### MADINET MASR FOR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT - S.A.E.

### INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND LIMITED REVIEW REPORT THEREON

AT 30 JUNE 2025

For the period ended 30 June 2025

### Contents

		Page
_	Limited Review Report	1
-	Interim consolidated statement of Financial Position	2-3
-	Interim consolidated statement of Income (Profit or Loss)	4
-	Interim consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
-	Interim consolidated statement of Changes in Equity	6
_	Interim consolidated statement of Cash Flows	7-8
	Notes to the Interim consolidated Financial Statements	9-66



Tel: +202 3303 0701 Fax: +202 3303 2228 www.bdo.com.eg BDO Khaled & Co., 1, Wadi El Nile St. Mohandessin, Giza Cairo, Egypt P.O.Box:110/12655

Translation of the Report originally issued in Arabic

### LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MADINET MASR FOR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT - S.A.E.

### Introduction

We have carried out a limited review of the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E. which comprise of the consolidated financial position as of 30 June 2025 and the related interim consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six 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 interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our limited review.

### Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Limited Review Engagements No. 2410, "Limited Review of interim financial statements performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of interim consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently we are unable to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim consolidated financial statements.

### Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, interim the consolidated financial position of Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E. as of 30 June 2025, and its interim consolidated financial performance and its interim consolidated cash flows for the Six months then ended, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Hamdy Youssef

Member of CPA, USA

Fellow of ESAA

RAA No. 7242 FRA No. 404

Cairo, 13 August 2025

Paulic Accountants

### INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 30 June 2025

At 30 June 2025			
		30/6/2025	31/12/2024
	Note	L.E.	L.E.
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			1.17.074.776
Fixed assets	4/1	142,484,734	147,974,776
Right of use assets	24	39,582,247	46,289,542
Assets under constructions	٥	298,098,788	205,319,750
Amounts paid on account of investments in	<i>C I</i> 1	79,423,129	9,421,519
subsidiaries	6/1	79,423,129 566,968	566,968
Financial assets at amortized cost	6/2	300,900	300,700
Financial assets at fair value through other	6/3	8,326,737	8,545,937
comprehensive income	6/4	1,514,949,702	1,514,949,702
Investment properties Notes receivables (Net)	10	1,697,412,969	968,097,050
Debtors and other debit balances	12/1	190,675,759	182,160,643
		3,971,521,033	3,083,325,887
Total Non-Current Assets			
CURREN'T ASSETS			
Inventories	7	46,878,298	48,895,997
Work in progress	8	10,745,657,410	8,837,725,223
Assets available for sale		3,459	3,459
Finished properties	9	347,541,536	331,342,712
Investment properties available for sale	1.0	150,711,548	187,684,471 1,131,534,632
Short term notes receivable (Net)	10	1,890,239,608 459,874,056	344,451,919
Trade receivables	10 11	4,491,804,226	4,630,553,381
Advances to trade payables	12/2	6,173,084,654	5,391,997,808
Debtors and other debit balances	6/5	3,685,117	3.319,728
Investments at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets of amortized cost - Treasury bills	6/6	1,541,978,695	625,264.397
Residential complexes management, operation and	<b>V</b> . <b>U</b>	, ,	
maintenance	77	43,230,731	•
Contracts assets		191,455,322	177,349,066
Cash and bank balances	13	3,016,329,504	2,919,768,560
Total Current Assets		29,102,474,164	24,629,891,353
Total Assets		33,073,995,197	27,713,217,240
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	18	2,135,000,000	2,135,000,000
Issued and paid up capital	10	(319,394,958)	-
Treasury shares		620,672,378	479,260,291
Legal reserve		5,722,951,947	3,850,468,071
Retained earnings Not profit for the period / year		1,281,516,474	2,914,125,251
Employees and executives shares option plan		123,900,000	98,350,000
Change in fair value of financial assets through		,	•
other comprehensive income		6,298,222	6,298,222
Investment properties revaluation surplus		452,666,480	452,666,480
at fair value (Net)		10,023,610,543	9,936,168,315
Sharcholders' equity of parent	19	133,000,337	134,774,834
Non-controlling interest	• /	10,156,610,880	10,070,943,149
Total Equity		, , ,	

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Continued At 30 June 2025

	Note	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Notes payable	17/1	22,264,383	48,564,338
Term loans	20	1,572,263,651	717,081,408
Lease liability	36	22,489,806	15,922,929
Deferred tax liabilities	40	71,346,115	38,880,317
Total Non-Current Linbilities		1,688,363,955	820,448,992
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Advance payments from customers for undelivered			# ( ) 7 402 01 1
unites	14	13,105,403,583	8.637,402,911
Advance payments - Customers		8,682,125	14,917,441
Provisions	15	337,880,877	339,471,668
Trade payables		1,204,434,815	1.128,716,680
Infrastructure completion liabilities	16	801,186,987	952,000,670
Dividends payables		356,850,357	8.329,749
Creditors and other credit balances	17/2	1,943,444,238	2.301,322.459
Creditors of management, option and maintenance of			16 606 300
residential compounds	22		15.626,200
Current portion of long-term loans	20	265,161,736	315,670,936
Short term loans	21/1	2,185,501,588	1,650,000,000
Credit banks (credit facilities)	21/2	186,170,401	10,000,000
Lease liability	36	13,637,973	31,365,138
Land development liability	41	370,944,317	363,274,370
Contracts liabilities		9,679,678	12,139,279
Tax Authority		440,041,687	1,021,584,594
Total Current Liabilities		21,229,020,362	16,821,825,099
Total Liabilities		22,917,384,317	17,642,274,091
Total Equity and Liabilities		33,073,995,197	27,713,217,240

Limited Review report "attached"

Senior Vice President - Finance

Mr. Ahmed Hussein Elazah

Ahmed ElAsab

President & CEO

Eng. Mohamed Abdallah Sallam

Chairman

Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat

### Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	From 1/1/2025 to 30/6/2025 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.	From 1/4/2025 to 30/6/2025 L.E.	From 1/4/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.
Net revenue	25-A	4,789,667,760	4,476,192,519	2,227,007,655	1,399,853,801
Less:		.,,			
Cost of revenue	25-B	(1,651,032,324)	(1,107,131,814)	(759,592,744)	(448,323,028)
Gross Profit		3,138,635,436	3,369,060,700	1,467,414,911	951,530,773
Less:		<b>~,</b> ~~,~~,~~	18.0	, , ,	
Selling and marketing expenses	26	(1,129,951,132)	(1,060,477,656)	(641,446,648)	(442,436,130)
General and administrative expenses	27	(231,997,053)	(186,040,355)	(112,809,204)	(99,988,849)
Residential Community			6 10 19		
Management & other operating					
cost	28	(45,777,723)	(32,267,185)	(16,693,245)	(15,125,425)
Provisions provided	10	(45,375,622)	(199,700,000)	(37,375,622)	(41,750,000)
Finance cost	29	(325,405,600)	(237,047,904)	(166,534,565)	(98,173,106)
Impairment of financial investments at fair value		(219,200)			
Expected credit loss Reversal (Net)		(22,013,369)	(26,269,374)	(6,039,030)	(6,184,179)
Finance income	30	334,058,177	223,038,388	157,695,921	112,121,770
Income relevant to activity	-31	63,134,575	68,981,059	33,456,611	25,564,464
Operating profit		1,735,088,489	1,919,277,678	677,669,129	385,559,318
Return on financial assets at amortized cost			41,716		41,716
	32	(50,271,370)	(22,950,294)	(36,799,171)	(11,989,291)
Other expenses	3.4	1,684,817,119	1,896,369,111	640,869,958	373,611,734
Net profit for the period before tax facome tax		(368,992,419)	(477,533,272)	(140,253,479)	(87,245,869)
Deferred tax	35	(32,465,798)	37,471,576	(12,193,699)	(9,163,646)
	33	1,283,358,902	1,456,307,401	488,422,780	277,202,221
Net profit for the period  Less: Non-controlling interest		(1,842,428)	(2,001,159)	(764,530)	(1,568,306)
	12	1.281,516,474	1:454.306,245	487,658,250	275,633,918
Shareholders' equity of parent	33	1,201,310,474	1, 404,000,640	101,010,010	377777777
Earnings per share for the period	38	0.52	0.580	,20	0,105

Ahmed El Azab Senior Vice President - Finance Mr. Ahmed Hussein Elazab

Eng. Mohamed Abdallah Sallanı

Chairman Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

### INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	From 1/1/2025 to 30/6/2025 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.	From 1/4/2025 to 30/6/2025 L.E.	From 1/4/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.
Net profit for the period Items not classified in the statement of income	1,283,358,902	1,456,307,404	488,422,780	277,202,224
Surplus of valuation of investment properties with fair value (Net)  Total comprehensive income for the period	1,283,358,902	53,223,769 1,509,531,173	488,422,780	277,202,224
(Less): Non-controlling interest	(1,842,428) 1,281,516,474	(2,001,159) 1,507,530,014	(764,530) 487,658,250	(1,568.306) 275,633,918
Shareholders' equity of parent	110011011011			

Ahmed El Azab
Senior Vice President - Finance
Mr. Ahmed Hussein Elazab

President & CEO

Eng. Mohamed Abdallah Sallam

Chairman

Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

# INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY For the period ended 30 June 2025

						Anterest and emong	Stanford of	•			
	fracted and product capital	واحكتهم ومستحدد	Tremary Mares	Returned	Nes projet for the period	emplerers and remark system for manufacturers and	through OC!	Anthon of motospectual formation of the control of	Total	New-Crestructing	Tectod
	1.6.	1.8	1.6	1.1.	1.6	LE	1.6	LE	15	7	1.5
Balance #   Insuary 2024	7,511,000 3691	191,545,181		1 611 628 741	"12X,00,2,02, T	000'001 (01	23,556,267	52,573,700	102, 904, 398	103,706,401	1,4e6 170 902
Transferred to retained carnings				7,128,062,027	(2,128,062,027)			*:			
Transferred to legal reserve		11m-11k1125		(106,116,127)	-		51		200	4	
Dividents for 2023				(705,006,570)					(005,000,50°)	(873,407)	(705,879,477)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period		101		,	1,454,306,244	紐	,	\$1,223,780	1,507,530,013	951 1007	1 400 631 172
Balance at 30 June 2024	2,135,000,900	179,260,291		3,450,468,871	1,454,306,244	107,606,006	13,556,267	115,796,969	8,165,487,842	104334,155	8,269,821,997
Balance at 1 January 2025	134 000,000	100 COX 071	,	1,350,468,071	2 914,125,25	000'051'36	6,298,232	452,666,480	4,936,168,315	134,774,830	10,070,643,149
Treasury shares			(319 394,948)	,	,		,	:0	(319,394,958)	٠	(316 364 64E)
Transferred to retained earthings	•			2,914,325,251	(2,914 (25,251)		31		•	,	
Transferred to legal statety		14 412 087		([41,412,057)			,		•		
Dividends for 2024				(900,229,288)	Þ	=			(\$150° 6.00°)	(5,616,925)	(11204)100)
Other Comprehensive income for the period				8	25 518 474		ş		1,221,516,474	1 842,428	(,781,354,902
Revaluation of the revated and						000'0%5'52	C	77	25,550,000		25,550,000
Salance at 30 June 2025	2,135,000,000	420,472,573	(319,394,958)	5,722,951,947	1.201,516,474	123,900,000	212,892,2	452.666,420	10,023,616,543	133.000,33	10,156,610,520
											1
10	1-00-1	1-1			-				1	1	
Tro	wed titl	500			EX.				A	1	
Senior Vik	Senior Vice President - Finance	inance			President & CEO	& CEO			1	Chairman	
Mr. Abt	Mr. Ahmed Hussein Elazab	lazzab		Eng	. Mohamed A	Eng. Mohamed Abdallah Saltam	E		Eng. Moha	Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat	arakat

The attached notes from 1 to 44 form part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

### INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	From 1/1/2025 to 30/6/2025 L.E.	From 1/1/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		1,684,817,119	1,896,369,100
Net profit for the period before tax		1,004,017,117	1,070,507,100
Adjustments for:  Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	4, 6/4	10,443,071	6,131.527 6,483.891
Amortization of intangible assets  Amortization of right of use assets	24	21,670,639	19,859,111
Provisions Provided	15	45,375,622	199,700,000
Expected credit loss (Net)	15	22,013,369	23,474,005
Return on financial assets at amortized cost		-	(41,716)
Gain / (loss) on foreign currency exchange	31/32	8,796,547	(15,432,162)
Accrued financing expenses	29	325,405,600	237,047,904
Reversal of impairment of financial assets		219,200	-
Reversal of disposal of intangible assets			4,813,773
Operating profit before changes in working capital		2,118,741,167	2,378,405,433
Lands, completed and incompleted units and material Trade receivables, customers, trade payables and notes		(1,891,576,692)	(785,489.189)
receivables, work in progress and debtors and creditors of compound facilities  Trade payables, suppliers, advance payments from customers		(2,309,616,142)	294,856.009
for undelivered unites, and infrastructure completion		2 070 (22 070	1.154,794,425
liabilities	1.0	3,979,632,970	(3,689,759)
Used provisions	15	(46,969,413) (296,700,604)	(244,945,960)
Employees & BOD dividends payment		(950,535,329)	(783,872.273)
Income tax payment		(305,006,544)	(237,047,904)
Finance expenses paid  Net cash from operating activities		297,969,413	1,773,010,782
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets and fixed assets under construction	1,5	(97,732,067)	(65,758,907)
Payments for purchasing of intangible assets	C11	(70.001.(10)	(2,122,986)
Payments for investments in subsidiaries	6/1	(70,001,610)	(652,386) 41,716
Return on financial assets at amortized cost  Net cash (used in) investing activities		(167,733,677)	(68,492,563)

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

### INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASII FLOWS - Continued For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	1/1/2025 10 30/6/2025 L.E.	1/1/2024 to 30/6/2024 L.E.
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Treasury Shares		(319,394,958)	-
Dividends paid for shareholders		(258,625,000)	(213,500,000)
Payments from lease liabilities		(26,123,632)	(20,257,004)
Payments for long term loans	Υ •	(370,846,422)	(168,473.590)
Proceeds from long term loans	20	1,175.519,465	50,000,000
Proceeds from short term loans	*1/[	535,501,588	
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		736,031,041	(352,230,594)
Change in cash and eash equivalents during the period		866,266,777	1,352,287,625
Cush and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,518,352,685	2,282,997,448
(Losses) /Gain on foreign currency exchange	31/32	(8,796,547)	15,432,162
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		£, 770, 177, 410	3,650,717,235
Less: time deposits against letters of guarantee		(80,058,438)	(61,139,188)
Restricted Treasury bills	6/6	(16,116,600)	•
Restricted investment fund for letters of guarantee (Note		(487.000)	
6/5)			(487,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	21	4,279,160,877	3,589,091,047

Ahmed El Azab Senior Vice President - Finance

Mr. Ahmed Hussein Elazab

Eng. Mohamed Abdallah Sallam

Chairman

Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat

From

At 30 June 2025

### 1. COMPANY BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Legal form of the company

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E. was incorporated in accordance with the Presidential Decree No. 815/1959 and was changed to Joint Stock Company according to Presidential Decree No 2908/1964, then became a subsidiary of Public Sector Authority for Housing by Presidential Decree No. 469/1983.

The company was converted under the provisions of Law No. 203 for 1991 issued on 30/06/1996 to an Egyptian Joint Stock Company as a subsidiary to the Holding Company for Housing under the name of Madinet Nasr Housing and Development. The Extraordinary General Assembly of the company held on 30/06/1996 approved the change in the governing laws under which the company was operating from the provisions of Law No. 203 for 1991 to the provisions of Law No. 159 for 1981 and its executive regulations and published in company's journal on January 1997.

The Company was registered in the Commercial Registry under No. (300874) dated 23 December 1996 and Tax Registration No. 095-009-200.

On 2 May 2023, the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting has approved the amendments of the company's name in Article (2) of the Articles of Association to become "Madinet Masr for Housing and Development Company", and the amendment has been registered in the company's commercial registry on 13 June 2023.

### 1.2 Activity

The company is engaged in all activities related to real estate development for land, buildings and facilities including acquisition of land and real estate, sale and rental, dividing it and providing all types of facilities necessary for reconstruction and connected to it in Nasr City and other areas nationwide, the purchase and development, utilization, leasing and sale of all buildings and land. The company can establish, manage and invest in all residential, administrative, tourist, recreational and all projects necessary to achieve these purposes, and all real estate operations, financial, commercial and entertainment related to these purposes, as well as carrying out design, and engineering consultancy, and supervision of the execution by others.

BIG Investment Group Limited - Britain - is considered the main shareholder of the company.

### 1.3 Duration

The company's term is 50 years starting from 23/12/1996 and ending 22/12/2046.

### 1.4 Location

The company's Head Office is located at 4, Youssef Abbass St., Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt.

The Chairman is Eng. Mohamed Hazem Barakat.

The company's ordinary shares are listed on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX) and, as Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The company's Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 on 11 August, 2025

At 30 June 2025

### 1. COMPANY BACKGROUND - Continued

### 1.5 Basis of consolidation

A subsidiary is a company in which the company owns more than 50% of the share capital and the company exercises the right to control the investee when the company is exposed or entitled to variable returns through the company's contribution to the investee company and has the ability to affect those returns through its authority over the company. Therefore, the company controls the investee company when the company has all the following:

- 1. Power over the investee.
- 2. Exposure or right to variable returns by contributing to the investee company.
- 3. The ability to use the authority on the investee company to influence the amount of proceeds obtained from it.
  - Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.
  - The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries.
  - The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.
  - All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognized as assets and liabilities, are eliminated in full.
  - Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from date of acquisition, being the date on which the group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.
  - Non-controlling interests represent the portion of total comprehensive income and net assets not held by the group are presented separately in statement of income and within equity in consolidated financial position, separate from owners of parent's equity.

The parent company - Madinet Nasr for Housing and Development Company - invests and have control over 30 June 2025 the subsidiary companies, which was included in the consolidated financial statements, as follows:

Subsidiary	Legal Form	Percentage Ownership	Activity
Al Nasr for Civil Works S.A.E.	S.A.E.	52.46%	Civil construction
EgyCan for Real Estate Development Co.	S.A.E.	100%	Real estate development, investment
Minka for Real Estate Investment Co.	S.A.E.	100%	Real estate development, investment
Doors for property management	S.A.E.	100%	Brokerage

At 30 June 2025

### 2. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable, under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the future periods if it affects future periods.

The following are items on the consolidated financial statements that are affected by judgments, assumptions, and estimates:

- Estimate useful lives of fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties.
- Provisions and contingent liabilities
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets
- Taxation
- Cost of sales and cost of completion of infrastructure liability
- Present value (significant financing component)
- Expected credit loss

### 2. Fair value Measurement

The fair value represents the price that the company would receive in exchange for selling the asset or the consideration paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability will occur in the principal market for the asset, liability, or market that will yield the most interest on the asset or liability.

The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, on the assumption that market participants will pursue their economic interests.

The measurement at the fair value of the non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset to the maximum acceptable degree or by selling it to another market participant who would use the asset to its maximum capacity.

For assets traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market bid prices.

At 30 June 2025

### 2.1 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS - Continued

The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates on similar items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

For unlisted assets, fair value is determined by reference to the market value 2of a similar asset or based on the expected discounted cash flows.

The company uses valuation methods that are appropriate in the surrounding circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, thus maximizing the use of relevant observable data and minimizing the use of data that cannot be observed to a minimum.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified into significant categories based on the fair value measurement as a whole:

- The first level: using trading prices (unadjusted) for fully identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- The second level: by using inputs other than the trading prices contained in the first level, but that can be observed for the asset or liability directly (that is, prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- The third Level: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On March 6, 2023, Prime Minister Decision No. (883) of 2023 was issued to amend and issue some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards issued No. 110 of 2015 and amended on March 18, 2019, by a decision of the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation, which includes some new accounting standards and amendments to some existing standards, which were published in the Official Gazette on March 6, 2023.

### 3.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

- The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant local laws and regulations.
- The consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds which presents the functional currency of the group.
- The company apply securitization treatments in the financial statements in accordance to Article No. (41) bis to (41) bis 8 of the capital market law promulgated by Law No. 95 of 1992.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### 3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

### 3.2.1 Fixed assets and depreciation

### Recognition and measurement

Fixed assets are recorded on purchase at cost and are presented in the consolidated financial position net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 4/1). Historical costs include costs associated with the purchase of the asset. For assets constructed internally, the cost of the asset includes the cost of raw materials, direct labor and other direct costs incurred in bringing each asset to its location and the purpose for which it was acquired, as well as the costs of removal and rearrangement of the site, where the assets are located.

Components are accounted for on an item of fixed assets that have different useful lives as separate items within those fixed assets.

### Subsequent costs

The carrying amount of fixed assets includes the cost of replacing a part or component of such assets when it is expected to obtain future economic benefits as a result of spending that cost. Other costs allocated to the consolidated statement of income as an expense when incurred.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of fixed assets is recognized in profit or loss.

### 3.2.2 Fixed assets and depreciation

### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset – other than land. Estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and on review base useful lives are adjusted and relevant rates as follows:

### Estimated useful life (years)

Buildings	10-40 years
Improvements- Leasehold building	5 or the duration of the lease whichever is lower
Improvements- Building owned	8 years
Machinery & equipment for production	2-10 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Computers & servers	4 years
Tools & equipment	2-10 years
Furniture & office equipment	2-10 years
Fixtures & decorations	4 years

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Fixed assets under construction

Fixed assets under construction are recorded at cost which includes all the direct costs incurred on the assets to reach its final position (Note 4/2). These are transferred to fixed assets or investment property or intangible assets when the asset is complete and ready for its intended use. Fixed assets under construction are recorded at cost less impairment, if any.

### 3.2.3 Intangible assets (Software and IT)

### Recognition

Assets of a non-monetary nature that are identifiable and have no physical existence and that is held for purposes of use and from which future benefits are expected to flow are treated as intangible assets.

### The first measurement at recognition

Intangible assets are measured at cost, which is represented in the monetary price on the date of evidence, and in the event that payment is postponed for periods exceeding the followed credit periods, the difference between the cash price and the total amount paid is recognized as interest. Intangible assets are shown net, net of depreciation and impairment.

### Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures on the acquisition of intangible assets are capitalized only when these expenditures increase the future economic benefits of the related asset, and all other expenditures are charged to the income statement (profits or losses) when incurred.

### 3.2.4 Fixed assets and depreciation

### **Amortization**

Amortization is charged to the income statement (profits or losses) according to the straight-line method over the life of the useful life of the intangible assets, and this is the amortization of intangible assets from the date in which they are available for use, but if the useful life of the intangible assets is not specified then it is done. Carrying out impairment testing on a regular basis at the date of each financial position for these assets.

Useful life (years)

Software

1 year

### 3.2.5 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification and subsequent measurement

### Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- FVOCI debt investment and equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect future cash flows.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

### 3.2.3 Financial assets

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial assets- Business Model Assessment:

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; and

The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company takes under consideration:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;

- Prepayment and extension features; and

- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual per amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets classified at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss.

Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Profits and Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at amortized cost or at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are classified as held for trading at initial recognition.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognized in profit and loss.

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and gains and losses from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss. Gains and losses resulting from disposal are recognized in profit and loss.

### De-recognition

### Financial assets

The company derecognizes the financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows in a transaction in which all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred materially, or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial assets.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged, canceled or expired.

The company also derecognizes the financial obligations when their terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified obligations differ substantially, in which case the new financial obligations are recognized on the basis of the modified terms at fair value.

On derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between the carrying amount and consideration paid (including any non-monetary assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

### 3.2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at cost model, and measured later using the fair value model and the outcome of revaluation of investment properties is charged to the statement of other comprehensive income, and in case of revaluation loss it decrease first from revaluation surplus, and if it exceeds the revaluation surplus it charged to the statement of income. The cost model is used for investment properties which has no reliable fair value in accordance to para 53 of investment properties standard, and depreciation expense charged to the separate statement of income according to the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of all investment property except the land. In case of such assets are impaired, the loss is included in the separate income statement.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Assets

Estimated useful life

Residential

40 years

Non-residential units

40 years

### 3.2.7 Securitization

The company dispose the notes receivable which were sold through securitization, from the accounting records and recognize the difference between current value and cash value received through securitization as finance cost in the separate statement of profit or loss.

### 3.2.8 Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the books at cost. Financial assets are evaluated at the date of the consolidated financial statements at fair value, which represents the market price at the date of valuation. Valuation differences are included in the consolidated income statement.

### 3.2.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Cost of raw materials, packing materials, spare parts, fuel and oil is determined on an weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less selling and completion cost.

### 3.2.10 Lands, unfinished and finished properties

All cost incurred on lands, unfinished and finished properties are included in this account. At point of sale, this account is adjusted based on actual per meter cost of land or units sold. Lands, unfinished and finished properties are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In case of decrease the net realizable value under the cost, the decrease is charged to the consolidated statement of income.

### 3.2.11 Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flow is prepared according to the indirect method. Earned and paid interest, employees share in profit, and Board of Directors remunerations are being classified in operating activities.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### 3.2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, time deposits and treasury bills (due within 3 months), investments at fair value through profit and loss, bank current accounts, and short term highly liquid investments, which can be easily converted to cash, less overdrafts (credit banks) and pledged time deposits against letters of guarantee. Cash and cash equivalents does not include the balances of current accounts and bank deposits related to the maintenance deposit of residential compounds that are collected and managed for the benefit of customers and are not considered as cash balances of the company.

### 3.2.13 Trade receivables, notes receivables and other debit balances

Trade accounts receivable stated at cost net of allowance for doubtful debts, which is estimated for amounts not expected to be collected in full. Other debit balances are being stated at cost less any impairment losses, (if any).

Notes receivable represents the value of the Post-Dated Checks (PDCs) obtained from the customers in payment of the remaining contractual values of the contracted real estate units. The initial recognition of the notes receivable is at fair value at the time the contract is entered into with the customers. At the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, notes receivable is re-measured at amortized cost which is determined by discounting the future cash flows of the notes receivable using the rate of return that discounts the nominal value of the instruments to the current cash price for selling the real estate units.

### 3.2.14 Assets impairment

### Non-Financial Assets

At the consolidated financial statements date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its owned non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount for each asset separately in order to estimate the impairment losses. In case the recoverable amount of the asset cannot be properly estimated, the company estimates the recoverable amounts for the cash-generating unit which is related to the asset.

In case of using a reasonable and consistent basis for allocating of the assets to the cash generating units, the company's general assets would be also allocated to these units. If this is unattainable, the general assets of the company shall be allocated to the smallest group of the cash-generating units, which the company determined using logical and fixed bases.

The asset recoverable amount or the cash-generating unit is represented by the higher of the fair value (less the estimated selling costs) or the estimated amount from the usage of the asset (or the cash generating unit).

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The estimated future cash flow from the usage of the assets, or the cash generating unit using a discount rate before tax is discounted in order to reach the present value for these flows which represents the estimated amount from using the asset (or the cash generating unit).

This rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset, which were not taken into consideration when estimating the future cash flow generated from it. When the recoverable amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount with the impairment loss recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

In case the impairment on asset (or cash generating unit) decreases subsequently, and this decrease is related in a logical manner to one event or more taking place after the initial recognition of the impairment at the profit or losses, a reversal is done for the revised amount of losses (or a part of it) – which had been previously recognized – in the consolidated income statement, and the carrying amount for the asset is increased (or the cash generating unit) with the new estimated recoverable amount provided that the revised carrying amount of the asset after revising (or the cash generating unit) does not exceed the carrying amount determined for the asset, had the recognized losses resulting from impairment, not been recognized in previous periods

The company applies a three-stage approach to measuring the expected credit losses from financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Assets go through the following three phases based on the change in credit quality since their initial recognition.

### Stage 1: The expected credit loss over 12 months

Stage one includes financial assets on initial recognition that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have relatively low credit risk. For these assets, 12-month ECL is recognized and interest is charged on the total carrying amount of the assets (without deducting the credit provision). 12-month ECL This is the expected credit loss that could result from defaults likely within 12 months after the date of the financial statements.

### Stage 2: the expected credit loss over the life - with no impairment of the value of credit

Second stage includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but there is no objective evidence of impairment. Lifetime ECL is recognized for those assets, but interest continues to be charged on the total carrying amount of the assets. Lifetime ECL is the expected credit loss arising from all possible defaults over the expected life of the financial instrument.

### Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - Credit Impairment

Stage three includes financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date; For these assets, a lifetime ECL is recognized.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting date, the company determines whether there is any indication that its financial assets may be impaired.

Financial assets are exposed to impairment when an objective evidence that the estimated future cash flow have been affected by the event or more established at a date subsequent to the initial recognition of the financial asset.

The carrying value of all financial assets is reduced directly with the impairment losses except those related to the reduction in the expected value of the collections from the customers debts and other debit balances, where a formed allowance for impairment loss is done on its value. When the debt of the clients or the owner of the debit balance is uncollectible, a written off discount is applied upon this account. All the changes in the book value relating to this account are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

### 3.2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the consolidated statement of financial position date and adjusted (if necessary) to present the best current estimate.

### 3.2.16 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recorded at cost and deducted from shareholders equity. Gain or loss from sale of shares is included in equity.

### 3.2.17 Dividends

Dividends are recorded as liability during the period when declared.

### 3.2.18 Revenue recognition

### 1) Revenue from customer contracts

The Company applied the EAS No. 48 as of January 1, 2021 where the Company recognizes the revenue from contract with customers in accordance with the five steps module as identified in EAS No. 48, as follows:

- Identify Contract with Customers
- Identify separate performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate Transaction price to the distinct performance obligations based on relative standalone selling price.
- Revenue recognition when/(at) the entity satisfies its performance obligation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The Company satisfy the performance obligation and recognize revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) Company performance does not arise any asset that has an alternative use of the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to pay for completed performance until the date.

b) The Company arise or improves a customer-controlled asset when the asset is arise

or improved.

c) The customer receives and consumes the benefits of Company performance at the same time as soon as the company has performed.

Revenue from customer contracts is recognized over the time if the performance obligations are not fulfilled over a year of time. All remaining benefits, in this case the company must recognize revenue because it has fulfilled its performance obligations.

When the company satisfies the performance obligation by providing the promised goods and services, it creates the principal of the contract based on the amount achieved through performance. When the amount collected from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, a contract obligation arises.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractual terms specified for the payments. The Company evaluates revenue contracts against specific criteria to determine whether it is acting as principal or agent. The company concluded that it was acting as a major supplier in all of its revenue contracts.

The Company adjusts the transaction price for the effect of the significant financing component by discounting it using the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and its customers on the contract inception date.

The company pays sales commission for contracts it obtains to sell certain units of real estate and capitalizes the additional costs of obtaining a contract that meet the criteria in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 48. These costs are recognized when revenue is recognized. The capitalized costs of acquiring such contracts are presented separately as a current asset in receivables and other receivables and amortized in selling and marketing expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

### Madinet Masr For Housing and Development:

Real Estate sales

Revenue from the sale of contracted residential administrative and commercial units shall be proven upon the transfer of control to customers in accordance with the stages of delivery as sale value in accordance with contracts with customers for such units. The revenues of such units shall be proven at a point of time net of the units that the customers has transferred control over.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### Land sales

Land sale revenue are recognized when control transfers from the company to customers when the land is actually delivered to customers provided that the facilities are completed and revenue from the land proven at a point of time for the land that have been transferred to the customers.

### Interest income

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method is the rate used to deduct future cash payments expected to be made or collected during the financial instruments life expectancy/or if appropriate, a lesser period of time) to fully equal the financial assets book value or financial obligation.

### Al-Nasr for Civil Work

### Estimated contracts revenue

The company records contracts revenue using the percentage of completion for contracts work at the end of the financial period, in case it is possible to reliably estimate the results of contracts.

The percentage of completion is assessed by referring to the sustained contract costs till to date to gross estimated costs for the contract. It is required to make assumptions to assess the estimated gross contract costs and different work that can be redeemed which affect the percentage of completion. The assessment is performed based on the experience and previous knowledge of the projects' engineers and other technical differences.

The accuracy of this assessment might has an effect on revenue and profits.

At the end of each period, the company should estimate the costs to complete the contracts based on the work that should be performed after the financial year. It consists objective assessment for the project progress according to time schedule and assessment of the work to the performed and the costs related to deliver the contract to the client.

The assessment of contract revenue is affected by a group of different uncertainties (including the estimation of costs) which depends on the outcome of future circumstances. The assessment should be reviewed as a result of circumstances and the settlement of uncertainties. Therefore, the recorded revenue of the contract may increase or decrease from period to period.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### 2) Joint arrangement

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. It is either a joint operation or a joint venture. A joint arrangement is that the parties are bound by a contractual agreement granting joint control to two or more parties of the arrangement.

The classification of a joint arrangement as a joint operation or a joint venture depends on the rights and obligations (undertakings) of the parties to the arrangement. The joint operation becomes a joint arrangement when its parties have joint control over the rights over the assets and the obligations associated with the arrangement. These parties are called joint operators. A joint venture is a joint arrangement when its parties have joint control over the rights over the net assets associated with the arrangement. These parties are called shareholders in joint ventures. The entity shall apply the judgment in assessing whether the joint arrangement is a joint venture or a joint venture.

The joint operator shall account for assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses related to its share in the joint operation in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards applicable to such assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

On 31 December 2015, the Company adopted a new strategy to execute a joint venture development contract based on a share in the revenue of the sales. The Company receives its share against the land provided for development by the other co-developer who will receive the rest of the sale revenue against incurring the development cost.

### 3) Other revenue

- Rental income is recognized on a time-apportioned basis. Interest income on deposits
  and bonds is recognized on a time basis and using the target rate of return on the
  financial asset.
- Dividend income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the right to receive dividends from the investee is established and is recognized after the date of acquisition.

### 3.2.19 Direct and indirect cost

The actual costs of establishing real estate units are capitalized within (a work in progress and finished properties) costs are charged according to contractors and suppliers extracts after the company's technical affairs department has approved those extracts, the costs are appointed among the units on the basis of the actual completion of each phase in accordance with the following bases:

• The units share of attached long cost allocated for the establishment of the units, when is distributed on the basis of the long area of each unit in the residential assembly.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

- The units share of the actual construction costs distributed on the basis of contracts and invoices for all units within each phase.
- The units share of actual interest costs and finance expenses based on the units direct costs to the total costs of units for the residential assembly of each phase.

### 3.2.20 Other operating expenses and residential community measurement

An expense represents the cost of temporary operating activity for residential compounds until delivering the units to the customers.

### 3.2.21 Lease contracts

### Recognition and measurement

At the commencement date, the company recognizes the right of use asset and a lease liability as follows:

### Initial measurement of the right of use asset

At the commencement date of lease contract, the right of use assets is measured at "cost" which is:

- The initial measurement of lease contract liability which is presented in the paragraph below.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease contract, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories, the lessee incurs the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

### Initial measurement of the lease liability

At the commencement date, the lessee measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease contract, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Recognition and measurement of the company as lessor:

The company classifies each lease contract as an operating lease or as a financing lease:

### Operating lease:

The company recognizes lease payments from operating lease as income either in instalment method or on any other regular basis if that basis is more reflective of the pattern in which the use of the asset under contract decreases.

### Sale and leaseback contracts

In the case of sale and leaseback, the transfer of assets shall be evaluated if the sale of the buyer obtains control over the asset, directs its use and obtain the remaining benefits from it or is not a sale as follows:

### Asset transfer represent a sale:

The asset is established as a right of utilization in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) on lease against recognized of the lease liability at the present value of lease payments as liability as set out in the policy for initial measurement of the asset of the benefit, where the contract is classified as a lease in this case.

### Assets transfer is not a sale:

The asset transferred to the company's books shall be recognized as an asset against a financial obligation equal to the receipts of the transfer of the contract. This obligation shall be accounted for in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) in this case, the contract shall be classified as a secured financing contract.

Short term lease and leases with lease low value assets

Short term leases are leases with a term of 12 month or less impaired assets are items that do not meet the requirements for capitalization of a company and are considered immaterial to the company's statement of the financial position as a whole. Lease payments for short-term and low value asset lease are recognized as an expenses on straight line basis in the statement of profit or loss.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### 3.2.22 Employees' benefits

The company contributes to the social insurance scheme for the benefit of its employees in accordance with the Social Insurance Law. No.79 of 1975 and its amendments Contributions of workers and employers are calculated at a fixed rate of wages. The company's commitment is represented in value of its contribution. The company's contributions are charged to the consolidated statement of income. The company gives employees who have reached retirement age, end of service gratuity up to a maximum of 50 thousand Egyptian pounds. At 21 December 2022 BOD decided to increase the amount of end of services gratuity to be L.E. 100,000 instead of L.E. 50,000. The Company also applies an optional early retirement scheme. End of service benefits for employees benefiting from this system are charged to the consolidated statement of income in the year in which they are approved for early retirement.

### 3.2.23 Taxation

Income tax

Taxation is accounted according to Egyptian laws and regulations.

Income tax expense that is calculated on the profits of the company represents the sum of the tax currently payable (calculated according to the applied laws and regulations and using the tax rates prevailing as of the consolidated financial statements date) and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income or expenses and included in the profits or losses of the period except for instances that taxes are established from:

- A transaction or event recognized, in the same period or other period, outside profit or loss either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or
- Business combinations.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to the accounting basis used in the separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the separate financial statements date.

At 30 June 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized (generated from taxable temporary differences in the future) while deferred tax assets recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future years to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. The balance sheet method is used in accounting for deferred assets and liabilities and they are recognized as non-current assets and liabilities.

### 3.2.24 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period after deducting employees share in profit and Board of Directors remuneration by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the year.

### 3.2.25 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualified asset for capitalization of cost of borrowing; are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are charged as an expense in the consolidated statement of income on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest rate.

An asset eligible to bear the cost of borrowing necessarily requires a long year of time to process it for use for its intended purposes or to sell it. This applies to land and building facilities items as fixed assets under construction (under construction projects) and incomplete inventory of reconstruction and housing projects.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins as part of the cost of the qualifying asset to bear the cost of borrowing when:

- Expenditure on the qualified asset.
- The Company incurs a borrowing cost.
- The activities required for the preparation of the asset for use for purposes specified for it or for its sale to others are currently under implementation.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the effective construction of the asset is impaired. Capitalization is contingent upon the completion of all material activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset to bear the borrowing cost for its intended use or to sell it to third parties.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### 3.2.26 Legal reserve

As required, by the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and the company's Articles of Association 5% of the profit for the period is transferred to the legal reserve. The company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the issued share capital. The legal reserve cannot be distributed except in cases stated in the Law.

### 3.2.27 Foreign currency transactions

The company's functional currency is the Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the consolidated financial statements date are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at that date. Retranslation exchange profit and loss is taken to the consolidated statement of income.

### 3.2.28 Takaful contribution

Takaful contribution system mandated by Law No. 2 for 2018 has been adopted on 12 July 2018 and is applied on all entities whether individual or corporate regardless of their nature in legal form.

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

At 30 June 2025

### 4/1 FIXED ASSETS

30/6/2025	Land (*) L.E.	Buildings & constructions (*) L.E.	Leasehold improvement L.E.	Machinery & equipment L.E.	Vehicles L.E.	Tools & Equipment L.E.	Furniture & office equipment L.E.	Computers L.E.	Fixtures L.E.	Total L.E.
Cost: At 1 January 2025 Additions during the period	68,558,785	29,190,743	38,034,916	33,171,996 77,500	40,618,712	4,144,347	21,624,564 998,200	47,351,615	1,815,282	284,510,960 4,953,029
At 30 June 2025	68,558,785	29,190,743	38,034,916	33,249,496	40,618,712	4,144,347	22,622,764	51,228,944	1,815,282	289,463,989
Accumulated depreciation: At 1 January 2025	1	16,378,501	36,114,301	32,925,246	12,496,833	2,762,840	18,446,008	15,736,891	1,675,564	136,536,184
Depreciation for the period At 30 June 2025		17,294,648	36,434,688	33,018,821	15,343,726	3,467,122	19,071,720	20,597,849	1,750,681	146,979,255
Net book value: At 30 June 2025	68,558,785	11,896,095	1,600,228	230,675	25,274,986	677,225	3,551,044	30,631,095	64,601	142,484,734

Lands and buildings include land and building of the social club and the playground for Madinet Masr for Housing and Development Employees' club, and the book value is approximately L.E. 1.3 million for the land and L.E. 1.9 million for the buildings. There are no guarantees or pledging on fixed assets at the date of the consolidated financial statements. \*

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

At 30 June 2025

### 4/1 FIXED ASSETS - Continued

Total L.E.	169,162,964 120,530,572 (5,182,576) 284,510,960		127,427,934 14,290,826 (5,182,576)	136,536,184	147,974,776
Fixtures L.E.	1,815,282		1,520,210	1,675,564	139,718
Computers L.E.	28,107,520 23,759,484 (4,515,389) 47,351,615		13,024,489 7,227,791 (4,515,389)	15,736,891	31,614,724
Furniture & office equipment L.E.	20,217,629 1,602,793 (195,858)	1,02,120,12	17,347,554 1,294,312 (195,858)	18,446,008	3,178,556
Tools & Equipment L.E.	4,144,347	4,144,347	1,333,637 1,429,203	2,762,840	1,381,507
Vehicles L.E.	28,165,000	40,618,712	12,001,714 495,119 -	12,496,833	28,121,879
Machinery & equipment L.E.	33.397,700 97,035 (322,739)	33,171,996	33,063,510 184,475 (322,739)	32,925,246	246,750
Leasehold improvement L.E.	38,034,916	38,034,916	35,468,217 646,084 -	36,114,301	1,920,615
Buildings & constructions (*) L.E.	29,339,333	29,190,743	13,668,603 2,858,488 (148,590)	16,378,501	12,812,242
Land (*) L.E.	1,652,525	68,558,785	1 1		68,558,785
31/12/2024	Cost: At 1 January 2024 Additions during the year Disposals	At 31 December 2024	Accumulated depreciation: At 1 January 2024 Depreciation for the year	Disposals At 31 December 2024	Net book value: At 31 December 2024

Lands and buildings include land and building of the social club and the playground for Madinet Masr for Housing and Development Employees' club, and the book value is approximately L.E. 1.3 million for the land and L.E. 4.5 million for the buildings. There are no guarantees or pledging on fixed assets at the date of the consolidated financial statements. \*

At 30 June 2025

### FIXED ASSETS - Continued 4/1

Fully depreciated assets and still in use are as follow	's: 30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Leasehold improvements Buildings and constructions Machinery and equipment Vehicles Tools and equipment Furniture and office equipment Computers and software	37,934,090 885,932 27,006,889 15,112,840 3,294,647 13,041,269 2,421,460 99,697,127	36,211,665 2,078,770 32,240,770 11,886,575 1,047,090 12,716,219 4,354,927 100,536,016
Depreciation for the year is allocated as follows:	30/6/2025 L.E.	r∗/√/2024 L.E.
Cost of sales General & administrative expenses (Note 26) Selling & marketing expenses (Note 27) Other operating expenses (Note 28)	2,215,714 2,114,329 5,942,562 170,466 10,443,071	1,911,011 2,277,459 1,818,616 99,640 <b>6,106,726</b>
XED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Storage Equipment Tent at Taj City Project Iinka from land Kinda Project Software and Information Systems Under	212,877,629 709,633 26,993,071 56,668,455 850,000 298,098,788	149,009,100 709,633 195,328 55,405,689 - 205,319,750
	Leasehold improvements Buildings and constructions Machinery and equipment Vehicles Tools and equipment Furniture and office equipment Computers and software  Depreciation for the year is allocated as follows:  Cost of sales General & administrative expenses (Note 26) Selling & marketing expenses (Note 27)	Leasehold improvements  Buildings and constructions  Machinery and equipment  Vehicles  Tools and equipment  Furniture and office equipment  Computers and software  Depreciation for the year is allocated as follows:  Cost of sales  General & administrative expenses (Note 26) Selling & marketing expenses (Note 27) Other operating expenses (Note 28)  XED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION  XED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION  XED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION  Storage Equipment Tent at Taj City Project Storage Equipment Tent at Taj City Project Software and Information Systems Under pagent (Doors)  859,000

### 6. AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

6/1	Investments in subsidiaries	Contribution %	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
		100	1,010,759	1,010,759
	Madinet Masr for Finishing Madinet Masr for Project Management	100	6,010,760	1,010,760
	Madinet Masr for the Management of Sports	74	7,400,000	7,400,00
	Clubs Saudi Arabia Doors of Expertise Real Estate	100	50,000,000	-
	Company  IFI Real Estate Investment Fund Company	100	5,000,805	-
	SEFI Underwriting and Promotion Company	100 _	10,000,805	0.421.510
		=	79,423,129	9,421,519
6/2	Financial assets at amortized cost			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
				<b>#</b> (( 0 ( 0
	Investments in Governmental bonds (Non active market)		566,968	566,968
6/3	Financial assets at fair value through oth	er comprehensi	ve income	
6/3	Financial assets at fair value through oth	er comprehensiv Contribution %	ve income 30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.)	Contribution	30/6/2025	
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical	Contribution %	30/6/2025 L.E.	<i>L.E.</i> 8,326,737 19,200
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production	Contribution %	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737	<i>L.E.</i> 8,326,737
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less:	<b>Contribution</b> % 1.200 0.01	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200	<i>L.E.</i> 8,326,737 19,200
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production	<b>Contribution</b> % 1.200 0.01	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000	<i>L.E.</i> 8,326,737 19,200
6/3	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less:	Contribution % 1.200 0.01 0.80	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000 (219,200) 8,326,737 30/6/2025	19,200 200,000 - 8,545,937
	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less: Impairment of investments	Contribution % 1.200 0.01 0.80	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000 (219,200) 8,326,737	8,326,737 19,200 200,000 8,545,937
	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less: Impairment of investments  Investments properties  Leased real-estate to others – Revalued	Contribution % 1.200 0.01 0.80  using the	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000 (219,200) 8,326,737 30/6/2025 L.E.	19,200 200,000 - - 8,545,937 31/12/2024 L.E.
	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less: Impairment of investments  Investments properties  Leased real-estate to others – Revalued fair value model	Contribution % 1.200 0.01 0.80  using the	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000 (219,200) 8,326,737 30/6/2025 L.E.	8,326,737 19,200 200,000  8,545,937  31/12/2024 L.E.  1,512,709,151
	High Education House (S.A.E.) El Nasr Transformers & Electrical Products Co. (El-Maco) El Nasr Co. for Clay Brick Production Less: Impairment of investments  Investments properties  Leased real-estate to others – Revalued	Contribution % 1.200 0.01 0.80  using the	30/6/2025 L.E. 8,326,737 19,200 200,000 (219,200) 8,326,737 30/6/2025 L.E.	L.E.  8,326,737  19,200 200,000   8,545,937  31/12/2024 L.E.

<sup>(\*)</sup> Investment property rented building using cost model – Net

# 6. INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS - Continued

<u>30/6/2025</u>	Residential units L.E.	None residential units L.E.	Total L.E.
Cost:	506 162	220 005	936,068
At the beginning of the period	596,163	339,905 -	936,068
At the end of the period	596,163	339,903	930,000
Accumulated depreciation:		212.056	771 050
At the beginning of the period	527,894	243,956	771,850
At the end of the period	527,894	243,956	771,850
Net book value: At the end of the period	68,269	95,949	164,218
<u>31/12/2024</u>	Residential units L.E.	None residential units L.E.	Total L.E.
Cost:	596,163	339,905	936,068
At the beginning of the year At the end of the year	596,163	339,905	936,068
Accumulated depreciation:			7.17.0.10
At the beginning of the year	527,474	219,574	747,048
Depreciation for the year	420	24,382 _	24,802
At the end of the year	527,894	243,956	771,850
Net book value: At the end of the year	68,269	95,949	164,218

- Fully depreciated investment properties and still used are as follows:

	30/5/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Residential units	527,894	527,894
Non-residential units	243,956	243,956
Non-residential diffes	771,850	771,850

(\*) The revalued investment properties using the fair value model. The fair value of these investments properties has been valued by an independent expert who is registered with the Financial Regulatory Authority, this valuation has been conducted in accordance with paragraph (75) of standard No (34).

At 30 June 2025

# 6. INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS - Continued

(\*\*) The investment properties that has been valued with cost model can not determine their fair value reliably according to paragraph 53 of Egyptian Accounting Standard No (34), This is mainly due to they are residential properties leased under old lease Contracts whose under indefinite an undetermined lease contracts according to the law, Currently there are no market transactions for comparable properties and alternative estimates of fair value are not available.

# 6/5 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

nvesiments at fair value intough proju of 1033	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Investment certificates in:  QNB Investment Fund  Banque Du Caire Investment Fund  United Bank Investment Fund - Rakhaa (*)	2,655,321 124,369 905,427 3,685,117	2,389,326 113,100 817,302 3,319,728

Investments in investment fund certificates are short-term investments for the purpose of managing the company's cash balances by investing in cash investment funds, which are highly liquid investments that can be redeemed daily or weekly and are considered part of the cash and cash equivalents. (Note 21)

(\*) United Bank Investment Fund (Rakhaa) includes restricted investment certificates by L.E. 487,000 (2024: L.E. 487,000) against letters of guarantee as of consolidated financial statement date. (Note 21)

# 6/6 Financial assets at amortized cost

Treasury bills	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Treasury Bills 349 days Treasury Bills 42 days Treasury Bills – 40 days Treasury Bills – 36 days Treasury Bills – 28 days Treasury Bills – 20 days Treasury Bills – 14 days	20,000,000 - 557,675,000 477,125,000 - 506,625,000 - 1,561,425,000	47,050,000 537,950,000 51,375,000 636,375,000
Less: Unrealized gain on treasury bills	(19,446,305) 1,541,978,695	(11,110,603) 625,264,397

Treasury bills due within three months from the date of acquisition are classified as cash and cash equivalents (Note 21).

Treasury bills on June 30, 2025 include an amount of EGP 16,116,600 frozen as cover against letters of guarantee.

At 30 June 2025

7. INVENTORIES	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Materials and supplies Fuel and oil Spare parts and supplies	45,965,467 26,374 886,457 46,878,298	48,021,305 26,541 848,151 48,895,997
8. WORK IN PROGRESS	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Lands and unites incompleted Tag City (*) Sarai City (*) West Assuit (**) Tag Ville Butterfly New Heliopolis Kinda EgyCan for Real State Development Co.	4,610,139,725 2,384,960,641 585,745,831 860,813,798 52,054,031 8,697,883 2,243,245,501 10,745,657,410	4,255,819,816 1,643,621,963 555,729,299 659,881,058 68,112 1,722,604,975 8,837,725,223

(\*) Tag City includes the completed phases that the company started for sale: "Tag sultan", "Park residence", "Shalya & Lake Park", "Elect", "Coblet" and "club side "Origami". In addition to the not yet ready for sale, where the balance of 30 June 2025 represents the cost of external and internal utilities, the cost construction works and cost of extension works of the Shinzo Abi corridor that pass through the company's lands. (Note 41)

Sarai includes the phases that are ready for sale: "Taval", "Crowns", "Cavana", "Strip mall", and "Mansion" rayi. In addition to the not yet ready for sale, where the balance of 30 June 2025 represents the cost of external and internal facilities & the cost construction works.

Land and real estate units have been recorded at actual cost which shall not be less than its redemption value as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

(\*\*) In accordance with the resolution of New Urban Communities Authority's Board of Directors no. (134) dated 22 January 2020 to allocate a plot of land with area 104.15 Feddan in the new Nasr city (west Assuit) in favor of the company to construct an urban complex. Also, the resolution of the board of directors no (138) dated 14 May 2020 to amend the schedule of payment of amounting L.E. 497,309,325 and a percent of 15% to be paid as administration fees and board of trustees amounting L.E. 56,297,962, and the remaining percent of 85% will be paid amounting L.E. 441,011,367 on installments after grace period of 2 years from date advice. The company issued notes payable against these installments in favor of the authority of new Nasser city (West of Assuit)- Note 17/1, 17/2).

At 30 June 2025

# 8. WORK IN PROGRESS - - Continued

The capitalized interests from the significant financing component with clients according to the Egyptian according standard No. (48) revenue from contracts with customers as follows:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Taj city Sarai Tag Ville	16.356,626 10,548,081 275,905	20,558,108 16,012,874 318,675
	27,180,612	36,889,657
9. FINISHED PROPERTIES	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
El Waha, Premira & Nasr City 6th of October (Nasr Gardens)	11,749,355 335,792,181	13,413,717 317,928,995
of Science (1.1111 State 1.7)	347,541,536	331,342,712
10. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Notes receivables - long term	859,049,890	660,986,060
Tag City Sarai	1,336,806,782	775,349,328
Other	12,769,198	16,170,040
a de la companya de l	2,208,625,870	1,452,505,428 (449,248,302)
Less: Finance component of contracts with customers	(478,879,433) (32,333,468)	(35,160,076)
Less: Expected Credit Loss	1,697,412,969	968,097,050
Notes receivables - short term	006.050.002	596,032,247
Tag City	996,059,802 1,336,500,966	989,601,087
Sarai	11,653,132	21,413,824
Other	2,344,213,900	1,607,047,158
Less: Finance component of contracts with customers	(419,655,865)	(470,991,629)
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(34,318,427)	(4,520,897)
Bess. Expected citati and	1,890,239,608	1,131,534,632
Trade receivables	99,590,463	53,110,413
Tag City	131,143,845	110.718,304
Sarai Construction's receivables (NCCW)	194,231,078	152,317,181
	48,283,560	46,734,639
	472 249 046	362,880,537
Other	473,248,946	
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(13,374,890) 459,874,056	(18,428,618) 344,451,919

The discount of the present value of notes receivable is amortized as revenue in the maturities of these securities according to the effective interest rate.

At 30 June 2025

# 10. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE - Continued

Movement for expected credit loss for notes receivables and trade receivables during the year is as follows:

follows:	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year (Reversal)/ provided during the period / year	58,109,591 21,917,194 <b>80,026,785</b>	163,005,335 (104,895,744) 58,109,591

According to the decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority issued on 12 January 2022, the company applied the accounting treatment related to the real estate development activity.

# Post-dated checks (off balance sheet)

The company maintains off balance sheet post-dated checks received from customers for undelivered units and not included in financial position as follows:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Notes receivables for undelivered units	67,392,583,689	59,823,834,916
11. TRADE PAYABLES DEBIT BALANCES - NET	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Trade payables & contractors Less: creditors expected credit loss - debit balances	4,500,791,498 (8,987,272) <b>4,491,804,226</b>	4,639,674,590 (9,121,209) <b>4,630,553,381</b>

Movement for Expected credit loss for trade payables – debit balance during the year as follows:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year (Reversal)/ provided during the period / year	9,121,209 (133,937)	8,530,385 590,824
	8,987,272	9,121,209

At 30 June 2025

#### RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES (NET) 12.

#### Receivables and other credit balances - long-term (net) 12/1

	30/6/2024 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Current accounts Insurance reservation	31,601,566 113,096,150 59,078,055	30,063,425 107,393,054 57,707,015
Duties and responsibilities	203,775,771 (13,100,012)	195,163,494 (13,002,851)
Less: Expected credit loss	190,675,759	182,160,643

# DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES -- NET

12/2 DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES NET	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Masr Elgededa for Development Company (****)	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Medar Investment and Urban Development Company (***)	1,069,827,004	1,069,827,004
Zahraa El Maadi for Investment and Development Company		-00 000 000
(Advance of Participatory development) (****)	200,000,000	200,000,000
Contract acquisition costs (**)	3,297,034,392	2,561,219,886
Tamweel Mortgage Company	21,598,767	21,598,767
Securitization Financial Group	68,153,306	68,153,306
Employee share option plan (ESOP)(*)	68,099,982	57,149,985
Paid under Gas lines	28,205,489	39,447,759
Refundable deposits	122,400,052	68,790,449
Prepaid expenses	60,546,702	63,565,757
Accrued interest (deposits interest)	1,083,202	1,268,932
Other debit balances	102,475,499	43,102.674
Cash cover of letters of guarantee	1,039,443	21,039,443
	2,075,047	-
Prepaid rental benefits	30,893,742	77,048,868
Tax Authority –	6,173,432,627	5,392,212,830
I - Proposted avadit loss	(347,973)	(215,022)
Less: Expected credit loss	6,173,084,654	5,391,997,808

Movement for Expected credit loss for debtors and other debit balances during the year is as follows:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period/ year Provided during the period/ year Reverse of ECL	215,022	225,121
	132,951	(10,099)
	347,973	215,022

# 12. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES (NET) - Continued

- (\*) On 18 April 2023 the ordinary general assembly meeting has approved the increase of the issued capital with L.E. 35,000,000 by issuing number of 35 million share dividends to be determined for employee share option plan, manager, executive Board of Directors and employees of the company which was authorized by financial Regulatory Authority in February 2022.
- (\*\*) According to paragraph (91) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the entity must recognize the additional costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as an asset if the entity expects to recover those costs that the entity would not have incurred had the contract not been obtained (for example: sales commission). The mentioned amount represents the sales commission on unrealized revenue from contracts with customers until 30/6/2024.
- (\*\*\*) On July 10, 2024, the company signed a participatory development contract for a full-service residential project on an area of 238 acres in Mostakbal City with Medar Company for Investment and Urban Development with a revenue sharing system. According to the contract, an amount of 1.07 billion Egyptian pounds was paid to Medar as an advance payment from its share in the project's revenues to be settled as a deduction from future revenues.
- (\*\*\*\*) On July 10, 2024, the company signed a participatory development contract for a full-service residential project on an area of 491 acres in New Heliopolis City with Heliopolis Housing and Development Company under the revenue sharing system.
- (\*\*\*\*\*) "On October 23, 2024, the company signed a revenue-sharing development contract for a fully serviced residential project on a 42-feddan plot in *New Heliopolis City* with *Zahraa El Maadi for Investment and Development*. According to the contract, an advance payment of EGP 200 million was made to Zahraa El Maadi as part of its share in the project's revenue, to be settled against future revenues."

13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Cash on hand Current account with bank interest Bank current accounts	13,528,296 2,101,719,650	3,720,089 1,215,965,329
	901,081,558	1,700,083,142
Dank current accounts	3,016,329,504	2,919,768,560

Banks' time deposits as of June 30, 2025 include EGP 80,058,438 (as of December 31, 2024: EGP 75,560,021) frozen deposits against letters of guarantee.

### ADVANCE PAYMENT FROM CLIENTS FOR UNDELIVERED UNITS 14.

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Tag City Sarai Tag Ville Mostakabal City West Assuit (Zahw) Kinda The Hoft	3,576,059,074 6,331,601,810 488,777,976 937,724,146 22,359,364 1,681,717,307 67,163,906 13,105,403,583	2,687,927,167 3,490,506,212 481,947,387 409,657,388 19,927,038 1,445,780,783 101,656,936 8,637,402,911

The unrealized revenue from contracts with customers includes amounts received from customers and received post dated checks at 30/6/2025 amounted to L.E. 80,497,987,272 (31/12/2024: L.E. ٦٨,٤٦١,٢٣٧,٨٣٠).

## 15.

15. PROVISIONS	Balance at 1/1/2025 L.E.	Provided during the period L.E.	Used during the period L.E.	Balance at 30/6/2025 L.E.
Provision for client's subscription in club Claims provision Legal provision Tax Provisions Other provisions	15,062,937 25,864,680 779,£V£,77A	8,000,000 - 37,375,622 45,375,622	(44,750,000) (602,000) (116,109) - (1,501,304) (46,969,413)	102,250,000 109,629,339 48,599,603 15,662,937 61,738,998 337,880,877

#### INFRASTRUCTURE COMPLETION LIABILITIES 16.

To. HATCHESTED	Balance at 1/1/2025 L.E.	Provided / (returns) L.E.	Work executed L.E.	Balance at 30/6/2025 L.E.
Tag City Sarai and Capital Gardens Operating and maintenance	5,302,028 372,133,448	41,689,017 96,299,216	(43,770,718) (194,592,458)	3,220,327 273,840,206
Expenses liability for residential compounds	574,565,194 952,000,670	137,988,233	(50,438,740) (288,801,916)	524,126,454 801,186,987

This balance represents estimated amounts to complete utilities for projects that have not been completely delivered from the contracting companies.

At 30 June 2025

#### CREDITORS AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES 17.

17/1 Long Term Notes Payable	(Net)
------------------------------	-------

17/1 Long Term Notes Payable (Net)	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Long term notes payable at face value – West Assuit land (Note 8) Discount: Finance component	30,778,351 (8,513,968) <b>22,264,383</b>	63,333,074 (14,768,736) 48,564,338

#### Creditors and other credit balances - current 17/2

17/2 Creditors and other credit balances – current	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Notes payable – West Assuit Land Notes payable Support to National Housing Project Down payment for reservation of land and property sales Customer Collections (Gas-Water-Dish) Contractors and amounts under settlement Engineering stamp and Building Union stamp Customers' balances for cancelled reservations Proceeds for maintenance expenses and counters Accrued interest Accrued Commission Governmental authorities Accrued expenses Accrued salaries and others Bank receipts from customers under settlement Accrued Development partner Takaful contribution Other	102,993,282 293,799,087 350,000 84,716,255 171,868 11,375,433 40,446,748 41,883,884 20,399,056 695,429,484 242,939,176 100,141,396 3,797,436 172,770,564 52,544,455 19,124,636 60,561,478 1,943,444,238	70,438,560 1,104,529,061 350,000 86,605,832 553,120 51,813,096 319,733 35,556,361 40,681,512 57,236,972 204,905,925 175,730,684 21,795,126 1,064,921 151,270,350 220,333,176 30,201,182 47,936,848 2,301,322,459

#### SHARE CAPITAL 18.

# Authorized capital:

The authorized capital is five billion Egyptian Pounds.

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
<b>Issued and paid up:</b> The value of each share is one Egyptian Pound	2,135,000,000	2,135,000,000

# 18. SHARE CAPITAL - Continued

The following are a list of percentage of shares of issued and paid-up capital for shareholders:

<u>30/6/2025</u>	No. of shares	Nominal value L.E	Contribution %
BIG Investment Group Ltd.	417,883,272	417,883,272	19.57
Holding Co. for Construction and Development	318,999,182	318,999,182	14.94
Social Insurance Fund of Governmental Sector Workers	171,551,357	171,551,357	8.04 7.35
B Investment Holding Co. Al Alian Co. for Investments Ltd.	156,909,104 95,500,002	156,909,104 95,500,002	4.47
National Investment Bank	77,392,641	77,392,641	3.62
Other shareholders / Public subscription (different nationalities)	896,764,442	896,764,442	42.01
`	2,135,000,000	2,135,000,000	100
<u>31/12/2024</u>	No. of shares	Nominal value L.E	Contribution %
BIG Investment Group Ltd.	No. of shares 417,883,272	value	
BIG Investment Group Ltd. Holding Co. for Construction and Development		value L.E	%
BIG Investment Group Ltd. Holding Co. for Construction and	417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857	value L.E 417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857	% 19.57 14.94 7.85
BIG Investment Group Ltd. Holding Co. for Construction and Development Social Insurance Fund of Governmental Sector Workers B Investment Holding Co.	417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857 156,909,104	value L.E 417,883,272 318,999,182	% 19.57 14.94 7.85 7.35 4.47
BIG Investment Group Ltd. Holding Co. for Construction and Development Social Insurance Fund of Governmental Sector Workers B Investment Holding Co. Al Alian Co. for Investments Ltd. National Investment Bank	417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857	value L.E 417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857 156,909,104	% 19.57 14.94 7.85 7.35
BIG Investment Group Ltd. Holding Co. for Construction and Development Social Insurance Fund of Governmental Sector Workers B Investment Holding Co. Al Alian Co. for Investments Ltd.	417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857 156,909,104 95,500,002	value L.E 417,883,272 318,999,182 167,639,857 156,909,104 95,500,002	% 19.57 14.94 7.85 7.35 4.47

# 19. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Non-controlling interest right are their share of equity (Net assets) in subsidiary company.

Non-controlling interest right are in	Non- controlling interest in net assets %	Non- controlling interest in net assets 1/1/2025 L.E.	Distribution Of non- controlling interest L.E.	Non- controlling interest share in net Profit the period L.E.	Non- controlling interest in net assets 30/6/2025 L.E.
Al Nasr Company for Civil Works Doors for Assets Management	47.54 0.02	134,733,464 52,614	(3,616,924)	1,802,099 26,112 14,212	132,918,639 78,726 2,959
Minka for Real Estate investment EgyCan for Real Estate Development	0.0679 0.0002 47,6281	(11,253) 9 134,774,834	(3,616,924)	1,842,427	133,000,337

### 20. TERM LOANS

Madinet Misr for Housing & Development S.A.E.

Madinet Misr for Housing & D	evelopment S.A.E.			
	Balance at the beginning of the period L.E.	Amounts withdrawn during the period L.E.	Installments paid during the period  L.E.	Amounts withdrawn during the period L.E.
<u>30/6/2025</u>			(1 (2 00 1 521)	
a) Egyptian Gulf Bank b) Syndication Ioan – Notes	167,294,571 517,511,779	<del>-</del>	(167,294,571) (167,439,837)	
receivable discount c) Syndication loan – Notes	347,945,994		(36,112,014)	311,833,980
receivable discount d) Medium-term revolving	-	1,175,519,465	-	1,175,519,465
syndicated loan	1,032,752,344	1,175,519,465	(370,846,422)	1,837,425,387
Classification of loans and interes	est for each loan are as	follows:		Interest and
	Current portion of term loans L.E.	Term loans L.E.	Balance at the end of the perio L.E.	•
<u>30/6/2025</u>				12 70 1 0 2 1
a) Egyptian Gulf Bank b) Syndication Ioan – Notes	187,357,497	162,714,444	350,071,94	16,784,061 25,918,234
receivable discount c) Syndication loan – Notes	77,804,239	234,029,742	311,833,98	18,458,224
receivable discount d) Medium-term revolving syndicated loan	-	1,175,519,465	1,175,519,46	-
synthetical toan	265,161,736	1,572,263,651	1,837,425,38	61,160,519
	Balance beginning a L.1	at the inter of the year	Capitalized rest during the year L.E.	Amounts withdrawn during the year L.E.
31/12/2024  a) Egyptian Gulf Bank b) Syndication loan – Notes receivable discount	24	1,647,714 6,746,266	(74,353,143) (99,234,487)	167,294,571 517,511,779
c) Syndication loan – Notes receivable discount		0,722,433	(62,776,439)	347,945,994
	1,26	9,116,413	(236,364,069)	1,032,752,344

At 30 June 2025

#### 20. TERM LOANS - Continued

	Current portion of term loans L.E.	Term loans L.E.	Balance at the end of the year L.E.	Interest and commission capitalized on qualified assets L.E.
<u>31/12/2024</u>				
a) Egyptian Gulf Bank	74,353,143	92,941,428	167,294,571	57,299,423
b) Syndication Ioan – Notes				
receivable discount	167,439,837	350,071,942	517,511,779	63,960,328
c) Syndication Ioan – Notes				
receivable discount	73,877,956	274,068,03 <u>8</u>	347,945,994	41,839,509
	315,670,936	717,081,408	1,032,752,344	163,099,260

These loans are represented in long term facilities granted from the following banks:

### a) Egyptian Gulf Bank

A medium-term loan contract was signed between the Egyptian Gulf Bank and Madinet Masr for Housing and Development on 23 February 2020, to finance the cost of establishing and developing the Sarai transformer station.

The amount of financing is available for withdrawal starting from the date of the first withdrawal of financing, which took place on 17 June 2020, and ends on 30 July 2024.

The financing period is 74 months, starting from the date of signing the financing documents and ending on 31 December 2028.

### b) Syndicated loan - Notes receivable discount

Long term syndicated financing contract Participating banks:

- 1) The Commercial International Bank in its capacity as the main arranger, loan promoter, financing agent and lending bank.
- 2) The United Bank in its capacity as the lending bank
- 3) The Arab Investment Bank in its capacity as the lending bank
- 4) The Egyptian Gulf Bank in its capacity as the lending bank.
- 5) Contract date August 26, 2020.

Purpose of financing: discounting commercial papers with a nominal value of 1,133,870,000 Egyptian pounds, in order to provide the necessary amounts to finance the construction and development of the company's unfunded projects.

Loan period: Expires on March 9, 2027.

At 30 June 2025

### 20. TERM LOANS - Continued

### c) Syndicated loan - Notes receivable discount

A long-term syndicated financing contract signed in July 2021 Participating banks:

- Commercial International Bank as the main arranger, finance marketer, financing agent and lending bank.
- National Bank of Kuwait as the lending bank.
- Purpose of financing: discounting commercial papers with a nominal value of 761,108,401 Egyptian pounds, in order to provide the necessary amounts to finance the construction and development of the company's unfunded projects.
- Loan period: ends on November 30, 2028

## d) Medium-Term Revolving Syndicated Financing

A medium-term revolving syndicated financing agreement totaling EGP 9 billion.

On December 24, 2024, the company signed a financing agreement with the Commercial International Bank (CIB), First Abu Dhabi Bank (FAB), Al Baraka Bank, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB), Export Development Bank of Egypt (EDB), Housing and Development Bank (HDB), and Industrial Development Bank (IDB). The agreement aims to finance several phases of the Taj City and Sarai projects, repay the balance of the bridge loan granted by CIB, and repay the balance of the Egyptian Gulf Bank facility. This financing is used in two tranches, as follows:

- The first tranche Taj City, with a total amount of EGP 4 billion, to finance the phases of Chalia, Lake Park, Taj Gardens, Taj Ville, Elect, Clubside, and Arigami, in addition to repaying the balance of the bridge loan granted by the Commercial International Bank (CIB) to finance the first tranche projects.
- The second tranche Sarai, with a total amount of EGP 5 billion, will finance the Krones, Kavana, Ray, Ray Views, and Elan phases, in addition to repaying the balance of the bridge loan granted by the Commercial International Bank (CIB) to finance the second tranche projects, as well as the Egyptian Gulf Bank loan. The availability period, during which the financing is available for withdrawal, begins on the financial closing date (one month from the contract date) and ends on:
- First Tranche: The date falling 4 years and 10 months after the financial closing date or August 30, 2029.
- Second Tranche: The date falling 7 years and 4 months after the financial closing date or February 29, 2032

#### Final Maturity Date:

- First Tranche: The date falling 4 years and 11 months after the financial closing date or September 30, 2029
- Second Tranche: The date falling 7 years and 5 months after the financial closing date or March 31, 2032

At 30 June 2025

### 21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following consolidated financial position amounts:

10110Wing consolidated financial position amounts.	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Cash and bank balances (Note 13) Investment at fair value through profit and loss (Note 6/5)	3,016,329,504 3,685,117	2,919,768,560 3,319,728
Investment held to maturity – Treasury bills (Note 6/6)	1,541,978,695	625,264,397
Less: Credit facilities (Note 21/2)	(186,170,401)	(30,000,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period / year	4,375,822,915	3,518,352,685
Less: Restricted treasury bills to cover letters of guarantee (Note 6/6) Restricted investment certificates against letters of guarantee (Note 6/5)	(16,116,600) (487,000)	- (487,000)
Restricted for time deposits against letters of guarantee (Note 6/5)	(80,058,438)	(75,560,021)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period / year	4,279,160,877	3,442,305,664

### 21/1 Short Term Loan

30/6/2025	Balance at the beginning of the period L.E.	Withdrawals during the period L.E.	Installment paid during the period	Balance at the end of the period L.E.	Commissions and interest during the period L.E.
Kuwait National Bank	1,650,000,000	535,501,588	<u>-</u>	2,185,501,588	245,521,333
	Balance at the beginning of the year L.E.	Withdrawals during the year L.E.	Installment paid during the year	Balance at the end of the year L.E.	Commissions and interest during the year L.E.
31/12/2024 Kuwait National Bank	700,000,000	1,150,000,000	(200,000,000)	1,650,000,000	357,498,889

### A) NBK

On March 28, 2020, a short-term loan agreement was signed with the National Bank of Kuwait – Egypt, according to this agreement the bank granted a loan amounting L.E. 700,000,000 to finance the operating expenses. The loan limit got renewed in March 2023 become one billion to be ending on 31 March 2024 and the agreement got renewed in \march 2024. In June 2024, the credit limit has increased to reach L.E. 2,400,000,000 to be ending 31st of March 2025.

At 30 June 2025

# 21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Continued

## 21/2 Credit Banks (credit facilities)

# First: Credit facility from United Bank to Madinet Masr Housing and Development Company

Current overdraft limit of 200 million Egyptian pounds without collateral to finance the payment of checks and transfers to beneficiaries' accounts in other dealing banks for administrative and general expenses, The facility balance on June 30, 2025 amounted to EGP 186,135,158 million (December 31, 2024: EGP 30 million).

Sub-limit for letters of guarantee of L.E. 2,572,415.

# Credit Facility from the Commercial International Bank

A facility agreement in the form of a revolving overdraft for a total amount of EGP 1,550,000,000 (one billion five hundred and fifty million Egyptian pounds only).

On October 30, 2024, a bridge loan was obtained in the form of a revolving overdraft facility from the Commercial International Bank to partially finance the investment costs of several phases of the Taj City and Sarai projects. The facility is used in two tranches as follows:

- Tranche 1 Taj City, with a total amount of EGP 1.2 billion, to partially finance the investment costs of the Shalia, Lake Park, Taj Gardens, Taj Ville, Elect, Clubside, and Arigami phases.
- The second tranche Sarai totals EGP 1.235 billion to partially finance the investment costs of the Krones, Kavanagh, Ray, Ray Fuse, and Elan phases.

The entire balance of the facility was repaid from the medium-term syndicated revolving facility granted by the Commercial International Bank and several other banks in May 2025.

# Second: Credit facilities with Al-Nasr Civil Works Company (a subsidiary)

The credit facilities granted by the banks to the company are as follows:

#### **NBE**

An amount of L.E. 30.7 million to issue letters of guarantee for the purpose of bidding on tenders and executing awarded works.

### **QNB**

Amount of L.E. 89 million to issue letters of guarantee for the purpose of bidding on tenders and executing awarded works.

At 30 June 2025

#### 21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Continued

### **FAB**

- Amount of L.E. 54.1 million to issue letters of guarantee for the purpose of bidding on tenders and executing awarded works.
- The above credit facilities are subject to interest and commissions at the rates due to each bank separately according to the credit facility contracts.

#### DEBTORS OF COMPOUNDS FACILITY MANAGEMENT 22.

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Treasury bills	2,454,139,381	1,899,295,946
Term deposits with banks	170,000,000	350,000,000
Bank current accounts	107,040,088	201,281,200
Cheques under collection	2,631,718,610	1,963,281,136
Bank deposits of compounds facility management	5,362,898,079	4,413,858,282
Amounts under settlement	(43,230,731)	(15,626,200)
Liabilities of compounds facility management	5,319,667,348	4,429,484,482

#### JOINT ARRANGEMENT 23.

	Nature of relationship	Nature of Account	Balance at 30/6/2025 L.E.	Balance at 31/12/2024 L.E.
Capital Gardens project	Joint operation	Long term notes receivable	309,667,728	284,123,289
		Finance component discount  Net	(217,991,994)	(170,319,501)
		Short term notes receivable	92,498,153 184,173,887	84,867,996 198,671,784

24. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Cost: At the beginning of the period Additions during the period Disposals during the period At the end of the period	126,121,934 14,963,344  141,085,278	124,592,268 16,273,795 (14,744,129) <b>126,121,934</b>
Accumulated amortization: At the beginning of the period Amortization during the period (Notes 26, 27) Amortization of disposals of the period At the end of the period	79,832,392 21,670,639 	54,628,437 39,948,084 (14,744,129) <b>79,832,392</b>
Net book value At the end of the period	39,582,247	46,289,542

(25,539,614)

1,107,107,013

1,107,131,814

24,801

(35,853,139)

1,651,032,324

1,651,032,324

# NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 30 June 2025

#### REVENUES AND COST OF REVENUES 25.

Less: Cost of sales returns

Cost of revenue

Depreciation of investment properties

#### 25-a N

25-а	Net Revenues	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
	Tag City Sarai Nasr City & Nasr Gardens Menka Real Estate Investment Company's revenues Contracting revenue (Al Nasr for Civil Works) Doors revenue Total revenue Less: Sales returns Net revenue Add: Return on Financial component from contracts Return on investment properties Net sales revenue	1,837,359,637 2,531,723,944 60,412,315 303,557,250 162,403,730 15,742,500 4,911,199,376 (202,684,715) 4,708,514,661 63,910,186 17,242,913 4,789,667,760	1,358,259,476 3,006,937,619 51,330,438
25-ь	Cost of Revenues	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
	Tag City Sarai Nasr City & Nasr Gardens Cost of revenue from Menka for real estate investment Contracting cost of revenue (Al Nasr for Civil Works) Cost of revenue (Doors)	997,323,879 267,557,158 4,397,176 256,269,873 149,353,474 11,983,903 1,686,885,463	397,453,049 565,701,759 12,171,551 - 157,320,268 - 1,132,646,627

The contracts of the subsidiary company (Al Nasr Company for Civil Works) with its customers are as follows:

The value of contractual obligations with the outsourcing entities to implement the works assigned to the company amounted to 4,572,819 thousand Egyptian pounds (2024: 4,474,112 thousand Egyptian pounds), of which the amount implemented until June 30, 2025 amounted to 3,904,169 thousand Egyptian pounds (2024: 3,718,410 thousand Egyptian pounds).

# Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E. NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS At 30 June 2025

SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES 26.

	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
C. I	17,308,390	25,908,392
Salaries and wages	293,158,572	584,686,800
Selling and marketing commissions	746,252,348	402,468,976
Advertising expenses	2,814,149	1.022,193
Professional and marketing fees	2,114,329	2,277,459
Depreciation (Note 4)		2,354,001
Amortization of intangible assets	4,284,659	2,785,011
Transportation, sundry expenses, and maintenance	· · ·	—;·,
Expenses for maintenance and renewal of computer software	37,507,423	16,702,837
licenses	876,048	349,396
Rent	471,377	737.707
Materials, Fuel, and spare parts	2,903,584	1,283,796
Security, guarding, and Cleaning	966,925	419,289
Other service expenses	21,293,328	19,481,799
Amortization of right of use assets (Note 21)	1,129,951,132	1,060,477,656
27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
Salaries, wages and equivalent	110,121,264	83,787,763
Board of Directors remuneration	14,039,313	12,629,849
Expense of reward and incentive shares for employees	17,566,670	-
Publication expenses	818,804	955,240
Transportation and communications expenses	5,256,623	3,588,098
Consulting fees, training and conferences	15,775,389	11,836,410
Depreciation (Note 4)	5,942,562	1,818,616
Amortization of intangible assets	-	921,313
Right of use assets (Note 24)	377,311	377,312
Maintenance expenses, and software licenses	25,414,428	43,026,932
Rent	1,206,597	5,959,442
Raw materials, fuel and spare parts	1,504,080	1,079,542
Property tax and stamp tax	91,167	405,614
deposit certificates at international Stocks Exchange		
expenses	660,013	1,709,863
Security, cleaning and training expenses	3,729,182	935,939
Bank charges	13,649,805	8,430,167
Other service expenses	15,843,845	8,578,255
Other ber vice expenses	231,997,053	186,040,355

28.	RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY MANAGEMEN	T AND OTHER OPE 30/6/2025	RATING COST 30/6/2024
		L.E.	L.E.
	ries and wages	14,837,025 525,000	11,271,273 5,221,375
Print	dential compounds operating expenses	-	31,261
	sportations and communications Expenses	90,933	1,722
	reciation of fixed assets (Note 4)	170,466	99,640
	ortization of intangible assets	24.002.420	29,918
	ntenance of building, computers, fuel	24,982,430 683,807	10,061,622 467,918
	Expenses	4,401,276	5,082,456
	rity and cleaning or services expenses	86,786	-
Othe	i services expenses	45,777,723	32,267,185
29.	FINANCE COST		
		30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
Loar	ns and facilities interest & Securitization	320,040,459	187,010,733
	est on sale and leaseback	- c 265 141	43,863,960
Leas	e contract interest	5,365,141	6,173,211
		325,405,600	237,047,904
30.	FINANCE INCOME		
		30/6/2025	30/6/2024
		L.E.	L.E.
Refu	rn from investment at fair value through		
	profit or loss	365,389	95,158
Crec	lit interest	131,135,563	84,549,064
Retu	rn on treasury bills	202,557,225	138,394,166
		334,058,177	223,038,388
31.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
		30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
Adn	ninistrative fees from customers (for redemption		
	ssignment etc.)	26,680,883	18,426,458
	dry income	23,344	3,246,553
	y penalty on contractors	36,425,220	31,875.886
Gair	on foreign exchange	5,128	15,432,162
		63,134,575	68,981,059

32. OTHER EXPENSES	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
Compensations and fines Donations Takaful contribution Foreign exchange Losses	14,120,554 12,854,387 14,494,754 8,801,675 50,271,370	5,692,273 5,300,000 11,958,021 - 22,950,294
33. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/6/2024 L.E.
Net profit from Madinet Masr for Housing & Development S.A.E.  Group portion in net profit /(loss) of subsidiaries companies Elimination effect of return and costs from investments in subsidiaries  Reversal of expected credit loss – related party	1,215,576,002 155,372,906 (87,078,319) (2,354,115) 1,281,516,474	1,458,430.062 33,659,907 (37,105,866) (677,859) 1,454,306,244

#### **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES** 34.

# Madinet Nasr for Housing & Development S.A.E.

The value of letters of guarantee on June 30, 2025 amounted to EGP 284,105,163 (December 31, 2024: EGP 284,105,163) with a cash cover of letters of guarantee amounting to EGP 1,039,443 (December 31, 2024: EGP 21,039,443) (Note 10) and a cover of treasury bills amounting to EGP 16,116,600 (Note 6/6) in addition to certificates of documents of the cash investment fund (Rakhaa Fund) at the United Bank amounting to EGP 487,000 (December 31, 2024: EGP 487,000) (Note 6/5) and time deposits amounting to EGP 12,476,880 at Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (December 31, 2024: 12,476,880 Egyptian pounds) (Note 6/5).

# Al Nasr Co. for Civil Works - (Subsidiary Company)

The potential liabilities on June 30, 2025 represent the value of letters of guarantee issued by banks on behalf of the company and in favor of third parties against implementation contracts amounting to EGP 182,903,842 (2024: EGP 188,911,346), noting that the advance payment guarantee letters have been reduced by EGP 5,981,789 until June 30, 2025.

At 30 June 2025

### 35. DEFERRED TAX

# Madinet Masr for Housing and Development (Parent company)

	30/6/2025		31/1	2/2024
	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.
Fixed assets Financial Assets	- -	(2,286,778) (1,828,515)	-	(2,098,574) (1,828,515)
Investment's property Right of use assets Provisions Total deferred tax	2,813,195 213,181,882 215,995,077	(295,030,687) - (299,145,980)	5,477,921 236,571,677 242,049,598	(295,050,231) - - (298,977,320) (56,927,722)
Net deferred tax (assets)  Total deferred tax charged to the separate statement of income  Total deferred tax charged to the statement of other comprehensive income	-	(83,150,903) (26,223,181)	63,541,918	(296,870,368)

# Al Nasr Company for Civil Works - (Subsidiary Company)

	30/6/2025		31/12/2024	
	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.
Fixed assets	46,258	-	99,997	- (1.40, (5.4)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	(148,654)
Right of use assets	-	(149,072)	-	-
Provisions	10,343,230	-	10,236,204	
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	10,389,488	(149,072)	10,336,201	(148,654)
	10,240,416	-	10,187,547	_
Net deferred tax assets			$\overline{(1.804,689)}$	
Deferred tax charged to the statement of income	52,869	_	(1,004,007)	

# Minka for real estate investment Co. - (Subsidiary Company)

	30/6/2025		31/12/2024	
	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.
Fixed assets	89,991	-	86,065	-
Provisions	22,500	-	22,500	-
accumulated losses	1,319,627	-	7,619,039	-
Total deferred tax	1,432,118	-	7,727,604	
Net deferred tax (assets)	1,432,118	-	7,727,604	-
Total Deferred tax charged to the	-	(6,295,486)	4,801,943	•

At 30 June 2025

# 35. DEFERRED TAX - Continued

# EgyCan for Real State Development Co. - (Subsidiary Company)

	30/6/2025		31/12	31/12/2024	
	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.	Assets L.E.	(Liabilities) L.E.	
Fixed assets	97,593	-	97,593 34,661		
Provision tax differences	34,661 132,254		132,254		
Total deferred tax	132,254		132,254		
Not deferred tax (assets)  Total Deferred tax charged to the statement of income	-	-	(1,167,350)		
		Ĵ	20/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	
The effect on consolidated financial sta	tements	(	71,346,115)	38,880,317	
Total deferred tax asset (statement of financial position)  Total charged to the statement of income			32,465,798)	65,371,822	
36. LEASE LIABILITY					
Madinet Nasr for Housing and Deve	<u>lopment (Paren</u>	t company) 3t	0/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	
A) Short term lease liabilities: Short term Lease liabilities			12,592,135	30,377,931	
Long term Lease liabilities 1-5 years			21,736,229	14,790,185	
Al Nasr Company for Civil Works -	- (Subsidiary Co	ompany) 3	0/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	
Short-term lease Liabilities Long-term lease Liabilities			1,045,838 753,577	987,207 1,132,744 2,119,951	
			$\frac{1,799,415}{36,127,779} -$	$\frac{2,119,931}{47,288,067}$	
Total lease liabilities			30,127,777	17,200,007	
Impact on the consolidated financia	l statements	3	0/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.	
Short-term lease Liabilities Long-term lease Liabilities			13,637,973 22,489,806	31,365,138 15,922,929	
Total lease			36,127,779	47,288,067	

At 30 June 2025

### 37. TAX STATUS

# Madinet Masr for Housing and Development S.A.E. (Parent company)

# Corporate tax

The company submitted its tax returns and amended returns on the legally prescribed dates, and the company paid taxes based on these returns after being approved by the company's tax advisor until 2024.

The years from the start of the activity until 2017

The tax examination between the company and the Tax Authority for those years has been terminated, and the due tax has been paid in full, according to the decisions of the internal committees, the Appeal Committee, and the dispute settlement committees,

The years are from 2018 to 2019

The company received a Form 19 tax return for those years. The tax office made the estimated linkage to Form 19 issued under No. 313 on April 8, 2024. The form was appealed within the legal deadlines. The documents are being prepared for field inspection with the Tax Authority. In accordance with the Tax Authority's inspection method, an estimated provision has been established for anticipated points of dispute.

The years are from 2020 to 2024

The inspection was not conducted by the Tax Authority, and the company did not receive any forms for those years to date, and according to the method of the Tax Authority in the inspection, the estimated provision was formed for the expected points of disagreement.

### • Payroll tax

The years from the start of the activity until 2020

The tax audit between the company and the tax authority for those years was completed and the tax due was paid in full.

The years are from 2021 to 2022

The tax inspection for these years is underway and the company has not been notified of any assessment forms to date. In accordance with the Tax Authority's audit method, an estimated provision for points of dispute has been created.

The years are from 2023 to 2024

The inspection was not conducted by the Tax Authority, and the company did not receive any forms for those years to date, and according to the method of the Tax Authority in the inspection, the estimated provision was formed for the expected points of disagreement.

At 30 June 2025

#### 37. TAX STATUS - Continued

### • Stamp tax

The years from the start of the activity until 2020

The tax dispute between the company and the tax authority has been terminated and the tax due has been paid in full.

The years are from 2020 to 26/1/2022

The inspection was not conducted by the Tax Authority, and the company did not receive any forms for those years to date, and according to the method of the Tax Authority in the inspection, the estimated provision was formed for the expected points of disagreement.

#### • Real estate tax

The years are from 2013 to 2023

The tax returns were submitted within the specified legal date, and the tax was paid for the real estate for which the tax forms were received, and a provision was made for the tax on the real estate for which no tax forms were received to date.

# Al Nasr Company for Civil Works - S.A.E. (Subsidiary company)

The company follows the mission of the Center of Major Financiers File No. 410/3/5/555 and registered under No. 933/396/100 General Tax and Sales.

### Corporate tax

Years until 30/6/2008

The taxes were settled and there is no tax due for these years.

Years from 1/7/2009 until 31/12/2012

The link was made based on the decisions of the appeal committees and it was appealed with the administrative court and reconciliation request was submitted to the Senior Finance Center Submit a request in accordance with Law No. 174 of 2018 regarding delay fines.

From year 2013 to 2019

The inspection has been made in estimate and an internal committee worked to re-examine.

From year 2020 to 2024

The inspection has not been conducted to date, and estimated tax declaration according to law 91 to year 2005.

At 30 June 2025

# 37. TAX STATUS - Continued

### • Payroll tax

The year ended 31/12/2004

The tax inspection and the dispute were ended, and the tax differences were paid.

The year from 2005 to 2018

The inspection has been made and the Appeal Committee issued a decision to re-examine in light of the yearly adjustments and the provided documents by the company.

The year from 2019 to 2020

The inspection has been made and the Appeal Committee issued a decision to re-examine in light of the yearly adjustments and the provided documents by the company.

The years from 2021 to 2023 haven't been requested for inspection

## Stamp Tax

- Periods till 31/12/2015 The tax dispute between the company and the tax authority has been terminated and the tax due has been paid in full.
- The period from 1/1/2016 until 31/12/2024 have not been inspected yet

# Withholding tax

The company pays on a quarterly basis according to the forms prepared for that purpose.

# • Value Added tax (VAT)

Years until 31/12/2013 were inspected and the outstanding discrepancies paid in full.

Years 2014 and 2015 Inspection and appeal were conducted and the Appeal Committee decision was issued to reduce outstanding discrepancies.

Years 2016 and 2017 were inspected, appeal and the dispute is under consideration.

Years from 2018 to 2020, The inspection has been completed and an internal committee has been formed.

Years from 2021 to 2024, the company provides monthly tax returns and reimburses the tax due from the return.

The company registered in VAT issued by Law No. 67 of 2016.

### Real Estate tax

Tax returns were submitted in accordance with the law and tax due until 31/12/2024 was paid.

At 30 June 2025

#### 37. TAX STATUS - Continued

# EgyCan for Real Estate Development Co. - S.A.E. (Subsidiary company)

### • Corporate tax

The years from the start of the activity until 2024

The company is subject to the corporate income tax and the tax return is submitted on the dates specified by law. The company's accounts have not been inspected from the start of the activity until 2024.

### • Withholding Tax

The company is committed to submitting the quarterly return form 41 and paying the tax in accordance with the dates specified by law.

The company's accounts are currently being inspected for the years from the start of the activity until 2024.

### Payroll tax

Taxes are withheld from employees and paid to the tax authority in accordance with the dates specified by law based on the quarterly returns form 4 salaries and Form 6 settlements for the year 2024 were submitted.

### Stamp tax

The company pays the stamp duty on advertising and publicity expenses in accordance with the Stamp Duty Law and the dates specified by law. The company has not been inspected from the start of the activity until 2024.

# Minka for real estate investment Co.- S.A.E. (Subsidiary company)

#### Corporate tax

The years from the start of the activity until 2024

The company is subject to the corporate income tax and the tax return is submitted on the dates specified by law. The company has been notified by form number (4/3) to inspect the years from the start of the activity until 2021 and the documents and analyzes required by the office to inspect the company's accounts are being prepared.

### Withholding tax

The company is committed to submitting the quarterly return form 41 and paying the tax in accordance with the dates specified by law. The inspection for these years is in progress for the years from the start of the activity until 2020.

At 30 June 2025

#### 37. TAX STATUS - Continued

### • Payroll tax

Taxes are withheld from employees and paid to the tax authority in accordance with the dates specified by law based on the quarterly returns form 4 salaries. The company was inspected from the start of the activity until 2019 and the due tax was paid.

Company has been notified by form (4) to inspect and the settlements, documents and analyzes required by the office to inspect the company's accounts are being prepared.

### • Value Added Tax (VAT)

The company is committed to submitting monthly returns on the dates specified by law. The company's accounts have not been inspected from the start of the activity until 2024.

#### 37. TAX STATUS - Continued

### Stamp tax

The company pays the stamp duty on advertising and publicity expenses in accordance with the Stamp Duty Law and the dates specified by law. The company has not been inspected from the start of the activity until 2024.

### 38. EARNINGS PER SHARE

38. EARNINGS PER SHARE	30/6/2025 L.E.	30/06/2024 L.E.
Net profit for the year after tax Less: Board of Directors and employees	1,281,516,474	1,454,306,245
share in profit	(170,180,640)	(215,000,000)
Shareholders share in net profit	1,111,335,834	1,239,306,245
Weighted average numbers of shares	2,135,000,000	2,135,000,000
outstanding during the period Earnings per share	0.52	0.58

# 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

The financial instruments for the parent company represent the financial assets and liabilities, the financial assets include cash and bank balances, financial investments, debtors, and amounts due from related parties. Whilst the financial liabilities include bank overdrafts, creditors and amounts due to related parties. And then follows the notes to the financial statements which include the accounting policies adopted in the recognition and measurement of financial instruments.

The significant risks associated with the financial instruments and the procedures followed by the company to mitigate these risks are as follows:

## 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS - Continued

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that debtors fail to settle the amounts due from them, The company seeks to reduce this risk to the minimum by agreeing with the customers to transfer property after settling all of their debts, also the company charges customers for delay penalties calculated on settlement.

### • Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents all factors which affect the company's ability to pay part or all of its obligations, according to the company's policy sufficient liquidity is maintained which reduce the risk to the minimum.

The following are due dates of the financial liabilities:

	Less than one year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Book value
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
<u>30/6/2025</u>			1 222 101 520	1 027 425 207
Term loans	265,161,736	249,082,123	1,323,181,528	1,837,425,387
Creditors and other credit balances	1,943,444,238			1,943,444,238
				2,185,501,588
Short term loans	2,185,501,588			
		-		1,204,434,815
Trade payables	1,204,434,815			
Land development liability by face value	372,255,951			372,255,951
Long term notes payable		30,778,352	•	30,778,352
	5,970,798,328	279,860,475	1,323,181,528	7,573,840,331
31/12/2024				
Term loans	315,670,936	343,719,893	373,361,515	1,032,752,344
Creditors and other credit balances	2,301,322,459	-	•	2,301,322,459
Short term loans	1,650,000,000	•	•	1,650,000,000
Trade payables	1,124,025,338	4,691,342	•	1,128,716,680
Land development liability by face value	193,687,510	178,578,442	•	372,265,952
Long term notes payable (by face value)		63,333,074	-	63,333,074
zong term meter payable (by take variety	5,584,706,243	590,312,751	373,361,515	6,548,380,509

#### Market risk

Market risk includes potential gains and losses from the company's financial investments. The company's management applies an investment policy aimed at reducing risk, through investing in various low-risk financial instruments (mainly Egyptian treasury bills).

### • Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk of changes in the rate of interest, Time deposits, loans and bank overdrafts are subject to this risk. The company uses most of its deposits in settling its loans and overdraft balances whenever a gap between debit and credit interest rates takes place in order to reduce this risk to the minimum as possible.

Madinet Masr for Housing and Development - S.A.E.

# NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS At 30 June 2025

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS - Continued 39.

The following are the financial assets and liabilities according to interest rate type:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Financial assets instruments with fixed interest rate Financial assets (trade and notes receivable)	5,252,003,710	3,555,365,688
Financial liabilities instruments with floating interest rate Financial liabilities (Long- and short-term loans and credit banks)	4,209,097,376	2,712,752,344

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in interest rates on the Egyptian pound in 2024 has increased compared to 2023 due to the increase in market interest rates during the period from January 2024 until the date of issuance of these financial statements by 800 basis points as shown in Note (38) regarding current events for the date of the financial statements.

The increase in the interest rate by 800 basis points resulted in an increase in financing burdens as well as an increase in financing revenues, as shown in Explanations (27) and (28).

# Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk represents the changes in the currency rates which affect the receipts and disbursements and the translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. The company policy is not to take a loan in foreign currencies nor keep significant balances in currencies other than Egyptian pound.

Sensitivity testing

The sensitivity testing of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the reporting currency in 2024 increased compared to 2023 due to the decision of the Central Bank of Egypt on 6 March 2024 to allow the exchange rate to be determined according to market mechanisms as shown in Note (38) on current events for the date of the financial statements.

The company does not face direct risks of a rise in the exchange rate of foreign currencies due to the absence of financial obligations on the company in foreign currency, and the company's operational needs for foreign currencies are very limited and are covered by customer transfers abroad in foreign currency to pay the installments due on them.

On the other hand, the company maintains limited cash balances in foreign currencies, and the liberalization of the exchange rate resulted in an increase in the value of these balances in Egyptian pounds, which achieved currency differences profits for the company according to Note (29) above.

The decisions to liberalize the exchange rate of foreign currencies and raise interest rates usually result in higher inflation rates, but since these decisions were postponed for some time, the inflationary effects before the announcement of these decisions led to distortion of prices in the markets, especially for the company's building materials prices (reinforcing steel - cement electrical cables - etc.). When these decisions were issued, they contributed to price stability, the availability of goods in the markets, and a decrease in their prices (for example, the price of a ton of reinforcing steel decreased from 63 thousand pounds to 36 thousand pounds). In general, increases in building materials prices are hedged by feasibility studies for the company's real estate projects through sufficient financial allocations to confront price increases.

At 30 June 2025

## 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS - Continued

### • Capital Management

Regarding capital management, the company's policy is to uphold a strong capital base to safeguard its shareholders' equity, creditors, and market confidence, as well as the continued growth of its future activities.

The company seeks to maintain a balance between the lowest cost of borrowing and the other associated risks and benefits of the finance to keep a strong capital base.

The company has no change in the capital management during the year and it has no external capital requirements.

### 40. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The value of contracts with contractors for the implementation of housing and development projects amounted to L.E. 15.32 billion, the executed works till 30 June 2025 amounted to L.E. 10.18 billion. Contractors' dues have been paid in accordance with the contracts. Following are the remaining due as on 30 June 2025:

Project	Value of current works contracted with contractors to execute residential units L.E.' Billions	Value of executed works till 30/6/2025 L.E.' Billions	Value of remaining contractual commitment at 30/6/2025 L.E.' Billions
Taj Sultan	1.920	1.550	0.370
Park residence	1.770	1.690	0.080
Shalya	1.520	1.340	0.180
Lake Park	0.914	0.592	0.322
Elect- Taj City	0.927	0.320	0.895
Taj Ville - Joint venture	0.802	0.523	0.279
Zahw	0.176	0.022	0.154
Taval	1.120	1.040	0.080
Croons	4.420	2.450	1.970
Cavana	0.827	0.479	0.348
Strip Mall	0.139	0.135	0.004
Show room (Tajed) B-Tech	0.161	0.157	0.004
Show room (Tajed) Carrefour	0.497	0.059	0.438
Nasr Gardens 6 October	0.123	0.109	0.014
Total	15.32	10.180	5.140

At 30 June 2025

## 41. COMMITMENTS RELATED TO DEVELOPING LAND

These commitments comprise of a contractual commitment to finance the execution of a part of the extended axis of "Shinzo Abe" that pass through the company's land in "Taj City"; these liabilities are amounting LE 871.7 million in addition to the incurred interest amounting LE 151 million. The company paid an amount of L.E. 650.66 million out of these liabilities. The counter value will be paid on two installments till July 2025 as follows:

	30/6/2025 L.E.	31/12/2024 L.E.
Contractual commitment of developing land – short term Less: Finance component Contractual commitment of developing land – long term Less: Finance component	372,255,951 (1,311,634) -	372,255,951 (8,981,581) - -
Total of contractual commitment related developing land	370,944,317	363,274,370

#### 42. FAIR VALUE

The financial instruments consist of the financial assets. And the financial assets of the company include the cash in the treasury and the banks, Account Receivables, and some of the other debit balances, the investments at amortized costs, fair value through the profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, and the amounts due from related parties. But the financial liabilities for the group include the credit facilities, Trade payable balances and the credit balances, land development liability, and the financial liabilities by the amortized cost and the financial liabilities through profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying value unless stated otherwise. The methodologies and assumptions used to determine the fair value of assets are presented under the fair value section in Note 3: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

### 43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The group holds the financial assets by fair value through other comprehensive income as follows:

### Measuring the recurring fair value

	First level L.E.	Second level L.E.	Third level L.E.	Total L.E.
Measuring the recurring fair value as at 30/6/2025 Financial assets in fair value through the other comprehensive income (equity		8,326,737	<u> </u>	8,326,737
instruments) (Note 6/3) Total financial assets	-	8,326,737	-	8,326,737
Measuring the recurring fair value as at 31/12/2024  Financial assets in fair value through the other comprehensive income (equity		8,326,737	<u>-</u>	8,326,737
instruments) (Note 6/3) Total financial assets	<u>-</u>	8,326,737	-	8,326,737

At 30 June 2025

### 44. CURRENT EVENTS

In accordance with the decision of the Central Bank of Egypt's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) issued at its meeting held on April 17, 2025, the committee decided to reduce the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit and lending rates and the rate of the main operation by 225 basis points to 25% and 26%, respectively. The credit and discount rates were also reduced by 225 basis points to 25.50%.