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# Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation

**Independent Auditor's report**

For the year ended December 31, 2025  
Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation  
Craigmuir Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

KPMG S.A., société d'expertise comptable et de commissaires aux comptes inscrite au Tableau de l'Ordre des experts comptables de Paris sous le n° 14-30080101 et rattachée à la Compagnie régionale des commissaires aux comptes de Versailles et du Centre.  
Société française membre du réseau KPMG constitué de cabinets indépendants affiliés à KPMG International Limited, une société de droit anglais (private company limited by guarantee).

Société anonyme à conseil d'administration  
Siège social :  
Tour EQHO  
2 avenue Gambetta  
CS 60055  
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex  
Capital social : 5 497 100 €  
775 726 417 RCS Nanterre



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## Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation

Craigmuir Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

### Independent auditor's report

For the year ended December 31, 2025

To the Shareholder of Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation,

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation ("The Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in France, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Paris La Défense, March 31, 2026

KPMG S.A.

Serge Heidrich  
Partner

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM  
CORPORATION**

Stand-alone Financial Statements  
for the year ended December 31, 2025

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
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**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**AT DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

	Note	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
<i>Non-current Asset</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	\$ 360,547	\$ 636,468
Investments in subsidiaries	6	6,000	6,000
Right of use	4	161,850,025	136,548,879
Total non-current assets		<u>162,216,572</u>	<u>137,191,346</u>
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	7	76,781,902	48,570,175
Prepayments		1,277,308	1,734,967
Due from related companies	5	55,026,514	41,639,651
Cash and cash equivalents	8	409,778,280	409,312,230
Total current assets		<u>542,864,004</u>	<u>501,257,022</u>
Total assets		<u><b>\$ 705,080,576</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 638,448,368</b></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<i>Capital and reserves</i>			
Issued capital	9	20,000,000	20,000,000
Retained earnings		422,475,384	424,822,947
Total equity		<u>442,475,384</u>	<u>444,822,947</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Non Current financial debt	10	119,128,712	106,606,511
Total non-current liabilities		<u>119,128,712</u>	<u>106,606,511</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	12	21,901,408	11,228,026
Current financial debt	10	49,499,695	34,529,022
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss		-	-
Due to related companies	11	72,075,377	41,261,861
Current income tax liabilities		-	-
Total current liabilities		<u>143,476,480</u>	<u>87,018,910</u>
Total liabilities		<u>262,605,192</u>	<u>193,625,421</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><b>\$ 705,080,576</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 638,448,368</b></u>

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**STAND-ALONE INCOME STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

	Note	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue from hydrocarbon products	2/14	\$ 705,632,223	\$ 980,587,308
Revenue from freight, demurrage and others	14	7,196,194	12,850,812
Cost of hydrocarbon products	14	(697,204,570)	(966,993,771)
Other operating costs	2	(3,833,129)	(3,622,866)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>11,790,718</b>	<b>22,821,483</b>
Financial income	14/15	17,875,247	22,835,529
Dividend income	14	15,000,000	6,800,000
Other income	14	2,503,194	1,596,544
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		1,548,536	(156,427)
Administrative expenses	13	(6,524,124)	(5,975,342)
Financial expenses	15	(548,030)	(3,918,106)
Other expenses		(2,894,409)	(2,065,218)
Profit before tax		<b>38,751,133</b>	<b>41,938,463</b>
Income tax expense	2	(4,098,697)	(4,191,422)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>\$ 34,652,436</b>	<b>\$ 37,747,040</b>

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**STAND-ALONE STATEMENT IN CHANGES OF EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**  
*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

	<u>Issued capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 20,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 444,823,652</b>	<b>\$ 464,823,652</b>
Profit for the year	-	37,747,040	37,747,040
Payment of dividends	-	(57,747,745)	(57,747,745)
<b>Balance at January 1, 2025</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>424,822,947</b>	<b>444,822,947</b>
Profit for the year	-	34,652,436	34,652,436
Payment of dividends	-	(37,000,000)	(37,000,000)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 20,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 422,475,384</b>	<b>\$ 442,475,384</b>

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	\$ 38,751,133	\$ 41,938,463
Financial income recognised in profit or loss	(17,875,247)	(22,835,529)
Finance cost recognised in profit or loss	548,030	3,918,106
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss	(15,000,000)	(6,800,000)
Depreciation	374,433	252,944
Impairment loss/Reversal recognised on trade receivables	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustment on property, plant and equipment	(79,744)	10,252
	6,718,606	16,484,235
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(28,211,728)	34,555,467
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	457,659	585,640
(Increase)/decrease in due from related companies	(13,386,863)	70,386,012
(Increase)/decrease in loan repayments	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Non current financial debt	12,522,201	54,863,097
Increase/(decrease) in current financial debt	14,970,672	(2,716,719)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	10,673,382	(10,671,726)
Increase/(decrease) in due to related companies	30,813,516	(47,571,917)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>34,557,446</b>	<b>115,914,089</b>
Right of Use	(25,301,147)	(49,445,207)
Finance operating cost	(548,030)	(3,918,106)
Finance operating income	-	-
Income taxes paid	(4,098,697)	(4,191,422)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>4,609,572</b>	<b>58,359,354</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(18,769)	(22,542)
Interest received	17,875,247	22,835,529
Dividends received	15,000,000	6,800,000
<b>Net cash generated by investing activities</b>	<b>32,856,478</b>	<b>29,612,987</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Dividends paid	(37,000,000)	(57,747,745)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(37,000,000)</b>	<b>(57,747,745)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	466,050	30,224,596
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	409,312,230	379,087,634
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 409,778,280</b>	<b>\$ 409,312,230</b>

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION**

Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on May 3, 1989 in accordance with the International Business Companies Ordinance of 1984. The Company’s principal activity is the trading of oil and liquefied petroleum gas (“LPG”) products.

On January 1, 2007, the Company was automatically re-registered under the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. The address of its registered office is Craigmuir Chambers, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, BVI.

The stand-alone financial statements were authorised for issue on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 by the Board of Directors (the “Board”).

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (the “reporting dates”) in accordance with IFRS including new standards adopted by the IASB, that are obligatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1st, 2025. This includes in particular amendments to IAS 21, which do not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

In regards to IAS 27.38, the stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, except otherwise stated, and the principal accounting policies are set out below.

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including a special purpose entity) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at historical cost for the preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements less any impairment in the value of the subsidiaries.

Related parties

The Company’s transactions and outstanding balances with related parties are disclosed. Parties are considered related if one party has control, joint control, and significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency) which is the United States (“US”) dollars. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the US dollars (“foreign currencies”) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

Property, plant and equipment

Office equipment, motor vehicle and software are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful life, using the straight-line method over four years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of a fixed asset is determined as the differences between the sales proceed and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

The time-charter agreement states that, the vessel should go into dry-dock for cleaning, painting and serious repairs every 30 to 60 months from delivery date. Such repairs include, but are not limited to, major overhauling of machineries, structural repairs, paint, engine, tank cleaning and coating, cooling system, etc. Other variables are also considered in the estimate such as the location of the shipyard and the currency in which the shipyard operates. Such costs are capitalized as a component of the vessel and amortized over the period between 2 dry-docks which is over 5 years.

Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible assets (the “assets”) to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revaluated amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement unless the relevant asset is carried at a revaluated amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss would be treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventories

*Lube oil* — Inventories stored on the LPG vessels is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method. These inventories are only held for the Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), there are no other sales to third parties performed.

*Crude Oil* — Crude-oil inventories held for trading purposes are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in profit or loss in the period of the change.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

Classification and measurement

*Financial assets*

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: Amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), and Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL). This classification depends on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets at amortized cost: these are financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interests (SPPI) at specified dates. They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This category mainly includes cash, trade receivables, term deposits, loans...

Financial assets at FVOCI: these are debt instruments managed to collect and sell contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interests (SPPI) at specified dates. They are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at FV through OCI (recyclable). These are also equity instruments (non-consolidated) with irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in fair value in OCI with no recycling of gains or losses to income statement (except for dividends). The Company is not concerned by this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL: these are financial assets acquired with the intention of resale in the short term, derivatives held for trading, equity instruments (non-consolidated investments) not measured at FVOCI by option and debt securities that are not managed under "collect and sell" and do not meet SPPI requirements. This category mainly includes derivatives instruments.

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: these are borrowings initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: these are financial liabilities held for trading. This category corresponds mainly to derivative instruments.

*Equity instruments issued by the company*

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

*Recognition and de-recognition*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value. Realised gains and losses on these investments are recorded in the income statement on the last in first out basis.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

*Effective interest method*

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

Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date (“valuation date”) without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Where no sale occurred at the valuation date, financial assets are priced at current bid price while financial liabilities are priced at current asking price.

Securities not traded on an exchange or over-the-counter shall have the value as the Company considers fair and reasonable; provided that the Company shall obtain at least one independent dealer or third-party pricing service quote (unless no quotes are available) and may not value such security above the highest price obtained from all independent dealer or third-party pricing service.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the valuation date taking into account current market conditions and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

The valuation methods for each level are generally as follows:

- Level 1 (unadjusted quoted prices): prices accessible to the entity at the measurement date on active markets, for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 (observable data): data concerning the asset or liability, other than the market prices included in initial level 1 input, which is directly observable (such as a price) or indirectly observable (i.e. deducted from observable prices);
- Level 3 (non-observable data): data that is not observable on a market, including observable data that have been significantly adjusted.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model, which consists in recognizing impairment losses on financial assets based on Expected Credit Losses (ECL).

The Company recognises an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. These instruments are essentially trade receivables.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Provision

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past even. It is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Leasing

From 1 January 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Prior-year figures have not been restated. Under the new standard, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities for its rental property leases and fleet lease arrangements. Former operating lease expenses are replaced by depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities.

The Company applies the practical expedients for short-term leases (less than twelve months) and low-value assets (under USD 5,000 when new). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for prepaid or accrued lease payments and estimated restoration obligations, and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. As the implicit rate is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease payments.

The adoption of IFRS 16 results in an increase in non-current assets and financial liabilities. In the income statement, depreciation and finance costs increase while rental expenses decrease, with no material impact on overall profit. Cash flows remain unchanged, although lease payments are reclassified from operating to financing activities. Further details are provided in Notes 4 and 10.

Revenue recognition

The Company applies IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides a single framework for recognising revenue. The standard was adopted on 1 January 2018 using the cumulative-effect method, with no restatement of comparative information for 2017, which remains reported under IAS 18.

Revenue is recognised when control of goods or services transfers to the customer, either at a point in time or over time, depending on the performance obligation. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration, net of estimated rebates and similar adjustments.

The Company's principal revenue streams are as follows:

*Sale of hydrocarbon products*

*Revenue is recognised when control passes to the buyer. This occurs when significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred, the Company no longer retains managerial involvement or control, the transaction value can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company, and related costs can be measured reliably.*

*Freight revenue*

*Freight revenue is recognised monthly based on a fixed annual contractual amount, adjusted for periods when the vessel is unavailable. For these arrangements, the Company acts as an agent for related parties and therefore recognises only the margin in accordance with IFRS 15.*

*Interest income* — Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis, by the reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

*Dividend income* — Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

*Deferred income* — Amounts received in advance for the performance of services are classified as deferred income.

Other operating costs

All the expenses contributing directly in the realization of the revenues are classified as other operating expenses. The main items are: freight, port expenses and demurrage.

Taxation

Under the current laws of the BVI, the Company is not subject to income, estate, corporation or capital gains taxes.

The company has engaged discussion with HMRC in 2013 and it was agreed at the completion of the negotiation with HMRC that a profit split of the trading profit being attributable to the UK operations should be used as a basis for settling the historic open years.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, the company reached a final settlement with HMRC whereby the profit split method has been identified and agreed upon as being the appropriate method to attribute 51.14% profits to SPC for the UK based operations.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholder is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholder.

**3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have significant risks of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

*Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The entity reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. Management determined that the initial estimated useful life of the shipping vessels of between 20 and 25 years remains the most relevant estimate.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
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**4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Right of Use</u>
<b>COST</b>				
<b>January 1, 2024</b>	\$ 3,500,814	\$ 2,395,029	\$ 1,105,785	\$ 277,428,375
Additions	94,799	94,799	-	91,515,294
Disposal	(72,989)	(72,989)	-	(119,682,426)
Conversion adjustments	(30,592)	(30,592)	-	-
<b>January 1, 2025</b>	<u>3,492,032</u>	<u>2,386,247</u>	<u>1,105,785</u>	<u>249,261,243</u>
Additions	18,769	18,769	-	68,308,296
Disposal	-	-	-	(37,238,179)
Conversion adjustment	159,984	159,984	-	366,885
<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<u>3,670,785</u>	<u>2,564,999</u>	<u>1,105,785</u>	<u>280,698,246</u>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>				
<b>January 1, 2024</b>	2,623,693	1,517,907	1,105,785	190,324,703
Additions	322,048	322,048	-	42,070,087
Disposal	(72,989)	(72,989)	-	(119,682,426)
Conversion adjustment	(17,187)	(17,187)	-	-
<b>January 1, 2025</b>	<u>2,855,565</u>	<u>1,749,779</u>	<u>1,105,785</u>	<u>112,712,365</u>
Additions	340,129	340,129	-	43,047,929
Disposal	-	-	-	(37,222,731)
Conversion adjustment	114,544	114,544	-	310,657
<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<u>3,310,238</u>	<u>2,204,453</u>	<u>1,105,785</u>	<u>118,848,220</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 636,468</u>	<u>\$ 636,468</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 136,548,879</u>
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 360,547</u>	<u>\$ 360,547</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 161,850,025</u>

According to IFRS16, the company has recognised the right of use corresponding to its leased assets, the right of use mainly includes the leases corresponding to the vessels and the real estate of the head-quarter of the company.

Depreciation

The following useful life is used in the calculation on the depreciation:

Office equipment and software, on a straight-line basis over	4 years
Office rental/Right of Use, on a straight-line basis over	Term of the lease

**5. DUE FROM RELATED COMPANIES**

<b>Non current</b>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Intercompany Loans	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Current</b>		
Due from parent company	<u>\$ 55,026,514</u>	<u>\$ 41,639,651</u>

(\*) Due from related parties

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Sonatrach Spa	42,340,822	29,987,632
Sonatrach Raffineria Italiana	2,989,511	4,366,447
Naftal	7,844,809	3,967,724
ALTC	642	7,473
HMTC	675,549	1,561,459
NOSVL	642	139,873
RNTC	342	690,101
SGCC	342	517,595
SPOTC	1,171,925	400,987
SIHC	1,931	359
	<b>\$ 55,026,514</b>	<b>\$ 41,639,651</b>

(\* ) These amounts represent short-term advances and amounts paid by the Company on behalf of the subsidiaries on normal commercial terms. All amounts are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

The amount due from Sonatrach Spa relates to trade receivables, which are on normal commercial terms. All amounts are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

**6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES**

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	% Holding	Principal activity	2025	2024
<b>SGCC</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of LPG	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
<b>SPOTC</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of LPG	1,000	1,000
<b>ALTC</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of LPG	1,000	1,000
<b>RNTC</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of LPG	1,000	1,000
<b>HMTC</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of LPG	1,000	1,000
<b>NOSVL</b>					
1,000 shares with no par value	BVI	100%	Transportation of Crude Oil	1,000	1,000
				<b>\$ 6,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,000</b>

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**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Trade receivables	\$ 28,564,649	\$ 31,297,877
Allowance for doubtful debts	(12,385)	(12,385)
	28,552,264	31,285,492
Other receivables	48,229,638	17,284,682
	<b>\$ 76,781,902</b>	<b>\$ 48,570,175</b>

Trade receivables

The standard credit period on sales of hydrocarbon products is 30 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables for the first 30 days from the date of the bill of lading. Thereafter, interest is charged at a secured overnight financing rate (Term SOFR) + commission per annum prorata, on the outstanding balance.

Before accepting new customers, the Company assesses the potential customer's credit quality and defines the credit period and the guarantees required. The Company's largest customer has an open balance of \$43,722,755 as of December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$16,113,769). Its credit period is 30 days, with payment by open credit.

The replacement of LIBOR had a substantial impact, prompting the company to evaluate its existing agreements thoroughly. New agreements that previously referenced LIBOR were closely monitored to ensure the inclusion of alternative rates before the index's discontinuation, effectively mitigating potential settlement issues.

Ageing of past due

The table below shows the ageing of receivables at the reporting date:

	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
0 - 31 days	25,082,004	88%	28,179,985	90%
31 - 180 days	3,641	0%	-	0%
181 - 1 year	325,071	1%	622,525	2%
1 - 5 years	3,153,933	11%	2,495,368	8%
+ 5 years	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 28,564,649</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 31,297,877</b>	<b>100%</b>

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	(12,386)	(12,386)
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	-
Amounts recovered over the year	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>(12,386)</b>	<b>(12,386)</b>

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An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss pattern (product type, customer type and rating...). The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment

In determining the recoverability of receivables for the year, the Company holds a meeting with all parties concerned to discuss the possibilities to recover the receivables. Depending on the age and recoverability of the outstanding amounts, the accounting department determines the allowance for doubtful debts. Any write-offs of significant receivables need to be approved by the Board.

The concentration of credit risk is limited because the customer base is large and unrelated. Accordingly, management believes that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

**7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash	4,060,041	185,063,479
Time deposits	405,718,239	224,248,750
	<u><b>\$ 409,778,280</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 409,312,230</b></u>

**8. ISSUED CAPITAL**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
Share capital: 1000 ordinary shares with no par value		
Share premium	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000

Share rights

All shares shall:

- have one vote each;
- be subject to redemption, purchase or acquisition by the Company for fair value and;
- have the same rights with regard to dividends and distributions upon liquidation of the Company.

**9. FINANCIAL DEBT**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Non current financial debt	\$ 119,128,712	\$ 106,606,511
Current financial debt	49,499,695	34,529,022
	<u><b>\$ 168,628,407</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 141,135,533</b></u>

According to IFRS 16, the Company has recognized a financial debt related to the right of use of its leased assets. The financial debt mainly includes the leases debt corresponding to the vessels and the real estate of the company's headquarters.

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**10. DUE TO RELATED COMPANIES**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Due to parent company	-	-
Due to subsidiaries	37,000	225,642
Due to related parties (i)	72,038,377	41,036,220
	<b>\$ 72,075,377</b>	<b>\$ 41,261,861</b>

(i) Due to related parties

An amount of \$71,788,295 is due to Sonatrach SpA (2024 - \$41,025,885) and includes \$ 70,177,267 (2024 - \$40,314,525) that relates to purchases of hydrocarbon products made on normal commercial terms.

All amounts are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

**11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Trade payables	21,438,483	7,213,247
Other payables	462,925	4,014,779
	<b>\$ 21,901,408</b>	<b>\$ 11,228,026</b>

The standard credit period on purchases of hydrocarbon products is 30 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. In most cases there will be no interest charged on the outstanding balance. There are some specific arrangements made with some suppliers where the payments, which are overdue, will be charged at the interest rate stated in the contract, which varies from SOFR plus a commission of up to 6%. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

**12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

Administrative expenses mainly include employee benefit expenses amounting to \$2,973,264 (2024 - \$2,714,033 ). Among the employee benefit expenses, an expense of \$75,422 (2024 - \$72,447) was recognised for defined contribution plans.

**13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Purchases and sales of hydrocarbon products

During the year, purchases of \$584,272,161 (2024 - \$723,120,290) of hydrocarbon products were made from Sonatrach Spa. These purchases were based on negotiated contracts between the parties at market prices.

Also, during the year, \$45,636,417 sales (2024 – 729,308,836) of hydrocarbon products were made to Sonatrach Spa.

Freight revenue and costs

The Company time charters vessels from its subsidiaries SGCC, SPOTC, ALTC, RNTC, HMTC and NOSVL. The Company then in turn places these vessels on time charter with Sonatrach Spa. Due to the change in accounting policy described in Note 2 of the financial statements. Freight revenues from these transactions are now netted off against the corresponding Freight costs.

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Financial income

During the year, the Company charged interests in relation to its outstanding loan to SPIC for \$1,362,438. In 2023, \$5,431,300 were charged to SPIC and SIHC in relation to the loan agreements entered in 2019. The loan to SIHC was fully repaid in February 2023 and the loan to SPIC was fully repaid in October 2024.

Dividend income

During the year, the Company received dividends from its subsidiaries, totalling \$15,000,000 (2024 - \$6,000,000).

Other income

During the year, the Company charged administrative expenses to its subsidiaries SGCC, SPOTC, ALTC, RNTC, HMTC and NOSVL totalling \$1,550,000 (2024 - \$1,550,000) in relation to the administration services provided by the Company.

**14. FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES**

Interests on time deposits have generated an income of \$17,838,260 (2024 - \$21,460,975).

**15. COMMITMENTS**

Leases

The company holds two leases (15 years validity each with option to renew) signed on 10th June 2010 and 23rd February 2011, with the rent commencement dates on those leases being the first anniversary of each lease. The company has agreed to renew the lease expired 9<sup>th</sup> June 2025 for a period of 15 years under the same terms and conditions. The second lease is expiring on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2026 and under review for renewal.

Following the rent review dated 25th August 2016, the annual amount paid in 2025 is £612,695 excluding service charges. Future lease payments are as follows:

Not later than one year	£ 348,903
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	£ 1,212,400
Later than 5 years	£ 2,861,769

LPG Purchases:

During the year, the company purchased LPG quantities with SPOT and Term contracts from Sonatrach Activit  Commercialisation, Pertamina and Anadarko.

LPG Sales:

During the year, the company sold LPG quantities with SPOT and Term contracts to Naftomar, BGN, BW LPG Products Pte, Fiamma, IB Gas AG, Vitol SA, P66 and Ineos.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company sold all the LPG quantities made available by these suppliers.

Liquid Purchases:

During the year, the company purchased Liquid quantities with SPOT contracts from Sonatrach Activit  Commercialisation, Vitol SA, Petkim, PV Oil and Exxon.

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Liquid Sales:

During the year, the company sold Liquid quantities with SPOT contracts to Sonatrach Activité Commercialisation, Aramco, Elinoil, Equinor, Exxon, Petrogal, Freepoint, Naftal and Petkim.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company sold all the Liquid quantities made available by these suppliers.

Guarantees

As at December 31, 2025, the potential maximum amount the Company could have to pay under letters of credit or guarantees totalled \$100,000 (2024 - \$100,000). These relate to guarantees on foreign payments under letters of credit made to purchase hydrocarbon products in some foreign countries.

**16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risks, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

**Financial risk management**

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will be unable to pay the amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting dates is:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Current financial assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	\$ 76,781,902	\$ 48,570,175
Due from related companies	55,026,514	41,639,651
Cash and cash equivalents	409,778,280	409,312,230
<b>Non-current financial assets</b>		
Due from subsidiaries	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	6,000	6,000
	<u><u>\$ 541,592,696</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 499,528,055</u></u>

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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*Bank and financial institutions*

The Company seeks to mitigate its exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and transacting its securities and derivative activities with reputable financial institutions.

*Trade and other receivables*

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes bank references and the due diligence searches by the Company's bankers. The Company requires guarantees and, in the case bank guarantees are not issued or confirmed by a first-class bank, customers transact only on a prepayment basis.

The Company does not set any purchase limits for its customers but follows up on the volume of sales made to each customer, both at the operational and financial levels.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables and, where appropriate, mainly in risky countries, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased to mitigate the credit risk exposure.

The table below shows the credit limit and balance of six major counterparties at the reporting dates:

	2025			2024	
	Credit limit	Carrying amount		Credit limit	Carrying amount
Counterparty	Unlimited	\$ 12,512,836.10	Counterparty	Unlimited	\$ 16,113,768.95
Counterparty	Unlimited	11,527,764	Counterparty	Unlimited	13,139,741
Counterparty	Unlimited	2,409,026	Counterparty	Unlimited	7,720,000
Counterparty	Unlimited	1,126,341	Counterparty	Unlimited	7,700,851
Counterparty	Unlimited	634,421	Counterparty	Unlimited	542,553
Counterparty	Unlimited	320,625	Counterparty	Unlimited	143,965

No changes in the financial condition of these counterparties were encountered during the year and management does not expect any losses from non-performance.

*Intercompany receivables*

Intercompany trades are performed under normal commercial terms. Due to long-term relationships between the companies, no guarantees are required. Short-term transactions are interest free, whereas long-term receivables are charged an annual fixed rate of average 5.5%. The exposure to the credit risk is limited due to the creditworthiness of the Group, and to the ultimate holding Company, Sonatrach Spa, being a state-owned company. Management does not anticipate any losses from non-recoverability of the intercompany receivables. Ongoing follow up on a trade and financial basis is performed to ensure amounts are recovered from all the parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's expected maturity for its financial assets and liabilities at the reporting dates, based on the remaining period at the reporting dates to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

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Maturity profile of financial assets and financial liabilities at December 31, 2025:

	No maturity to less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	> 1 year	Total
<b><u>Financial Assets</u></b>				
Due from related companies	\$ 41,431,602	-	\$ 11,274,133	\$ 55,026,514
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	6,000	6,000
Trade and other receivables	73,376,340	-	3,405,563	76,781,902
Cash and cash equivalents	409,778,280	-	-	409,778,280
	<u>\$ 524,586,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 14,685,696</u>	<u>\$ 541,592,696</u>
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>				
Trade and other payables	21,900,635	-	-	21,900,635
Due to related companies	72,075,377	-	-	72,075,377
	<u>\$ 93,976,013</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,976,013</u>

Maturity profile of financial assets and financial liabilities at December 31, 2024:

	No maturity to less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	> 1 year	Total
<b><u>Financial Assets</u></b>				
Due from related companies	\$ 40,376,409	-	\$ 1,263,243	\$ 41,639,651
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	6,000	6,000
Trade and other receivables	46,039,893	-	2,530,282	48,570,175
Cash and cash equivalents	409,312,230	-	-	409,312,230
	<u>\$ 495,728,531</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 3,799,524</u>	<u>\$ 499,528,055</u>
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>				
Trade and other payables	11,228,026	-	-	11,228,026
Due to related companies	41,261,861	-	-	41,261,861
	<u>\$ 52,489,887</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,489,887</u>

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Management continuously monitors forecast and actual cash flows by maintaining the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking facilities, by discounting invoices of 180 days credit period with some specific customers, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company maintains adequate liquid assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents to assure necessary liquidity.

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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*Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the British pound (“GBP”), the Algerian dinar (“DZD”) and the Euro (“EUR”).

Foreign exchange risk arises from intercompany transactions, future commercial transactions, recognised assets, liabilities, and net investments in foreign operations, which may affect the profitability and cash flows of the Company.

The table below summarises the Company’s net exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting dates. The figures in the table are the local currency converted to US dollars.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	\$ 275,857	\$ 231,687
Prepayments	1,204,171	990,962
Cash and cash equivalents	14,277,618	2,948,223
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	(546,079)	(351,837)
Current income tax liabilities	-	-
Net assets (liabilities) exposed to foreign currency	<u>15,211,567</u>	<u>3,819,035</u>

The Company’s exposure to the risk is limited as the major part of the hydrocarbon product trades are performed in the functional currency. Following the Company’s sensitivity to 10% change in the US dollar against the three main foreign currencies stated, the impact on the Company’s net assets would be insignificant. Therefore, the Company does not manage foreign exchange risk against US dollar through the use of financial instruments.

*Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The majority of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing with the exception of the cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables and payables. As a result, the exposure of the Company’s income and operating cash flows is limited to changes in market interest rates.

*Commodity price risk*

The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, if applicable, through the use of derivative financial instruments, futures and swaps, on a commodity exchange or with a highly rated counterparty.

*Futures* — Commodity futures contracts (“futures”) are commitments either to purchase or sell a designated commodity at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. Futures are standardised exchange-traded contracts. Futures have little credit risk because the counterparties are futures exchanges.

*Swaps* — Commodity swaps are arrangements in which a fixed-price contract for a commodity is exchanged for a floating-price contract.

At the reporting date, the Company has no exposure to commodity price risk as it has no open derivatives contracts and no crude oil inventory.

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Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets is determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- the fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- the fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using quoted market prices or valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

At the reporting date, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements; approximate their fair values.

The financial instruments carried at fair value have been categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: valuation techniques based on observable inputs either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs.

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>				
Due from subsidiaries - non current	-		-	
Trade and other receivables - current	76,781,902		76,781,902	
Due from related companies - current	55,026,514		55,026,514	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables - current	21,901,408		21,901,408	
Due to related companies - current	72,075,377		72,075,377	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				

**Capital risk management**

The Company's objective when managing capital is to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

**17. ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY**

The immediate control of the Company is held by Sonatrach International Holding Corporation ("SIHC"), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, which is ultimately owned by Sonatrach SpA, a wholly owned Algerian state company.

**SONATRACH PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*(Expressed in United States dollars)*

**18. CURRENT EVENTS**

As part of our commitment to enhancing internal controls and ensuring compliance, we are implementing an overall control matrix. This framework addresses key areas such as VAT, corporation tax, and governance. The control matrix is designed to:

- Identify and mitigate risks associated with tax compliance and governance.
- Ensure accurate reporting and adherence to regulatory requirements.
- Strengthen oversight and accountability across all relevant processes.

This initiative reflects our dedication to maintaining transparency, safeguarding assets, and upholding the highest standards of corporate governance.

**19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

In 2020, SPC BVI and EDL were involved in a legal dispute subsequent to a claim by EDL asserting prejudices caused due to a cargo deemed 'off spec' at delivery; a claim contested by SPC BVI whose agreement is with MEW (The Ministry of Energy and Water) and not EDL. Although, the supposed "off-spec" contest has no contractual basis, SPC BVI, in view of its long relation with MEW has since duly taken back the cargo at no extra costs to MEW and provided a replacement for it.

Therefore, no risk of liabilities has been identified and no provision has been recognised in these financial statements, as the Company's management does not consider it probable that a loss will arise.

**20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**

The conflict that began on February 28, 2026 in Iran and more broadly in the Middle East does not directly affect the company, as it has no direct operation in the area. However, it may indirectly impact the company, notably through its trading operations. After careful assessment by management, this particular context does not call into question the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, based on the going-concern principle.