Translation of consolidated interim financial statement
Originally issued in Arabic

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For The Financial Period Ended June 30, 2025

And Limited Review Report

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Contents

KPMG

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Translation of limited review report
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Limited review report on consolidated interim financial statements

To: The Board of Directors of GB Corp (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated interim statement of financial position of GB Corp (S.A.E) as at June 30, 2025 and the related consolidated interim statements of Profit or Loss and 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 consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

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

K. Samir
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Cairo August 14, 2025

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position
as at June 30, 2025

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)	Note No.	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, equipment and projects under construction	(17)	9 381 573	8 193 201
Assets right of use	(18-A)	1 296 163	1 115 089
Intangible assets and goodwill	(19)	1 029 456	1 052 278
Investment in associate	(34)	12 135 544	11 598 273
Investments in fair value through OCI	(35-A)	197 444	145 261
Long term notes receivables	(13)	9 488 678	7 610 377
Deferred tax assets	(11-B)	87 412	111 767
Debtors and other debit balances	(15-A)	254 129	254 129
Total non-current assets		**33 870 399**	**30 080 375**
Current assets			
Assets held for sale	(42)	866 096	896 270
Inventories	(12)	23 512 907	21 134 299
Accounts and notes receivables	(14)	11 810 390	7 581 323
Investments in fair value through profit or loss	(35-B)	26 153	79 999
Debtors and other debit balances	(15-B)	5 640 591	5 478 585
Due from related parties	(33)	44 907	53 286
Cash and cash equivalents	(16)	7 824 361	7 420 866
Total current assets		**49 725 405**	**42 644 628**
Total assets		**83 595 804**	**72 725 003**
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(20)	1 085 500	1 085 500
Reserve for financial Solvency	(41)	158 349	122 655
General risk reserve	(40)	7 578	1 359
Legal reserve	(22)	807 397	710 245
Other reserves	(23)	7 657 179	7 890 066
Private risk reserve - Non banking financial service	(39)	-	20 393
Retained Earning		14 972 439	12 680 163
Net Profit for the Period / the year		1 672 621	2 928 121
Equity attributable to parent Company		**26 361 063**	**25 438 502**
Non-controlling interests	(24)	1 903 705	1 978 417
Total equity		**28 264 768**	**27 416 919**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans	(26)	9 384 830	6 835 835
Long term Bonds	(38)	80 000	120 000
Long term notes payables and creditors		323 731	384 389
Right of use Liability	(18-B)	1 316 865	1 123 775
Warranty provisions	(28)	10 156	7 070
Deferred tax liabilities	(11-B)	394 942	401 974
Total non-current liabilities		**11 510 524**	**8 873 043**
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(28)	774 213	702 803
Current tax liabilities	(11-A)	405 355	744 120
Loans, borrowings and overdrafts	(26)	23 252 685	15 572 866
Due to related parties	(33)	2 058	2 058
Bonds	(38)	80 000	80 000
Operating Lease Liabilities	(18-B)	217 361	211 359
Trade payables and other credit balances	(27)	19 088 840	19 121 835
Total current liabilities		**43 820 512**	**36 435 041**
Total liabilities		**55 331 036**	**45 308 084**
Total equity and liabilities		**83 595 804**	**72 725 003**

* The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements, and to be read therewith.

Group Chief Financial Officer and Executive Board Member
Abbas Elsayed

Executive Board Member
Nader Ghabbour

**Limited Review Report "attached"

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit or Loss
for the financial period ended 30 June2025

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)	Note No.	The six Months ended June,30 2025	The six Months ended June,30 2024	The three Months ended June,30 2025	The three Months ended June,30 2024
Operating revenue	(5)	35 849 992	19 181 051	19 089 539	10 174 867
Operating cost	(5)	(30 195 222)	(14 802 125)	(16 187 432)	(8 359 489)
Gross profit	(5)	**5 654 770**	**4 378 926**	**2 902 107**	**1 815 378**
Other income	(6)	371 713	250 340	245 192	131 088
Selling and marketing expenses	(36)	(1 285 245)	(720 023)	(648 699)	(290 633)
General and administrative expenses	(36)	(1 661 759)	(1 486 751)	(844 079)	(799 803)
Other Expenses	(8)	(25 006)	(59 233)	(1 885)	(44 877)
Expected Credit Losses	(9)	(2 794)	88 425	14 307	114 040
Operating Profit		**3 051 679**	**2 451 684**	**1 666 943**	**925 193**
Finance costs (Net)	(7)	(1 537 937)	(1 298 236)	(853 756)	(545 889)
Gain from investment in associate	(34)	510 990	290 729	451 630	108 597
Net profit for the period before income tax		**2 024 732**	**1 444 177**	**1 264 817**	**487 901**
Income tax	(11-C)	(388 819)	(337 008)	(231 661)	(47 736)
Net profit for the period after income tax		**1 635 913**	**1 107 169**	**1 033 156**	**440 165**
Attributable to:					
Shareholder's of the parent company		1 672 621	1 048 185	1 046 099	421 852
Non-controlling interests		(36 708)	58 984	(12 943)	18 313
		1 635 913	**1 107 169**	**1 033 156**	**440 165**
Basic earning per share (EGP/Share)	(10)	1.541	0.966	0.964	0.389

* The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements, and to be read therewith.

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the financial period ended 30 June2025

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)	Note No.	The six Months ended June,30 2025	The six Months ended June,30 2024	The three Months ended June,30 2025	The three Months ended June,30 2024
Net profit for the period after income tax		1 635 913	1 107 169	1 033 156	440 165
Other comprehensive income items					
Foreign currency translation difference		(271 615)	3 238 877	(222 628)	356 028
Modification of fixed assets cost		(4 270)	(4 931)	(2 115)	(2 239)
Total other comprehensive income for the period before income tax		(275 885)	3 233 946	(224 743)	353 789
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	(11-B)	828	2 454	409	504
Total other comprehensive income for the period after income tax		(275 057)	3 236 400	(224 334)	354 293
Total comprehensive income for the period		1 360 856	4 343 569	808 822	794 458
Comprehensive income is attributable to:					
Shareholder's of the parent company		1 439 733	3 939 603	860 768	760 531
Non-controlling interests		(78 877)	403 966	(51 946)	33 927
		1 360 856	4 343 569	808 822	794 458

* The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements, and to be read therewith.

Translation of Consolidated interim financial statements.
Originally issued in Arabic

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity
for the financial period ended 30 June2025

30 June 2025

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	ESOP (Fair value) reserve	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets reserve	Share premium (Special reserve)	Reserve for financial solvency	General risk reserve	Private risk reserve - Non banking financial service	Retained Earning	Net profit for the period	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total equity
	Shareholder's equity of the parent company													
Balance at December 31, 2024	1 085 500	710 245	6 845 278	88 882	51 865	904 041	122 655	1 359	20 393	12 680 163	2 928 121	25 438 502	1 978 417	27 416 919
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 928 121	(2 928 121)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income														
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 672 621	1 672 621	(36 708)	1 635 913
Modification surplus of fixed assets cost after income tax (net)	-	-	-	-	(3 440)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3 440)	-	(3 440)
Other Comprehensive income items	-	-	(239 798)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239 798)	(31 817)	(271 615)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(239 798)	-	(3 440)	-	-	-	-	-	1 672 621	1 429 383	(68 525)	1 360 858
Transactions with owners of the Company														
Reserve for financial solvency risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 694	-	-	(35 694)	-	-	-	-
Modification of fixed assets cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 378	-	4 378	-	4 378
General risk reserve/ special	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 219	(20 393)	14 174	-	-	-	-
Dividends Distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511 200)	-	(511 200)	(6 187)	(517 387)
Liquidation of subsidaries companies	-	-	10 351	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 351)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	97 152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97 152)	-	-	-	-
Total Transactions with owners of the company	-	97 152	10 351	-	-	-	35 694	6 219	(20 393)	(635 845)	-	(506 822)	(6 187)	(513 009)
Balance at June 30, 2025	1 085 500	807 397	6 615 831	88 882	48 425	904 041	158 349	7 578	-	14 972 439	1 672 621	26 361 063	1 903 705	28 264 768

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Translation of Consolidated interim financial statements
Originally issued in Arabic

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Interim Statement of Change in Equity
for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

30 June 2024

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)	Shareholder's equity of the parent company												
	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	ESOP (Fair value) reserve	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets reserve	Share premium (Special reserve)	Reserve for financial solvency	Private risk reserve - Non banking financial service	Retained Earning	Net profit for the period	Total	Non-Controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	1 085 500	562 734	3 333 145	88 882	57 789	904 041	7 612	20 393	11 887 833	1 890 727	19 838 656	1 362 958	21 201 614
Adjustments on opening balance	-	-	184 635	-	-	-	-	-	(230 341)	-	(45 706)	-	(45 706)
Balance at December 31, 2023 Restated	1 085 500	562 734	3 517 780	88 882	57 789	904 041	7 612	20 393	11 657 492	1 890 727	19 792 950	1 362 958	21 155 908
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 890 727	(1 890 727)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income													
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 048 185	1 048 185	58 984	1 107 169
Modification surplus of fixed assets after income tax (Net)	-	-	-	-	(2 477)	-	-	-	-	-	(2 477)	-	(2 477)
Other Comprehensive income items	-	-	2 893 895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 893 895	344 982	3 238 877
Total comprehensive income	-	-	2 893 895	-	(2 477)	-	-	-	-	1 048 185	3 939 603	403 966	4 343 569
Transactions with owners of the Company													
Reserve for financial solvency	-	-	-	-	-	-	957	-	(957)	-	-	-	-
Modification surplus of fixed assets .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 931	-	4 931	-	4 931
Private risk reserve - Non banking financial service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(494 008)	-	(494 008)	(15 751)	(509 759)
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 077	4 077
Transferred to legal reserve	-	147 177	-	-	-	-	-	-	(147 177)	-	-	-	-
Payment under capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 328	68 328
Total Transactions with owners of the company	-	147 177	-	-	-	-	957	-	(637 211)	-	(489 077)	56 654	(432 423)
Balance at June 30, 2024	1 085 500	709 911	6 411 675	88 882	55 312	904 041	8 569	20 393	12 911 008	1 048 185	23 243 476	1 823 578	25 067 054

GB Corp
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated interim Statement of Cash Flows
for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

(All amounts in thousand Egyptian Pound)

	Note No.	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Net profit for the period before tax		2 024 732	1 444 177
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense	(7)	1 839 138	1 176 218
Depreciation and amortization for the period	(17,18,19)	518 208	701 805
Net movement of provisions	(28)	97 226	23 685
Net movement of impairment losses on current assets		(10 213)	88 162
Interest income	(7)	(251 220)	(208 482)
Gain from sale of property, plant, equipment and assets held for sale	(6)	(143 763)	(70 083)
Gain from investment in associate		(510 990)	(290 729)
Unrealized Foreign currency exchange (Gain) / losses		(157 292)	867 888
		3 405 826	**3 732 641**
Changes in:			
Inventories		(2 444 036)	(5 272 318)
Accounts and notes receivables		(6 199 706)	(2 949 963)
Debtors and other debit balances		(119 934)	(699 453)
Due from related parties		77 024	187 981
Due to related parties		-	16 306
Payment rent for asset right of use		(63 376)	(39 146)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		4 255 981	1 237 649
Trade payables and other credit balances **		(117 722)	5 651 228
Cash (used in) / provided from operating activities		**(1 205 943)**	**1 864 925**
Provisions used		(18 550)	(15 994)
Income tax paid		(709 432)	(377 336)
Dividends distributions paid for employees and Board of Directors		(133 219)	(138 483)
Net cash (used in) / provided from operating activities		**(2 067 144)**	**1 333 112**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant, equipment and projects under constructions		(2 031 288)	(2 332 053)
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets		(3 214)	(188 758)
Interest income received		281 295	(101 332)
Net movement of investments in fair value		53 846	-
Paid for other investments and associates		(52 183)	(485 591)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, equipment and assets held for sale		310 207	155 138
Net cash (used in) investing activities		**(1 441 337)**	**(2 952 596)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bonds		(40 000)	(40 000)
Dividends paid		(217 000)	(217 000)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		5 972 833	4 482 904
Long-Term notes payable		(60 658)	199 036
Interest expense paid		(1 669 069)	(975 562)
Net cash Provided from financing activities		**3 986 106**	**3 449 378**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**477 625**	**1 829 894**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		7 422 549	4 506 907
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(75 021)	804 026
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	16	**7 825 153**	**7 140 827**

* The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements, and to be read therewith.

** The amount of EGP 163 950 thousand was excluded from a change in creditors and other credit balances which it represents the unpaid dividends on 30 June 2025 , as this amount represents a non cash transaction and an amount of EGP 162 825 thousand has been paid on 17 July 2025.

1- Background of the Group

GB Corp S.A.E is an Egyptian joint stock Company "The Company" incorporated on July 15,1999 under the name of GB Capital for Trading and Capital Lease and under Law No. 159 of 1981, and was registered in the commercial register under No. 3422, Cairo.

Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on April 26, 2007, it has been agreed to change the Company's name to be GB Auto. This amendment was registered in the commercial register on May 23, 2007.

Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on March 26, 2023, it has been agreed to change the Company's name to be GB Corp S.A.E This amendment was registered in the commercial register on May 7, 2023.

The Company is domiciled in the Industrial Zone – Abou Rawash Kilo meter 28 Cairo – Alexandria Desert Road, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Company and its subsidiaries (will be referred to as "the Group") main activities include trading, distributing and marketing of all transportation means including heavy trucks, semi-trucks, passenger cars, buses, mini buses, micro buses, agriculture tractors, crans, mechanical tools equipment for soil movement and motors with their different structures and types whether locally manufactured and imported new and used ones and trading in spare parts, accessories whether locally manufactured or imported and tires for vehicles and equipment whether locally manufactured and tires for vehicles and equipment whether locally manufactured or imported. The Company also undertakes import and export activities, selling locally manufactured and imported products for cash, on credit or through finance leasing and microfinance. Also trade in all goods including light trucks and sale by instalments and provide services of factoring and nonbanking financial services. The factoring services intended to buy existing and future rights of sellers of goods and services and provide related services.

The major shareholders of the Company are the family of Dr. Raouf Ghabbour who collectively owns 63.38% and El Olayan Saudi Investment Company owns 4.5% and The Miri Strategic Emerging Markets Fund LP company owns 7.58% and other investors owns 24.54% of the Company's shares as at June 30, 2025.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 14, 2025.

2- Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the updated Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS) and the related Egyptian laws and regulations.

3- Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds which is the Group's functional currency.

4- 4- Use of judgement and estimates

- In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS), management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and various factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

- Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

- The recognition of the change in accounting estimates in the period in which the change in estimate occurs, if the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and future periods if the change affects both.

A- Measurement of fair value

- The fair value of financial instruments determines based on the market value of a financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements without deducting any estimated future costs of sale. The financial asset values are determined at current prices for the purchase of those assets, while determining the value of financial liabilities at current prices, which could be settled by those liabilities.

- In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation techniques, taking into consideration the transactions price that has recently or be guided by the current fair value of other instruments which is substantially similar. Or the use of discounted cash flow or any other evaluation method that leads to results that can be relied upon it.

- When using the discounted cash flow method as a way for the evaluation, the future cash flows are estimated based on the best estimates of management. And determined the discount rate used in the prevailing market price at the date of the financial statements of financial instruments are similar in nature and terms.

5- Operating Segments

- The Group has the following four operational segments, which are its reportable segments to top management. These segments offer different products and services and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies.
- The following summary describes the operations for each reportable segment:

Reportable segment	Operations
Passenger car	Trading, distributing, and marketing for all kinds of passenger cars, whether locally manufactured or imported.
Buses and trucks	Trading, distributing, and marketing for all kinds of heavy trucks, semi-trucks, buses, minibuses, micro buses, agriculture tractors, whether locally manufactured or imported.
2 & 3 Wheels	Trading, distributing, and marketing for all kinds of 2 & 3 Wheels, whether locally manufactured or imported.
Financial non-Banking Services	Providing services of investments and real estate financing and insurance and provides services of factoring and financial non-banking services. And operation and finance lease and microfinancing and factoring services intended to buy existing and future rights of sellers of goods and services and provide related services and selling the locally and imported goods and products by cash or on credit and trade in all kinds of goods such as light transportation and selling it by installments.
Other Operations	Trading spare parts, and its accessories whether locally manufactured or imported, tires for vehicles and equipment whether locally manufactured or imported and exported.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5-Operating Segments(Continued)

A-Total Revenue
1-Percentage of total Revenue by sectors

	June 30, 2025	%	June 30, 2024	%
Passenger car	24 725 665	68.97%	12 178 254	63.49%
Buses and trucks	2 640 584	7.37%	1 253 872	6.54%
2 & 3 Wheels	1 083 984	3.02%	880 790	4.59%
Financial non-Banking Services	5 177 275	14.44%	2 732 572	14.25%
Tires	1 898 474	5.30%	1 355 053	7.06%
Other Trading Operations	324 010	0.90%	780 510	4.07%
	35 849 992	**100%**	**19 181 051**	**100%**

2-Percentage of revenues from foreign operations out of total revenues

	June 30, 2025	%	June 30, 2024	%
Passenger car	6 380 644	25.81%	4 445 630	36.50%
2 & 3 Wheels	155 610	14.36%	421 904	47.90%

B- Sectors results

	June 30, 2025	%	June 30, 2024	%
Passenger car	3 694 209	65.33%	2 533 962	57.87%
Buses and trucks	513 012	9.07%	411 131	9.39%
2 & 3 Wheels	142 774	2.52%	240 958	5.50%
Financial non-Banking Services	902 788	15.97%	603 456	13.78%
Tires	321 548	5.69%	501 496	11.45%
Other Trading Operations	80 439	1.42%	87 923	2.01%
	5 654 770	100%	**4 378 926**	100%

C-Assets

	June 30, 2025	%	December 31, 2024	%
Passenger car	24 836 313	29.71%	21 192 066	29.14%
Buses and trucks	19 419 305	23.23%	16 974 016	23.34%
2 & 3 Wheels	3 159 921	3.78%	3 199 900	4.40%
Financial non-Banking Services	22 228 124	26.59%	18 159 433	24.97%
Tires	11 859 320	14.19%	8 315 740	11.43%
Other Trading Operations	2 092 821	2.50%	4 883 848	6.72%
	83 595 804	100%	**72 725 003**	100%

D- Liabilities

	June 30, 2025	%	December 31, 2024	%
Passenger car	19 791 911	35.77%	16 582 759	36.60%
Buses and trucks	15 974 070	28.87%	14 040 975	30.99%
2 & 3 Wheels	331 986	0.60%	335 280	0.74%
Financial non-Banking Services	14 729 122	26.62%	11 037 049	24.36%
Tires	3 828 355	6.92%	2 086 573	4.61%
Other Trading Operations	675 592	1.22%	1 225 448	2.70%
	55 331 036	100%	**45 308 084**	100%

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5-Operating Segments (Continued)

E-Reconciliations of information on reportable segments to financial statements according to EASs

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenues		
Total revenues of operating segments	42 344 122	20 708 156
Elimination of revenue between group inter-segment	(6 494 130)	(1 527 105)
Consolidated Revenue	**35 849 992**	**19 181 051**
Segments result		
Gross profit of operating segment	5 969 263	4 446 989
Elimination of gross profit between group inter-segment	(314 493)	(68 063)
Consolidated Gross Profit	**5 654 770**	**4 378 926**
Assets		
Total assets of operating segments	125 634 426	95 132 272
Elimination of assets between group inter-segment	(42 038 622)	(35 423 500)
Total Consolidated Assets	**83 595 804**	**59 708 772**
Liabilities		
Total Liabilities of operating segments	80 604 796	53 322 516
Elimination of Liabilities between group inter-segment	(25 273 760)	(18 680 798)
Total Consolidated Liabilities	**55 331 036**	**34 641 718**

F-Other profit or loss amounts

	Total reportable segment	Elimination between group	Total consolidated June 30, 2025
Finance income	251 220	-	**251 220**
Interest expense and Bank Charges	(2 177 029)	337 891	**(1 839 138)**
Depreciation and Amortization	518 208	-	**518 208**

	Total reportable segment	Elimination between group	Total consolidated June 30, 2024
Finance income	208 482	-	**208 482**
Interest expense and Bank Charges	(1 385 501)	209 283	**(1 176 218)**
Depreciation and Amortization	701 805	-	**701 805**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5- Operating segments (continued)

B- Operations results

	Passenger cars		Trucks and buses		Two and three Wheels		Financial Non Banking Services		Tires		Other Trading Operations		Total	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Operating revenue	24 725 665	12 178 254	2 640 584	1 253 872	1 083 984	880 790	5 177 275	2 732 572	1 898 474	1 355 053	324 010	780 510	35 849 992	19 181 051
Operating cost	(21 031 456)	(9 644 292)	(2 127 572)	(842 741)	(941 210)	(639 832)	(4 274 487)	(2 129 116)	(1 576 926)	(853 557)	(243 571)	(692 587)	(30 195 222)	(14 802 125)
Gross profit	3 694 209	2 533 962	513 012	411 131	142 774	240 958	902 788	603 456	321 548	501 496	80 439	87 923	5 654 770	4 378 926
Selling and Marketing expenses													(1 285 245)	(720 023)
General and administrative expenses													(1 661 759)	(1 486 751)
Other Expenses													(25 006)	(59 233)
Expected Credit Losses													(2 794)	88 425
Other income													371 713	250 340
Operating profit													3 051 679	2 451 684
Gain from investment in associate													510 990	290 729
Finance cost (Net)													(1 537 937)	(1 298 236)
Net profit for the period before income tax													2 024 732	1 444 177
Income tax expense													(388 819)	(337 008)
Net profit for the period after income tax													1 635 913	1 107 169
Attributable to:														
Shareholders of the parent Company													1 672 621	1 048 185
Non-controlling interests													(36 708)	58 984
													1 635 913	1 107 169

6- Other Income

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Gain on sale of fixed asset	143 763	70 083
Gain from Scrap Sales	75 894	44 221
Other revenues	48 590	50 538
Incentive revenue	103 466	85 498
Total	371 713	250 340

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

7-Finance Costs (Net)

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Interest income	220 712	196 519
Interest income on installment sales	30 508	11 963
Total Finance Income	**251 220**	**208 482**
Interest expense	(1 839 138)	(1 176 218)
Foreign exchange Gain / (loss)	49 981	(330 500)
Total Finance Cost	**(1 789 157)**	**(1 506 718)**
Net Finance Cost	**(1 537 937)**	**(1 298 236)**

8- Other Expenses

	June 30, 2025	June 30,2024
Provisions	(25 006)	(59 233)
	(25 006)	**(59 233)**

9- Expected Credit Losses on Satement of Profit or Losses

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Net movement Expected credit loss of Accounts & Notes receivable	1 406	62 109
Net movement Expected credit loss of Debtors & Other debit balances	(5 091)	23 718
Net movement Expected Credit Loss of Cash and cash equivalent	891	2 598
	(2 794)	**88 425**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

10-Earnings per share

A- EPS in consolidated net profit

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net consolidated profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the period.

On 26 March 2025, the General Assembly unanimously approved the distribution of dividends for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2024 in the amount of 379,925,000 Egyptian pounds (35 piasters per share in the total capital of 1,085,500,000 EGP), to be paid in two installments: the first installment of 20 piasters per share on 30 April 2025 and the second installment of 15 piasters per share on 17 July 2025.

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Net profit for the period (parent company share)	1 672 621	1 048 185
Divided by:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued	1 085 500	1 085 500
Basic profit earnings per share/ EGP	**1.541**	**0.966**

11-Income tax

A-Income tax liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31,2024
Balance at 1 January	744 120	344 262
Taxes paid during the period	(709 432)	(391 828)
Current income tax during the period (Note 11-C)	370 667	791 686
Balance at the end of the period	**405 355**	**744 120**

GB Corp (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the financial period ended June 30, 2025

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

11-Income tax (Continued)

B-Deferred tax Asset and Liability	Note No.	Fixed Assets	Carried forward losses	Inventory Impairment	Warranty Provision	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets*	Notes payable	Capital Gains	Total 30-Jun-25	Total 31-Dec-24
Deferred tax assets										
Balance at 1 January		11	63 229	6 266	40 343	-	1 919	-	111 768	186 945
Charged to the profit or loss statement		-	(49 322)	(1 088)	26 960	-	(906)	-	(24 356)	(75 177)
Balance at the end of the period		11	13 907	5 178	67 303	-	1 013	-	87 412	111 768
Deferred tax liabilities										
Balance at 1 January		(401 268)	-	-	-	(1 602)	-	896	(401 974)	(333 053)
Charged to the profit or loss statement		6 204	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 204	(72 376)
Charged to Statement of comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	828	-	-	828	3 455
Balance at the end of the period		(395 064)	-	-	-	(774)	-	896	(394 942)	(401 974)
Net Balance at the end of the period		(395 053)	13 907	5 178	67 303	(774)	1 013	896	(307 530)	(290 206)
Net										
Balance at 1 January		(401 257)	63 229	6 266	40 343	(1 602)	1 919	896	(290 206)	(146 108)
Charged to the profit or loss statement	(11-C)	6 204	(49 322)	(1 088)	26 960	-	(906)		(18 152)	(147 553)
Charged to Statement of comprehensive income			-	-	-	828	-	-	828	3 455
Balance at the end of the period		(395 053)	13 907	5 178	67 303	(774)	1 013	896	(307 530)	(290 206)

* The deferred tax charge for revaluation surplus of fixed assets has been charged to the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

11-Income tax (Continued)

B-Deferred tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Some deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not certain confirmation to use that tax benefit in the future

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Expected credit loss for accounts and notes receivables	97 834	76 819
Expected credit loss for other debit balances	13 334	30 652

Liability for temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture was not recognized because the group controls the timing of reversal of the related temporary differences and given that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

C-1 Income tax expense

	June 30, 2025	June 30,2024
Current income tax (Note 11-A)	(370 667)	(291 910)
Deferred tax – (Note 11-B)	(18 152)	(45 098)
Income tax for the period	**(388 819)**	**(337 008)**

C-2 Adjustment for Calculating Effective Income Tax Rate

	June 30, 2025	June 30,2024
Net profit for the period before income tax	2 024 732	1 444 177
Income tax rate according to the law	22.5%	22.5%
Income tax calculated according to the tax law	455 565	324 940
Adjustments	(66 746)	12 068
Income tax as shown in the income statement	388 819	337 008
Effective tax rate	19.20%	23.3%

D-Amounts recognized in OCI

	June 30, 2025			June 30,2024		
	Before Tax	Taxes	After Tax	Before Tax	Taxes	After Tax
Foreign Currency translation difference	(271 615)	-	(271 615)	3 238 877	-	3 238 877
revaluation surplus of fixed assets cost	(4 270)	828	(3 442)	(4 931)	2 454	(2 477)
	(275 885)	828	(275 057)	3 233 946	2 454	3 236 400

12-Inventories

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Goods in transit	6 175 694	5 757 717
Cars, buses and trucks	10 645 378	9 491 858
Raw material and car components	3 811 981	2 988 523
Spare parts for sale	1 899 372	1 827 043
Work in progress	1 108 210	1 224 280
Tires	5 197	202
Oils	1 332	79
Total	**23 647 164**	**21 289 702**
* Impairment of inventory	(134 257)	(155 403)
Net	**23 512 907**	**21 134 299**

* The formation and reversal of inventory impairment are charged in cost of sales at statement of profit / loss.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

13-Long term notes receivables

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long-term notes receivable	13 067 866	10 349 197
Interest income on installment sales	(3 423 233)	(2 615 280)
Net present value for long-term notes receivable	**9 644 633**	**7 733 917**
Expected credit loss for long-term notes receivable	(155 955)	(123 540)
Net	**9 488 678**	**7 610 377**

14-Accounts and notes receivables

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total notes receivable	11 327 085	7 044 670
Unamortized interest	(3 423 233)	(2 615 280)
Net present value for short-term notes receivable	**7 903 852**	**4 429 390**
Trade receivable	4 185 402	3 369 809
Total	**12 089 254**	**7 799 199**
Expected credit loss for accounts and notes receivable balances	(278 864)	(217 876)
Net	**11 810 390**	**7 581 323**

The following table represents the Expected credit loss for accounts and notes receivables according to the expected losses model on June 30, 2025:

1-Non Banking -Financial Services

	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL that is not credit Impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL with impaired credit	Total
Account & notes receivables	14 990 698	270 958	385 627	15 647 283
Deduct:				
Expected credit loss for accounts and notes receivable balances	(41 756)	(22 435)	(189 982)	(254 173)
Net	**14 948 942**	**248 523**	**195 645**	**15 393 110**

2- The sector of passenger and transport vehicles, buses, two- and three-wheelers vehicles and other operations

	The Balance	* The percentage of expected losses	Expected credit loss of account & notes receivables	Net
Notes Receivable	1 993 412	1.46%	(29 130)	1 964 282
Trade receivables	3 543 524	2.62%	(92 746)	3 450 778
From 1 to 30 Day	323 306	3.33%	(10 763)	312 543
From 31 to 60 Day	98 314	6.43%	(6 318)	91 996
From 61 to 90 Day	80 715	18.61%	(15 019)	65 696
From 91 to 120 Day	8 791	21.58%	(1 897)	6 894
More than 120 Day	38 542	64.28%	(24 773)	13 769
Total	6 086 604		(180 646)	5 905 958

* The percentage vary according to the nature of each sector of the group and the payment method nature of customers (Bank purchase order customers - Governmental customers - Credit customers - Insurance & Foreign warranty customers - Other customers)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

15-Debtors and other debit balances
A-Long term debtors and other debit balance

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Excess in securitization operations	254 129	254 129
	254 129	**254 129**

The balance represents the present value for the expected amount to be collected back at the maturity of each Securitization transaction at December 31 of each year.

B-Debtors and other debit balances

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Advance payments to suppliers	1 974 520	1 616 468
Withholding tax	800 918	780 197
Value added tax	364 192	413 647
Accrued interest	8 711	38 786
Accrued revenue	551 434	462 425
Letters of credit	402 443	1 118 470
Excess in securitization operations	39 521	31 758
Prepaid expenses	588 665	416 374
Security deposits with others	36 873	31 416
Letters of guarantee	284 499	237 521
Staff loans and custodies	123 718	47 480
Other debit balances	413 195	413 087
Customs duties	111 166	7 185
Total	**5 699 855**	**5 614 814**
Expected credit loss for debtor and other debit balances	(59 264)	(136 229)
Net	**5 640 591**	**5 478 585**

16-Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits	4 277 756	3 468 453
Cash on hand and in banks	2 757 230	3 660 802
Checks under collections	790 167	211 294
Treasury bills	-	82 000
Cash and Cash equivalents According to cash flow	**7 825 153**	**7 422 549**
Expected credit loss for Cash and cash equivalent	(792)	(1 683)
Net	**7 824 361**	**7 420 866**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

17 - Property, plant, equipments and projects under construction

	Land and Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Fixtures & furniture	Leasehold improvements	* Projects under construction	Total
Cost								
Cost at 1 January 2024	3 518 779	1 182 439	953 287	220 013	1 259 402	137 310	1 651 361	8 922 591
Additions during the year	147 305	99 496	569 717	62 304	138 218	12 243	1 348 429	2 377 712
Transferred from projects under construction to PP&E and intangible assets	1 282	178 471	-	268	71 572	13 350	(305 337)	(40 394)
Disposals during the year	(54 907)	(10 164)	(259 939)	(2 986)	(39 884)	(2 625)	(490)	(370 995)
Effect of movements of translation of foreign entities	417 839	75 213	45 792	18 601	180 464	16 384	-	754 293
Balance at 31 December 2024	**4 030 298**	**1 525 455**	**1 308 857**	**298 200**	**1 609 772**	**176 662**	**2 693 963**	**11 643 207**
Cost at 1 January 2025	4 030 298	1 525 455	1 308 857	298 200	1 609 772	176 662	2 693 963	11 643 207
Additions during the period	288	31 400	593 536	22 817	124 254	1 052	772 098	1 545 445
Transferred from projects under construction to PP&E and intangible assets	-	198 456	-	-	119 425	11 333	(337 555)	(8 341)
Disposals during the period	(26 511)	(43 120)	(74 359)	(732)	(20 171)	-	(613)	(165 506)
Effect of movements of translation of foreign entities	(8 863)	(4 107)	(3 828)	(1 639)	(12 448)	872	-	(30 013)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**3 995 212**	**1 708 084**	**1 824 206**	**318 646**	**1 820 832**	**189 919**	**3 127 893**	**12 984 792**
Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024	869 492	794 320	325 664	214 539	696 099	56 741	-	2 956 855
Depreciation during the year	46 783	111 108	128 916	21 157	112 081	9 439	-	429 484
Disposals during the year	(1 464)	(6 169)	(195 831)	(2 530)	(25 391)	-	-	(231 385)
Effect of accumulated depreciation modification using modification factor	-	(118)	(4 421)	-	(627)	-	-	(5 166)
Effect of movements of translation of foreign entities	118 530	44 789	450	15 893	102 406	18 150	-	300 218
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2024	**1 033 341**	**943 930**	**254 778**	**249 059**	**884 568**	**84 330**	**-**	**3 450 006**
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2025	1 033 341	943 930	254 778	249 059	884 568	84 330		3 450 006
Depreciation during the period	22 958	65 453	88 543	10 330	67 299	4 759	-	259 342
Disposals during the period	(6 888)	(42 599)	(28 363)	(550)	(11 766)	-	-	(90 166)
Effect of accumulated depreciation modification using modification factor	-	(225)	(40)	-	(4 127)	-	-	(4 392)
Effect of movements of translation of foreign entities	(3 636)	(2 189)	(57)	(1 107)	(5 574)	992	-	(11 571)
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2025	**1 045 775**	**964 370**	**314 861**	**257 732**	**930 400**	**90 081**	**-**	**3 603 219**
Net carrying Amount								
At 1 January 2024	**2 649 287**	**388 119**	**627 623**	**5 474**	**563 303**	**80 569**	**1 651 361**	**5 965 735**
At 31 December 2024	**2 996 957**	**581 525**	**1 054 079**	**49 141**	**725 204**	**92 332**	**2 693 963**	**8 193 201**
At 30 June 2025	**2 949 437**	**743 714**	**1 509 345**	**60 914**	**890 432**	**99 838**	**3 127 893**	**9 381 573**

* Projects under construction represented in the cost of buildings, factories expansions and showrooms, which are being prepared and fixed for the group use

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

18- Assets and Liabilities Right Of Use

A- Asset Right Of Use

	Land & building	Total
Cost		
Balance at January 1, 2024	895 422	895 422
Addition during the year	794 220	794 220
Disposals during the year	(26 559)	(26 559)
Effect of exchange rates	185 790	185 790
Balance at December 31, 2024	1 848 873	1 848 873
Balance at January 1, 2025	1 848 873	1 848 873
Addition during the period	485 843	485 843
Disposals during the period	(67 030)	(67 030)
Effect of exchange rates	(4 823)	(4 823)
Balance at June 30, 2025	2 262 863	2 262 863
Accumulated depreciation		
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2024	365 397	365 397
Depreciation during the year	305 438	305 438
Disposals during the year	(14 693)	(14 693)
Effect of exchange rates	77 642	77 642
Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2024	733 784	733 784
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2025	733 784	733 784
Depreciation during the period	245 440	245 440
Disposals during the period	(24 075)	(24 075)
Effect of exchange rates	11 551	11 551
Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2025	966 700	966 700
Net Book value at June 30, 2025	1 296 163	1 296 163
Net Book value at December 31, 2024	1 115 089	1 115 089

The right of use is represented in renting warehouses and showrooms, which are used in the activities of the group companies.

B- Operating Lease Liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31,2024
Total un-settled lease contracts liabilities	2 770 187	2 298 283
Interests on lease contracts	(1 235 961)	(963 149)
Net present value of total liabilities on right of use	1 534 226	1 335 134
Divided into:		
Current portion of lease contracts liabilities	217 361	211 359
Non-current portion of lease contracts liabilities	1 316 865	1 123 775

GB Corp (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the financial period ended June 30, 2025
(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

19- Intangible assets and goodwill

	Goodwill	Computer software	Right to use trademark*	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 January	914 726	144 094	177 375	1 236 195
Additions during the period	-	3 214	-	3 214
Transfer from PUC	-	8 341	-	8 341
Changes impact in the translation of foreign entities	(20 931)	-	-	(20 931)
Balance at June 30, 2025	**893 795**	**155 649**	**177 375**	**1 226 819**
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at 1 January	-	83 405	100 512	183 917
Amortization during the period	-	10 490	2 956	13 446
Balance at June 30, 2025	-	**93 895**	**103 468**	**197 363**
Net Book value at June 30, 2025	**893 795**	**61 754**	**73 907**	**1 029 456**
Net Book value at December 31, 2024	**914 726**	**60 689**	**76 863**	**1 052 278**

Goodwill

On September 8, 2008, GB Corp (GB Auto Previously) fully acquired the shares of GB for financial lease (S.A.E) which its business is financial leasing with all its fields, and the acquisition resulted in goodwill amounted to EGP 1 million.

During November 2010, the Group entered into 50% investment as a joint venture agreement in Almajmoa Alalamia Litijaret Alsaiarat (GK), in Jordan, to acquire the existing business in Iraq, the joint venture agreement gives the group the power to govern the financial and operating policies of (GK) and as a result of this investment the group recognized a goodwill with an Amount USD 14 million equivalent to EGP 697 million . During 30 September 2021 increased its stake in Almajmoa Alalamia Litijaret Alsaiarat (GK) from 50% to 83.33%.

On October 26, 2017 the group fully acquired the shares of Egyptian International Maintenance and cars Manufacturing Company EIAC (S.A.E), and the acquisition resulted in goodwill amounted EGP 2.8 million.

During the second quarter of 2024, through a partnership agreement, the group invested 64.16% in Superior International For Automotive Trading company for the purpose of acquiring the existing car activity in Jordan. This agreement gives the group rights that enable it to control the financial and operational policies of Superior International For Automotive Trading company. This investment resulted in Recognition of goodwill amounting to USD 3.9 million equivalent to 193 million Egyptian pounds and that is based on preliminary study in light of the current information available to date.

Goodwill is allocated as presented below:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Iraq PC- Sales	696 844	713 235
Financial leasing activity	1 000	1 000
After Sale service- PC	2 870	2 870
Jordan PC- Sales	193 081	197 621
	893 795	**914 726**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

19-Intangible assets and goodwill (Continued)

The Company assesses annually the impairment of goodwill at December 31, to ensure whether the carrying amount of the goodwill is fully recoverable, unless there are indicators required to test the impairment through the year.

Impairment of goodwill is assessed based on value in use, which is determined using the expected discounted cash flows based on estimated business plan approved by the Board of Directors covering five years' period. The management is preparing these estimated business plan based on the financial, operating and market performance in the previous years and its expectations for the market development.

***Right to use trademark**

On June 28, 2007, GB Corp (GB Auto Previously) fully acquired the shares of Cairo Company for Personal Transportation Industries (Citi) by purchasing 49.03%, which was owned by the minority, at a value of 210 million Egyptian pounds, in return for obtaining shares from the issuance of shares to increase the capital of the company.
GB Corp (GB Auto Previously). Based on this acquisition, the company obtained the right to use the trademark of one of the company's main suppliers related to the activity of the 2&3 wheelers Sector, at an amount of 177 million Egyptian pounds on the date of acquisition.

20-Issued and paid up in capital

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized capital (5 000 000 000 shares with par value EGP 1 each)	5 000 000	5 000 000
Issued and paid capital (1 085 500 000 shares with par value of EGP 1 each)	**1 085 500**	**1 085 500**

On August 31, 2014, the Board of Directors according to the delegation of the extra ordinary assembly meeting held on June 27, 2013, has decided unanimously to increase the Company's issued capital with the par value in the limit of the authorized capital with an amount of EGP 6 444 645 divided on 6 444 645 shares with a par value of 1 EGP /share, wholly allocated to ESOP system which is applied by the Company, resulted in an issued capital of
EGP 135 337 545 after the increase divided on 135 337 545 shares with a par value of 1 EGP/share, and this increase financially fully paid from the special reserve balance and annotated in the commercial register
at December 31, 2014.

(Capital Increase)

on February 4, 2015, the extra ordinary general assembly meeting, has agreed to increase the Company's authorized capital from 400 million EGP to 5 billion EGP and to increase the Company's issued capital from
EGP 135 337 545 to be EGP 1 095 337 545 with an increase of EGP 960 000 000 to be divided on
1 095 337 545 shares with a par value of 1 EGP each. (In additional to issuance cost of 1 pts./share), and that increase to be fully allocated for the favor of old shareholders each according to their share in the Company's issued capital , and it is agreed to use the subscription right separately from the original share, with the Company's issued capital increase to be paid either cash and/or using due cash debts for the subscriber by the Company according to their contribution share.

This increase was subscribed by an amount of EGP 958 672 188 (EGP 473 225 502 in Cash and EGP 485 446 686 covered through the outstanding balances due to shareholders) divided on 958 672 188 shares with a par value of
1 EGP each to be the total capital issued and fully paid after the increase equals to EGP 1 094 009 733, it has been annotated in the commercial register at May 31, 2015.

The Extraordinary General Assembly unanimously agreed on June 5, 2022 to execute the company's treasury shares amounting to 8,509,733 shares and to reduce the capital by the amount of these shares, so that the issued and paid-up capital of the company after the reduction becomes 1,085,500,000 Egyptian pounds, and it was approved by the General Authority for Investment on 3/8/2022 It was annoted in the Commercial Register on August 15, 2022.

Misr for Central Clearing Depsitory & Registry accepted the implementation of the capital reduction decision on October 26, 2022.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

21-Treasury Shares

On March 1, 2020, the Board of Directors of the company decided to purchase treasury shares with an maximum amount of 10 000 000 shares of the company, which represents 0.914% of the total shares of the company, through the open market, and that implementation be carried out from the session of March 2, 2020 and Until April 2, 2020, or until the full amount is executed, with the same price of the security during trading sessions in the execution period in light of the amendment issued in Article (51) of the registration rules issued by the Board of Directors of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. 27 of 2020 on February 29, 2020 And that works in it as of the date of its issuance, as well as the statement posted on the announcement screens on the Egyptian Stock Exchange on March 1, 2020 regarding the exceptional procedures for companies whose securities are listed on the stock exchange wishing to purchase treasury shares.

During the period from March 3,2020 to March 18, 2020 ,The company has purchased 10 million shares with a total value of 19.570 million Egyptian pounds. The amount of 10 million pounds has been recorded as treasury shares representing the nominal value of the share. The difference between the purchase cost and the nominal value of the amount of 9.570 million Egyptian pounds has been recorded in the other reserves (Note 23).

During the year of 2020, the company sold 2 million shares with a total value of 6 750 Thousand Egyptian pounds, resulting in a reduction of 2 million Egyptian pounds. This represents the nominal value of the share, and the difference between the sale value and the nominal value of 4 750 thousand Egyptian pounds was recorded within the other reserves .

During the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021, the company sold 8 million shares with a total value of 30 232 thousand Egyptian pounds, resulting in a reduction of 8 million Egyptian pounds. This represents the nominal value of the share and the difference between the sale value and the face value of 22 232 Thousand Egyptian pounds among other reserves (Note 23)

During the period from November 28, 2021 to December 21, 2021The company has purchased 8 509 733 shares with a total value of 38 681 thousand Egyptian pounds. The amount of 8 510 Thousand Egyptian pounds has been recorded as treasury shares representing the nominal value of the share. The difference between the purchase cost and the nominal value of the amount of 30 172 thousand Egyptian pounds has been recorded in the other reserves (Note 23).

On June 5, 2022 the Extraordinary General Assembly unanimously approved the execution of the company's treasury shares, amounting to 8 509 733 shares, and the reduction of the capital by the amount of these shares, so that the issued and paid-up capital of the company after the reduction became 1 085 500 000 Egyptian pounds, and it was approved by the General Authority for investment on August 3, 2022 and annoted in commercial register on 15 August 2022 .

22-Legal reserve

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at 1 January	710 245	562 734
Transferred to legal reserve	97 152	147 511
Balance at the end of the period	**807 397**	**710 245**

In accordance with the Companies Law No 159 of 1981 and the Company's articles of association, 5% of annual net profit is transferred to the legal reserve, after the approval of the company's results by the General Assembly Meeting. Upon the recommendation of the board, the Company may stop such transfer when the legal reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital. The legal reserve is not eligible for distribution to shareholders.

The legal reserve includes an amount of EGP 147 536 thousand related to the parent Company, the rest of the balance represents the legal reserve of the Group's Companies

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23-Other reserves

	Foreign currency translation reserve	ESOP ** (Fair value) reserve	Surplus Revaluation of fixed assets reserve	Share premium (special reserves)*	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2025	6 845 278	88 882	51 865	904 041	7 890 066
Foreign currency differences	(229 447)	-	-	-	(229 447)
Modification effect of fixed assets cost	-	-	(3 440)	-	(3 440)
Balance at June 30, 2025	6 615 831	88 882	48 425	904 041	7 657 179

***Share premium**

The share premium represented in the difference between the amount paid and nominal value for issued shares and issuance cost is deducted from it. The share premium was transferred to both legal reserve and special reserve according to Law No. 159 of 1981.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Share premium	904 041	904 041

The special reserve represented in the transferred amount from the net share premium in 2007 less the amount transferred to the legal reserve.

During 2011, the special reserve was reduced by an amount of EGP 2 990 thousand which represents the difference between treasury shares purchasing cost amounted to EGP 3 097 thousand and the nominal value of these shares amounted to EGP 107 thousand which was written off during 2012.

During 2012, the special reserve was reduced by an amount of EGP 2 114 thousand which represents the differences between treasury shares purchasing cost amounted to EGP 6 365 thousand and its reselling price amounted to EGP 4 251 thousand.

The share premium was reduced by an amount of 9 570 thousand EGP ,which represent the difference between cost of purchasing treasury shares during the year 2020 with an amount of
19 570 thousand EGP and the nominal value of shares of 10 million EGP.

The share premium has also been increased by an amount of 4,750 thousand Egyptian pounds, representing the difference between the sale price of treasury shares during the year 2020 by an amount of 6,750 thousand Egyptian pounds and the nominal value of the shares of 2 million Egyptian pounds.

** The balance represents an employee benefit plan based on share based payments settled in the form of shares and is measured at fair value on the date the benefits are granted. The fair value of the plan is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss over the period of the ban according to management's estimates of what will be implemented during this grant period. This plan ended at the end of 2018.

24-Non-controlling Interest

	Capital	Payment Under capital increase	Reserves	Legal reserve	Financial Solvency Reserve	Retained earnings	Total June 30, 2025	Total December 31, 2024
Balance at 1 January	578 995	18 223	1 130 777	92 035	8 569	149 818	1 978 417	1 362 958
Net (loss) / profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(36 708)	(36 708)	131 772
Foreign currency translation results	-	-	(31 817)	-	-	-	(31 817)	401 821
Capital increase	18 223	(18 223)	-	-	-	-	-	72 608
Change in Non-controlling interests without changing in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 009
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	7 737	-	(7 737)	-	-
Transfer to financial solvency reserve	-	-	22 704	-		(22 704)	-	-
Dividends Distributions	-	-	-	-	-	(6 187)	(6 187)	(15 751)
Balance at the end of the period	597 218	-	1 121 664	99 772	8 569	76 482	1 903 705	1 978 417

The following table summarizes the information relating to each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material NCI (Almajmoa Alalamia Litijaret Alsaiarat (GK)16.67%,Ghabbour AL Qalam (GQ) 32% & GB Company for financial lease and factoring "S.A.E" 45% Autombilak "S.A.E" 17% & Transport Vehicle distribution "S.A.E" 7.5%) , before any intra-group eliminations:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current assets	6 769 285	4 789 532
Current assets	20 203 935	20 181 830
Non-current liabilities	(3 129 433)	(2 580 291)
Current liabilities	(15 916 804)	(15 057 364)
Net assets attributable to NCI	1 989 711	1 870 611
Revenue	8 448 864	14 754 480
Net (Loss) / Profit for the period / the year	(118 356)	625 097
Net (Loss) / profit period attributable to NCI	(10 725)	192 373

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25-Capital Management

The group's management aims to manage capital to maintain the group's ability to continue in a way that achieves a return for shareholders and provides benefits to other stakeholders that use the financial statements. Providing and maintaining the best capital structure for the purpose of reducing the cost of capital. To maintain the best capital structure, management changes the value of dividends paid to shareholders, reduces capital, or issues new shares for the group's capital.

The Group's management monitors the capital structure using the ratio of net loans to total capital. Net loans are the total of loans, advances and notes payable minus cash. The total capital represents the company's total equity as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, in addition to net loans.

Net debt to equity ratio at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 as follows:

Total loans and notes payables	June 30, 2025	December 31,2024
Loans, borrowings and overdrafts	32 637 515	22 408 701
Short-term notes payable - suppliers	137 984	383 524
Total loans and notes payables	32 775 499	22 792 225
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalent	(7 824 361)	(7 420 866)
Net debt	**24 951 138**	**15 371 359**
Shareholders' equity	26 361 063	25 438 502
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.95**	**0.60**

26-Loans, borrowings and overdrafts

	June 30, 2025			December 31,2024		
	Current portion	Long-term portion	Total	Current portion	Long-term portion	Total
Banks overdraft	13 612 960	-	**13 612 960**	8 660 891	-	**8 660 891**
Loans	9 639 725	9 384 830	**19 024 555**	6 911 975	6 835 835	**13 747 810**
Total	23 252 685	9 384 830	32 637 515	15 572 866	6 835 835	22 408 701

A.Banks overdraft

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	13 612 960	8 660 891
	13 612 960	**8 660 891**

B.Loans

The group obtained medium and long-term bank loans for the purpose of financing car sales contracts and operational and financial lease contracts and fixed assets. The repayment period for these loans reached 5 years for each operation financed by guaranteeing the financial rights of the contracts concluded and arising from those contracts towards the clients of the group companies

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	9 639 725	6 911 975
More than one year and less than five years	9 384 830	6 835 835
	19 024 555	13 747 810

Guarantees
GB Corporation Company (The Holding Company) has issued promissory notes to the sake of the Company as a guarantee at the banks either the operating in Egypt or outside of Egypt.

Interest Rate
The average interest rate of the current EGP and USD loans & borrowings is amounted to 25.94% and 8.43% respectively during the period , the interest rate of EGP and USD 29.19% and 8.40% respectively during 2024.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

27-Trade payables and other credit balances

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	13 088 198	14 500 562
Other credit balances	929 833	189 040
Advances from customers	1 169 441	622 868
Tax Authority	85 850	59 838
Value added tax	331 923	213 581
Accrued expenses	2 090 740	2 251 380
Accrued interest expense	393 258	223 189
Retention from others	127 251	135 313
Notes payables	137 984	383 524
Finance Lease liability	232 562	131 115
Dividends payable	163 950	42 579
Deferred revenues	85 984	41 173
Due to clients for securitization	251 866	327 673
	19 088 840	**19 121 835**

28-Provisions	Legal Claims	Warranty Provision	Other Provisions	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	128 793	107 152	473 928	709 873
Provisions formed during the period	-	46 286	240 508	286 794
Provisions utilized during the period	(87)	(9 702)	(8 761)	(18 550)
Provisions no longer required	(45 948)	(4 999)	(140 950)	(191 897)
Effect of movement of exchange rates	(38)	(750)	(1 063)	(1 851)
Balance at June 30, 2025	82 720	137 987	563 662	784 369
Balance at January 1, 2024 Restated	74 124	108 916	235 455	418 495
Provisions formed during the year	54 751	36 878	310 546	402 175
Provisions utilized during the year	(739)	(27 880)	(21 178)	(49 797)
Provisions no longer required	-	(16 983)	(67 820)	(84 803)
Effect of movement of exchange rates	657	6 221	16 925	23 803
Balance at December 31, 2024	128 793	107 152	473 928	709 873

Legal claims provision

The amounts shown comprises of gross provisions in respect of legal claims brought against the Group, and management opinion after taking appropriate legal advice, that the outcome of these legal claims will not exceed significantly the provision formed as at June 30, 2025.

Warranty Provision

The Group provides warranty on its products and guarantees to either fix or replace the products that are not working properly, and the Group has estimated its warranty provisions to be EGP 137 987 thousand at the end of the period for expected warranty claims (local component) in the light of management experience for repair and returns level in previous years the warranty provision includes a long-term provision amounted as at June 30, 2025 EGP 10 156 thousand (at December 31, 2024 EGP 7 070 thousand).

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

28-Provisions (Continued)

Other provisions

Other provisions are related to claims expected to be made by a third party due to the interpretation disputes related to some laws and regulations regarding the Group operations.
The information normally published about provisions in accordance with accounting standards has not been disclosed as the management believes that doing so would drastically affect the outcome of the negotiation with those related third parties according to the paragraphs no. 91 and 92 of the EAS 28 and such provisions are reviewed by management on a yearly basis and adjusted based on latest developments, discussions and agreements with the third party.

29-Financial risk management

1- Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency exchange rates risk, price risk, cash flows and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's management aims to minimize potential adverse effects of such risks on the Group's financial performance

A-Market risk

1.Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar and Euro. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transaction, assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the consolidated balance sheet date, and also, net investments in foreign entity.

The below table shows the exposures of foreign currencies at the consolidated balance sheet date, presented in EGP, as follows:

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net
US Dollars	3 168 484	(7 384 942)	**(4 216 458)**	**(4 107 528)**
Euros	316 748	(185 415)	**131 333**	**137 618**
Other currencies	22 667	(169 612)	**(146 945)**	**(182 113)**

2.Price risk

The Group has no investments in a quoted equity security, so it's not exposed to the fair value risk due to changes in prices

3.Cash flows and fair value interest rate risk

Some of the group companies are exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates due to the existence of long-term loans. Long-term loans with variable interest rates expose the group to the risk of cash flows being affected by changes in interest rates. Long-term loans with fixed interest rates expose the group to the risk of the fair value being affected by changes in interest rates.
Loans, advances and bank overdrafts with variable interest rates amounted to 36,637,515 thousand Egyptian pounds on June 30, 2025 (22,408,700 thousand Egyptian pounds on December 31, 2024). It is worth noting that most of these loans and advances (non-banking financial services sector) were used for customer contracts for the purpose of financing car sales contracts and operating and financing lease contracts, and they are transferred by guaranteeing the financial rights of the contracts concluded and arising from those contracts towards the customers of the group companies.

Financial assets that carry fixed interest rates are amounted to EGP 4,133,568 thousand as at June 30, 2025 (EGP3,468,453 thousand as at December 31, 2024).

		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits	USD	4 016 518	3 333 346
Time deposits	EUR	91 601	66 416
Time deposits	EGP	169 637	68 691
		4 277 756	**3 468 453**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

B-Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Due to presence of cash and bank deposits, as well as credit exposures to wholesalers and retail customers, including outstanding accounts and notes receivables.

For banks, the Group is dealing with the banks which have a high independent rating and banks with a good solvency in the absence of an independent credit rating.

For suppliers and wholesalers, the Credit Controllers assess the credit quality of the wholesale customer, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

For individuals the legal arrangements and documents accepted by the customer are minimizing the credit risk to its lowest level. Provisions are accounted for doubtful debts on an individual basis.

The ratio of allowance for impairment of accounts and notes receivables to the total debts is as following:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes and accounts receivables	28 580 353	20 763 676
Debtors and other debit balances	5 953 984	5 868 943
Due from related parties	180 954	257 978
Cash	7 825 153	7 422 549
Total	**42 540 444**	**34 313 146**
Expected credit loss for the above	630 922	684 020
The ratio of the expected credit loss to the total debts	**1.48%**	**1.99%**

C-Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group's management aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

2- Fair value estimation

the fair value is assumed to approximate the fair value less than any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and financial liabilities with maturity dates of less than one year, and for disclosure purposes, the interest rates available to the company for similar financial instruments are used to reduce the contractual future cashflow to estimate the fair value of the financial liabilities

For the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market, The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the financial instruments or similar instruments are used for long-term debt.
Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of non-current liabilities does not significantly differ from their carrying amount, as the interest rates do not significantly differ.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

30-Invesments in subsidiaries

The consolidated interim financial statements for GB Corp. "S.A.E.", include the financial statements which represents the proportion of direct and indirect investment as follows:

Company Name	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
RG Investment "S.A.E."	99.99%	99.99%
International Trade Agencies and Marketing Co. (ITAMCO) "S.A.E."	99.45%	99.45%
Egyptian Vehicles Manufacturing Co. (Ghabbour Egypt) "S.A.E."	99.53%	99.53%
Ghabbour Continental Trading Co. (GCT) –Alex "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
GB Polo Buses Manufacturing "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
Haram Company for Transportation and trading "S.A.E."	99.00%	99.00%
GB Company for Financial Lease and Factoring "S.A.E."	55.00%	55.00%
GB Auto Rental For Transportation "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
GB Allab Company	66.20%	66.20%
Masters Automotive Company "S.A.E."	75.00%	75.00%
Almajmoa Alalamia Litijaret Alsaiarat (GK)	83.33%	83.33%
GB Logistics "S.A.E."	99.98%	99.98%
GB Capital "S.A.E."	99.00%	99.00%
Gulf Company	100.00%	100.00%
Drive Automotive "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
Drive for Financing and Non Banking Service "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
Ghabbour Al Qalam	68.00%	68.00%
GB Global Company	100.00%	100.00%
GBR Auto Company *****	54.00%	54.00%
GBR Services Company*****	48.80%	48.80%
Egypt Auto Mall Company for used car "S.A.E."	99.00%	99.00%
GB El Bostan (Under Liquidation)	60.00%	60.00%
Ghabbour General Trade (Under Liquidation)*	25.00%	25.00%
Pan African Egypt Company for Oil "S.A.E."(Liquidated)**	-	100.00%
Tires & More Company for Car Services "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
Ready Parts for Automotive Spare Parts "S.A.E."	95.78%	95.78%
Engineering Company for Transportation Maintenance El Mikaneeky "S.A.E."	65.00%	65.00%
Egyptian International Maintenance and cars Manufacturing Company EIAC "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
Salexia L.T.D. Trading (Cyprus)	100.00%	100.00%
BBAL Blue Bay Auto Loan Investments Cyprus LTD (Liquidated)***	-	100.00%
GB Capital Securitization S.A.E.	100.00%	100.00%
GB for Import & export	100.00%	100.00%

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GB Capital BV****	100.00%	100.00%
GB Real Estate Mortgage Finance BV	100.00%	100.00%
Transport Vehicle Distribution TVD S.A.E.	92.50%	92.50%
Automobilk S.A.E	83.00%	83.00%
GB Finance Lease BV*	40.00%	40.00%
GB Operational Lease BV	100.00%	100.00%
GB Consumer Finance BV	100.00%	100.00%
SME's credit facilities company B.V.(GB Factoring B.V. Previously)	100.00%	100.00%
GB Global BV	100.00%	100.00%
GB Automotive For Trade and Manufacture	100.00%	100.00%
SME Credit Eteman "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
International Company For car components "S.A.E."	51.00%	51.00%
GB Kenya	100.00%	100.00%
GB capital sukuk "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
GB Tanzania	100.00%	100.00%
Superior International For Automative Trading company	77.15%	77.15%
GB Rental for Busses "S.A.E."	100.00%	100.00%
GB For Technology Solutions	100.00%	100.00%
NRG Investment Services Co "S.A.E."	99.5%	-
Ghabbour for Trading & Investment Services "S.A.E."	99.5%	-

* These investments are classified as investments in subsidiaries, where the group controls this investments , where it is entitled to variable returns during its participation and its ability to influence returns through its authority over the Investments.

** The company has been liquidated and the commercial register has been written off in 20 January 2025.

*** The company has been liquidated and the commercial register has been written off in 17 May 2025.

**** During the fourth quarter of 2024, GB Capital holding for Financial Investments "S.A.E." has merged GB Finance – BV in GB Capital BV , which is wholly owned by GB Capital holding for Financial Investments "S.A.E." , and GB Capital BV, which is wholly owned by GB Finance – BV. As a result of the merger, GB Capital BV became 100% owned by GB Capital holding for Financial Investments "S.A.E." instead of GB Finance – BV. Also it is worth mentioning that the merger process was carried out at the book value of all the company's assets.

*****The company filed an arbitration case against the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria during the year 2022. These proceedings were initiated as a result of the severe damage and losses suffered by the company due to the measures taken by the Algerian government against the company's business and investments in Algeria through the company's indirect shareholding amounting to 54% of the company's shares GBR Auto and 48.8% of the shares of GBR Service, which were incorporated in Algeria. It should be noted that the minimum damage suffered by the company is the loss of its invested capital, amounting to approximately USD 24 million, excluding foregone profit and interest. And the procedures of the arbitration case are ongoing.

31- Capital Commitments

The capital contractual expenditure of the Group at the consolidated financial statements date reached EGP 598 758 thousand at June 30, 2025 (EGP 674 864 thousand as at December 31, 2024) represented in the amount to be paid upon the completion of the new production lines under construction and other branches across the country.

32- Contingent Liabilities

There are contingent liabilities on the Group represented in letters of guarantee .The balance of the letters of guarantee granted by the Group in Egyptian Pounds and foreign currencies through its ordinary business, presented in EGP are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
USD	2 815 044	4 285 158
EGP	1 712 504	1 736 400
Japanese Yen	204 415	199 010
Euro	118 979	326 234
Crona Swedish	64 992	72 169

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

33-Related party transactions

The related party transactions are represented in the transactions of the company's shareholders and the companies in which the company owns in it and / or the shareholders who owns shares directly or indirectly and has the right of control or practice with significant influence over those companies.

Due from related parties	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
El Bostan Holding	-	79 435
SIPAC – Algeria	37 850	37 064
Algematco – Algeria	81 166	79 480
MNT Investment B.V. Group	30 946	30 820
El Qalam Shareholders' Current Account	7 954	8 141
El Teriak Shareholders' Current Account	23 038	23 038
Total	180 954	257 978
Expected credit loss for due from related parties	(136 047)	(204 692)
	44 907	53 286

Due to related parties	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wahdan Company	2 058	2 058
	2 058	2 058

The following is the nature and the values for the most significant transactions with the related- parties during the period:

Related party name	Relation type	Transaction nature	Transaction amount June 30, 2025	Transaction amount December 31, 2024
Executive BOD Members	Board of Directors	Top Management Salaries	46 959	72 807
MNT Investment B.V. Group	Associate	Cash transfers	126	(258 588)

34- Investment in associates

	Contribution percentage	December 31, 2024	Net Profit for the period	Additions	Dividends	June 30, 2025
MNT Investment B.V. Group (Netherlands)	44.01%	11 378 583	500 850	-	-	11 879 433
Bedaia for Real estate Financing	33.33%	113 943	30 780	-	(13 219)	131 504
Kaf for life insurance	37.50%	105 747	(20 640)	39 500	-	124 607
		11 598 273	510 990	39 500	(13 219)	12 135 544

35-A Other investments with fair value through Other Comprehensive income

	Contribution percentage	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Sky reality holding	7.49%	142 261	142 261
Seatr application	10.0%	2 000	2 000
Atlana company for car service	9.0%	500	500
Tawfiqia .com .	10%	500	500
Mtor B.V.	15%	52 183	-
		197 444	145 261

*These investments have not been classified as associated companies due to the lack of significant influence on the financial and operating policy decisions of these companies.

35-B Investments in fair value through profit or losses

SME Credit Eteman "S.A.E." invested in "Themar" investment fund at the Qatar National Bank by purchasing 114 143 units during the year 2024. The unit price was 700.873 Egyptian pounds, with a total cost of 79 999 746 Egyptian pounds. And during the first quarter of 2025, the company redeemed 79,144 units at a price of 740.68 per unit. The market value on June 30, 2025 amounted to 779.37 Egyptian pounds and 33,557 units were sold and the investment balance as of 30 June 2025 amounted 26 153 386 Egyptian pounds.

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36- Income statement according to expense nature

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Operating Revenue	35 849 992	19 181 051
Operating Cost	(30 195 222)	(14 802 125)
Gross Profit	**5 654 770**	**4 378 926**
Other income	371 713	250 340
Other Expenses	(25 006)	(59 233)
Expected Credit Losses	(2 794)	88 425
Gain from investment in associate	510 990	290 729
Interest income	220 712	196 519
Installment sales interest	30 508	11 963
Bank Expense	(241 505)	(179 040)
Interest expense	(1 597 633)	(997 179)
Employees salaries & benefits	(1 599 495)	(1 382 881)
Selling & Marketing	(252 869)	(142 371)
Rents	(185 711)	(80 456)
Net Profit / (Losses) foreign exchange transaction	49 981	(330 500)
Depreciation and Amortization	(235 340)	(154 024)
Consulting	(111 264)	(90 915)
Transportation	(30 746)	(25 035)
Vehicles expense	(35 868)	(33 546)
Governmental Fees & stamps	(77 272)	(39 839)
IT Expense	(86 755)	(56 834)
Other Expenses	(46 359)	(22 012)
Insurance	(35 339)	(20 465)
Security Expense	(31 522)	(17 369)
Training employees	(11 579)	(15 560)
Repair/Maintenance Expenses	(2 019)	(1 648)
Administration Supplies	(40 603)	(31 071)
Utilities	(20 698)	(13 640)
Donations & Public relation	(47 760)	(38 692)
Medical Fund	(88 359)	(39 705)
Freight	(7 446)	(710)
Net profit for the period before income tax	**2 024 732**	**1 444 177**

37- Securitized Operations

The group (the non-banking financial services sector) signing into money transfer contracts issued to subsidiaries companies and the data on securitization operations are as follows:

The securitization portfolio consists of financial rights and deferred dues secured by various guarantees in favor of the assignor, which have been transferred to the assigne.The assignor has transferred financial rights and deferred payment dues for the purpose of issuing securitized bonds, and during 2025 transfer contracts issued amounted Zero from the total value 19 378 886.

June 30, 2025		2024 ،31 ديسمبر	
Total Value	**Present Value**	**Total Value**	**Present Value**
19 378 886	8 118 763	19 378 886	10 840 394

GB Corp (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the financial period ended June 30, 2025

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

38-Bonds

Drive finance company has adopted a bond issuance program on several issues under the private placement system, which are tradable and non-transferable nominal bonds over several issues for a period of (3) years at an amount of 2,000,000 Egyptian pounds (only two billion Egyptian pounds only) and for a period of no less than For thirteen months for each issue, and with an equal rank in the priority of payment and guarantee with the rank of the current and future long-term financial debts of the issuing company with the exception of the legally established privileges and with the exception of the secured loans mentioned in the information memorandum in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. 54 of 2014 and its amendments And at a nominal value of (100) pounds per bond.

The first version of the program was launched at an amount of 700 million Egyptian pounds on 23/06/2022, as follows:

Part (A): Nominal bonds that are negotiable, non-convertible to shares and not subject to accelerated call-up for a period of thirteen (13) months starting from the day following the date of closing the subscription door, with a value of EGP 300,000,000,000 (only three hundred million Egyptian pounds) with a nominal value of 100 EGP (only one hundred Egyptian pounds) per bond, it is to be consumed monthly as of the first month from the date of closing the subscription door with a fixed monthly installment amounting to 23 076 923 Egyptian pounds and with a fixed annual return of 14%, calculated starting from the day following the date of closing the subscription door It is paid monthly, starting from the first month of the subscription closing date.

Part (B): Nominal bonds that are negotiable, non-convertible into shares, and subject to accelerated call-up starting from coupon No. (14) (the 14th month of issuance) and for a period of sixty (60) months starting from the next day from the date of closing the subscription door, with a total value of 400,000,000,000 EGP (only four hundred million Egyptian pounds) with a nominal value of 100 EGP (only one hundred Egyptian pounds) per bond to be amortized over a period of (60) months starting from the first month of the subscription closing date with a fixed monthly installment 6 666 667 EGP with a fixed annual return It amounts to 13.5% and is calculated starting from the day following the closing date of the subscription and is paid monthly, starting from the first month of the closing date.

	June 30, 2025				
	Total Value	Borrowing Cost	Converted from more than one year	Paid	Net
Installments Due within a year	356 923 077	(1 907 072)	260 534 160	(535 550 165)	80 000 000
Installments Over a year	343 076 923	(2 542 763)	(260 534 160)	-	80 000 000
Total	700 000 000	(4 449 835)	-	(535 550 165)	160 000 000

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Thousand Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

39 – Private Risk Reserve

The risk reserve is represented in non-banking financial services, the effects of applying the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 "Financial Instruments" equivalent to 1% of the assets listed in the risk weights in accordance with the provisions of the decisions issued by the Board of Directors of the General Authority for Financial Supervision No. 200 of 2020 on some companies that engage in financial activities

Non-banking activities, and the balance on December 31, 2024, reached 20.3 million Egyptian pounds, and the balance of this reserve has been reversed during the first quarter of 2025 after obtaining the approval of the FRA.

40 – General Risk Reserve

A general risk reserve is the difference between applying the expected credit loss model according to the non-bank financial companies' application of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 on January 1, 2021, for the provision for doubtful debts.

41- Reserve for financial Solvency

In accordance with Article No. (6) of the Financial Regulatory Authority's Board of Directors Decision No. (191) of 2018, a general provision is formed at the rate of (1%) of the total regular balances, and a provision is formed on doubtful balances according to the rates of delay in collection divided into four Levels according to the degree of regularity in payment for each individual case.

An amount of retained profits or losses is set aside in the solvency risk reserve account within equity, and the reserve amount is calculated and always adjusted by deduction from or refund to the retained profits or losses, by the amount of the excess of the impairment provision calculated in accordance with the solvency standards over the provision for impairment of customers that was recognized in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards at the date of the financial statements.

Account	
(1) The balance of provisions for doubtful financing balances in accordance with the basis for calculating provisions in Article No. (6) of the Financial Regulatory Authority's Board of Directors Resolution No. (191) of 2018.	375 384
(2) Balance of net impairment of customers as recorded in the books and according to Egyptian accounting standards (expected credit losses).	(217 035)
The balance of reserve for financial solvency	**158 349**

42- Assets held for sale

The balance represents the value of land obtained from one of the group's subsidiaries customers, as the company's management intends to sell this land in the short term.

43- Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies that are adopted in the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements are summarized below:

A- Business combination

-The Group accounts for business combination using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group.

-The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the net assets acquired.

-Any goodwill that is tested annually for Impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase recognized in profit or loss immediately.

-Transaction cost is expensed as incurred, except for the issuance of securities related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

-The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of previously outstanding relationship. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

-Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that met the definition of financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and in addition to the changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

1) Subsidiaries

- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.
- The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its authority over the entity.
- The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

2) Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquirer's recognized net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

3) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

4) Transaction elimination from consolidation financial statements

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from investment transactions that are accounted for using equity method with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the transferred assets.

B- Foreign currency

1) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

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

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in Other comprehensive income.

2) Foreign Operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI.

When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Then the partial share must be reclassified.

C- Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

D) Revenue from customer contracts.

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as specified in the standard:
Step 1: Define the contract(s) with the customer: A contract is defined as a binding agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and specifies the criteria that must be met for each contract.
Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount the company expects to receive in exchange for the transfer of goods or services promised to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that includes more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that identifies the amount paid that the Company expects to receive in exchange for performance of obligation.
Step 5: Revenue is recognized when (or whenever) the entity performance an obligation. A company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met:
(a) The Company's performance does not create any asset that has an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
(b) The Company creates or enhances an asset that the Customer controls when the asset is created or enhanced.
(c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as soon as the company performs.

- For performance obligations, if one of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognized over a period of time, which represents the time in which the performance obligation is fulfilled.

- When a company satisfies a performance obligation by providing the promised services, it creates a contract-based asset on the amount obtained from the performance. When the amount received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue generated, this results in advance payments from the customer (a contract obligation).

- Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs can be measured reliably, where appropriate. Costs of obtaining a contract with the customer
- Under EAS 48, certain additional costs incurred in obtaining a contract with a customer ("contract costs"), which previously did not qualify for recognition as an asset under any of the other accounting standards, are deferred in the statement of financial position.

E- Employee benefit

1) **Short – term employee benefits**
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or implied obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2) **Share – based payment arrangements**

The fair value (at the date of grant) of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees in the form of equity instrument is generally recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the maturity period of the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of grants that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the maturity date.

For share-based payment (equity instrument) grants with non-maturity conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no outstanding adjustments between expected and actual outcomes.

3) **Defined contribution plans**

The Obligations for the defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Group pays contributions to the government social insurance system for their employees based on the rules of the social insurance law no 79 for the year 1975. The employees and employers contribute under this law with a fixed percentage of wages. The Group's commitment is limited to the value of their contribution. And the Group's contribution amount expensed in profits and losses according to accrual basis.

4) **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the financial statements date, then they are discounted - before tax – to reflect the time value of money.

F- Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income.
- interest expense.
- Foreign currency gains or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

Interest expense of non-banking financial corporations is represented in cost of sales and other corporations within finance costs.

G- Income Tax

The recognition of the current tax and deferred tax as income or expense in the profit or loss for the period, except in cases in which the tax comes from process or recognized event - at the same year or in a different period - outside profit or loss, whether in other comprehensive income or in equity directly or business combination.

1) Current income tax

The recognition of the current tax for the current period and prior periods and that have not been paid as a liability, but if the taxes have already been paid in the current period and prior periods in excess of the value payable for these periods, this increase is recognized as an asset. The taxable current liabilities (assets) for the current period and prior periods measured at expected value paid to (recovered from) the tax authority, using the current tax rates (and tax laws) or in the process to issue in the end of the financial period. Dividends are subject to tax as part of the current tax. Should only be offset when specific conditions are met.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.
Deferred tax is not recognised for:

a. Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.,

b. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not: 1) business combination
and 2) And not affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

c. Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. unrealized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date, and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.
Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences.
The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

H- Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and an appropriate share of production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

I- Property, plant and equipment

1) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

The modified cost model was adopted which the cost and accumulated depreciation for some categories of fixed assets (Machinery and equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and office equipment, Tools and supplies) are modified using modification factors stated in annex (A) of EAS no. (13). The increase of net fixed assets which are qualified to modification, were recognized in other comprehensive income items and was presented as a separate item in equity under the name of "modification surplus of fixed assets". The realized portion of modification surplus of fixed assets is transferred to retained earnings or losses in case of disposal or abandonment of the asset which qualified for modification or usage (depreciation difference resulting from the adoption of the special accounting treatment).

2) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that a future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

3) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives for each item and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Land is not depreciable. Estimated depreciation rates for each type of assets for current and comparative periods are as follow:

Asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2%-4%
Machinery & equipment	10%-20%
Vehicles	20%-25%
Fixtures & Office furniture .	6%-33%
IT infrastructures & Computers	25%
Leasehold improvements	20% - or lease period whichever is less

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4) Reclassification to investment property

The reclassification of assets to investment property when the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

5) Project under construction

The projects under construction recognized at cost. All expenses related to cost includes direct and necessary to prepare the asset to the state that is ready to use and in the purpose for which it was acquired for. The asset transferred from projects under construction to fixed assets when it is completed and ready to use.

J- Intangible assets and goodwill

1) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill:

Arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets:

Other intangible assets, including patents and trademarks, that are acquired by the business combination and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The right of use of the trademark is amortized on a straight line method over the expected 30 years of use.

Computer software

Costs associated with developing or maintenance of computer software programmes when are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company and will probably generate future economic benefits for more than one year, are recognised as intangible assets.

Expenditure, which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Expenditure to acquire computer software is capitalized and included as an intangible asset. Computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives and not exceeding of 3 years.

Knowhow

The amounts paid against knowhow are recognized as intangible assets in case of knowhow have a finite useful life and amortized over their estimated useful lives.

2) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only as an asset if it is an intangible asset when the intangible asset will increase the future economic benefits related research and development projects under construction which is recognized as intangible assets. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3) Amortization

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is not amortised.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

K- Investment property

Investment property is property held by the Group for rental or rise in value, or both and initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, and recognize in profit and loss the depreciation expenses and impairment losses.

The depreciation of investment property calculated using (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives for each type of investment property, land is not depreciated.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

L - Financial instruments

EAS 47- Financial instruments

EAS 47 – Defined the recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and some of non-financial items agreements for sale or purchase. This standard replaces EAS 25 financial instruments: presentation and disclosure and EAS 26 financial instruments.
The recognition and measurement and EAS 40 financial instruments disclosures applied on 2021 disclosures.

Financial assets and financial liabilities Classification and measurement

- The new standard requires the company to evaluate the classification of financial assets at the company's financial statements according to the financial assets cash flow conditions and the company related business module for financial assets certain category.
- EAS 47 has no longer available for sale classification for financial assets. The new standard contains different requirements for financial assets in debit instruments or equity instruments.

The financial instruments must be classified and measured by one of the following:

- Amortized cost, which actual interest rate will be applied or
- Fair value through comprehensive profit and loss with subsequent reclassification to profits and losses when the financial assets sale.
- fair value through profit and losses

a. Investments in equity instruments must be classified and measured by one of the following methods except for those considered and applied owners' equity accounting.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income through subsequent reclassification to profits and losses statement when financial assets have been sold.
- Fair value through profits and losses

b. The company initially continues in measurement of financial assets by using fair value plus cost of transaction at the initial recognition except the financial assets measured at fair value through profits and loss in accordance with the current practices.

EAS 47 largely retains the current requirements including those in EAS 26 for financial liabilities classification and measurements.
The application of EAS 47 didn't have a significant impact on the company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivatives.

Impairment:
- The expected credit loss model requires the company to recognize a provision for doubtful debts on all financial assets carried at amortized cost, as well as debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income since initial recognition, regardless of whether the loss has occurred.

- Below are the main changes in the group's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets.

When determining a default for the purpose of determining the risk of a default, the entity shall apply a default definition consistent with Identification used for internal credit risk management purposes of the relevant financial instrument and theoretical qualitative indicators when appropriate. However, it is a rebuttable assumption that the default does not occur later when the financial asset is due for a period of 90 days unless an entity has reasonable and supportive information to demonstrate that the non-satisfactory default criterion is the most appropriate.
The definition of default used for these purposes is applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information is available that demonstrates that another default definition is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument.

A three-stage approach is applied to measure expected credit losses for financial assets listed at cost. depreciated and debt instruments designated as Fair value through other comprehensive income. Assets are transferred through.
The following three stages are based on the change in the quality of credit ratings since initial recognition for these assets:
- Principle of these assets
- Stage one: 12-month expected credit losses.

For exposures that have not resulted in a quantitative increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a portion of the credit risk is recognized. Lifetime ECL based on the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months.

- Stage two: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired

For credit exposures that have resulted in a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not Credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.

- Stage Three: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss Financial assets are credit-impaired when the One or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of those assets Finance.

- **Measurement**

The company applied the simplified approach to calculate expected credit losses for the Auto &Auto related sector companies due to the absence of an important credit component associated with their contracts with customers while apply for the non-banking financial sector companies, the general approach was applied to calculate expected credit losses due to the presence of an important credit component in contracts with customers of that sector.

- **Hedge accounting**

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 increases the company's ability to apply hedge accounting. In addition, it has been Align the requirements of the standard more closely with the company's risk management policies, so high effectiveness will be measured in the future.

M- Share capital

1) Ordinary Shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with EAS No. (24) "Income Tax".

2) Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

N- Provisions

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

1) **Warranties**

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold, based on historical warranty data and a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

2) **Legal Claims**

The recognition of the provision for legal claims when there are legal claims against the Group and after receiving appropriate legal advice.

3) **Other Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when there are other expected claims from third parties with respect to the activities of the Group and, according to the latest developments and discussions and agreements with those parties.

O- Leases

Egyptian Accounting Standard (49) replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (20) - Accounting rules and standards related to financial leasing operations.

- The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts" provides a single accounting model for the lessor and the lessee, where the lessee recognizes the Asset right for use of the leased asset within the company's assets and also recognizes a liability, which represents the present value of the unpaid lease payments within the company's obligations, taking into account that Leases for the lessee are not classified as an operating lease or as a finance lease. There are optional exemptions for short-term and low-value leases.
With regard to the lessor, the lessor must classify each of its lease contracts as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

- With regard to the finance lease, the lessor must recognize the assets held under a finance lease contract in the statement of financial position and present them as amounts receivable in an amount equal to the net investment in the lease contract.
  For operating leases, the lessor must recognize lease payments from operating leases as income either on a straight-line basis or on any other regular basis.

Recognition and measurement

- At the inception of the contract, the company evaluates whether the contract contains lease arrangements. For such lease arrangements, the company recognizes Asset right for use and lease contract liabilities, with the exception of short-term lease contracts and low-value asset contracts as follows:
- On initial recognition, a right-of-use asset is measured as the amount equal to the lease liability, which is initially measured, adjusted for pre-contract lease payments, initial direct cost, lease incentives, and the discounted value of the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset. On subsequent measurement, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the Asset right for use or the lease term.
- The lease contract obligation is measured at the beginning of the lease contract at the present value of the unpaid lease payments on that date over the lease period, and the lease payments must be discounted at the rate using the incremental borrowing prevailing in the country. In general, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate. The lease liability is then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- The Asset right for use and lease liability will be remeasured later in the event of one of the following events:

• The change in the rental price due to the linkage to the prices or the rate that became effective in the period.
• Amendments to the lease contract.
• Re-evaluation of the lease term.

Leases of non-core assets not related to the Company's main operating activities, which are short-term in nature (less than 12 months including renewal options) and leases of low-value goods are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Important judgments in determining the lease term for contracts that include renewal options

The Company determines the term of the lease as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by the option to extend the lease if such right can reasonably be exercised, or any periods covered by the option to terminate the lease, if it is certain to be exercised That right.

The Company has the option under some lease contracts to lease the assets for additional periods, the Company applies judgment in assessing whether it is certain and reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew, that is to say, all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise the renewal, after the commencement date, are taken into account The Company reinstates the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the option to renew (for example) a change in business strategy.

P- Segmental reports

A segment is a group of related assets and operations that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other sectors or within a single economic environment subject to risks and returns that relate to it, other than those relate of segments operating in a different economic environment.

Q- Interests in equity - accounted investees

The Group's equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates Companies and joint ventures. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

R- Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Group's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Group's shareholders.

S- Comparative figures

When necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

44 – Significant Events

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided in its meeting on Thursday, April 17, 2025, to cut the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 225 basis points to 25.00 percent, 26.00 percent, and 25.50 percent, respectively. It also decided to reduce the credit and discount rate by 225 basis points to 25.50%.

- On May 22, 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the main operation rate by 100 basis points, bringing the deposit rate to 24.00%, the lending rate to 25.00%, and the main operation and discount rate to 24.50%.