



Alexandria on 26/9/2023

Gentlemen/Egyptian Stock Exchange
Disclosure Sector - Alexandria

After Greetings.....

We have the honor to enclose herewith the following:

- 1 - Budget as of 30/6/2023
- 2 - Statement of income and comprehensive income for the period from 1/7/2022 to 30/6/2023
- 3 - Statement of cash flows for the period from 1/7/2022 to 30/6/2023
- 4 - Statement of changes in ownership rights for the period ending on 30/6/2023
- 5 - List of proposed dividends for the fiscal year ending on 30/6/2023
- 6 - Supplementary clarifications to the financial statements
- 7 - Board of Directors' report on the work of the year ending on 30/6/2023
- 8 - Governance report for the financial year ending on 30/6/2023
- 9 - A copy of the reports of the company's auditors .

Please accept them with great appreciation and respect.....

Managing Director (Executive)

Chemist/Mohamed Refaat Hijab





Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Extracted Oils & Derivatives an Egyptian Joint stock company.

Report on financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Extracted Oils & Derivatives an Egyptian Joint stock company represented in statement of financial position as of June 30, 2023 and related income statement for the period from July 1/2023 to June 30,2023 and Statement of Equity change and cash flow statement for the year ended June 30,2023 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's responsibility

Preparing these financial statements is the responsibility of the company's management .the management is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statement in a fair and clear presentation in accordance to the Egyptian Accounting Standards Also designing & maintaining internal control system .

our responsibility

Is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian audit standards and in compliance with local laws and regulations. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit also includes examining , on a test basis ,evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements .the procedures chosen depend on the auditor personal judgment ,

An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimate made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation .We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Basis for qualified opinion

-Given the history of our association with the audit mission in 6/8/2023 We were unable to supervise the inventory process on 6/30/2023, and therefore we took the alternative procedures available to us, and according to what was stated in detail in the clarifications supplementing the financial statements, the following was noted:

- The legal dispute is still ongoing between the company and the Alexandria Governorate regarding three plots of land overlapping in total area.43 thousand square meters belonging

to the Moharram Bey factory, which is rented by the company, and its rental value is determined by the Supreme Committee for State Property Estimation, with the right to request ownership when the conditions specified in the lease contracts are met. In return, the governorate demands a usufruct right, and one of the repercussions of this dispute is the governorate's demand for about 358 million pounds for Usufruct right according to his latest claim until 12/26/2022. In a related context, a ruling was issued refusing to release the company from the usufruct right to one of the disputed plots of land with an area of 16,000 square meters for the period from March 1976 until December 2013. The expert estimated it at about 40 million pounds, and it was included. In return, the company has an amount of 20 million in its financial statements, including the rents due.

The company also has the right to own the other two plots of land. The company has appealed the cassation ruling No. 6197/91 Q.

- Fixed assets include machinery and equipment that have been out of operation for several years. Their net book value is an amount 2,710,000 pounds, and its impairment value was estimated at 1,395,000 pounds years ago. We recommend re-estimating the impairment value.

- There are projects under construction that have been suspended for an amount 377,000 EGP as well

Another project to rehabilitate the refining unit at the Damanhour factory, carried over from previous years, for an amount 4,944,000 EGP, as what was spent during the year amounted to only 927,000 EGP

As for the Al-Muzaib rehabilitation project, its accumulated costs 7,224,000 EGP, as what was spent during the year amounted to only 62,000 EGP

- Inventory includes stagnant, damaged, and slow-moving items 10,193,000 pounds. All recommendations of the committee formed for this purpose must be implemented at its session held on 12/5/2022.

- Customer balances include an amount 5,285,065 pounds, who have completely stopped paying for years. These debts must be addressed and reconciled with the decrease in customers account that was made in the amount of 5,848,000 pounds. The decrease in the balances of customers who are late in paying must also be studied, in addition to the presence of an amount of 164,788 pounds of representatives who have stopped supplying.

- Accounts receivable include the following:

1- The amount of 2,434,991 pounds is the value of the shortage of soybean and olive oils at the Moharram Bey factory, and the incident was referred to the prosecution on 4/26/2020, and the decrease was estimated at 50%.

2- The amount of 2,924,849 pounds is the value of the silicate unit rehabilitation project since 2003. We recommend estimating the impairment value until the lawsuits filed by the company and the corresponding lawsuits from the contractor are decided.

3- The amount of 1,570,487 pounds paid to the employees on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha.

4- A balance to Multi Trade Company in the amount of 370,640 pounds, noting that the decrease was estimated in its full value.

5- The balance of the Pharaonic Company for Transport and Trade amounted to 247,481 EGP, and the decrease was estimated at 50%.

The company maintains proper books of accounts which include all that required by the statutes of the company and the accompanying financial statement are in agreement therewith.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section

the financial statements referred to above together with the notes attached thereto, present fairly, in all material respect, the company's financial position as of June 30, 2023 and the result of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the generally accepted accounting standards and in compliance with local laws and regulations.

Attention grabbing paragraphs

Without considering the following as reservations

-The balance of the provision for disputed taxes reached 6/30/2023 The amount of 1,922,018 EGP, and we recommend that it be supplemented instead of what was used during the year, in order to confront the examination differences from income taxes, value-added taxes, and penalties.

In this context, we draw attention to what was stated in the tax position disclosed in the supplementary clarifications, where it was explained that the claim for value taxes Added in the amount of 44.964 million pounds, in addition to the additional tax, which the company appealed on Form 15 and initiated the dispute until the internal committee issued its decision to cancel the tax office's estimates and what it did in subjecting rationed oil to tax, despite the fact that the table tax had previously been paid with the knowledge of the holding company.



محاسب قانوني
مُهَابُ أَكْرَمُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
مراجعون و مستشارون

Thus, the committee has proven from an objective point of view the company has the right to reduce the differences by about 40.180 million pounds.

- Registration must be completed in legal books
- It is required to support the reserves, especially after using them to cover carryover losses.
- The company included in its cash balances in banks the credit balance of the National Bank of Kuwait in the amount of 7,125,377 pounds, deducted from the debit balances. We recommend not performing offsets when displaying current assets and liabilities.
- Efforts must be intensified to collect compensation from the insurance company for the Moharam Bek factory fires, which are estimated at approximately 4 million pounds for the hydrogenation department and about 1.5 million pounds for the oil production department.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The financial information referred to in the report of the company's managers prepared in compliance with law no 159 of 1981 and the executive regulations attached thereto is in agreement with the company's accounting records within the limit that such information is recorded therein.

Alexandria in 26/09/2024

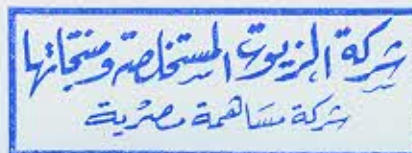
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Extracted Oils & Derivatives An Egyptian joint stock company according to the Law No. 159 of 1981 .

Statement of Financial Position
AS OF JUNE 30/2023

	Note number	In thousand pound	In thousand pound
		30/06/2023	30/06/2022
Assets		value	value
Non - current assets			
Fixed assets	4	72086	56380
Projects under construction	5	14198	30678
Investments in government bonds	6	132	132
Total non current assets		86416	87190
Current assets			
Inventory	(1-7)	221691	822335
Letters of credit	(2-7)	15507	0
Account Receivable	8	43925	33044
Accrued from realted parties	(1-9)	37786	0
Cash equivalants	10	34102	53284
Total current assets		353011	908663
Total assets		439427	995853
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Capital issued & paid	11	200000	200000
Reserves	12	23807	37378
Losses / Accumulated profit	13	772	-18962
Net profit		26294	17370
Total equity		250873	235786
Non current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(2-14)	7539	5786
Other liabilities		0	0
Total non current liabilities		7539	5786
Current liabilities			
Account Payable	15	162241	129200
Provisions	16	9228	31757
Income tax	(1-14)	9546	4067
Accrued from related parties	(B-9)	0	589257
Total current liabilities		181015	754281
Total Liabilities		188554	760067
Total equity and liabilities		439427	995853

Attached notes and accounting policies are part of financial statement



Extracted Oils & Derivatives .Co
Income Statement (profit or losses)
For the period ended June 30/2023

List	Note number	In thousened pound	In thousened pound
		30/06/2023	30/06/2022
Net sales	17	3626288	2827896
(Less)			
Sales cost / Cost of revenue acquisition	18	3495574	3708605
Gross profit		130714	119291
Add / Less			
Other revenue	22	6018	3499
Selling and destrbuting expenses	20	30816	25587
General & Administrative Expenses	19	75973	67587
Salaries and allowances of board members		1260	1183
Provisions	16	0	10510
Other Operation Expenses	21	11193	1677
Extraordinary losses		0	0
Net profit		17490	16246
Add / Less			
Currency exchange losses	22	15491	3857
Credit interest	22	4607	2027
Net financing revenue		20098	5884
Investments revenue	22	5	5
Net profit before tax		37593	22135
Less			
Income tax	(1-14)	9546	4067
Deferred tax	(2-14)	1753	698
Net profit after tax	23	26294	17370
The basic share of stock and the deductble of profit in pounds		0.131	0.087

شركة الزيوت المستخرجة وتصنيعها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives . Co
Statement Of Comprehensive Income
For the period ended June 30/2023

List	page number	In thousened pound	In thousened pound
		30/06/2023	30/06/2022
Profit Period		26294	17370
other comprehensive income			
Currency differences from translating foreign operations.			
Financial investments available for sale			
Cash flow coverage			
profit (losses) of			
Actuarial of defined benefit pension systems			
Enterprise share of comprehensive income			
The other is in sister companies			
Income tax related to other comprehensive income components			
<u>Total other comprehensive income after deducting tax</u>			
Total comprehensive income for the period		26294	26294

شركة الزيت المستخرجه ومشتقاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives
A joint stock company
Under the provisions of Law No. 159 in 1981
Statement of Cash Flows on 06/30/2023

	30/06/2023	30/06/2022
	In thousand pound	In thousand pound
<u>Operating activities cash flows</u>		
Net profits of the period according to the income statement	37593	22135
<u>Reconciliation of net profits to net funds generated from operating activities</u>		
Fixed assets depreciation	7163	5393
The opposite of impairment losses		
Decrease (increase) in provisions	-22529	10510
Capital profits	0	0
Credit interests	-4607	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profits before changes in current assets and liabilities	17620	38038
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease (increase) in inventory	585137	-643483
Decrease (increase) in Accounts Receivable & Other debit balances	-10881	-1577
Increase in debit balances - Holding Company	-37786	24348
Decrease in assets held for sale	0	0
Increase in Accounts Payable & Other creditors balances	33041	34522
Increase in creditors balances - Holding Company	-589257	589257
Credit interests	0	0
Decrease (increase) in other Liabilities	5479	377
Other creditors balances	0	0
Year's Tax	-9546	-4030
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows available from (used in) operating activities	-6193	37452
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Cash flows from investments activities :</u>		
Payments to purchase fixed assets	-22869	-7587
Decrease in projects under construction	16480	0
collect from sale of (fixed assets) investments	0	0
Decrease in bond	0	0
Interests earned	4607	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-1782	-7587
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase in the company's capital	0	0
Premium issue capital reserve	0	0
Profits distributions	-11979	0
Reconciliation (profit / deferred losses)	772	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net available flows in financing activities	-11207	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase (decrease) in cash equivalents through the period	-19182	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	53284	23419
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash equivalents at the end of the period	34102	53284
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<p>The comparison figures tab has been prepared to be consistent with the current period's figures. The attached clarifications are complementary to the financial statements and should be read alongside them.</p>		


 شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives
A joint stock company

2023

Changes in Equity Statement

Total	Profit / (Losses) of the year	Profit (Losses) Deferred losses	Reserves	Capital (issued & paid)	Page number	List
thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds		
235786	17370	-18962	37378	200000		Balance in 1 July 2023
-11979	-11979	0				Transactions with the company's shareholders
772	-5391	772	5391			Converted to Accumulated profit
0	0	18962	-18962		13	Reconciliations on profit and accumulated losses
						Total Transactions with the company's shareholders
0						Comprehensive income
26294	26294					Net profit of the year
0	0					Total Comprehensive income
250873	26294	772	23807	200000		Balance in 30 June 2023

The attached accounting explanations and policies, Part 1,
are complementary to the financial statements and should be
read in conjunction with them.

شركة الزيتية المستخرجة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted Oils & Derivatives
A joint stock company

2022

Changes in Equity Statement

Page
number

List

Total	Profit / (Losses) of the year	Profit (Losses) Deferred losses	Reserves	Capital (issued & paid)
thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds	thousand Eg. pounds
218161	-20552	1335	37378	200000
0	0	0		
0	20552	-20552		
255		255		
<u>-20297</u>		<u>-20297</u>		
0				
17370	17370		0	
<u>17370</u>	<u>17370</u>			
235786	17370	-18962	37378	200000

Balance in 1 July 2021

Transactions with the company's shareholders
Converted to Accumulated profit
Reconciliations on profit and accumulated losses

13

Total Transactions with the company's shareholders

Comprehensive income
Net profit of the year

Total Comprehensive income

Balance in 30 June 2022

The attached accounting explanations and policies, Part 1,
are complementary to the financial statements and should be
read in conjunction with them.

شركة الزيتونة المستخرجة ومنتجاتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

Extracted oils and Derivatives

"A joint stock company "

Supplementary notes to the financial statements for the period ending
on June 30, 2023

1- About the company

- Legal form:-

- The company was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No534 for a year 1959 It is published in the Official Gazette by issue number81Issued on 4/23/1959.

- Some companies were merged with it pursuant to the President of the Republic's decision to nationalize in implementation of Law No72 for a year 1963 It is published in the Official Gazette by issue 177 in 8August year 1963Then it became owned by the Holding Company for Food Industries in accordance with the provisions of the General Business Sector Companies Law No203 for a year 1991 And its executive regulations(An Egyptian joint stock subsidiary)Its statute is published in Official Gazette No85in4/13/1993The company's issued capital (52.4one million pound) Distributed on 5240000 stock with a nominal value per share 10 pounds owned by the Holding Company for Food Industries and dated 2/26/1998 The number of shares sold reached 51.069% Of the company's total capital shares.

-on the date 2/27/1999 It was approved to convert the company to law159 for a year1981On behalf of the Extracted Oils and its Products Company, based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on2/26/1998 The commercial registry was registered under Application No3357on the date 4/24/1999 The company's articles of association were published in the Companies Gazette, issue no1005 June month1999.

-Based on the Extraordinary General Assembly held on10/21/2006The amendment to the article has been approved(6)From the company's articles of association and accordingly:-

*Determine the authorized capital of the company at:200one million pound(Two hundred million Egyptian pounds)The company's issued capital was set at an amount157.2one million pound(Only one hundred fifty-seven million and two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds)Distributed on157.2One million shares, the nominal value of each share is one Egyptian pound, all fully paid nominal cash shares - traded on the stock exchange..

*The decision was issued by the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 5/26/2018 By approving an increase in the authorized capital of200million pounds to 400million and increase the issued capital from157.200million pounds to200million pounds, an increase of42.80One million pounds in cash distributed among a number42.80One million shares with a nominal value of one pound per share were fully redeemed. duration of partnership The specified period for this company is (fifty) years starting from the date the company acquires legal personality. This period may be extended or shortened by a decision of the extraordinary general assembly.

Registration on the stock exchange

The company is listed on the official Schedule A of the Egyptian Stock Exchange -Headquarters of the main center35Suez Canal St. - Moharram Bey - Alexandria.

-Chairman of the Board of Directors is an engineer/Mahmoud Magdy Mohamed Fathi Hegazy.

-The managing director of the company is a chemist/Muhammad Rifaat Hijab

-Date and authority to issue the financial statements:

The financial statements were issued with the approval of the company's Board of Directors in session No376 on the date 9/17/2023.

The company's purpose is as follows:-

- She works for herself and for others in Egypt and abroad in manufacturing and extracting oils from all plant materials Animals, refining them, manufacturing soap, industrial soap, industrial detergents, and feed, and trading in them.

2- Basis for preparing financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the continuity assumption and the historical cost principle, except for financial assets and liabilities, which are stated at fair value and amortized cost. Historical cost generally depends on the fair value of the consideration delivered to obtain assets.

1,2. Compliance with accounting standards and laws

-The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

-The most important policies applied by the company were disclosed in Note No(3).

2,2.Transaction and presentation currency

The currency used in presenting the financial statements is the Egyptian pound, which represents the company's functional currency.

3,2. Use estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to use personal judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the presented values of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and related assumptions are reviewed periodically.

A change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

The following are the most important items on which these estimates and personal judgment are used:

- Proof of deferred tax.
- Useful lives of fixed assets.
- Allocations and potential liabilities.
- Decline in the value of assets.
- Decline in the value of non-financial assets.



4.2. Measuring fair values

The fair value of financial instruments is determined based on the market value of the financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements without deducting any estimated future selling costs. The values of financial assets are determined at the current purchase prices for those assets, while the value of financial liabilities is determined at the current prices at which those liabilities can be settled.

In the event that there is no active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various evaluation methods, taking into account the prices of transactions that have recently taken place or being guided by the current fair value of other substantially similar instruments. Or using the discounted cash flow method or any other evaluation method that produces reliable values

When using the discounted cash flow method as a valuation method, future cash flows are estimated based on management's best estimates. The discount rate used is determined in light of the prevailing market price on the date of the financial statements for financial instruments similar in nature and terms.

3- The most important accounting policies followed

The accounting policies described below are applied consistently throughout the financial years presented in these financial statements.

1.3. Transactions in foreign currencies

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Egyptian pounds according to the exchange rate at the date of the financial statements.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate used when determining the fair value.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

In general, currency differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Except for currency differences resulting from the translation of what is recognized in other comprehensive income items:

- Financial obligations that have been designated as a risk hedging instrument to cover the risk of net investment in a foreign activity as long as the hedging remains effective.

- Hedging instruments used for cash flow risk as long as the hedging is effective.
- The accounting policies described below are applied consistently throughout the financial years presented in these financial statements.

2.3. Discontinuous operations

- Discontinued operations are the part of a company's operations whose operations and cash flows can be distinguished from the rest of the company
- The classification of a discontinued operation is achieved upon disposal or when the operation meets the requirements for classification as held for sale, whichever comes first..
- When the operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative numbers in the income statement are adjusted(Profits or losses)and other comprehensive income as if the operation had been disposed of from the beginning of the comparison period.

3.3. Fixed assets and their depreciation

Recognition and measurement first

- An item is recognized as a fixed asset when it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the entity from this item, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably..
- Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and losses resulting from impairment.
- The cost includes all direct costs related to the acquisition of the asset, and for assets that are constructed internally, the cost of the asset includes the cost of raw materials, direct labor, and other direct costs required by the process of preparing those assets to reach their operational condition and in the location and purpose for which they were acquired, as well as the costs of removing them and re-leveling the site in which they are located. It has the assets
- The components of fixed assets with different useful lives are accounted for as separate items within those assets.
- Purchased computer software that is effectively an integral part of hardware is capitalized as part of that hardware.
- The cost of borrowing related to the acquisition, construction or production of assets represents an element of the cost of these assets and its capitalization ceases when the asset reaches the location and condition for which it was acquired. The cost of this borrowing is then included in the income statement when incurred..
- Gains or losses resulting from the disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement.

Post-acquisition costs

The cost of replacing one of the components of the asset is recognized in the cost of the asset after excluding the cost of that component when the company incurs that cost and if it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the company as a result of replacing this component, provided that its cost can be measured with a high degree of accuracy. This and other costs are recognized in the income statement. As an expense when incurred.



Depreciation

-The depreciable value of the fixed asset is depreciated, which is the cost of the asset less its salvage value

According to the (straight-line method), over the estimated useful life of each type of fixed asset, depreciation is charged to the income statement, and land is not depreciated. The following is a statement of the estimated useful lives for the current period.

	the years		the years
Activity buildings	50	Means of transport	10
Service buildings	50	Service machines	33
administration buildings	50	tools	10
furniture	20	Balancers of different sizes	20
Internal roads	20	Air conditioning, photography units, and computer	5
Production activity machines	20		

Depreciation of the asset begins when the asset is fit for use for the purpose for which it was intended. At the date of the financial statements, the methods of depreciation, the useful lives of the assets, and their salvage value are reviewed. It is modified if necessary.

4.3. Projects under construction

The amounts spent for the purpose of constructing or purchasing fixed assets are recognized in the projects under construction item, and are measured at cost less accumulated impairment in value. No depreciation is calculated for them until they are transferred to the fixed assets item. The cost includes all directly related expenses necessary to prepare the asset to its condition. It is operated for the purpose for which it was acquired, and projects under implementation are transferred To fixed assets when they are completed and available for use.

5.3. Inventory

-Inventories are stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The net selling value represents the expected selling price through normal activity, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Inventory items are evaluated according to the following principles::

-For raw materials, spare parts, chemicals, fuel, oils, supplies and supplies, at cost or net sales value, whichever is lower. The cost is calculated on the basis of the weighted average. The cost includes all expenses incurred by the company to bring the inventory to its current location and condition..

-For finished production and in-process, according to the industrial cost or net sales value, whichever is less.

6.3. Transactions with related parties

-Transactions with related parties carried out by the company in the course of its normal transactions are recorded in accordance with the conditions and on the same basis as dealing with others, and without affecting the profits and financial position of the company..

-At the end of the fiscal year, the compensation contracts are presented and a license to conclude the compensation contracts for the following year is requested from the General Assembly.

-Relationships and transactions with related parties and outstanding balances are disclosed in the notes to the items of the financial position.

7.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances on hand, banks, and demand deposits, as well as bank overdraft balances that are paid upon request and which are an integral part of the company's money management system. It also includes

short-term, highly liquid investments that can be easily converted into specific amounts of cash and are subject to risk. There is little change in its value.

8.3.impermant

A . Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets that are not classified as valued at fair value through the income statement, including shares that are accounted for using the equity method. The company assesses at the end of each financial period whether there is objective evidence of an impairment in the value of the asset.

Objective evidence of an asset's impairment includes:

- Failure or delay in payment by a debtor.
- Rescheduling amounts owed to the company on terms that the company would not have accepted in other circumstances.
- Indications of the bankruptcy of the debtor or issuer.
- Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers.
- The disappearance of an active market for a financial asset due to financial difficulties.
- The presence of clear data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flows from a company's financial assets.

For an investment in an equity instrument, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or persistent decline in the fair value below its cost. The company considers the decrease to be 20% It is important that the period of nine months is considered continuous.

B .Financial assets recorded at amortized cost

The company assesses whether there is objective evidence of an impairment in the value of these assets individually or at the combined level. All assets that individually represent relative importance are evaluated for impairment individually, and in the event that there is no evidence of impairment of these assets individually, they are evaluated collectively regarding any impairment in value that has occurred and has not yet been identified on the individual assets. Assets that are not individually considered to be relatively significant are assessed collectively for any impairment. For the purposes of aggregated assessment of assets, assets with similar risk characteristics are grouped together.

When assessing impairment at the aggregate level of assets, the company uses historical information about the timing of recovery of the loss resulting from the impairment and the value of the losses incurred, and makes adjustments if the current economic and credit conditions indicate that the effective losses are likely to be more or less than expected according to historical indicators.. Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the asset's book value and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The value of the loss is recognized in profit or loss, and the book value of the asset is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account. If the company considers that there are no realistic possibilities of reversing the loss resulting from the impairment of the asset, the related value is written off..

If the amount of the impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss..



C. Financial assets available for sale

Impairment losses are recognized in financial assets available for sale by reclassifying losses that were previously recognized within other comprehensive income items and collected in the fair value reserve and recognized in profit or loss. The amount of the combined loss excluded from equity and recognized in profit or loss represents the difference between Acquisition cost(Net after any consumption or payment of any principal amount)The fair value is less any impairment loss for this financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss..

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

Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss are not reversed for any investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale in profit or loss..

D. Non-financial assets

At the end of each financial period, the Company reviews the carrying values of the Company's non-financial assets(Other than biological assets, real estate investments, inventory, and deferred tax assets)To determine if there is an indicator of decay. If this is the case, the company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the asset. An impairment test for goodwill is conducted annually.

To perform an impairment test for an asset, the assets are grouped together into the smallest asset group that includes the asset and that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.-Cash generating units. The goodwill acquired in a business combination is distributed among the cash-generating units or groups of these units of the acquiring company that are expected to benefit from the combination..

The recoverable value of an asset or cash-generating unit is its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use, whichever is greater. The value in use of an asset is the present value of future cash flows expected to occur, discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market estimates of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit..

An impairment loss is recognized if the book value of the asset or cash-generating unit is greater than its recoverable value..

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. It is distributed first to reduce the book value of the goodwill distributed to the cash generating unit, then the other assets of the unit are reduced proportionately on the basis of the book value of each asset in the unit.. An impairment loss of goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. For other assets, impairment losses are reversed to the extent that they do not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined.(Net after depreciation and amortization)Unless an impairment loss has been recognized for the asset in prior years.

شركة الزئبق المستخرجة ومصنعة
شركة مساهمة مصرية

9.3. Capital

** Ordinary shares

Costs directly related to the issuance of ordinary shares and stock options are recognized as a reduction of shareholders' equity.

** Buyback of capital shares

When shares of the issued capital are repurchased, the amount paid for the repurchase, which includes all direct costs related to the repurchase, is recognized as a change in ownership rights. The purchased shares are classified as treasury shares and appear deducted from the total ownership rights.

** Dividend profit

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

** Capital management

-The policy of the company's Board of Directors is to maintain strong capital in order to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and the market, as well as to meet future developments in activity..

-The company's board of directors monitors the return on capital, which the company defines as the net profit for the year divided by total shareholders' equity. The company's board of directors also monitors the level of dividend distributions to shareholders..

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

10.3. Reserves

Legal reserve

-In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, a percentage is set aside 5% From the net annual profits to form the legal reserve. These amounts will be stopped when this reserve reaches an equivalent amount 100% Of the company's issued capital. If the balance of the legal reserve falls below the prescribed limit, the company is required to return to reserve 5% of net annual profits until the reserve balance is reached 100% From the issued capital again.

-The legal reserve is not distributable, and the legal reserve can be used to increase capital or reduce carried forward losses.

Extraordinary reserve

-In accordance with the company's bylaws, an extraordinary reserve is formed from the remaining profits after distributions based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and the approval of the company's General Assembly on that formation. The reserve is used based on the proposal of the Board of Directors for what is in the interest of the company..

11.3. Borrowing

-The borrowing is initially recognized at the values received, and the amounts due within a year are classified within current liabilities, unless the company has the right to postpone payment of the loan balance for a period of more than a year after the financial position date, in which case the loan is presented within long-term liabilities..

-Interest-bearing loans and credit facilities are measured after initial recognition on the basis of the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and the profits or losses resulting from excluding liabilities, in addition to the depreciation process using the effective interest rate method, are included in the statement of profits or losses..

-The amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation at the effective interest rate is included within the financing expenses in the statement of profits or losses.

12.3. Suppliers and other credit balances

Trade creditors are recognized at nominal value, and liabilities are recognized (Dues) The amounts that will be paid in the future for the goods and services received.



13,3. provisions

- Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be used to settle the obligation. It can be estimated reliably, and the company reviews the allocations at the date of preparing the budget and adjusts it according to its current best estimate.

-The value of provisions is determined as the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the book value of the provision resulting from using discounting to find the present value, which reflects the passage of time, is recognized as a borrowing cost..

Legal claims

A provision for legal claims is recognized when there are legal claims against the company and after obtaining appropriate legal advice.

Other allocations

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

14,3. Revenue

Revenue resulting from merchandise sales of goods is recognized if the following conditions are collectively met: -

- When the amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- When the flow of economic benefits related to the transaction to the company is likely to occur
- When the extent of the transaction completed at the end of the financial period can be measured reliably.
- When the costs incurred by the transaction and the costs necessary to complete it can be measured reliably
- The possibility of accurately determining the value of the costs that the company has incurred or will bear in relation to the transaction.

15,3. Investment income

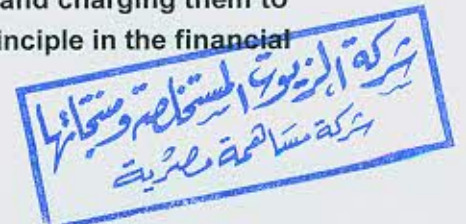
Income from financial investments is recognized when the right is established for the company's shareholders to the distributions made by the investee companies for sale in the financial period in which those distributions are approved by the general assemblies of the investee companies.

16,3. Credit interest

Interest income is recorded on a time distribution basis using the effective interest rate method, and when there is an impairment in the debit balance resulting from the recognition of interest, the book value is reduced to the value expected to be collected.

17,3. Expenses

Complete Recognizing all operating expenses, including administrative and general expenses, and selling and distribution expenses, and charging them to the statement of profit or loss according to the accrual principle in the financial period in which those expenses are incurred.



1- Borrowing cost

-Interest receivables associated with interest-bearing loans and credit facilities are recognized in the statement Profits or losses Independent Using the effective interest rate method according to the accrual basis.

- The cost of borrowing that is directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is capitalized and is added to the value of this asset and depreciated over its estimated useful life. The capitalization of the cost of borrowing as part of the cost of the fixed asset related to it begins when actual spending on the asset begins and during the year in which the company bears the cost. Borrowing The capitalization of the cost of borrowing stops in the periods when the processing of the asset temporarily stops or when the asset is prepared for use.

2- Employee benefits

Obligations for defined subscription benefit plans are recognized as an expense when the related service is provided. Prepaid subscriptions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the advance payment results in a reduction in future payments or cash back.

The company contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefit of its employees in accordance with Social Insurance Law No148 of 2019. Under this law, workers and employers contribute to the system a fixed percentage of wages. The company's obligation is limited to the value of its contribution, and the company's contributions are charged with profits or losses according to the accrual basis.

3- Income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or as an expense in the profits or losses for the year, except in cases where the tax arises from a process or event that is recognized - in the same period or in a different period - outside the profits or losses, whether in other comprehensive income or within equity.

Direct or business combination.

1-c Current income tax

Current taxes for the current period and previous periods that have not yet been paid are recognized as a liability. If...The taxes that have already been paid in the current period and previous periods exceed the value due for these periods, so this excess is recognized as an asset. The values of current tax liabilities (assets) for the current period and previous periods are measured by the value expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax administration, using tax rates (and tax laws) in effect or about to be issued at the end of the fiscal period. Dividends are taxed as part of current tax. Assets and liabilities are not offset Tax only when certain conditions are met.



2-c Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognized for all temporary differences that are expected to be

subject to tax, except for the following:

-First recognition of fame,

-Or the initial recognition of an asset or liability for a transaction that:

(1) It is not a business combination.

(2) It does not affect the net accounting profit nor the tax profit (tax loss).

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

A deferred tax asset arising from the carry forward of tax losses, the right to unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences is recognized when there is a strong probability that taxable profits will be generated in the future from which the asset can be utilized. Future tax profit is determined by the company's future business plan. The position of unrecognized deferred tax assets is re-estimated at the end of each financial period and deferred tax assets that were not previously recognized are recognized to the extent that it has become probable in the future that there will be a tax profit that allows the value of the deferred tax asset to be absorbed.

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

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

Offsetting of tax assets and liabilities takes place only when certain conditions are met.

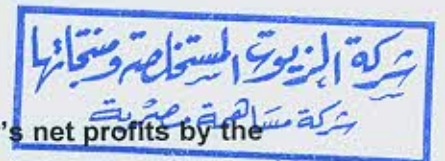
Clarification¹⁴ (Income Tax) clarifies the relationship between net profit, income tax, and the effective tax rate applied. It also clarifies the commitment to apply the company's disclosed policy regarding deferred tax in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24)0.

18,3. Employees' share of profits

The company pays a percentage 10% of the cash dividend distributions as employees' share of the profits is legally stipulated, not to exceed the total annual wages of the company's employees. The employees' share of the profits is recognized as dividends in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity and as a liability during the fiscal year in which the company's shareholders approved this distribution and is not made. Recognizing the obligation for the employees' share in the profits as other shares with regard to undistributed profits, except when the assembly approves their distribution.

19,3. Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the company's net profits by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding on the date of preparing the balance sheet, after deducting the value of taxes, reserves, employees' share of profits, and the Board of Directors' remuneration, based on what was approved in the last assembly and the company's bylaws.



20,3. Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash is defined as cash balances in the fund, current accounts in banks, time deposits, and bank overdraft balances that are not considered part of borrowing arrangements, and what is equivalent to cash is defined as short-term investments. High liquidity that can be easily converted into specific amounts of cash and is risky It is subject to a slight change in value.

21,3. Financial instruments

The company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, investments held until maturity, loans and debts, and financial assets available for sale.

The company classifies non-derivative financial obligations into the following categories: financial obligations classified at fair value through profit or loss and other financial obligations category.

1. Financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities-Recognition and exclusion

The company initially recognizes loans, debts and debt instruments issued on the date of their inception. All financial assets and other financial liabilities are initially recognized on the date of the transaction when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires, or it transfers the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Or if the company does not transfer or retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and the company does not retain control over the transferred asset, it will recognize as an asset or liability only the rights or obligations arising or retained upon the transfer.

The company excludes the financial obligation when it ends, either by disposing of it, canceling it, or expiring its term stipulated in the contract.

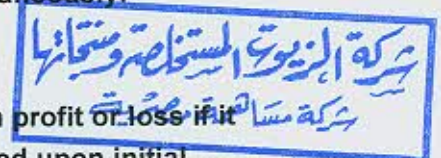
An offset is made between a financial asset and a financial liability and the net offset is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has the legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and has the intention either to make the settlement based on the net amounts or to recognize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Non-derivative financial assets - measurement

-Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as an asset held for trading purposes or is classified upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The transaction cost directly related to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset is recognized directly in earnings. Or losses when incurred. Assets are measured

Financial assets evaluated at fair value through profit or loss are at fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized, including any returns or dividends distributed in profit or loss.



-Loans and debts

These assets are measured upon initial recognition at fair value in addition to the transaction costs directly related to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset. After initial recognition, it is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

-Financial assets available for sale

These assets are measured upon initial recognition at fair value in addition to the transaction costs directly related to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value other than impairment losses and the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates for debt instruments are recognized within the items of other comprehensive income and collected in the fair value reserve. When these assets are excluded, the recognized cumulative gains or losses are reclassified. Included in other comprehensive income prior to profit or loss.

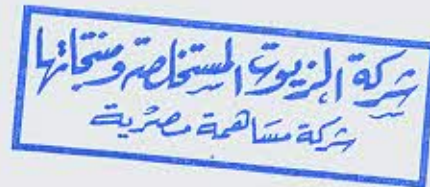
3. Non-derivative financial liabilities - measurement

A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as a liability held for trading purposes or is classified upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The transaction cost directly related to the acquisition or issuance of the financial liability is recognized directly in earnings. Or losses when incurred, financial liabilities assessed at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any costs directly attributable to acquiring or issuing the liability. After initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4. Hedging cash flow risks

When a derivative is selected to cover cash flow risks. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in the risk coverage reserve. Any ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recognized directly in profit or loss.



4. Fixed assets(Net)

<u>Statement</u>	Lands One thousand Egyptian pounds	Buildings and constructio ns One thousand Egyptian pounds	Machines and equipment One thousand Egyptian pounds	Means of transportatio n and transfers One thousand Egyptian pounds	tools One thousand Egyptian pounds	Furniture and office supplies One thousand Egyptian pounds	Total One thousand Egyptian pounds
Balance in July 1, 2022	2.705	50.955	188.312	9.137	6.230	5.928	263.267
Add-ons	-	1.941	18.945	-	858	1125	22.869
Exclusions	-	(310)	-	-	-	-	(310)
Cost in June 30, 2023	2.705	52.586	207257	9.137	7.088	7.053	285.826
Accumulated depreciation in July 1, 2022	-	33.205	156.726	8.348	3.337	3.876	205.492
Depreciation of the year	-	1222	4.814	136	376	615	7.163
Exclusions	-	(310)	-	-	-	-	(310)
Accumulated depreciation in June 30, 2023	-	34.117	161.540	8.483	3.713	4.491	212.345
Decrease in the value of assets	--	--	(1.395)	-	-	-	(1.395)
Net book value in June 30, 2023	2.705	18.469	44.321	654	3.375	2.562	72.086
Net book value in June 30, 2022	2.705	17.750	30.191	789	2.893	2.052	56.380

I reached the cost Historical For assets Deadly Notebook in 6/30/2023 towards 156.681 million fairy

شركة الزيتونة المستعارة وشركائها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

4. Fixed assets(Net)

<u>Statement</u>	Lands One thousand Egyptian pounds	Buildings and constructio ns One thousand Egyptian pounds	Machines and equipment One thousand Egyptian pounds	Means of transportatio n and transfers One thousand Egyptian pounds	tools One thousand Egyptian pounds	Furniture and office supplies One thousand Egyptian pounds	Total One thousand Egyptian pounds
Balance in July 1, 2021	2.705	50.955	181.420	9.137	5.497	4.663	254.377
Add-ons	-	-	6.892	-	733	1.301	8.926
Exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Cost in June 30, 2022	2.705	50.955	188.312	9.137	6.230	5.928	263.267
Accumulated depreciation in July 1, 2021	-	32.317	153.127	8.193	3.026	3.472	200.135
Depreciation of the year	-	888	3.599	155	311	440	5.393
Amortization exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Accumulated depreciation in June 30, 2022	-	33.205	156.726	8.348	3.337	3.876	205.492
Decrease in the value of assets	--	--	(1.395)	-	-	-	(1.395)
Net book value in June 30, 2022	2.705	17.750	30.191	789	2.893	2.052	56.380
Net book value in June 30, 2021	2.705	18.638	26.898	944	2.471	1.191	52.847

شركة الزيت المستخرجة وشواتها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

(*DoneAsk for an amount574 thousand pounds, the value of the assets held for the purpose of sale. The previous decision was issued by the Extraordinary General Assembly on 10/19/2017 to sell them on the fixed assets account in accordance with Board of Directors Resolution No. 6/1921 issued in Session No. 6/318/2020 due to the lack of conditions for classifying them as retained assets. For the purpose of selling in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 32 for non-current assets held for the purpose of sale and discontinuous operations, while taking the necessary measures to launch a public bidding to lease the Damanhour Shounet in order to benefit from it in bringing in a return to the company. The presentation will be made to the association and the necessary procedures to sell the rest of these assets will be quickly completed by Government Services Authority and its statement:

M	the factory	Statement	The total cost of the asset	Accumulated asset depreciation	Net book value
1	Muharram Bek	Margarine machine in cups	1511	1511	0
2	Muharram Bek	Hydrogen generation unit	957	967	0
Total			2468	2468	0

شركة الزيتون المستخرصة وشركائها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

**Assets Fixed Stopped in 6/30/2023
(the value In a thousand fairy)**

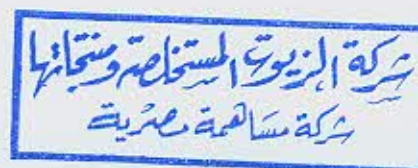
M	the factory	The statement	Total Cost the origin	complex destructi on the origin	value decay in the origin	Clear the value Bookke eping For the original
1	Extracted	Glycerin	360	360	-	-
2	Extracted	lonliness Exchange Industrial	1455	780	675	-
3	Extracted	Kazans	27	15	-	12
4	Extracted	Silicates lonliness Dissolving Autoclave	1196	736	460	-
5	Extracted	Soap	3262	3153	-	109
6	Muharram With you	lonliness crack Acids	4136	2783	260	1093
7	Muharram With you	lonliness Sulfonation With gas	10569	9930	-	639
8	Muharram With you	lonliness Margarine And shorting	7355	7127	-	228
9	Muharram With you	The entertaining one	4863	4838	-	25
10	Muharram With you	(Hydrogenation (Refining Oils New)	9365	9125	-	240
11	Muharram With you	Removal Odor German	1195	1195	-	-
12	Muharram With you	Glycerin	3411	3336	-	75
13	Damanhour	feed Poultry	416	222	-	194
14	Damanhour	Solvent 2	949	854	-	95
Total			48559	44454	1395	2710

I appreciated value decay in That Assets About 1.395 million fairy during General Financial 2018/2019

And It was completed show Assets Fixed Net

- It was completed formation A committee By decision Administrative number 213 dated 6/15/2020 for study the value Redemption For those Assets And Expired The Commission to Keep on value That Assets Without changing

- I reached the cost Historical For assets Deadly Notebook in 6/30/2023 towards 156.681 million fairy



 شركة الزيتونة للصناعة والتجارة
 شركة مساهمة مصرية

- Lands and real estate subject to a judicial dispute

*For spaceThe 43 thousand square meters that are the subject of the legal dispute with the Alexandria Governorate and which belong to the land of the Moharram Bey Factory are three overlapping plots of land with the following details and areas:

First piece:34, 6042 square meters under a lease contract dated 11/25/1970, registered under No. 4087 of 70, Alexandria notarization.

The second piece: its area18, 16825 m2 under a lease contract dated 11/25/1970, registered under No. 4087 of 70, Alexandria notarized.

The third piece: its area69, 20552 m2 - according to the handover report - according to the previous leasing conditions - dated 6/11/1969

This: The Supreme Committee for the Estimation of State Property - formed by the Authority for the Protection of Princely Property in...11/13/1969 by setting the price and selling price per square meter at 1.75 pounds (only one pound and seventy-five piasters and nothing else) and the rental value for this land at 50% of the selling price, meaning an annual rent of 1,472,202 pounds for the first three plots of land.

This: These contracts included leasing the requesting company to the land subject to the allocation for a period of ten years starting from3/20/1966 and ends on 3/16/1976, subject to renewal in accordance with the factories' conditions .

Alexandria Governorate obligated the requesting company to implement the project for which it was leased within two years from the date of signing the notified lease contract, which is the establishment of a food factory.

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

(Oil production and packaging factory - industrial detergent factory - toilet soap and laundry soap factory - glycerin production factory - industrial amla production and packaging factory - margarine factory - silicate production factory and other factories)

Lease with the right to own - by purchase - in accordance with the terms of the factories. The lease contracts declared in Clause Eleven included the text: "The lessee has the right to request the purchase of this land in practice after two years of preparing and managing the factory at the price that the land is worth from the beginning of the lease, once it is proven to the Egyptian government that he has established By actually allocating the land for the purpose for which it is leased and using it on a permanent basis, on the condition that the land also continues to be allocated for this purpose, and if its allocation changes, the government has the right to annul the sale and recover the land with the facilities on it and for no compensation other than a refund of the price of the land that the buyer paid."

The company submits a purchase request within the legal dates and in accordance with this and within the legal dates:

The company submitted a date4/6/1972 With a purchase request to the Governor of Alexandria in his capacity and to the Administration of Princely Properties with a request to purchase the land shown above and on which its factories are located, shown above, within the legal dates and within the period granted and after establishing and operating its factories .

- The company then submitted several other requests for purchase until the response from the relevant district stated that the district had no objection to making the sale under factory conditions for the benefit of the Extracted Oils Company and with its registered letter.12/29/1987

- Due to the arbitrariness of the administration and the failure to complete the sale and draw up contracts in implementation of the decisions of the President of the Republic in this regard -

In implementation of the terms of the contract and the continuation of financial claims in return for the usufruct right - despite the fact that the company is leased with a fixed rental relationship in a document and contract - and is not a beneficiary:



The company filed several lawsuits - challenging the negative decision issued by the administration to refrain from issuing a final sales contract before the Administrative Court in Alexandria, and other lawsuits requesting a release from financial claims - and requesting the validity and enforceability of the promise contract and the right to purchase under the factory's conditions. The company obtained a final and final ruling from the Alexandria Court of Appeal No1524 of the year 53 BC from the Alexandria High Court of Appeal, session 6/11/1998, and what was circulated for the 3/22/2018 session of the validity and enforceability of the contract of promise to sell for an area of 6,042,340 square meters in Case No. 1524 of the year 53 BC from the Alexandria High Court of Appeal, session 11/6. /1998 for the plot subject of the registered contract No. 4084 of Alexandria Real Estate Month 70, according to which the promise to sell was confirmed and the company's commitment to purchase orders in accordance with the factories' conditions and in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic.

Among the lawsuits in circulation were: the two joined lawsuits No5603 of 2007 and 5822 of 2010 AD 0, East Alexandria College - with the loss of the right of the first defendant in his capacity to claim the plaintiff company for the rental value arising from the two registered lease contracts No. 4084 and 4087 of 1970, the subject of the case in the previous period 3/19/2003

(She is demanding an amount 41121360.60 pounds only, forty-one million pounds, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty pounds, and 60 piasters)

All other requests were rejected, and the plaintiff company and the first defendant were obligated to the Governor of Alexandria - equally in proportion to the expenses. Accordingly, the company appealed this ruling with Appeal No.2073 of 1976 BC in the financial department - relating to financial claims and wages

- And on appeal No2074 76 BC in the part related to ownership and the right to purchase the land that is the subject of the dispute (Registered Contract Nos. 4087 and 4084 and the delivery report dated 6/11/1969) on which it had established its factories from the date of its preparation.

Operating it at the price determined at the time of leasing 0

- The Governor of Alexandria and others appealed in their capacity with Appeal No1747 of 76 BC, a civil request to cancel the appealed ruling regarding the forfeiture of the right of the first appellant, Mr. Governor of Alexandria, in his capacity to claim the respondent company for the rental value arising from the two registered lease contracts No. 4084 and 4087 of 1976 BC, the subject of the case in the previous period 2/19/ 2002 and the court rejected this defense and supported everything else.

This: As these appeals were discussed - they were joined at a hearing 2/15/2021 The Alexandria Court of Appeal ruled as follows:

Firstly: Accepting appeals in form

secondly In the matter of appeal No1747 of 76 BC:

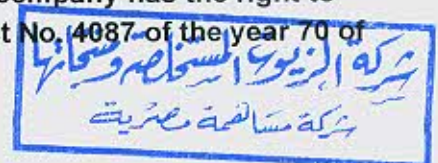
By canceling the appealed ruling regarding the forfeiture of the right of the first appellant - in his capacity as Governor of Alexandria, to claim the company for the rental value arising from the two lease contracts registered with No.4084 and 4087 of 1970, the subject of the case, in the period prior to April 19, 2002, with a five-year statute of limitations.

Third In the matter of appeal No2073 of 76 BC, submitted by the company, was rejected.

Fourthly In the matter of appeal No2074 of 1976 BC from the company:

(1) It is not permissible to hear the lawsuit with regard to the land on which the company's factories are located in Muharram Bey, within Plot No. 569, Al-Mansheya Al-Jadidah, outside Al-Zamam 8, Muharram Bey Police Department, with an area of 6,042,340 square meters, the subject of registered contract No. 4084 of the year 70 of the previous Alexandria real estate month, which was decided in Suit No. 4395 of 1996. Civil College of Alexandria and its Appeal No. 1524 of 53 BC Alexandria 0

(2) By canceling the appealed ruling and deciding that the company has the right to purchase the plot of land, the subject of registered contract No. 4087 of the year 70 of



the Alexandria Real Estate Registry, which has an area of 16,825,180 m2, and the plot of land that is the subject of the delivery report dated 6/11/1969, which has an area of 20,552.96 m2, on which it built its factory from The date of its preparation and operation at the price determined for it at the time of leasing, and its support in the ruling of rejecting the request to release it from any financial claims regarding its rent or the right to usufruct over the land in question.

Fifth Obligating the appellant in the first appeal and the appellant in the second and third appeal to pay expenses for the two levels of litigation and an amount of one hundred pounds for attorney's fees.

This: Accordingly, this court decided that the company has the right to purchase the land (three plots of land with areas)6042.34 m2, the subject of registered contract No. 4084, and the plot with an area of 16,825.15 m2, No. 4087 for the year 70 of the Alexandria Real Estate Month, and the plot of land, the subject of the handover report dated 6/11/1969, with an area of 20,552.96 m2) on which its factories are located - in Muharram Bey - under the conditions of the factories at the price determined at the time of leasing.

In view of the flaw, error, and waste of the company's rights regarding financial claims, this judiciary was marred by the company's cassation appeal.

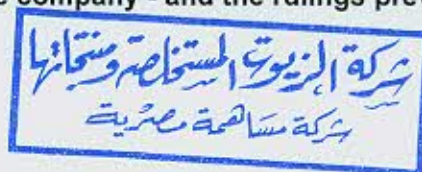
With a number6197 of 91 BC regarding the financial aspect, and no session has been scheduled to date

The financial claims for the use of the entire surface amounted to up to a year2020, with a total of 284,222,492.6 pounds (only two hundred and eighty-four million and two hundred and twenty-two thousand and four hundred and ninety-two pounds and 60 piasters)

- The cassation appeal was also filed by the state, No6919 of 91 BC regarding the ruling obligating the right to purchase, including an urgent section requesting a stay of execution, for which a hearing has not been scheduled to date.

In this regard, we point out the following:

Firstly: - The penultimate financial claim received by the company in this regard for the usufruct of the entire surface up to a year2020 An amount of 284,222,492.6 pounds (only an amount of two hundred and eighty-four million and two hundred and twenty-two thousand and four hundred and ninety-two pounds and 60 piasters) on 1/24/2021, which are financial claims only - which did not rise to the level of a lawsuit - for which our company filed The above-mentioned clearance claims. A grievance was filed regarding it, "a release of liability," based on the final ruling issued in favor of the company - and the rulings previously obtained



These correspondences and grievances had their effect - and with history10/2/2017 The Prime Minister's decision was issued pursuant to Correspondence No. 535, according to which it was decided by the Prime Minister, Dr., what is:

He is discussing the issue with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

We confirm: - The lawsuit is brought by the company and not by the administration, in addition to the dispute over the amounts claimed and its non-finality, other than wasting the validity of the previous judicial rulings that our company obtains.

secondly: - Although the financial claims from the Alexandria Governorate are not final, are contested, and are marred by contradiction and contradiction to reality, in addition to the validity of judicial rulings, the administration, with its administrative and executive authority, has the right to impose administrative seizure in accordance with the text of Article 1 of Law No.308 of 1955 in fulfillment of its dues

As a precaution for this, our company filed the aforementioned lawsuits to dispute the debt, a judicial dispute that stops implementation and administrative seizure.

The Governor of Alexandria was contacted to stop any claims on the company's lands until the lawsuits and judicial disputes filed by the company against the Governor of Alexandria in this regard are resolved.

Third: - A clearance is being prepared for her in light of the instructions of Mr. Prof. Dr. / Prime Minister issued on 11/11/2020 To the effect of warning all affiliated bodies, agencies and agencies not to file any cases by a government agency against another government agency and to resort to the committee formed headed by His Excellency the Minister of Justice within the framework of governance and without resorting to the judiciary 0

In this regard, we refer to the letter of the State Property Protection Agency issued under No1147 on 12/26/2022, which indicates that the benefit for the entire area of 43,420 square meters until the year 2022 amounted to about 357,694,584 pounds.

The necessary measures are being taken by our company in this regard.

As for the value disputed between the two parties:

They are the financial amounts fixed in the report of the expert committee deposited in the case file 0

This was stated in the report of the expert committee in exchange for a benefit from the entire area disputed with Alexandria Governorate 2/14/2000, approximately 1,098,992 pounds, and no definitive details were made regarding these entitlements.

A request to settle disputes has been submitted to Alexandria Governorate, and the appeal is being filed before the committee formed headed by His Excellency the Minister of Justice regarding financial claims. 0

The decision is likely to be in favor of the company (a percentage not less than 50%), according to the reasons stated in the appeal notice that led to the ruling

We note that the cassation appeal is a right for our company. The state, represented by the Governor of Alexandria, filed an appeal with this judiciary under No.6919 of 1991 0

Regarding determining the legal status of the company regarding the implementation of the aforementioned Alexandria Court of Appeal ruling:

The original official copy of the ruling was announced and the director of the governor's office was met to set an appointment. The matter is presented to the governorate's legal advisor for an opinion.

- With regard to financial claims (relative fees and services):

- Awa newspaper was prepared to acquit and object to these claims on the basis of a legal basis and support from the ruling of the Egyptian Court of Cassation in this regard. 0 This is in Appeal No. 6917, 3619 of 91 BC, and it was referred to the Eastern Alexandria Court, and the lawsuit was registered as No. 3945 of 2021, Civil, Total East, and it was decided in the session of 5/31/2022 to cancel the assessment order for fees and release the company from liability for the claims. On 6/1/2022, the company received an announcement of a list of fees assessment from the Claims Registry of the East Alexandria Court of First Instance regarding Case No.

155 of 2017, partial civil, Muharram Bey (lawsuit for division, separation, and alienation of the land of the Moharam Bey Factories Sector) relative and services in the amount of 13.027 million pounds. This has been appealed and grievanced. From the order to estimate these fees in Case No. 2299 of 2022, the session of which is scheduled for 10/3/2022

- The court has ruled a session 11/14/2022 The company was acquitted of the two fees assessment orders (relative and services) that are the subject of this case, and this ruling has become final and final, as it has not been challenged on appeal by the state.

* Capari fodder factory land

Regarding the expropriation of space 1766 square meters in 1991 of the land of the Qabbari fodder factory, as well as an area of 1432 square meters of buildings + 90 square meters of trusses. According to the decision of the preliminary committee for estimating the prices and categories of lands and buildings in the Expropriation and Improvements Control Department on February 19, 1991, the committee estimated an amount of 170 pounds per square meter of land. And 10 pounds per square meter of buildings, so that the total amount due for the expropriation of the aforementioned areas amounts to 315 thousand pounds, and procedures are being completed to obtain that compensation.

And it has emerged from events in that land with the establishment of the state through the Committee for the Seizure, Inventory, Administration and Disposal of the Funds of Terrorist Groups and Terrorists, headed by Counselor Dr. Muhammad Yasser Abu Al-Futouh, with the reservation of... 118 companies with diversified activities owned by members of the Brotherhood, in implementation of Law No. 22 of 2018 regarding regulating the procedures for seizing, restricting, managing, and disposing of the funds of terrorist groups, confiscating them, and including them next to the general treasury of the state, and among 118 companies, including the Fatimiyah Company.

* The land of Al-Bajur

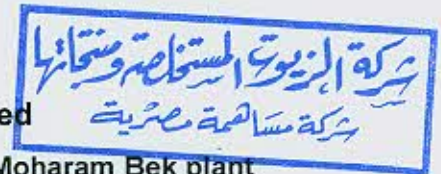
The company owns a plot of land with an area of 1660 m² purchased from the client / Abdel Hamid Hassan Al-Falah, pursuant to a power of attorney drawn up in favor of the company to sell to itself and to third parties No. 5930 B of 2000, Alexandria notarized on September 27, 2000, in exchange for the indebtedness he owes to the company. The prohibition on disposal was lifted according to the ruling of the Shebin El-Kom Criminal Court dated 14 /8/2018 Accordingly, the company went to receive the plot of land, but it was surprised by the seller's sons encroaching on the land, building walls on it, and preventing the company from exploiting it, which prompted the company to issue Report No. 39H, registered as No. 8253 of 2018, administrative of the Quesna Police Station, which was filed on 26 /8/2018 The company complained about the preservation decision before the Counselor, Attorney General of the Shebin El-Kom Prosecution Office, pursuant to Grievance No. 3611 dated 9/25/2018, and after more than a year had passed, the record was re-filed again in the Quesna District Prosecution Office on 11/17/2019 without taking any action. Investigations or clear reasons.

Which prompted the company to file a grievance in the aforementioned administrative report before His Excellency the Counselor, Attorney General.

Fixed assets that have been damaged or destroyed

A fire accident in the hydrogenation department at the Moharam Bek plant
Nature and nature of the accident:

on the date 9/1/2020 A fire occurred in the hydrogenation department located within the boundaries of the Extracted Oils Company, on an area of about 256 square meters (16 m * 16 m). It consists of three main floors, the height of each floor is 6 meters, with a total height of 18 meters. These floors are interspersed with some parts on different areas, forming secondary floors between These floors, such as the sandbox, are at a level of 15 in the middle of the third floor, and the high part is



at a level of 0.75 meters from the ground. All of these floors serve the industry, as there are tanks at these levels.

The structure consists of a steel metal structure as a structural system consisting of columns consisting of two letter beams (I) Welded at the flange to form a column section suitable for the height of the building (6m) to avoid dents. The ceilings are made of main and secondary beams on which is installed a roof made of sheet metal poured with concrete (composite deck). All external and internal walls are made of brick, and the last roof is made of sheet metal, which is a sloping roof.

The building has a number7 oil tanks in different places and levels, some of which were still full of oils at the time of inspection

Description of the state of the structure after the fire:

1- You notice that most of the ceilings and beams in the area where the fire occurred have been severely damaged, and that the beams carrying the containers in some parts adjacent to the fire have collapsed. Some of the containers have a tendency as a result of this collapse in the beams. Some of the ceiling beams have shown very large cracks as well. It is shown in the attached pictures, and some of the ceilings have completely collapsed

2- You notice that the last roof was not affected by the fire and that its condition was acceptable as it was recently replaced

3- Fortunately, the columns were not affected by the fire in a similar way to the ceilings, and most of the columns appear to be in acceptable condition, even if the fire caused the collapse of their paint. However, it is necessary to verify the structural condition of the columns at the time of rehabilitating the structure.

4- The condition of the tank-bearing parts is very critical and may collapse at any moment, and it is not possible to closely determine the condition of the damaged parts due to the possibility of their collapse.

Estimating the financial impact of that event:

The committee formed by a decision of Mr. Accountant, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director, met regarding examining and inventorying the contents of the fire building in the refining unit in the Moharam Bey factories sector, and explaining the nature of the damages and their value, on the day2/9/2020 The results of the committee's work resulted in the following:

Damage statement:

Firstly, electrical work:

M	item	the number	The value includes the
1	Bobbinage motor wire for pumps and gyroboxes of different capacities	15	19822
2	cable roll4*6	15	59850
3	cable roll4*1	15	12226
4	Plate for pump and gyrobox	15	85500
5	Follow key50	15	855
6	keyC0B global	1	17100
7	Manufacturers		20000
	Total		215353

شركة الزيت المستخرجة وبتجانها
شركة مساهمة مصرية

