investment Returns	130 698	--
Treasury bonds investment returns	42 037	--
Securitized bonds investment returns	17 758	--
Total	1 517 965	1 041 250

34. Finance expenses

Description	Amount expressed in Thousand EGP For the Year Ended June30, 2025	June30, 2024
Differences arising from changes in the present values of lease contracts	13 676	--
Bank expenses	8 785	6 323
Interest on employee benefit liability	26 700	19 320
Total	49 161	25 643

35. Earnings Per Share

- The comparative earnings per share figure has been adjusted due to an increase in the issued and paid-up capital to (2,979,506,800 shares), The basic earnings per share was calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	For the Year Ended June30, 2025	June30, 2024
Net profit after tax	6 627 568	6 274 857
Less		
Sports club share	33 137	31 374
Employees' share	659 443	624 348
Board of directors' share	16 000	16 000
Shareholders' dividends of profits	5 920 821	5 605 657
Issued shares	2 979 507	2 979 507
Basic earnings per share (EGP)	**1.98**	**1.88**

36. Operating Segments

- The operating segment is a component of the entity that engages in business activities from which the entity may earn revenues and incur expenses. The company consists of the following main operating segments:
- Alexandria Container Terminal + Head Office (represented by Yard 32 at Alexandria Port)
- Dekhelia Container Terminal
-The company maintains detailed segment-level accounts. For presentation purposes, the Head Office operations have been consolidated within the Alexandria Terminal segment, as it represents only 1% of the company's total operating segment revenues. Consequently, the company has not presented the Head Office as a separate operating segment, as it does not meet the required criteria. Instead, it has been aggregated with the Alexandria Terminal segment. The company presents its operating segments on a geographical basis.

First: Segmental Report of Assets and Liabilities (By Geographic Distribution)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Alexandria Terminal & Head Office	Dekhelia Terminal	Total as of June 30, 2025	Total as of June 30, 2024
Segment Assets	12 134 096	179 368	12 313 464	11 452 322
Segment Liabilities	1 022 141	88 788	1 110 929	540 151
Employee Benefits	54 160	134 341	188 501	127 250

Second: Segmental Report of Profit for the year (from1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) (By Geographic Distribution)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Alexandria Terminal & Head Office	Dekhelia Terminal	Total as of June 30, 2025	Total as of June 30, 2024
Revenue	4 417 638	3 951 672	8 369 310	6 582 691
Cost of Revenue	(1 036 494)	(881 863)	(1 945 357)	(1 390 626)
Gross Profit	**3 354 144**	**3 069 809**	**6 423 953**	**5 192 065**
Other Income	44 431	2 832	47 263	11 837
Administrative Expenses	(312 313)	(205 332)	(517 645)	(313 612)
Other Expenses	(405 900)	(383 064)	(788 964)	(53 145)
Operating Profit	**2 680 362**	**2 484 245**	**5 164 607**	**4 837 146**
Finance Income	514 290	1 007 788	1 522 078	1 041 250
Finance Expenses	(32 797)	(16 364)	(49 161)	(25 643)
Foreign Exchange Differences	(570)	6 786	6 216	432 565
Net Profit Before Tax	**3 161 285**	**3 482 455**	**6 643 740**	**6 285 319**
Income Tax	(11 093)	--	(11 093)	(5 186)
Deferred Tax	(5 079)	--	(5 079)	3 112
Net Profit Distributable	**3 145 113**	**3 482 455**	**6 627 568**	**6 283 245**

Third: Segmental operational report for the profit of the year (from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025) (Distributed According to Operational Activities)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Storage	Unloading	Loading	Transit	Shared Warehouse & Others	Balance as of June 30, 2025
Revenue	2 712 436	1 850 248	945 251	58 605	2 802 770	8 369 310
Cost of Revenue	(630 477)	(430 070)	(219 714)	(13 622)	(651 474)	(1 945 357)
Gross Profit	**2 081 959**	**1 420 178**	**725 537**	**44 983**	**2 151 296**	**6 423 953**
Other Revenue	15 318	10 449	5 338	331	15 827	47 263
Administrative Expenses	(167 765)	(114 439)	(58 464)	(3 625)	(173 352)	(517 645)
Other Expenses	(255 698)	(174 420)	(89 108)	(5 525)	(264 213)	(788 964)
Operating Activity Results	**1 673 814**	**1 141 768**	**583 303**	**36 164**	**1 729 558**	**5 164 607**
Financial Revenue	493 295	336 494	171 907	10 658	509 724	1 522 078
Financial Expenses	(15 933)	(10 868)	(5 552)	(344)	(16 464)	(49 161)
Currency Exchange Differences	2 015	1 374	702	44	2 081	6 216
Net Profit Before Tax	**2 153 191**	**1 468 768**	**750 360**	**46 522**	**2 224 899**	**6 643 740**
Income Tax	(11 093)					(11 093)
Deferred Tax	(5 079)					(5 079)
Net Distributable Profit	**2 137 019**	**1 468 768**	**750 360**	**46 522**	**2 224 899**	**6 627 568**

The costs, expenses, and other revenues are allocated according to the proportion of each revenue activity.

Segmental operational report for the Year (from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024) (Distributed according to operational activities)

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Storage	Unloading	Shipping	Transit	Shared Warehouse & Others	June 30, 2024
Revenue	2 746 759	1 264 251	629 480	14 495	1 927 707	6 582 691
Cost of revenue	(580 266)	(267 079)	(132 891)	(3 062)	(407 238)	(1 390 626)
Gross profit	**2 166 493**	**997 172**	**496 399**	**11 433**	**1 520 469**	**5 192 065**
Other revenues	4 933	2 273	1 132	26	3 467	11 838
Administrative expenses	(130 861)	(60 231)	(29 990)	(691)	(91 839)	(313 612)
Other expenses	(22 176)	(10 207)	(5 082)	(117)	(15 563)	(53 145)
Operating activity results	**2 018 395**	**920 007**	**180 712**	**10 651**	**1 416 534**	**4 837 146**
Financial revenues	434 483	199 979	99 571	2 293	304 925	1 041 250
Financial expenses	(10 700)	(4 925)	(2 452)	(56)	(7 510)	(25 643)
Currency valuation Differences	180 496	83 077	41 365	953	126 674	432 565
Net profit before tax	**2 622 674**	**1 207 138**	**601 043**	**13 841**	**1 840 623**	**6 285 318**
Income tax	(5 185)					(5 185)
Deferred tax	3 112					3 112
Distributable Net Profit	**2 620 601**	**1 207 138**	**601 043**	**13 841**	**1 840 623**	**6 283 245**

Reliance on major clients contributing over 10% of total revenue:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Alexandria Station & Head Office	Dekheila Station
Volume of transactions (Operations)	4 909 836	4 394 774
Volume of transactions (Major Clients)	1 898 061	1 879 315
Percentage of Major Clients	38.66%	42 76%

Cash flows by geographical segments

Description	Alexandria station + Head Office	Dekhella station	Total
	Amounts expressed in Thousand EGP		
Net cash flows from operating activities	2 711 337	2 215 286	4 926 623
Net cash flows from investing activities	(2 911 076)	693 385	(2 217 682)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(3 083 111)	(2 522 546)	(5 605 657)

37. Tax Position till 30/6/2025

37/1 First: Corporate Income Tax

- The company submits the corporate income tax return to the relevant tax authority annually within the legally prescribed deadlines and pays the due tax based on these returns. However, according to the tax system applied in Egypt, the final tax liability due to the tax authority can only be determined accurately after the completion of the tax audit by the tax authority and reaching the final assessment either through internal committees, inspection committees, or courts.
- The company operates at its branches in Alexandria and Dekhella ports under the free zones system since year 2005.
- However, only the headquarters is subject to corporate income tax according to Law No. 91 of year 2005.
- The tax inspection for the years 2016/2017 to 2019/2020 has been completed, resulting in tax differences amounted to 89.3 million EGP. The company, and the case was referred to the internal tax audit committees. A provision of 6.50 million EGP has been formed for this purpose.
- The tax audit for the years 2020/2021 through 2022/2023 has been completed, with the tax report inspection tax discrepancies amounted to 13.20 million EGP. The company objected to these differences through the designated appeal form has formally contested these discrepancies by filing an appeal through the designated objection form and is currently awaiting referral to the internal tax committees. A provision of 6 million EGP has been accounted for relation to these potential tax liabilities.
- The electronic tax return for corporate income tax for the fiscal year 2023-2024 was submitted within the legal deadline.

Second: Payroll Tax

- The years 2013 to 2016 are circulated in the internal committees at the Large Taxpayer Center, with tax differences amounting to 17.6 million EGP under objected to these differences through the designated appeal form.
- The tax inspection for the years 2017, 2018, and 2019 has been completed, and the due tax has been paid except for additional tax.
- The tax inspection for year 2020 has been completed, and it has resulted in total amount 7,76 million EGP with additional tax, the objection has been made and the internal committee is deliberating
- The inspection for 2021/2022 is completed and the tax has been paid except for additional tax.
- Electronic payroll tax returns and monthly and annual tax reconciliations have been submitted on the actual system at the Egyptian Tax Authority's unified wage and salary tax platform.

Third: Stamp Duty

The inspection and payment for the year 2021/2022 have been completed.

Monthly electronic stamp duty tax returns have been submitted onto the new system within the legal deadline.

Fourth: Value-Added Tax (VAT)

- The VAT inspection for the years 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 has been completed, with tax differences amounted to 13 million EGP paid, of the original amount 257,71 million EGP except for the additional tax, after returning to appeal committee for reinspection.
- The internal tax committee has finalized its inspection for fiscal years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, resulting in the payment of tax discrepancies amounting to 12,19 million EGP of original amount 180,37 million EGP in accordance with the committee's decision, excluding the additional tax,
- An appeal has been submitted to the first reconsideration committee for value-added tax and currently under follow-up with the committee for further resolution.
- The company received tax claim of 17,8 million EGP on tax inspection for years 2016 to 2020 and the company has formed a provision against this claim.
- The inspection for the years 2020/2021 to 2023/2024 is ongoing and 2023/2024 and the company hasn't been notified with any tax form
- VAT returns are submitted electronically on the tax system within the legal deadline.

Fifth: Martyrs' Honor Fund Tax

The law issued on March 4, 2021, has been applied, and the amounts are deducted and remitted to the Martyrs' Honor Fund. It has been implemented and remitted in accordance with the executive regulations of Law No. 68 of 2021 regarding the mechanisms for collecting and remitting the social contribution, as issued by the Head of the Tax Authority.

Sixth: Development Fee and Solidarity Support Tax

In accordance with Clause No. 9 of the first paragraph of Article 1 of the provisions of the Law on Development Fees for State Financial Resources No. 147 of 1984 and its amendments and executive regulations, a development fee is imposed on document data and other instruments subject to the specific stamp tax, as well as documents submitted by clients to the company's treasury. A declaration is prepared, and the General Manager of the Development Fee and Solidarity Support Tax is notified within the legally prescribed deadlines.

Seventh: Real estate Tax

- The company has certification that its non-taxable real estate tax dated from June 1, 2017 according to opinion of legal consultant for tax authority.
- The Real Estate Tax Authority was requested to refund 17.76 million EGP for amounts paid without due basis up to 2020.
- The Company has initiated legal proceedings to challenge all disputed claims, including filing lawsuits to Nullify claims and recover amounts paid without due basis for the years 2017 to 2020.

37/2 - Tax Expense and Accounting Profit Reconciliation:

The taxable income for the period ending June 30, 2025, amounted to 49,300 thousand EGP.

- The corresponding (income tax expense) calculated at 22.5% pursuant to Egyptian Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 resulting in (amount subjected to tax × tax rate) pursuant to Egyptian Tax Law No. 91 of 2005.

22.5% × 49,300 = 11,093 thousand EGP

Accounting net profit × Tax rate according to Law No. 91 of 2005.

22.5% × 72,475 = 16,307. thousand EGP

Numerical Reconciliation Between Tax Expense and Accounting Profit Multiplied by the Applicable Tax Rate

11,093 – 16,307 = (5,214) thousand EGP

Effective average tax rate = Tax burden value ÷ Net accounting profit

11,093 / 72,475 =15,31%.

37/3. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2024	Recognized in Profit & Loss	Balance as of June 30, 2025 Assets	Liability	Net as of June 30, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets	3 544	(3 544)	--	--	--
Deferred Tax Liabilities	--	(1 535)	--	1 535	1 535
Deferred Tax for the Period	**3,544**	**(5 079)**	**--**	**1 535**	**1 535**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of July 1, 2023	Recognized in Profit & Loss	Assets	Liability	Net as of June 30, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets	**431**	**3 112**	**3 544**	**--**	**3 544**

37/4. Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the following items:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2025	Balance as of June 30, 2024
Expected credit loss	--	605
provisions	295	295
Right of use assets	1 508	--
Total	**1 803**	**900**

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the temporary differences mentioned above, as there is no sufficient certainty regarding the company's ability to utilize these assets in the foreseeable future.

38. **Financial Assets and Liabilities at Amortized Cost:**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		
Cash and cash equivalent	5 577 286	7 591 914
Trade and notes receivables	554 282	624 133
Due from related parties	132 362	--
	6 263 930	**8 216 047**
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Other debit balances	452 315	380 907
Lease liability	57 583	--
Due to related parties	1 510	11 795
Total	**511 408**	**392 702**

39. **Financial Risk Management:**

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk
- This note provides information on the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, along with its risk management objectives, policies, and procedures for measuring and mitigating these risks, as well as its approach to capital management. Additional quantitative disclosures related to these risks are included in these financial statements.
- The Board of Directors bears overall responsibility for establishing and overseeing the Company's risk management framework and internal audit functions.
- The Board has constituted specialized Risk Management and Internal Audit Committees, which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies and internal control activities. These committees provide periodic reports to the Board on their findings and activities.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. This primarily arises from customers and bank balances.

Credit Risk Exposure

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

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2025	Balance as of June 30, 2024
Related parties	132 362	--
Other debit balances	37 218	8 267
T-bills, government bonds and other bonds	2 680 768	--
Other debit balances	390 997	433 547
Cash and cash equivalent	5 577 286	7 615 645
Total	**8 818 631**	**8 057 459**

Measurement of Credit Risk

To measure credit risk, the following three components are considered:

1. Exposure at default (EAD)
2. Probability of default (PD)
3. Loss given default (LGD)

These components are applied to the Basel Committee's expected loss model (Expected Loss = LGD × EAD × PD).

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses for Customers

- The company assigns each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data identified to predict loss risk (including, but not limited to, external ratings and management assessments).
- A simplified approach is used to measure credit risk for customers and receivables by categorizing customers into groups with similar characteristics. The historical period used to calculate the loss rate ranges between two and five years. The loss rate is determined based on historical data, adjusted for expected changes in macroeconomic indicators (growth rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate). These rates are multiplied by multiple factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during historical data collection and current conditions.
- The following table provides information about credit risk exposure and expected credit losses for customers:

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

June 30, 2025	Total Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses
Balances Not Yet Due	334 942	75
Balances Due 1–30 Days	56 215	12
Balances Due 31–60 Days	5	1
Total	**391 162**	**88**

Amount expressed in Thousand EGP

June 30, 2024	Total Carrying Amount	Expected Credit Losses
Balances Not Yet Due	382 207	--
Balances Due 1–30 Days	51 225	--
Balances Due 31–60 Days	115	--
Total	**433 547**	--

Assessment of Expected Credit Losses for Debt Instruments, Including Deposits, Bank accounts, and other Assets

- The company limits its credit risk exposure by investing in debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government and holding cash and deposits with banks operating in Egypt.
- The general approach is used to calculate expected credit losses for the company's investments in treasury bills, government bonds, securitization bonds, cash equivalents, and other financial assets. External credit ratings from institutions recognized by the Central Bank of Egypt are used, along with forward-looking data (e.g., Egyptian GDP growth rate, annual inflation rate, unemployment rate) to determine significant increases in credit risk.
- The company did not recognize expected credit losses for local currency treasury bills, government bonds, current accounts, and local currency bank deposits with maturities of one month or less, in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 4575 of 2023 (issued November 28, 2023), which exempts these debt instruments in local currency and current accounts due in one month or less from expected credit loss calculations.
- Credit ratings are based on Moody's credit rating agency, and bank creditworthiness is determined based on the credit rating of the country where the bank's headquarters is located.

Financial Assets by Credit Rating

- The carrying amount subject to expected credit losses totaled 1,613,689 thousand EGP, compared to 1,335,491 thousand EGP in foreign currency cash balances subject to IFRS requirements, EGP 287,198 thousand in securitization bonds. Excluding Treasury bills, government bonds, current accounts, and local currency bank deposits with maturities of one month or less per Cabinet Decision No. 4575 of 2023 that issued on 28 November 2023 exempts the recognition of expected credit losses (ECL) for both local currency-denominated debt instruments and current accounts and local currency deposits with operating banks in Egypt that have maturities of one month or less.
- The expected credit loss allowance amounted to 9,037 thousand EGP as of June 30, 2025 (compared to 24,621 thousand EGP as of June 30, 2024).

Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

- The company's credit risk exposure is primarily influenced by individual customer characteristics.
- The customer base is diversified, with most revenue derived from multiple clients.
- No significant credit risk concentration exists with any single customer.
- Trade receivables and other receivables are recognized at the original invoice amount, less allowances for uncollectible amounts.
- An allowance for doubtful debts is recognized when full collection is unlikely.
- Uncollectible debts are written off when recovery is improbable.

B. Liquidity Risk

- Liquidity risk is the risk that the company cannot meet its obligations as they fall due. The company's liquidity management approach ensures sufficient liquidity is maintained to settle obligations under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or reputational damage.
- As of June 30, 2025, available liquid cash flows from cash equivalents, treasury bills, securitization bonds, receivables, other receivables, and amounts due from related parties maturing within one year totaled 8,969,472 thousand EGP
- (compared to 8,057,459 thousand EGP as of June 30, 2024). Potential impacts of unforeseeable extraordinary circumstances (e.g., natural disasters) were not considered.

Amount expressed In Thousand EGP

June 30, 2025	Carrying Amount	Expected Cash Flows	Due Within One Year
Creditors and other credit balances	255 829	255 829	255 829
Due to Related Parties	1 510	1 510	1 510
Trade payables	191 876	191 876	191 876
Total	**449 215**	**449 215**	**449 215**

Amount expressed In Thousand EGP

June 30, 2024	Carrying Amount	Expected Cash Flows	Due Within One Year
Creditors and other credit balances	218 412	218 412	218 412
Due to Related Parties	11 795	11 795	11 795
Trade payables	160 129	160 129	160 129
Total	**390 336**	**390 336**	**390 336**

C. Market Risk

- Market risk refers to the risk of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which may affect the company's revenue or the value of its financial instruments. The company operates in the container trading sector, faces intense competition from companies in the same field, grants necessary facilities to customers, purchases new equipment to provide premium services, and works to attract new shipping lines.

Currency Risk

- The company maintains minimum foreign currency balances to finance its investment plan for purchasing new equipment from abroad and to secure its ongoing foreign currency obligations, thereby mitigating foreign exchange volatility risks. The company deals with multiple banks to obtain the highest deposit returns and credit facilities. Foreign currency balances are revalued quarterly.
- As of the periodic financial statement date, net foreign currency balances amounted to 1,335,491 thousand EGP, equivalent to 26,431 thousand USD, and 18 thousand EUR.

Sensitivity Analysis

- A 10% increase or decrease in foreign currency values could increase or decrease equity and net profit by approximately 131,576 thousand EGP, assuming all other variables remain constant.

Interest Rate Risk

- The company compares multiple banks to minimize risks, offering term deposits (in EGP - foreign currencies) and securing the best available interest rates.

40. Contingent Liabilities:

- The Company has contingent liabilities represented by letters of guarantee secured by time deposits with a total value of 96,560 thousand EGP issued in favor of the Port of Alexandria Authority, the General Authority for Investment, the Customs Authority, and Misr Petroleum Company.

41. Comprehensive Sustainability

- The company's future vision aligns with Egypt's Vision 2030, aiming for "comprehensive sustainable development" and "balanced regional development" while considering the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, social, and economic.

First: Environmental Aspect

1- The company complies with environmental requirements in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1994 as amended by Law No. 9 of 2009, demonstrating full adherence to all environmental conditions regarding:

2- Maintaining a record of the company's environmental impact according to Appendix No. (3) of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 4 of 1994.
   - Five sewage treatment plants with a capacity of 170 m^3/day.
   - Two industrial wastewater treatment plants with a capacity of 24 m^3/day.
   - Safe disposal of solid waste using General Authority of sanitation and defined companies.
   - Reduction of air pollutants through regular equipment maintenance for the company appliances (old & new).

3- Cleanliness of work areas and removal of oil residues.

4- Installation of fire alarm systems.

5- Implementation of safety measures for workers and work areas.

6- Monthly rodent and insect control via a contract with the Ministry of Health.

Second: Economic Aspect

- The company's operating multi-purpose terminals in various ports and beyond, conducting customs clearance operations, and providing shipping agency services constitute one of the most vital national projects that receive significant government attention. This priority aligns with the state's efforts to enhance the national economy and achieve sustainable development, given the sector's positive impacts – notably fulfilling local market needs for imports/exports and generating foreign currency reserves.

Third: Social Aspect

- The company creates thousands of direct and indirect job opportunities for Egyptian workers and transportation and storage companies.

Fourth: ISO Certifications Supporting Sustainability

- The company holds the following ISO certifications:

1. ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System) – Valid until July 12, 2027.
2. ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health & Safety) – Valid until April 28, 2026.
3. ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System) – Valid until February 14, 2026.

42. Significant Events

1- An extraordinary assembly resolution dated June 28, 2025 regarding modifying some matters of basic system, accepting modifying fiscal year to begin from January 1 ending December 31 annually.

2- In Monday, June 30, 2025 on 10:45, An accident occurred when a container ship collided with the terminal pier of the company in the port of Dekhella. the accident resulted in a collision of a ship with 2 of the pier's anchors, which led to their exit from service. The accident did not result in any loss of life. Independent technical bodies were assigned to assess and assess the extent of technical and financial damage. The necessary legal procedures were taken to preserve the company's rights and compensate it for any losses resulting from the accident and the company's lost profits because of the accident

3- The commercial registry was annotated on 5/1/2025 with the merger of Amon and Memphis Shipping Agencies (merged company) into Abu Simbel and Taiba Shipping Agencies (surviving company), with the company's share in Abu Simbel and Tiba's capital being 1,318 million EGP through 263,644 shares representing 44% ownership.

4- Based on the Ordinary General Assembly resolution dated 29/10/2024 approving donations for FY2024-2025 up to 20 million EGP, the Board of Directors issued circulation resolution No. (20) on 2/1/2025 to donate approximately 19,998 million EGP to hospitals and charitable organizations.

5- The Ordinary General Assembly convened on 29/10/2024 which approved the financial statements for the fiscal year ending 30/6/2024 and authorized dividend distributions of 5.6 billion EGP to be paid as two coupons - one in USD at 0.00335pershare(totaling0.00335pershare(totaling10 million) and another in EGP at EGP 1.72 per share (totaling 5.12 billion EGP) to shareholders proportionally, with distribution scheduled for 28/11/2024.

6- The company has hired a manger for the investment portfolio in company, amounted to EGP 2.8 billion.

7- The Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assemblies on 29/7/1998 approved using unappropriated reserves to distribute to shareholders proportionally by transferring government bonds valued at EGP 3,792,402 to shareholders at book value through sale/purchase transactions and distributing the remaining EGP 17,068,633 in cash to shareholders proportionally on the distribution date.

The company management executed the necessary procedures for this distribution at the time and accounted for its financial statement impact, however these government bonds remain registered with the Ministry of Finance under Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company's name for the benefit of legacy shareholders per the original Assembly decision.

The Ministry of Finance settles the accrued interest on these bonds by paying dues to the Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport based on correspondence between the Ministry and Alexandria Container and Cargo Handling Company, after which the Holding Company transfers the remaining legacy shareholders' portions to the company for distribution to eligible beneficiaries.

- A portfolio manager has been hired To manage the company's investment portfolio amounted to 2.8 billion EGP

Economic Events ("Increased Operational Risks"):

- In accordance with the statement issued by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) during its extraordinary meeting on 6 March 2024, the Committee highlighted recent adverse impacts on the domestic economy due to shortages in foreign currency resources, which led to the emergence of a parallel exchange rate market and a slowdown in economic growth. Global inflationary pressures and successive external shocks have continued to compound, coinciding with heightened uncertainty and elevated inflation expectations. These shocks, coupled with exchange rate volatility, rising global commodity prices, and domestic supply-side disruptions, have sustained inflationary pressures, driving inflation to record levels. In response, and in continuation of its restrictive monetary policy stance, the MPC resolved during its extraordinary meeting to increase the overnight deposit and lending rates by 600 basis point, raise the Central Bank's main operation rate by 600 basis points and adjust the credit and discount rate by 600 basis points, this follows the Committee's prior decision on 1 February 2024 to raise key policy rates by 200 basis points. The MPC reiterated its commitment to anchoring inflation expectations and underscored the necessity of maintaining positive real interest rates to achieve price stability.
- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided at its meeting on Thursday, 17 April 2025 to cut the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 225 basis points to 25%, 26% and 25.5%, respectively. It also decided to cut the credit and discount rate by 225 bps to 22.5%.
- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided at its meeting on Thursday, 10 July 2025 to reserve the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate as 24% and 25% and 24.5%, respectively. It also decided to cut the credit and discount rate to 24.5% according to the last economic expectations and developments since the last meeting of the committee.
- As referred to Monetary Policy Committee decided in its meeting on Thursday, August 23, 2025 to decrease the overnight deposit and lending rates and the central bank's main operation rate by 200 bps basis points to 22%, 23%, 22.5% respectively, also decided to decrease the credit and discount rates by 200 bps to be 22.5%, This decision comes as a reflection of the committee's assessment of the latest inflation developments and forecasts since its previous meeting.

Chief Financial Officer	Executive Officer Chief
Accountant / Ahmed Mohamed Hamouda	Admiral / Alaa Mohamed Ibrahim

شركة الإسكندرية لتداول الحاويات والبضائع شركة مساهمة مصرية (ش.م.م)
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