

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (SAE)
Cairo - Egypt

Separate interim Financial Statements
For The Period Ended March 31,2026
With Limited Review Report

Contents	<u>Page</u>
Limited Review Report	3
Separate interim Statement of Financial Position	4
Separate interim Statement of Income	5
Separate interim Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Separate interim Statement of Change in Equity	7
Separate interim Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Separate interim Financial Statements	9-27

Limited Review Report

To: The Chairman and member of the board of directors of MISR CEMENT (QENA) COMPANY (S.A.E)
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Introduction:

We have performed a limited review for the accompany separate interim financial statements of MISR CEMENT (QENA) COMPANY (S.A.E) which comprise the separate interim statement of financial position as at march 31,2026 and the related separate interim statements of income Separate interim, other comprehensive income Separate interim, change of equity Separate interim and cash flows Separate interim for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and Fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards, our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of limited review


We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian standard on review engagements 2410 "Limited review of separate interim financial statement performed by the independents Auditor of the entity". A limited review of separate interim financial statements consists of making inquiries primarily to people responsible for financial and accounting matters in the company and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express such an audit opinion on this separate interim financial statement.

Conclusion:

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompany separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respect the separate interim financial position of MISR CEMENT (QENA) COMPANY (S.A.E) as at march 31, 2026 and its financial performance and its cash flow for the three months ended then, in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards.

Cairo, May 20, 2026

Auditor



Tamer Nabarawy
Financial Regulatory Authority
Register Number (389)
Tamer Nabarawy and Co.
KRESTON EGYPT

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Separate interim Statement of Financial Position

	Note	<u>31 March, 2026</u> EGP	<u>31 December, 2025</u> EGP
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(5)	408 769 390	417 547 087
Assets right to use	(6-A)	1 003 200	1 191 300
Intangible assets	(7)	428 230	501 199
Project under construction	(10)	34 302 441	15 311 781
Investments in subsidiaries	(8)	1 168 435 322	1 168 435 322
Investments in associates	(9)	800 000	800 000
Deferred tax Assets	(18)	1 120 324	1 120 324
Total non-current assets		1 614 858 907	1 164 907 013
Current assets			
Inventory	(11)	1 179 198 832	869 831 167
Due from related parties	(12-A)	17 253 811	25 403 941
Debtors and other debit balances	(13)	685 878 483	149 027 150
Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Treasury Bills	(14)	303 545 073	595 224 852
Cash and cash equivalent	(15)	1 532 313 801	843 705 941
Total current assets		3 718 190 000	2 483 193 051
Total assets		5 333 048 907	4 088 100 064
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	(16)	960 000 000	960 000 000
Reserves	(17)	290 794 860	229 509 438
Retained earnings		245 222 701	187 358 886
Net Profit for the period / year		920 086 542	1 225 708 438
Total Equity		2 416 104 103	2 602 576 762
Non-current liabilities			
financing lease liability – non-current portion	(6-B)	646 875	865 903
Deferred tax liabilities	(18)	62 082 468	59 598 396
Facilities – long term	(22)	--	18 305 236
Total non-current liabilities		62 729 343	78 769 535
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(19)	46 182 256	47 485 705
Facilities	(21)	90 196 050	92 256 026
Receivables – advance payments		42 438 969	56 190 969
Suppliers and notes payable	(20)	822 402 036	723 468 500
Due to related parties	(12-B)	84 740 879	1 987 633
Creditors and other credit balances	(22)	144 150 530	117 922 854
Dividends payable		1 095 769 967	899 576
financing lease liability – current portion	(6-B)	51 894	51 894
Income tax payable	(28)	528 282 880	366 490 610
Total current liabilities		2 854 215 461	1 406 753 767
Total liabilities and equity		5 333 048 907	4 088 100 064

- The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these interim Separate financial statements.
- Limited Auditor's report attached

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Separate interim Statement of Income

	Note	31 March, 2026 EGP	31 March, 2025 EGP
Net Sales		1 142 269 991	773 811 754
(Less):			
Cost of sales	(23)	(588 776 885)	(548 814 508)
Gross profit		553 493 106	224 997 246
Selling and marketing expenses	(24)	(16 323 761)	(9 732 290)
General and administrative expenses	(25)	(30 571 023)	(23 466 566)
Amortization of intangible assets	(7)	(72 969)	(142 567)
Board of directors' salaries, attendance and transportation allowances		(2 120 689)	(1 954 548)
Total expenses		(49 088 442)	(35 295 971)
Net Operating profits		504 404 664	189 701 275
Add / (Less):			
Other revenue	(27)	15 143 284	516 674
Finance expense		(1 050 797)	(7 954 287)
Amortization of assets right to use financing lease interest	(6-a)	(188 100)	(188 100)
Returns on Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Treasury Bills		39 159 621	--
Expected credit losses		(2 018 179)	(84 944)
Foreign currency exchange differences		55 419 500	(11 124 534)
Credit interest		25 216 954	2 318 722
Revenue from investments in associate and subsidiaries companies	(26)	503 749 158	37 134 552
Net Profits for the period before Taxes		1 139 788 412	210 255 621
(Less):			
Income tax		(161 792 269)	(41 313 753)
Treasury bills tax		(7 831 925)	--
Tax on profits from investments in subsidiaries		(47 593 604)	(3 713 455)
Deferred Tax		(2 484 072)	133 516
Net Profits for the period After Taxes		920 086 542	165 361 929
Earnings per share (EGP/Share)	(28)	7.90	1.46

- The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these interim Separate financial statements.

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Separate interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

	<u>31 March,2026</u>	<u>31 March,2025</u>
	EGP	EGP
Net Profits for the period After Taxes	920 086 542	165 361 929
Add / (Less):		
Other comprehensive income	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>920 086 542</u>	<u>165 361 929</u>

- The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these interim Separate financial statements.

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Separate interim statement of Change in Equity

<u>31 March, 2025</u>	Issued and Paid up Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the year	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance at 1 January 2025	960 000 000	218 721 873	112 535 283	215 751 290	1 507 008 446
Transferred to retained earnings	--	--	215 751 290	(215 751 290)	--
Transferred to reserves	--	10 787 565	(10 787 565)	--	--
Dividends Distribution	--	--	(130 140 122)	--	(130 140 122)
Total comprehensive income for the period	--	--	--	165 361 929	165 361 929
Balance on 31 March, 2025	960 000 000	229 509 438	187 358 886	165 361 929	1 542 230 253
<u>31 March, 2026</u>					
Balance at 1 January 2026	960 000 000	229 509 438	187 358 886	1 225 708 438	2 602 576 762
Transferred to retained earnings	--	-	1 225 708 438	(1 225 708 438)	--
Transferred to reserves	--	61 285 422	(61 285 422)	-	--
Dividends Distribution	--	-	(1 106 559 201)	-	(1 106 559 201)
Total comprehensive income for the period	--	-	-	920 086 542	920 086 542
Balance on 31 March, 2026	960 000 000	290 794 860	245 222 701	920 086 542	2 416 104 103

- The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these interim Separate financial statements.

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Separate interim Statement of Cash Flow

	Note	<u>31 March, 2026</u> EGP	<u>31 March, 2025</u> EGP
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net Profits for the period before taxes		1 139 788 412	210 255 621
Adjustment to reconcile net profit to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation of fixed assets	(5)	12 505 904	8 680 537
Amortization of intangible assets	(7)	72 969	142 567
Revenue from investments		(503 749 158)	(37 134 552)
Expected credit losses		574 591	84 944
Finance lease interest		47 693	63 737
Amortization of assets right to use	(6)	188 100	188 100
Returns on Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Treasury Bills		(39 159 621)	--
Foreign currency exchange		(55 419 500)	11 124 534
Debit interest		1 050 797	7 954 287
Credit interest		(25 216 954)	(2 318 722)
Net Operating profits		530 683 233	199 041 053
Change in inventory	(11)	(309 367 665)	(165 012 711)
Change in related parties	(12)	90 903 376	(18 734 153)
Change in debtors and other debit balances	(13)	(535 124 495)	(47 357 363)
Change in account receivables		--	(5 609 713)
Change in receivables – advance payments		(13 752 000)	11 531 750
Change in suppliers	(20)	98 933 540	69 766 240
Change in creditors and other credit balances	(22)	(21 365 928)	19 286 819
Paid from financing lease contracts		(266 721)	(282 766)
Net cash Flows (used to) / generated from operating activities		(159 356 660)	62 629 156
Provisions used		(1 303 449)	--
Net Cash flows (used to) / generated from operation activity		(160 660 109)	62 629 156
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments) For purchase fixed assets	(5)	(3 728 207)	(451 640)
(Payments) For projects under construction		(18 990 661)	(1 753 300)
(payments) for purchase Treasury Bills		(201 885 600)	--
Proceeds from investments at Treasury Bills		524 893 075	--
Collected credit interest		22 915 522	2 318 722
Collected from dividends distributions		503 749 158	37 134 552
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		826 953 287	37 248 334
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in facilities		(20 365 212)	(32 235 941)
Debit interest paid		(1 050 797)	(7 954 287)
Dividends distributions - paid		(11 688 809)	(20 164 053)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(33 104 818)	(60 354 281)
Net cash and cash equivalents during the period		633 188 360	39 523 209
Foreign Currency exchange differences		55 419 500	(11 124 534)
Cash and cash equivalent – beginning of the period		843 705 941	244 521 142
Cash And Cash Equivalent – End of the period	(15)	1 532 313 801	272 919 817

- The accompanying notes are an Integral part of these interim Separate financial statements.

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the Separate interim Financial Statements

1. About the Company

1.1. Company's Background

- MISR CEMENT CO, (QENA) COMPANY (S.A.E) was established under the provisions of Law No, 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, The company was registered in commercial registry under No, 45832 Qena on May 25, 1997, the initial contract and the statute of the company was published in companies document issue No.2096 in November 1997

1.2. Company's purpose

- Cement production in its different forms and other by products ,the production and trading of other construction materials and construction supplies, So in order to attain its purpose the company may import the necessary equipment ,The company may participate in any ways with other companies in conducting similar activities which may help in achieving its purpose in Egypt or abroad, And it also may merge with previously stated bodies or acquire them in accordance with the provision of laws and its executive regulations.
- MISR CEMENT CO, (QENA) COMPANY (S.A.E) assigned the technical management, operation and maintenance of the factory, as well as business consulting for the operation of the quarry to the Arab Swiss Engineering "ASIC " and during the year 2022, the business was assigned to QENA for management and Maintenance Company.
- MISR CEMENT CO, (QENA)COMPANY (S.A.E) have assigned operation and supply of raw materials, as well as the work of cutting and indexing of limestone quarry to ASEC Company for Mining " ASCOM"
- From JULY 2022, the company has assigned technical support to QENA for management and Maintenance Company.

1.3. The Company's Location

- The head office located in the city of Qeft in Qena Governorate.
- Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on March 30, 2022, the company's head office was changed to be: 22 Anwar Al-Mufti Street - Tiba Project 2000 - Nasr City - Cairo. The entry was made in the commercial register on May 12, 2022.

1.4. The company duration

- The duration of the company is 25 periods starting from the date of the registration in the commercial register
- Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on March 30, 2022, the duration of the company was set to start from May 24, 2022, and end on May 23, 2047, according to the record in the Commercial Register. The entry was made in the commercial register on May 12, 2022.

1.5. Financial year

- The Fiscal Year For begins from 1 January and ends at the end of December of each year.
- The company is registered on both the Cairo and Alex Exchange Market.

1.6. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026, were authorized for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors May 20, 2026.

2. Basis For financial statement preparation

- The Separate Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards and the applicable laws and regulations.
- The financial statements have been prepared under the going-concern assumption and on the historical cost basis under the fair market value.
- The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Company's functional currency.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

3. Significant accounting estimates and personal judgments

3.1 The significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements according to the Egyptian accounting standards requires that management uses personal judgments and making estimates and assumptions that can affect the application of policies and the values of assets and liabilities also revenues and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are evaluated based on experience and some other factors including the expected future events that fit these circumstances.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed yearly and any differences in the accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which these estimates are changed, and if these differences affect the year in which these changes are made and future years, these differences are recorded in the year in which the adjustments are made and the future years. The most significant estimates and assumptions the company uses are as follows:

a. Income tax

The Company is subjected to corporate income tax. The Company estimates the income tax provision by using expert's advice. In case of any difference between any of the final and preliminary results, these differences will affect the income tax and deferred income tax provision in these years.

b. Expected credit loss in value of commercial debtors.

The evaluation of the value of receivables is made through debt aging. The Company management is studying the credit position and the ability of payments of the customers who their numerous debts are due during the credit limit granted for them and the impairment is recorded with the value of the due amounts on the customers who the Company management sees that their credit position does not allow them to pay their liabilities.

c. Useful lives of fixed assets

The estimated useful life depends on estimation and personal judgment based on the experience of the Company with similar fixed assets taking into consideration the estimated usage of the assets and number of working shifts and technical limitations. Residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed periodically.

d. Impairment of Inventory

The company's management reduces the obsolete and low turnover of inventory into its net ordinary value based on special reports about its usage and future benefits.

3.2 Significant personal judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

Applied accounting policies do not require from management the use of personal judgment, which may have a significant impact on the value recognized in the financial statements.

3.3 Fair value measurement

- The fair value of financial instruments is identified according to the market value of the financial instruments or similar financial instruments on the date of the financial statements. The value of the financial assets is identified by their replacement cost, while the value of the financial liabilities is identified by the current prices that can settle these liabilities.
- In case there is no active market to determine the fair value of the financial instruments the fair value is estimated using different valuation methods taking into consideration the prices of recent transactions and using the current fair value of other significantly similar instruments-Deducted cash flow method- or any other evaluation method results in values on which we can depend.
- When using the deducted cash flow method as a method of evaluation the future cash flow is estimated based on the best estimates by management. And the used deduction rate is identified based on the prevailing price in the market in the date of the financial statements of instruments similar in nature and conditions.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the years presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Foreign currencies translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, all differences are recognized in the statement of income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the initial recognition.

4.2 Fixed assets and their Depreciation

a. The first recognition and initial measurement

Fixed assets are stated at the historical cost deducts of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

b. Subsequent Cost of acquisition

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, Likewise, when major improvements are performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied, all other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation is determined based on the fixed assets less salvage value as residual value at the end of estimated useful life.

The Salvage value of assets is the net amount currently expected to be obtained as a result of disposal, if it is in the expected condition at the end of its useful life.

The depreciation amount is carried on the income statement according to the straight-line method by the useful life estimated to each kind of fixed assets except land that not depreciated, the depreciation of fixed assets is depreciated according to the following rates:

Assets	Depreciation rate
Buildings, constructions and facilities	%6.6 - 5
Machinery and equipment	%25-2.5
Motor vehicles	%20
Tools	%50-20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	%50 - 10

4.3 Intangible assets

The intangible assets are initially recognized at the cost then they are recognized at the cost less the accumulated amortization and the accumulated impairment.

The intangible assets with a definite life are amortized throughout the assets' economic life. An impairment test is made whenever there is an indicator of the assets' impairment. The amortization year and method of the intangible assets with a definite life are revised at least once at the end of each fiscal year.

4.4 Projects under construction

Projects under construction represent the amounts that are incurred for the purpose of constructing or purchasing fixed assets until they are ready to be used in the operation, upon which it is transferred to fixed assets.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies (followed)

4.5 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recorded at cost less losses of their impairment, in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost including transaction cost and in case the investment is impaired, the carrying amount is adjusted by the value of this impairment and is charged to the Income Statement for each investment separately.

4.6 Financial investments at fair value through OCI

Financial investments are recognized at fair value through comprehensive income at cost on the date of acquisition. Investments listed on the stock exchange are evaluated at fair value (market value). As for investments not listed on the stock exchange, they are evaluated at their calculated value - according to the studies conducted in this regard - and the value of the resulting differences is recorded. As a special reserve - the differences in the evaluation of financial investments available for sale within shareholders' equity, and when the investment is sold, its share in the special reserve is added to the income statement.

For financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income that are not active (they have no market value in an active market) and whose fair value cannot be determined with a sufficient degree of confidence, these investments are recorded at their acquisition cost, and in the event of a decrease in the value of these investments (impairment), it is Adjusting the book value to the value of this decline and charging it to the income statement for each investment separately.

4.7 Inventory

The Inventory elements are valued as follows:

- Raw materials, gasoline, diesel, packaging and spare parts: at the lower cost (using the weighted average method) or net realizable value.
- Work in progress: at the lower of the cost of production based on the cost sheets or net realizable value.
- Finished goods: at the lower of the cost of production based on the cost sheets or net realizable value.

Cost of production includes the unit's share of direct materials, direct labor and both direct and indirect overheads.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The amount of any writes down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized in cost of sales in the statement of Income statement in the year the write down or loss occurs, the amount of any reversal of any write down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as reduction of cost of sales in the statement of Income statement in the year in which the reversal occurs.

4.8 Revenue

Revenue from sales is recognized at fair value after deducting returns, commercial and quantity discounts. The revenues are recognized at the transfer of risks and returns of goods to the purchaser and at the presence of enough expectation about the flow of economic benefits in the sale transaction and in case of the company didn't hold the right of continuous managerial interference on goods to the purchaser at the receipt of goods, and in case of exporting the risks and returns of sold goods ownerships are identified based on the freight conditions as the revenue usually recognized when the goods are loaded on the truck.

- Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established.

- Interest income

Revenue is recognized as interest incurred using the effective interest method.

4.9 Expected Credit Loss

- The company has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit losses model according to this methodology:
 - a. Customer balances and notes receivables generated from services to customers
 - b. Contract principles related to the company's contracts with customers
- The company applies the simplified approach to the impairment of financial assets in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) Financial Instruments in order to measure expected credit losses, which uses a provision for expected credit losses over the lifetime of all customer balances and contract assets with customers

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies (followed)

4.9. Expected Credit Loss(followed):

- To calculate the ECL, we depended on the customer and contract assets with customers' balances as a group based on common credit risk characteristics and the number of days past due. Where the assets of the contract with the customer relate to the work in progress that has not been invoiced and has the same risk characteristics as customer balances for the same types of contracts Accordingly, the company concluded that the expected credit loss rates for customer balances are a reasonable approximation of the expected credit loss rates for the assets of contracts with customers.
- ECL rates depended on analyses of sales payments over the 36 months before December 31, 2021, and the corresponding historical credit losses incurred during this year.
- The default rate calculated through this approach and used to calculate ECL is the company's historical default rates for each level of number of days past due by the company's customers, which is depended on sales payment analyzes over the 36 months before December 31, 2021, and the corresponding historical credit losses that have been incurred during this year
- In order to determine losses related to customer balances, notes receivable, and contract assets, the minimum allowable loss in case of failure (Loss Given Default) for each balance at risk is 100% due to the lack of any guarantee with the company.
- The amount that the debtor owes to the company at the time of the failure to pay is known as the balance exposed to failure (Exposure at Default), and the clearing is recognized in the statement of financial position between the balance of the debiting customer and the balance of the same crediting customer, the balance exposed to failure is determined as the unpaid balance on the date of the report, including any interest accrued till the date of the report.
- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) Requires that the purpose of estimating ECL is not a worst-case scenario or a best-case scenario estimate. Instead, the ECL estimate should always reflect the probability that credit losses will occur, even if the most likely outcome is no credit losses. Therefore, the company applies macroeconomic scenarios to expected credit losses, where historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and future information about macroeconomic factors that affect the ability of customers to settle outstanding debt balances. The company has determined that the gross domestic product and the current account balance as a percentage of the gross domestic product and the annual change in the rate of inflation "average consumer prices" in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which is the country are sale the goods and the services, so these indicators are the most relevant factors and thus adjust the loss rates historical based on expected changes in these factors.

4.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present or legal or constructive obligation because of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the date of preparing the financial statements and adjusted when necessary to show their best estimate.

4.11 Taxes

- Income Tax

Income tax is calculated on the Company's profit and is calculated according to the relevant laws, regulations, and instructions that are currently being implemented in this regard while using the prevailing income tax at the date of preparing the balance sheet. The tax on income should be reflected in income statement.

- Deferred taxes

Deferred tax occurs to reflect the existence of some temporary differences due to the difference in time frames when the current value of assets and liabilities are recognized between the prevailing taxation principles and accounting principles that are adhered to when preparing the financial statement.

The deferred tax is determined according to the prevailing method used to settle the present value of assets and liabilities. It should be taken into account that the deferred tax may be considered an asset of the company if there is a possibility that it may be used to reduce the accrued tax profits of the company for future years, and the amount of the deferred tax considered as an asset of the company is reduced by the amount that may not be off set against future taxes.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies (followed)

4.12 Accounts Receivable, notes receivable, debtors and other debit balances and suppliers' advanced payment

Accounts receivable, other debit balances and suppliers' advanced payments are stated at the original invoice amount net of any (impairment) losses that are expected not to be collected by the company.

4.13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are recorded in the same way as its normal operations according to the conditions stated by the company's management and on the same basis as transactions with others.

4.14 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are initially measured at cost value and are deducted from the equity in balance sheet.

4.15 Legal reserve

According to the Company's articles of association, 5% of the net profits of the year are transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital, when the reserve falls below that limit the company should start deducting it again

4.16 General Reserve

The general reserve is formed from the company's profit in the previous year's according to the general assembly meeting resolution; This reserve is used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of the board of directors and the interest of company.

4.17 Capital reserve

The capital reserve is formed by the amount of capital gains and the fixed assets endowed to the company.

4.18 Borrowing

Borrowings are initially recognized at the value received of the consideration received. Amounts maturing within a year are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has the right to postpone the settlement for a year exceeding one year after the balance sheet date, then the loan balance should be classified as long-term liabilities.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

The amortized cost is calculated considering any discount or premium on purchase and fees or costs that are part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in financing costs in the income statement

4.19 Expenses

All expenses including the cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized and charged to the statement of income in the financial year in which these expenses were incurred.

4.20 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial year of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the assets. All other borrowing costs are expenditure in the year.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies (followed)

4.20 **Borrowing cost (followed):**

which they are incurred. The borrowings costs are represented in interest and other finance costs that the company pay to obtain the funds.

4.21 **Pension plan for employees**

The company pays its share in social security according to social security law No, 79 for the year 1975 and its amendments, and it's included in the salaries and wages account in the income statement on an accrual basis.

4.22 **The Contingents Liabilities and Commitments**

Contingent liabilities of which the company is part of as well as off-balance sheet commitments which don't represent actual assets or liabilities at the date of balance sheet.

4.23 **Dividends**

Dividends are recognized as an obligation in the year in which the declarations of distributions are made.

4.24 **Cash Flow Statement**

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

4.25 **Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks, time deposits accrued within three months and deducting from it time deposits accrued after three months and letter of grantee cover also the current bank accounts (credit balances)

4.26 **Earnings per share**

The company presented data related to the basic share of its regular shares. Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the company's profits on the number of ordinary shares of the company by the weighted average of the number of shares during the year.

4.27 **Capital management**

The Board of Director's policy is to always maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The board of directors aims to make a balance between the highest interest rates available with reasonable terms and conditions to maintain a healthy capital structure.

4.28 **Comparative figures**

The comparative figures reclassified to comply with current figures.

4.29 **Fair value of financial instruments**

The financial instruments are represented in the company's financial assets and liabilities and the financial assets include the account receivables, notes receivables and other debt balances and cash on hand and at bank also the financial liabilities include customers' advanced payments, contractors, accounts and notes payable and other credit balances.

According to the basis of evaluation followed in evaluating the company's assets and liabilities which is present in the disclosure footnotes of the financial statements, the fair value of the Separate financial instruments doesn't differ significantly from its book value at the date of the preparation of the financial statements

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

4. Significant accounting policies (followed)

4.30 Financial instruments and risk management related

The company's financial instruments are balances of bank accounts, cash in hand, Receivables & Notes Receivables, Debtors & other debit balances, creditors and other credit balances. The following shows the risks related to the financial instruments and the procedures continued by the company to minimize the effect of such risks:

A. Credit risk

This risk is represented in the disability of clients to pay for their outstanding liabilities. This risk is considered limited as the clients have a solid credit history.

B. Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is represented by factors that impact on the repayment of amount or all of the company's commitment according to the company's policy the suitable policies are taken to decrease the risk level to the minimum.

C. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is represented in the change in value of financial instruments due to the fluctuation of the market interest rates. This risk is considered limited as the company depends on its own resources in financing its financial needs to pay its current obligations and finance the fixed assets.

D. Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk is the fluctuation of currency exchange rates since that affects the company's open receivables and payables balance in foreign currency also asset and liability evaluation in foreign currency.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

5. Fixed assets

March 31, 2026	Land	Buildings & constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Tools	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost at 1 January 2026	7 221 739	282 943 793	1 098 555 121	19 977 282	26 794 789	27 391 702	1 462 884 426
Additions during the period	--	13 599	35 000	--	2 664 286	1 015 322	3 728 207
Cost at 31 March, 2026	7 221 739	282 957 392	1 098 590 121	19 977 282	29 459 075	28 407 024	1 466 612 633
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2026	--	223 829 268	774 127 386	10 222 672	16 798 129	20 359 884	1 045 337 339
Depreciation for the period	--	1 508 522	8 582 569	657 940	866 848	890 025	12 505 904
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March, 2026	--	225 337 790	782 709 955	10 880 612	17 664 977	21 249 909	1 057 843 243
Net book value at 31 March, 2026	7 221 739	57 619 602	315 880 166	9 096 670	11 794 098	7 157 115	408 769 390

This balance includes the recording of assets that are fully depreciated and still used which is comprehensive in: -

Cost of fully depreciated assets and still being used.	Buildings & Constructions EGP	Machinery & Equipment EGP	Motor Vehicles EGP	Tools EGP	Furniture & Fixtures EGP	Total EGP
	168 742 931	585 155 805	6 852 244	7 558 272	13 700 537	782 009 789

- The depreciation expense charged this year has been allocated to the statement of Income Statement as follows:

Cost of Sales (Note 23)	9 291 582
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 24)	35 654
General and administrative expenses (Note 25)	1 332 395
	10 659 631

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

5. Fixed assets (Followed)

December 31, 2025	Land	Buildings & constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Tools	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost at 1 January 2025	7 221 739	278 888 786	1 039 622 370	14 027 244	25 456 406	25 427 559	1 390 644 104
Additions during the year	--	4 055 007	58 932 751	5 950 038	1 338 383	1 964 143	72 240 322
Cost at 31 December, 2025	7 221 739	282 943 793	1 098 555 121	19 977 282	26 794 789	27 391 702	1 462 884 426
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2025	--	218 308 057	745 033 806	8 680 466	13 699 552	16 749 917	1 002 471 798
Depreciation for the year	--	5 521 211	29 093 580	1 542 206	3 098 577	3 609 967	42 865 541
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December, 2025	--	223 829 268	774 127 386	10 222 672	16 798 129	20 359 884	1 045 337 339
Net book value at 31 December, 2025	7 221 739	59 114 525	324 427 735	9 754 610	9 996 660	7 031 818	417 547 087

This balance includes the recording of assets that are fully depreciated and still used which is reprehensive in: -

Cost of fully depreciated assets and still being used.	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Tools	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
	167 619 905	585 155 805	6 852 244	7 405 186	12 152 881	779 186 020

- The depreciation expense charged this year has been allocated to the statement of Income Statement as follows:

Cost of Sales (Note 23)	41 557 145
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 24)	208 685
General and administrative expenses (Note 25)	4 214 942
	45 980 772

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

6. Assets right to use

a. Assets right to use

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles
	EGP	EGP
Cost as at January 1, 2026	3 762 000	3 762 000
Cost as at March 31, 2026	3 762 000	3 762 000
Accumulated Amortization at January 1, 2026	2 570 700	1 818 300
amortization of the period / year	188 100	752 400
Accumulated Amortization at March 31,2026	2 758 800	2 570 700
Net book value as at March 31, 2026	1 003 200	1 191 300
b. Operating lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities - current portion	51 894	51 894
Lease liabilities – non-current portion	646 875	865 903
Total	698 769	917 797

7. Intangible assets

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
SAP program	6 058 611	6 058 611
Additions during the period / year	--	--
Balance at 31 March, 2026	6 058 611	6 058 611
(less):		
Accumulated amortization at 1 March 2026	(5 557 412)	(5 010 342)
amortization during the period / year	(72 969)	(547 070)
Accumulated amortization on 31 March, 2026	(5 630 381)	(5 557 412)
Net book value on 31 March, 2026	428 230	501 199

8. Investments in subsidiaries

	Percentage of Ownership	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Misr Cement Minya	60.36%	1 066 863 275	1 066 863 275
Misr cement Beton (S.A.E)	99.90%	92 071 047	92 071 047
Qena for Management and Maintenance Company (L.L.C)	47,505%	9 501 000	9 501 000
		1 168 435 322	1 168 435 322

- The balance of the investment in subsidiaries amounts to EGP 1 168 435 322 includes an amount of EGP 9 325 000 commissions and fees related to the loan acquired by the company to finance the acquisition of and Misr Cement Minya and Misr cement Beton concrete stock, this amount was added to the cost of the investment due to the need to finance the acquisition with it, a letter was received by the company from the lending bank that the amount will be repaid along with the loan on 15 payment

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

8. Investments in subsidiaries(followed):

- In 1 November 2015 a selling contract was signed between QENA CEMENT (S.A.E) and Misr cement-Beton (S.A.E) (ASECO FOR ready mix) to purchase 44 872 676 common stock owned to Misr Cement Minya which represent 46.48% and it represents its full ownership for the company with a price of EGP 20.75 for each stock, to be total share 58 274 508 common stock which represent 60.36% and purchasing 208 998 shares owned in Misr cement-Beton (S.A.E)
- Which present 55% and that represents its full ownership in the company with a price of EGP 334.1 for each share in addition to all the commissions and transfer of ownership expenses the company's shares become 363 698 share which represent 99.90%. In addition to brokerage commissions, transfer of ownership and the transfer fees, and on September 28, 2022, the number of shares of Misr cement – Beton company "ASECO ready mix previously" was increased to 379 998 shares which represent 99,90%.
- There is a commercial pledge valid on all shares owned by the company in the acquired subsidiaries as security for long-term loans.
- Based on the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held on March 30, 2023, 95 010 shares were purchased with a par value of 100 pounds per share, bringing the total investment to a value of EGP 9 501 000, fully paid, and it was amended in the commercial register on October 17, 2023.

9. Investments in associates

	Percentage of Ownership	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
South of Upper Egypt Company for sacks Manufacturing	20%	800 000	800 000
		800 000	800 000

10. Projects under construction

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
10/a Down payment for purchase of fixed assets: -		
Alternative Fuel Lines	18 444 796	--
	18 444 796	--
10/b Commodity formation represented in the following works:-		
Programs	14 844 237	14 589 684
Building maintenance	1 013 408	697 946
Others	--	24 151
	34 302 441	15 311 781

11. Inventory

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Raw materials and packing	146 007 288	137 965 414
Coal and diesel	333 768 006	237 046 930
Spare parts	350 140 708	320 042 692
Work in progress	289 022 403	148 352 075
Finished goods	60 260 427	26 424 056
	1 179 198 832	869 831 167

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

12. Transactions with related parties

During the year the company and the related parties had a transaction between them based on the general assembly meeting and the most important transaction balances were as follows:

	Nature of the relation	Type	31 March, 2026
Misr Insurance	Shareholder	Insurance installments	10 003 478
South of upper Egypt company (main supplier)	Associate company	Supplying bags	42 054 000
Misr Cement Beton	Subsidiary company	Cement sales	24 281 450
Misr Cement Beton	Subsidiary company	rent	93 000
Misr cement minya	Subsidiary company	Basalt (CR)	14 549 796
Misr cement minya	Subsidiary company	rent	121 002
Misr cement minya	Subsidiary company	Other services	376 388
Qena for Management and Maintenance Company (L.L.C)	Subsidiary company	Services	96 136 664
Qena for Management and Maintenance Company (L.L.C)	Subsidiary company	rent	593 340

A) Due from related parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Misr cement Beton (S.A.E)	17 557 016	22 353 351
Misr Cement Minya	--	3 353 795
	17 557 016	25 707 146
(Less):		
Expected credit loss	(303 205)	(303 205)
	17 253 811	25 403 941

B) Due to related parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Qena for Management and Maintenance Company (S.A.E)	68 010 070	1 987 633
Misr Cement Minya	16 730 809	--
	84 740 879	1 987 633

13. Debtors and other debit balances

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Tax authority–value add tax	43 931 807	39 992 010
Tax Authority – Advance Payments	21 410 359	21 410 359
Deposits with others	52 381 779	52 222 779
Prepaid expenses	47 442 678	2 833 286
With-holding taxes	15 025 149	15 025 036
Cash cover letter of guarantee (Note No.30)	8 588 832	4 864 500
Letter of Credits	26 869 703	9 908 229
Advance payments	2 211 140	1 124 482
Employees borrowings	6 046 263	3 744 832
Accrued interest	456 675 282	--
Other debit balances	8 960 254	991 809
	689 543 246	152 117 322
(less):		
Expected credit loss	(3 664 763)	(3 090 172)
	685 878 483	149 027 150

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

14. Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Treasury Bills

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Treasury bills maturing within 91 days	226 600 000	532 725 000
Treasury bills maturing within 273 days	103 000 000	103 000 000
	329 600 000	635 725 000
(less):		
Accrued interest not yet earned	(26 054 927)	(40 500 148)
	303 545 073	595 224 852

15. Cash and cash equivalent

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts - Local currency	770 179 246	203 475 049
Current accounts - foreign currency *	45 049 652	22 465 382
Cash on hand	952 842	--
Time deposits - maturing for three months	722 225 433	622 415 294
Total	1 538 407 173	848 355 725
(less):		
Expected credit losses	(6 093 372)	(4 649 784)
	1 532 313 801	843 705 941

* The current accounts – foreign currency included blocked amounts USD 33 881 covered the exportation.

16. Issued and Paid-Up Capital

- The Company's authorized capital amounts to EGP 600 000 000, while the issued capital amounted to EGP 300 000 000 distributed over 30 000 000 shares of par value EGP 10 each, based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on 22nd of March 2009 the capital was deducted by an amount of EGP 1 220 000 for 122 000 treasury shares, and it was registered in the commercial register in on 5th of July 2009, thus the paid up capital became EGP 298 780 000 distributed over 29 878 000 shares of par value EGP 10 per share
- According to a Board member meeting No (186) held on September 12, 2017 and authorized by GAFI on September 25, 2017, which decided to increase the capital with the amount EGP 301 220 000 divided to 30 122 000 shares at EGP 10 per share, and the issuing capital became EGP 600 000 000 as registered in the commercial register on 31 January 2018 No. 4955.
- based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on 28 of March 2018 distribute free stocks about stock for five stocks holders from the retained earnings and the number of shares become 72 000 000 instead of 60 000 000 shares and the paid capital become 720 000 000 Egyptian pounds instead of 600 000 000 Egyptian pound as registered in the commercial register on 29 May 2018 No. 23904.
- Based on an extra ordinary general assembly on September 25, 2023, it was decided to increase the Capital through free shares amounted EGP 960 000 000 and it was register in the commercial registry on October 3, 2023.
- The company's issued capital will be EGP 1 500 000 000, and the company's issued and paid-up capital will be EGP 960 000 000, distributed among the shareholders as follows:

	No. of shares	Par Value EGP	Capital Issuing EGP	Paid up capital EGP	Percentage %
Mohamed Ashraf Amr Amr	17 275 200	10	172 752 000	172 752 000	17.99%
Egyptian Federation for Construction and Building Contractors	14 409 599	10	144 095 990	144 095 990	15.01%
Misr Beni Suef Cement Company	12 478 146	10	124 781 460	124 781 460	12.99%
Egyptian Company for investment projects	9 668 127	10	96 681 270	96 681 270	10.07%
Egyptian Kuwaiti investment company	9 485 607	10	94 856 070	94 856 070	9.88%
National Investment Bank	9 194 131	10	91 941 310	91 941 310	9.58%
Egypt Company for Life Insurance	8 998 451	10	89 984 510	89 984 510	9.37%
QNB for finance services	6 428 685	10	64 286 850	64 286 850	6.70%
Individuals and IPO	8 062 054	10	80 620 540	80 620 540	8.39%
	96 000 000		960 000 000	960 000 000	%100

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

17. Reserves

	<u>Legal reserve</u> EGP	<u>General reserve</u> EGP	<u>Capital reserve</u> EGP	<u>Total</u> EGP
Balance at beginning of period	211 359 634	10 216 984	7 932 820	229 509 438
Charged during the period	61 285 422	--	--	61 285 422
Balance as of 31 March, 2026	272 645 055	10 216 984	7 932 820	290 794 860

18. Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)

	<u>Tax Assets</u>		<u>Tax Liabilities</u>	
	<u>31/3/2026</u> EGP	<u>31/12/2025</u> EGP	<u>31/3/2026</u> EGP	<u>31/12/2025</u> EGP
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	1 120 324	10 090 714	59 598 396	56 737 977
Assets (liabilities) deferred tax movements	--	(8 970 390)	2 484 072	2 860 419
Balance at the ending of the period / year	1 120 324	1 120 324	62 082 468	59 598 396

19. Provisions

	<u>Balance as of</u> <u>1 January</u> <u>2026</u> EGP	<u>Provisions</u> <u>no longer</u> <u>required</u> EGP	<u>Used during</u> <u>the period</u> EGP	<u>Provision</u> <u>charged</u> EGP	<u>Balance as of</u> <u>31 March,</u> <u>2026</u> EGP
Tax provision	4 496 731	--	--	--	4 496 731
Provision for current claims and litigations according to legal opinion	1 269 174	--	--	--	1 269 174
Provision for claims	41 719 800	--	(1 303 449)	--	40 416 351
	47 485 705	--	(1 303 449)	--	46 182 256

- The provision for claims represents what has been created to meet any claims expected to be made by an external party. The company did not disclose information about the provisions due to management's belief that doing so would be expected to strongly affect the results of the negotiations with the external party. The management reviews these allocations annually and also adjusts the provision value according to the latest developments, discussions and agreements with the external party.

20. Suppliers and notes payable

	<u>March 31, 2026</u> EGP	<u>December 31, 2025</u> EGP
Suppliers	804 623 207	698 070 171
Notes payables	17 778 829	25 398 329
	822 402 036	723 468 500

21. Facilities

- The company has facilities in 31 March, 2026 amounted EGP 90 196 050 from the National Bank of Egypt to finance the purchase of raw materials and production tools within limited amount to EGP 200 000 000.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

22. Creditors and other credit balances

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Tax authority	8 233 288	11 117 294
Value added tax on Cement	42 790 615	59 509 527
Production development fees	3 802 015	4 679 424
Retentions	13 356 924	11 593 554
Syndicate Stamps	6 917 281	6 917 734
Employees services association	632 343	646 532
Social insurance authority	2 707 100	1 901 431
Accrued Interest Receivable	8 899	8 899
Accrued for suppliers (Cement transportation)	1 912 182	2 609 700
Solidarity contribution of medical insurance accrual	15 571 203	11 016 938
Other credit balances	48 218 680	7 921 821
	144 150 530	117 922 854

23. Cost of Sales

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Depreciation	9 239 533	7 686 066
Governmental fees and technical management fees	21 472 095	18 145 289
Packing materials	124 833 662	96 434 365
Electricity and power	319 636 976	339 227 000
Indirect cost *	113 594 619	87 321 788
	588 776 885	548 814 508

24. Selling and marketing expenses

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Salaries and wages	4 918 646	4 320 162
Depreciation	35 654	40 980
Stamps	29 567	27 230
Advertising and publicity	7 167 143	4 890 283
Traveling and Transportation expenses	2 186 758	108 820
Others expenses	1 985 993	344 815
	16 323 761	9 732 290

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

25. General and administrative expenses

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
	EGP	EGP
Depreciation	1 332 395	1 045 209
Salaries and wages	18 933 880	11 219 493
Donations	777 790	1 926 848
Insurance Expenses	352 123	321 370
Public relations and advertisement expenses	123 190	141 884
Other services expenses	127 969	981 943
Training, researches and consulting expenses	541 608	329 094
Medical and pension funds	229 112	95 219
Transportation and travelling expenses	857 852	782 980
Material and supplies	447 040	412 324
Housing Rent and Transportation	4 554 265	2 081 447
Other expenses	2 293 799	4 128 755
	<u>30 571 023</u>	<u>23 466 566</u>

26. Revenue from investments in associate and subsidiaries companies

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
	EGP	EGP
Qena Cement – dividends	487 743 263	30 534 552
Upper Egypt – dividends	6 534 000	6 600 000
Beton - dividends	9 471 895	--
	<u>503 749 158</u>	<u>37 134 552</u>

27. Other Revenues

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
	EGP	EGP
Revenue from Transport, shipping, handling	41 725 190	24 960 667
Revenue from spare parts	25 635	--
Miscellaneous revenue	14 739 220	401 018
	<u>56 490 045</u>	<u>25 361 685</u>
(Less):		
Transport, shipping and handling cost	(41 341 974)	(24 845 011)
spare parts cost	(4 787)	--
	<u>15 143 284</u>	<u>516 674</u>

28. Earnings per share (EGP / Share)

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Net profits for the period	920 086 542	165 361 929
Employees profit share	(87 408 222)	(15 709 384)
Board of directors' bonus	(73 867 400)	(9 338 445)
Remaining profits	<u>758 810 920</u>	<u>140 314 100</u>
Number of shares	96 000 000	96 000 000
Earnings per share	<u>7.90</u>	<u>1.46</u>
	EGP	EGP
Expected average number of shares:		
= 96 000 000 × 3/3	<u>96 000 000</u>	<u>96 000 000</u>
Add:		
Weighted Average of Shares Issued During the period	--	--
	<u>96 000 000</u>	<u>96 000 000</u>

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)

Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

29. Tax Situation

a) Corporate taxes

An Introduction

The company was established in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981. The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones approved the company's entitlement to the tax exemptions granted under the Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law No. 8 of 1997 for its activity related to cement manufacturing only, for a period of ten years starting from January 1, 2003, and ending on December 31, 2012, following the commencement of production on April 6, 2002.

The financial year ended December 31, 2013, is the first year subject to corporate income tax.

1. Years from beginning of the activity to 2019

All tax disputes for this period have been settled, and the related tax dues have been paid

2. Years from 2020/2024

-The company was audited by the Egyptian Tax Authority for the relevant years. The audit results were approved, and the principal tax arising from the audit differences was fully settled. An appeal was submitted in respect of the paid tax, the time extension penalties, and the withholding tax that was not offset against the tax due on the Authority's system. As of the reporting date, no committee has been appointed to review the dispute

b) Salary tax

1. Years from beginning of the activity to 2024

The authority examined those years and ended the dispute over that period.

3. period form 1 January 2025 to 31 march 2026

-The company withholds the tax from the employees and exports it to the tax authority at the legal dates.
-No audit forms have been received by the company for this period.

c) Value added tax (Sales Tax)

1. Years from beginning of the activity to 2024

The audits for these years have been completed, and all differences have been settled.

2. The period form 1 January 2025 to 31 march 2026

- The company remits it to the Egyptian Tax Authority within the statutory deadlines.
- No audit forms have been received by the company for this period.

d) Development of the country's financial resources fees

1. Years from 5 May 2008 to 2024

-The tax authority reviewed the company's books and records, and no differences were found.

2. The period form 1 January 2025 to 31 march 2026

- The company remits it to the Egyptian Tax Authority within the statutory deadlines.
- No audit forms have been received by the company for this period.

e) Property tax

Introduction:

- Law No. 196 of 2008 was issued, imposing a tax on built properties, which was then amended by Law No. 103 of 2012 and further by Law No. 117 of 2014.
- The law was applied starting from July 1, 2013, with valuation effective until December 2021, according to Law No. 4 of 2019 amending Law No. 196 of 2008.
- The company relied on the authority's assessments to calculate its tax obligations for the years 2022–2024 in the absence of new valuation notifications.
- The company submitted its real estate tax returns in accordance with Law No. 196 of 2008 and its amendments.
- In August 2022, Council of Ministers (Egypt) issued Cabinet Resolution No. 61 of 2022, under which the Ministry of Finance (Egypt) bears the full amount of tax due on built properties used in certain activities, effective from 1 January 2022 for a period of three years. On 1 February 2024, the Prime Minister issued Resolution No. 3 of 2024, extending the validity of Resolution No. 61 of 2022 until 31 December 2026, subject to certain conditions. The cement activity was included under item No. 12 in the list of activities for which the Ministry of Finance assumes the real estate tax on the properties used in the activity.
- The Real Estate Tax Authority issued Circular No. 5 of 2022 on September 6, 2022, detailing the procedures for implementing the Cabinet decision.
- The company has submitted a formal request with all required documents in accordance with the circular but has not yet received official approval.

Misr Cement (Qena) Company (S.A.E)
Interim Separate financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Translation of financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

30. Contingent liabilities

The name of bank issued letter of grantee	<u>Letter of grantee amount</u>	<u>Covered amount</u>	<u>Uncovered amount</u>
	EGP	EGP	EGP
National bank of Egypt	8 588 832	8 588 832	--

31. Important Events

- On The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, to reduce key interest rates by 100 basis points. Accordingly, the overnight deposit and lending rates and the Central Bank's main operation rate were reduced to 19%, 20%, and 19.5%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced to 19.5%. Furthermore, the Central Bank's Board of Directors decided to lower the reserve requirement ratio that banks are required to maintain with the Central Bank of Egypt from 18% to 16%. These decisions reflect the Committee's assessment of the latest inflation developments and its projections since its previous meeting.
- On February 28, 2026, the American-Israeli war on Iran broke out, and these repercussions were reflected on the region, especially Egypt, due to its proximity to the ongoing events. However, it is too early to conduct a full assessment of the effects of the war, and it is not currently possible to predict the extent to which further escalation will affect the situation. However, there is currently no indication of any impact on the company's operations or non-performance of its obligations.

Managing Director

Hassan Gabry

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Mahmoud Karam

Financial Manager

Adel Attia Mohamed