E-Finance For Digital and Financial Investments Company
(S.A.E)
Interim Separate Financial Statements
For The Financial Period
From January 1, 2025 To June 30, 2025
And Audit Report

Contents

KPMG
Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

B (105) – Avenue (2) – Smart Village
Km 28 Cairo – Alex Desert Road
Giza – Cairo – Egypt
Postal Code : 12577

Telephone : (202) 35 37 5000 – 35 37 5005
E-mail : Egypt@kpmg.com.eg
Fax : (202) 35 37 3537
P.O. Box : (5) Smart Village

Translation from Arabic

Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of
E-finance for Digital and Financial investments "S.A.E"

Report on the Interim Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying interim separate financial statements of E-finance for Digital and Financial investments "S.A.E" (the Company) which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025, the separate statements of Profit or Loss, Comprehensive income, Changes in equity, Cash flow for the six months then ended June 30, 2025, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Interim Separate Financial Statements

These interim separate financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. The management is responsible for preparing and presenting the interim separate financial statements in a fairly presented in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. The management's responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and this responsibility includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these interim separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the interim separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the interim separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the interim separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the interim separate financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the interim separate financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the interim separate financial statements referred to above present fairly and clearly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2025 and its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the related Egyptian laws and regulations for the preparation of these interim separate financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to notes (3-2) and note (10) of the accompanying notes to the interim separate financial statements. The Company has issued interim condensed separate financial statements for the financial period ended on June 30, 2025, and we have issued our limited review report on those interim condensed separate financial statements on August 12, 2025. Based on the legal requirements for interim dividends distributions which require that the financial statements must be prepared and an audit report be issued on it, the company issued these interim separate financial statements for the same financial period ending June 30, 2025.

KPMG

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Cairo, September 16, 2025

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)
Separate statement of financial position as of

Assets	Policy / Note No.	June 30, 2025 L.E.	December 31, 2024 L.E.
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(4-2) / 5	74 597 527	78 520 378
Right of use assets	(4-19) / (6-1)	9 112 139	10 478 962
Project under constructions	7	562 001	562 001
Prepaid employees' benefits	(4-7) / 12	37 294 167	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	(4-21) / 9	2 370 371 145	2 665 621 429
Equity-investment at FVOCI	(4-4) / 10	1 569 679 073	1 361 529 554
Total non-current assets		**4 061 616 052**	**4 116 712 324**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	(4-4) / 13	786 035 457	150 404 108
Due from related parties	(4-21) / (28-1)	65 309 355	64 641 291
Loans for subsidiaries	29	458 870 000	58 870 000
Equity-investment at FVTPL	(4-4) / 8	1 092 859 209	973 341 262
Income tax payable	(4-6) / (11-3)	1 912 140	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(4-9) / 14	169 138 136	826 879 766
Total current assets		**2 574 124 297**	**2 074 136 427**
Total assets		**6 635 740 349**	**6 190 848 751**
Owners equity & liabilities			
Owners equity			
Paid-up capital	(4-10) / 15	1 733 333 334	1 155 555 556
Share premium (Special reserve)		1 952 355 390	1 956 462 107
Other reserves	16	962 723 644	911 189 810
Legal reserves	(4-11)	541 301 714	516 791 078
Share based payment reserve	(4-20)	142 283 733	573 671 062
Retained earnings		876 729 808	618 105 142
Total equity		**6 208 727 623**	**5 731 774 755**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	(4-19) / (6-2)	9 182 496	10 453 587
Employee benefits liabilities (End of service)	(4-7) / (19-1)	118 495 256	100 102 102
Deferred tax labilities	(4-6-2) / (11-2)	239 593 840	225 425 707
Total non-current liabilities		**367 271 592**	**335 981 396**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		52 573 603	103 823 106
Lease liability	18	2 324 519	1 914 196
Income tax liability	(4-19) / (6-2)	-	17 355 298
Due to related parties	(4-6) / (11-3)	4 614 420	-
Dividends payable	(4-21) / (28-2)	228 592	-
Total current liabilities		**59 741 134**	**123 092 600**
Total liabilities		**427 012 726**	**459 073 996**
Total equity and liabilities		**6 635 740 349**	**6 190 848 751**

The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.
Audit report is attached

Chief Financial Officer	Chairman & Managing Director
Wael Salem	Ibrahim Sarhan

M.G

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments

Separate statement of Profit or Loss for the financial Period

	Policy / Note No.	From January 01, 2025 To June 30, 2025 L.E	From January 01, 2024 To June 30, 2024 L.E.
Revenue	(4-14) / 20	907 586 025	563 077 353
Cost of sales	(4-16) / 21	(132 930 929)	(105 507 849)
Gross profit		**774 655 096**	**457 569 504**
Other revenue	27	40 989 385	33 134 173
General and administrative expenses	(4-16) / 22	(57 787 988)	(43 108 118)
Share based payment expenses	(4-20) / 33	(47 537 319)	(4 527 286)
Selling and marketing expenses	(4-16) / 23	(42 225 924)	(19 512 878)
Expected credit loss (ECL)	(4-5)	-	(50 012 893)
Other expenses	(4-16) / 24	(1 584 500)	(1 198 500)
Operating profit		**666 508 750**	**372 344 002**
Finance cost	25	(8 658 404)	(4 837 172)
Finance income	26	182 884 062	277 494 514
Net profit for the period before tax		**840 734 408**	**645 001 344**
Income tax expense	(11-1)	(91 897 015)	(84 958 805)
Net profit for the period after tax		**748 837 393**	**560 042 539**
Basic and diluted earning per share	34	**0.27**	**0.20**

The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company

Separate statement of Comprehensive income for the financial period

	From January 01, 2025 To June 30, 2025	From January 01, 2024 To June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Net profit for the period	748 837 393	560 042 539
Other comprehensive income items:-		
Actuarial gain from employee benefit plan	3 797 707	4 062 842
Revaluation gain for investments at FVOCI	62 697 560	231 962 361
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	(14 961 434)	(53 105 671)
Total other comprehensive income after tax	**51 533 833**	**182 919 532**
Total comprehensive Income for the period	**800 371 226**	**742 962 071**

The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)
Separate statement of change in shareholders equity for the financial period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025

	Note No.	Paid up Capital L.E.	Legal Reserve L.E.	Other reserves L.E.	Share based payments reserve L.E.	Share Premium (Special Reserve) L.E.	Retained earnings* L.E.	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025		1 155 555 556	516 791 078	911 189 810	573 671 062	1 956 462 107	618 105 142	5 731 774 755
Comprehensive Income								
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	748 837 393	748 837 393
Other comprehensive income		-	-	51 533 834	-	-	-	51 533 834
Total comprehensive income		-	-	51 533 834	-	-	748 837 393	800 371 227
Transaction with the company's shareholders								
Legal reserve		-	24 510 636	-		-	(24 510 636)	-
Premium on share based payment		-	-	-	142 283 732	-	-	142 283 732
Capital increase	(15)	577 777 778	-	-	(573 671 061)	(4 106 717)	-	-
Dividends profits for Employees and Board members		-	-	-	-	-	(73 756 751)	(73 756 751)
Shareholders Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(391 945 340)	(391 945 340)
Total transaction with shareholders		577 777 778	24 510 636	-	(431 387 329)	(4 106 717)	(490 212 727)	(323 418 359)
Balance as of June 30, 2025		1 733 333 334	541 301 714	962 723 644	142 283 733	1 952 355 390	876 729 808	6 208 727 623

***The retained earnings include an amount of 69 million Egyptian pounds transferred from the non-distributable surplus resulting from the spin off.**
The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)

t of change in shareholders equity for the financial period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024

	Note No.	Paid up Capital	Other reserves	Share based payments reserve	Treasury shares	Share premium (Special reserve)	Retained earnings*	Total
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance as of 1/1/2024		924 444 445	1 191 256 844	505 435 841	(196 529 636)	1 956 462 107	491 905 600	4 872 975 201
Comprehensive Income								
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	560 042 539	560 042 539
Other comprehensive income		-	182 919 532	-	-	-	-	182 919 532
Total comprehensive income		-	182 919 532	-	-	-	560 042 539	742 962 071
Transaction with the Shareholders's of the company								
Capital increase	(15)	231 111 111	-	(231 111 111)	-	-	-	-
Share based payment reserve		-	-	4 527 286	-	-	-	4 527 286
Selling treasury shares		-	-	-	196 529 636	-	49 773 687	246 303 323
Dividends profits for Employees and Board members		-	-	-	-	-	(75 578 185)	(75 578 185)
Shareholders Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(338 208 686)	(338 208 686)
Total transaction with the Shareholders's of the company		231 111 111	-	(226 583 825)	196 529 636	-	(364 013 184)	(162 956 262)
Balance as of June 30, 2024		1 155 555 556	1 374 176 376	278 852 016	-	1 956 462 107	687 934 955	5 452 981 010

***The retained earnings include an amount of 69 million Egyptian pounds transferred from the non-distributable surplus resulting from the spin off.**
The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)
Separate statement of cash flows for the financial period

	Note No.	From January 01, 2025 To June 30, 2025 L.E.	From January 01, 2024 To June 30, 2024 L.E.
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax		840 734 408	645 001 344
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		3 978 052	3 164 935
Amortization of right of use assets		1 366 823	1 218 840
Dividend income from equity investment at FVOCI		-	(8 260 027)
Investment income from equity investment at FVTPL		(132 379 960)	(132 575 607)
Revenue from investments in associate		(38 184 240)	-
Lease interest		1 153 612	1 143 789
Share based payments expense		29 856 600	4 527 286
		706 525 295	**514 220 560**
Change in working capital			
Change in loans for subsidiaries		-	(10 662 811)
Change in trade and other receivables		(711 447 693)	(452 842 204)
Change in due from related parties		79 331 936	(17 299 923)
Change in trade and other payables		(51 190 277)	(30 547 072)
Change in due to related parties		4 614 420	(1 267 417)
Change in restricted cash		61 642 654	-
Change in advance to employees share based payments		-	(3 985 607)
Change in employee benefits liabilities (EOS)		(9 441 031)	(104 187 608)
Change in employee benefit obligations		31 631 892	23 739 171
Change in prepaid employees' benefits		(47 204 166)	1 106 454
Cash flow provided from operating activities		**64 463 030**	**(81 726 457)**
Payment of dividends for employees and the board of directors		(73 528 159)	(75 578 185)
Income taxes paid		(25 596 674)	(1 470 008)
Net cash flow (used in)/ provided from operating activities		**(34 661 803)**	**(158 774 650)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from financial investments at amortized cost		-	655 499 974
Payment of purchasing equity investments at FVOCI		(145 451 958)	-
Payment of purchasing equity investments at FVTPL		-	(4 696 931)
Proceeds from disposal from equity investments at FVTPL		12 168 050	7 434 024
Payment of purchasing PP&E and project under construction		(55 201)	(568 830)
Credit interest collected from loans to subsidiaries		-	(10 662 811)
Payment to acquire investment in associate		(34 138 344)	(286 301 440)
Net cash flow (used in) / provided from investing activities		**(167 477 453)**	**360 703 986**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Lease payments		(2 014 380)	(1 611 504)
Proceeds of selling treasury shares		-	12 758 215
Shareholders' dividends		(391 945 340)	(338 208 686)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		**(393 959 720)**	**(327 061 975)**
Net change in cash & cash equivalent during the period		**(596 098 976)**	**(125 132 639)**
Cash & cash equivalent at beginning of the period		765 237 112	931 014 679
Cash & cash equivalent at end of the period	(14)	**169 138 136**	**805 882 040**

The attached notes from (1) to (35) are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements and to be read with them.

1- Company's background

1-1 Legal entity

- The Company was established in the name of Raya for Technology of Operating Financial Institutions Company, and the name has been modified to the Operating Technology of Financial Institutions E-Finance Company– S.A.E- an Egyptian joint stock Company - Giza Commercial Registry No. 15026 on 08/06/2005 in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8 of 1997 Law of Guarantees And investment incentives, as amended by Law No. 72 of 2017 and Law No. 159 of 1981 and its excutive regulations.
- The duration of the Company is twenty-five years, starting from August 10, 2005 the date of registration in the commercial register.
- The Company's headquarters: Building No. A3B 82 - Smart Village - Kilo 28 Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road - Giza.

Shareholder	Equity Ratio	Country
Saudi Egyptian Investment Company	25.75%	Saudi
The National Investment Bank	21.8%	Egypt
Banque Misr	6.7%	Egypt
Egypt banks Company for technological	6.7%	Egypt
Egyptian Company for Investment Projects	6.7%	Egypt
National Bank of Egypt	6.7%	Egypt
Public Shares and Others	25.65%	
	100%	

1-2 Company's Purpose:

- Leading the digital transformation of financial transactions through companies that the company invests in
- Providing consulting services in the field of digital transformation.
- Providing technical, financial and administrative support to companies that contribute in and work in the field of digital transformation.

2- Financial statement approval

The separate condensed financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company' Board of Directors on 15 September 2025.

3- Basis of preparation of separate financial statement

The interim separate financial statements are prepared according to the going concern assumption and the historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value through OCI or profit or losses or fair value at the date of financial statement.

3-1 Compliance by the Accounting Standards and Laws:

The attached separate financial statements were prepared according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards and to the current Egyptian laws and regulations.

Presentation Currency:

The financial statements were prepared and presented in Egyptian pound and it is the operating currency, and all the financial data was presented in the Egyptian pound are rounded to the nearest Egyptian pound except for earnings per share, otherwise is stated in the financial statement or its disclosure.

3-2 Consolidated financial statements

The company has subsidiaries and associate companies, and the company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No.42 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Article 188 of the executive regulations of the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981.
The company prepares consolidated financial statements for its subsidiaries and can be consulted to obtain a picture of the financial position, business results and cash flows of the group as a whole.

The company issued condensed standalone and consolidated interim financial statements for the financial period from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, on August 12, 2025. Based on the legal requirements for interim dividends distributions which require that the financial statements must be prepared and an audit report be issued on it, the company issued these interim separate financial statements for the same financial period ending June 30, 2025.

3-3 Use of professional judgment and estimates

Preparing these condensed separate financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities included in the separate financial statements and the accompanying disclosures, as well as disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates may result in results that require significant adjustments to the carrying value of the affected assets and liabilities in future periods.
Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.
The following are the main judgments and estimates that materially affect the company's separate financial statements:

Judgment

During the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has taken the following provisions that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements, these provisions are presented in the related accounting policies:
- Investments in associates.
- Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The following are the main assumptions regarding the future and other major sources of estimation in case of uncertainty in the history of the financial position, which involves significant risk that causes a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities during the next financial year. The company made its assumptions and estimates based on the available criteria when preparing the financial statements. However, the current circumstances and assumptions related to future developments may change due to market changes or the existence of conditions beyond the company's control, and these changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Estimate of expected credit losses

It's an estimated measurement for credit losses, the present value is calculated for all decline in cash (i.e., the difference between the cash flow of the company according to contract and the cash flow the company expect to collect).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment in the value of non-financial assets in each reporting period. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment of value when there are indications that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When calculating the value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses the appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plan cost and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. This includes determining the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates, and employee turnover. Due to the complexities involved in valuation and its long-term nature, the defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions, and all assumptions are reviewed at each financial position date.

The factor most subject to change is the discount rate. When determining the appropriate discount rate, the management takes into consideration the market return on high quality (company / government) bonds. The death rate is based on the death tables available in the country. These mortality tables change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases depend on the country's expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be obtained to sell an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability either occurs

- In the primary market for the asset, liability, or
- In the absence of the primary market, in the most beneficial market for the asset or liability

The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants will use when pricing the asset or liability on the assumption that market participants will act in their economic interest. The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through using the asset in its best and best use or selling it to another participant who will use the asset in its best and best use.

The company uses valuation methods that are considered appropriate according to the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to measure fair value, while maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and limiting the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified at fair value into categories of the fair value hierarchy. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is material to the entire measurement on the fair value measurement as a whole:

- The first level: it is the quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Second level: evaluation techniques in which the lowest level inputs that are important for the entire measurement are directly or indirectly observable.
- Third level: evaluation techniques in which the lowest level inputs that are important for the entire measurement are unnoticed.

4 The most important applied accounting policies

The accounting policies mentioned below are applied in a consistent manner during the financial periods presented in these separate financial statements.

4-1 Translating transactions in foreign currencies

The Company holds its accounts in Egyptian pound, and transactions are recognized in foreign currency books based on the prevailing price of foreign currencies and at the date of the transaction and fair value denominated in a foreign currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date that the fair value was determined, and items of a non-monetary nature that are measured at historical cost are translated using rate prevailing at date of transaction.

Gains or losses from translation of non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are recognized in a manner consistent with the recognition of gains or losses from the change in the fair value of the item. That is, translation differences related to items for which gains or losses from the change in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income items or in the statement of profit or loss within other comprehensive income items or in the statement of profit or loss, respectively.

4-2 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement of fixed assets are recognized at historical cost minus the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. It includes all expenses to bring assets to place and the subsequent costs are added to book value separately – if any- only when there are future economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

The repair and maintenance are charged at the interim separate statement of profit or loss for the financial period that it belongs to, the capital gain or losses are recognized as difference between net selling return – if any- and the net book value for every asset of these assets

Depreciation is charged to the interim separate statement of profit or loss for the financial period according to the straight-line 0method based on the estimated useful life of each type of fixed assets, so that it reflects the benefit from the economic benefits of the assets, and the company's management reviews the remaining useful lives of fixed assets periodically to determine whether they are compatible with ages previously estimated useful life, and if there is a significant difference, the assets are depreciated over the estimated remaining period.

	Assets Useful life
Buildings	50 years
Network	4 years
Air conditioners and elevators	10 years
Computer	From 1 to 7 years
Furniture, tools and electrical appliances	From 2 to 4 years
Lease hold Improvements	Useful life or contract term whichever comes first

Fixed assets are disposed when they are disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or sale in the future. Any profits or losses that arise when the asset is disposed are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss in the period in which the asset is disposed.

Land is recognized at its historical cost and is not depreciated.
The company determines, at each financial position date, whether there is an indication that a fixed asset has impaired. When the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is considered that there is impairment of the asset and thus it is reduced to its recoverable value. Impairment loss is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss.
The loss resulting from impairment is only refunded if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable value since the last loss resulting from impairment was proven, and the refund of the loss resulting from the impairment is limited so that the book value of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount or the book value that was to be determined (net after depreciation) unless the impairment loss is recognized with respect to the asset in previous years. And the response to the loss resulting from impairment is recorded in the interim separate statement of profit or loss.

4-3 <u>Impairment in tangible assets:-</u>

On an annual basis - or whenever necessary - the company reviews the book values of its tangible assets to determine whether there are evidence or indications of the possibility of impairment in their value, if the impairment losses in its value. If the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be estimated, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
In the case of using logical and fixed bases to distribute assets to the cash-generating units, the general assets of the company are also distributed to those units. If this is not possible, the company's general assets are distributed to the smallest group of cash-generating units that the company can determine using logical and consistent bases.
For intangible assets that do not have a definite useful life or are not yet available for use, an annual test for impairment is conducted in their value, or as soon as there is any indication that those assets are subject to impairment.
The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is represented by the "fair value less costs to sell" or "value in use", whichever is greater.
Estimated future cash flows from the use of the asset or cash-generating unit are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate to arrive at the present value of those flows, which expresses their value in use. This rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with that asset, which have not been taken into account when estimating the future cash flows generated by it. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of that asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to reflect its recoverable amount.
The impairment losses are immediately recognized in the interim separate statement of profit or loss. When, in a later period, the impairment loss recognized in prior periods is derecognized, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is increased in line with the new estimated recoverable amount, provided that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the original carrying amount that would have been possible that the asset reaches it if the loss resulting from impairment in its value has not been recognized in previous years. This reverse adjustment of impairment losses is immediately recognized in the interim separate statement of profit or loss.

4-4 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Upon initial recognition, the entity shall, measure the financial asset or financial liability at its fair value added or deduct it, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that can be directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liabilities, with the exception of the due from customers who, if the amounts owed to them do not include a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity instrument; or FVTPL.
Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the interim separate financial statements following the change in the business model.
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the company's management; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

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

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows.
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features.
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

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

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets classified at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss at derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified to be measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a financial derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

The company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4-5 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- Contract assets.

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 360 days past due.

<u>The company considers a financial asset to be in default when:</u>

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as releasing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset according to the terms of payment and the nature of each sector for individual customers and considering the study of expected credit losses prepared by the company.

The company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

<u>Measurement of ECLs</u>

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.
The calculation of expected credit losses excludes the following: -

1. Debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in the local currency.
2. Current accounts and deposits in the local currency with banks operating in Egypt that are due within one month from the date of the financial position.

<u>Credit-impaired financial assets</u>

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.

A breach of contract such as a default or payment become overdue date; The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise; It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is two years past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4-6 Income tax

Income tax is calculated according to the Egyptian laws.

4-6-1 Current tax

Current taxes for the current period and previous periods that have not been paid yet are recognized as a liability, but if the taxes that were actually paid in the current period and previous periods exceed the value due for these periods, then this increase is recognized as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the value expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authority, using tax rates (and tax laws) in effect at the end of the financial period.
Management periodically assesses the positions taken in the tax returns in relation to cases in which the applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and makes provisions where appropriate.

4-6-2 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized by following the liabilities method on temporary differences between the recognized value of the asset or liability for tax purposes (tax basis) and its value included in the statement of financial position (accounting basis) at the end of the financial period.

The deferred tax liability is recognized for all temporary differences that are subject to tax, except for the following:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the first recognition of goodwill and the first recognition of the asset or liability in a process that does not represent a business combination which, at the date of the operation's origination, had no effect on both the accounting profit and the tax profit (tax loss).

- With regard to taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures, when the parent company, investor, or shareholder is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is likely that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary tax differences to the extent that the tax profit is expected to be sufficient to offset the deductible temporary difference, tax deductions and carry forward tax losses, except for the following:

- When the deferred tax asset relates to deductible temporary tax differences that arose from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a process that does not represent a business combination and at the date of the operation's establishment, it had no effect on both the accounting profit and the tax profit (tax loss).

- For deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures, they are recognized only to the extent that it is likely that the temporary differences will reflect (i.e. become taxable as deductions) in the foreseeable future and that there will be a future tax profit. Which can be used for these temporary differences' opposite.

At the end of each financial period, the entity reassesses the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset and is reduced to the extent that sufficient expected tax profits are no longer available to benefit from all or part of the deferred tax asset. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each financial period, and deferred tax assets that have not been previously recognized are recognized to the extent that it becomes probable that a future tax profit will allow the value of the deferred tax asset to be absorbed.

The entity makes a set-off between the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability only if the establishment has a legal right to set off a set-off between the current tax asset and the current tax liability, and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes imposed by the same tax administration on the same taxable entity.

4-7 End of service benefit

The company manages a defined benefit plan for its employees. This plan is not funded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The re-measurements that include actuarial profits or losses are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position and the counterparty, whether indebted or creditor of the retained earnings, is through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Reclassification of measurements is not made to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The cost of past service is recognized as an expense on one of the following dates - whichever comes first:

- When an amendment or reduction to the system occurs. or
- When the entity recognizes the costs of the related restructuring.

The company calculates the net interest expense by applying a discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. The company recognizes changes in the following defined benefit obligation under "cost of sales" and "general and administrative expenses" in the profit or loss statement (as per the functional classification):

- Service costs which include current service cost, past service costs, curtailment gains and losses, non-routine adjustments and compromises.
- Net interest expense

4-8 Social Insurance

The company makes contributions to the pension national organization and social insurance, and is calculated as a percentage of employees' salaries. The company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

4-9 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances in the fund, current accounts with banks, time deposits and investment fund deposits, which do not exceed three months - if any - and the bank balance is considered an overdraft, which will be paid upon request as part of the company's management of funds for the purposes of preparing the separate cash flow statement.

4-10 Share capital.

Issuance of shares

The additional costs directly related to the issuance of new shares are calculated by deducting these net costs from equity after deducting income tax, if any.

Share capital repurchase.

The value paid to purchase equity capital shares recorded in equity must be recognized as a change in the equity value including the purchase expenses. Shares purchased are classified as treasury shares and deducted from total equity.

4-11 Legal reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the annual net profit is deducted to form a legal reserve. The legal reserve is used to increase the share capital or reduce the company's losses. The deduction of this percentage stops when the reserve balance reaches 50% of the issued capital of the company, and in the event that this reserve falls below the mentioned percentage, the formation of this amount must be set aside.

4-12 Employees' share of profit

In accordance with the articles of association, the company pays a cash share to the employees in the profits in accordance with the rules proposed by the company's board of directors and approved by the general assembly. The employees 'share of profits is recognized as a dividend in the interim separate statement of changes in equity and as a liability during the financial year in which the company's shareholders approve this distribution.

4-13 Earnings per share

The company displays the basic share of the share of its ordinary shares. The basic share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss related to the shareholders on their contribution to the ordinary shares of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

4-14 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with clients is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for such transfer.
The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in EAS (48) and is given below:

Step 1 – Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2 – Identify the 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 of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a 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 has more than one performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5 – Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

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

a) The performance of the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use for the company, and that the company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
b) Company performance creates or improves a customer-controlled asset at the same time as the asset is being constructed or improved.
c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance once the Company has performed.

For performance obligations, if any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

If the Company fulfils the performance obligation by providing the services that have been promised, this creates an asset based on a contract in exchange for consideration gained from performance. In the event that the consideration received by the customer exceeds the amount of revenue that has been recognized, a contract obligation may arise.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after taking into account the contractual terms of payment, and after excluding taxes and fees. The Company reviews its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to ascertain whether it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that revenue and costs, where applicable, can be measured reliably.

In relation to contracts that grant the customer the right to return services, revenue is recognized when it is not highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will occur. The recognized revenue amount is adjusted to include expected returns, which are estimated based on historical data and the circumstances surrounding the revenue recognition.

4-15 Interest Income

Interest income is recognized according to the accrual principle on the basis of time proportional distribution, taking into consideration the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applied for the period to the maturity date.

4-16 Expenses

All expenses are recognized, including the cost of sales, general, administrative, marketing and financing expenses, and are included in the separate statement of profit or loss in accordance with the principle of accrual in the fiscal year in which those expenses were realized.

4-17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that requires an extended period of time to prepare it for use in its intended purposes or for its sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are charged as an expense in the period in which they are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs are the interest and other costs that the company spends on borrowing the money.

4-18 Provisions: -

A provision is recognized when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that the settlement of that obligation will result in an outflow from the group in the form of resources that include economic benefits and that the estimated costs of meeting those obligations are likely to occur and it is possible to estimate the value of the obligation reliably.

The value that is recognized as a provision represents the best estimates available for the consideration required to settle the current obligation at the date of the financial statements if the risks and uncertainties surrounding that obligation are taken into consideration.

When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount of the provision represents the present value of those cash flows. If the cash flows are discounted, the book value of the provision increases in each period to reflect the time value of money resulting from the passage of the period. This increase in the provision is recorded in the financing expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

4-19 Lease contracts

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes the "right of use" asset and the lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

At the initial recognition, the right-of-use asset is measured as the amount equal to the initially measured lease liability, adjusted for pre-contract lease payments, initial direct cost and lease incentives, and the discounted value of the estimated costs of decommissioning and removing the asset. In the subsequent measurement, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets or the lease term - whichever is less.

On initial recognition, Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid on that date and related services fixed over the lease term, and the lease payments must be discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The right-of-use assets and lease liability will be subsequently re-measured if one of the following events occurs:

- The change in the rental price due to the linkage to the rates or rate that became effective during the period.
- Amendments to the lease agreement.
- Reassess the lease term.

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

When the company acts as a lessor, it determines at the inception of the contract whether each lease contract is a financing contract or an operating contract.

In classifying each lease, the Company makes a comprehensive assessment of whether the lease conveys substantially all of the benefits and benefits associated with ownership of the underlying. And if that is the case, then it is a lease and it is an operating contract, and if so. As part of this assessment, each specific indicator takes into account whether the lease contract is a major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Significant Rules

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 requires a company to assess the lease term as the non-cancellable lease period in line with the lease with the period for which the company has extension options that it is certain to exercise, the periods specified by the company, and the periods for which the company has termination options that It is uncertain that the company will implement it.

4-20 Share based payment.

The fair value of share-based payment transactions settled in the form of equity instruments is recognized as an expense, and as a corresponding increase in equity, during the year to maturity. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of grants for which the related service and performance conditions are expected to be met, so that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of equity instruments granted that satisfy the relevant service conditions and non-market performance conditions at the maturity date.

4-21 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

21-1 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity, referred to as the parent company. A parent is considered to have control when it is entitled to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Control is presumed to exist when the company, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, holds more than half of the voting rights in the investee, unless in exceptional cases it is clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.

The company must reassess control over the investee if facts and circumstances indicate changes in the elements of control.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, unless they are classified as non-current assets held for sale, in which case they are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

If there are indications of potential impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries at the date of the standalone interim financial statements, the carrying amount of those investments must be reduced to their recoverable amount, and the resulting impairment loss should be recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

21-2 Associates

Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence, either directly or indirectly, but not control. Typically, the company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Acquisitions of such investments are accounted for at cost. The cost of acquisition is measured at the fair value of the consideration given by the company, which may include assets transferred, equity instruments issued, liabilities incurred, or liabilities assumed on behalf of the acquired entity, at the date of exchange, plus any directly attributable acquisition costs.

The net assets acquired — including identifiable contingent liabilities — are measured at their fair value at the acquisition date, regardless of the existence of any minority interests.

If the acquisition cost exceeds the fair value of the company's share in the net assets, the difference is treated as goodwill. Conversely, if the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).
In the company's standalone interim financial statements, both subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, investments are recorded at acquisition cost, including any goodwill, and reduced by any impairment losses. Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the distribution is approved and the company's right to receive the payment is established.

- **New issuances and amendments on Egyptian Accounting Standards**

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts".	1-This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the Company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts. This information provides users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. 2-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts". Any reference to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50). 3-The following Egyptian Accounting Standards have been amended to comply with the requirements of the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets ". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) " Investment property ".	The change doesn't have an impact on the separate financial statement of the Company.	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial statements starting **on or after January 1, 2025**, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the Company should disclose that fact.
Accounting Interpretation No. (2) "Carbon Reduction Certificates"	Carbon Credits Certificates: Are financial instruments subject to trading that represent units for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Each unit represents one ton of equivalent carbon dioxide emissions and are issued in favor of the reduction project developer (owner/non-owner), after approval and verification in accordance with internationally recognized standards and methodologies for reducing carbon	The change doesn't have an impact on the separate financial statement of the Company.	The application starts on or after the first of January 2025, early adaptation is allowed.

	emissions, carried out by verification and certification bodies, whether local or international, registered in the list prepared by the Financial Regulatory Authority "FRA" for this purpose. Companies can use Carbon Credits Certificates to meet voluntary emissions reduction targets to achieve carbon trading or other targets, which are traded on the Voluntary Carbon Market "VCM".		

5- Property, plant and equipment

	Lands & Buildings	Computers	Lease hold improvements	Furniture, equipments and	Networks	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost						
Cost as of January 1, 2025	86 402 336	6 426 825	2 969 022	6 524 981	7 892 352	**110 215 516**
Additions during the period	-	28 150	-	27 051	-	**55 201**
Cost as of June 30, 2025	**86 402 336**	**6 454 975**	**2 969 022**	**6 552 032**	**7 892 352**	**110 270 717**
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2025	23 849 243	4 138 218	441 416	2 183 330	1 082 931	**31 695 138**
Depreciation of the period	996 015	1 192 802	164 946	637 745	986 544	**3 978 052**
Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2025	**24 845 258**	**5 331 020**	**606 362**	**2 821 075**	**2 069 475**	**35 673 190**
Net book value as of June 30, 2025	**61 557 078**	**1 123 955**	**2 362 660**	**3 730 957**	**5 822 877**	**74 597 527**

Depreciation charged under the following items:

	Six months ending	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	L.E.	L.E.
Cost of sales (Note 21)	2 982 037	2 168 920
General & administrative expenses (Note 22)	996 015	996 015
	3 978 052	**3 164 935**

5- Property, plant and equipment - continued

	Lands & Buildings	Computers	Lease hold improvements	Furniture, equipments and	Networks	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost						
Cost as of January 1, 2024	86 402 336	5 206 204	2 969 022	5 979 339	2 142 011	**102 698 912**
Additions during the period	-	380 726	-	188 104	-	**568 830**
Cost as of June 30, 2024	**86 402 336**	**5 586 930**	**2 969 022**	**6 167 443**	**2 142 011**	103 267 742
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2024	21 857 213	1 803 479	111 525	973 873	547 428	**25 293 518**
Depreciation of the period	996 015	1 144 710	164 946	591 513	267 751	**3 164 935**
Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2024	**22 853 228**	**2 948 189**	**276 471**	**1 565 386**	**815 179**	28 458 453
Net book value as of June 30, 2024	**63 549 108**	**2 638 741**	**2 692 551**	**4 602 057**	**1 326 832**	74 809 289

6 Intangible assets

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Cost		
At beginning of the period/year	13 668 205	12 188 421
Adjustments during the period/year	-	1 479 784
Cost	**13 668 205**	**13 668 205**
At beginning of the period / year	3 189 243	406 280
Amortization for the period / year	1 366 823	2 782 963
Accumulated amortization	**4 556 066**	**3 189 243**
Net book value at end of the period/year	**9 112 139**	**10 478 962**

6-2 Lease Liability

The following is the minimum future lease liability within the lease contract in addition to the current value of minimum lease payments.

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Beginning balance of the period/year	12 367 783	12 042 427
Additions during the period/year	-	1 479 784
Finance Cost	1 153 612	2 538 602
Lease payment	(2 014 380)	(3 693 030)
Balance at the end of the period/year	**11 507 015**	**12 367 783**
They are presented as follows: -		
Contract lease liability – non-current liability	9 182 496	10 453 587
Contract lease liability- current liability	2 324 519	1 914 196
Balance at the end of the period/year	**11 507 015**	**12 367 783**

7 Projects under construction

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Oracle ERP System	562 001	562 001
Total	**562 001**	**562 001**

8 Investments in fair value through Profit or Loss

On June 20, 2023, the company's board of directors decided to allocate a portion of the company's available cash to invest in securities portfolios, with these portfolios to be assigned to three or four of the largest securities portfolio management companies in the market. Accordingly, the company has already begun investing, and the following is a statement of these investments on the date of the separate interim financial statements:

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Beginning balance of the period / year	973 341 262	463 961 532
Addition	-	245 313 633
Disposal	(12 168 050)	-
Gain from selling stocks	62 700 102	206 193 052
Gain from revaluation	33 912 803	3 077 675
Dividends	14 279 021	19 617 624
Tax dividends	(693 963)	(980 858)
Credit Interest	24 850 756	49 539 389
Commissions	(3 362 722)	(13 380 785)
***Ending balance of the period / year**	**1 092 859 209**	**973 341 262**

* The above balance includes cash amounts under the management of securities portfolio management companies responsible for managing the company's portfolios.

9 Investments in subsidiaries and Associate Companies

The investments in subsidiaries are represented in the following: -

	Investment Classification	%	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
			L.E	L.E
Khales for Digital Payment Services Company (S.A.E.)*	Subsidiary	%70	90 503 616	87 836 312
Smart Card Operation Technology Company E-Novate**	Subsidiary	%89	347 231 159	339 929 902
The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations E-Aswaaq Misr (S.A.E)***	Subsidiary	%61	135 347 110	129 822 832
E-nable for Outsourcing Services (eNable) (S.A.E)****	Subsidiary	%99.98	101 593 463	89 176 466
Technological Operation for Financial Institution Efinance Company (S.A.E)*****	Subsidiary	%99.99	1 160 813 180	1 544 157 541
Total investment in subsidiaries			**1 835 488 528**	**2 190 923 053**
Tdechnological Operation for Tax solutions e tax (S.A.E)******	Sister	%35	99 383 900	61 199 659
Insurance Services Operation Technology Company (S.A.E)*******	Sister	%35	104 999 925	104 999 925
Al Ahly Momken********	Sister	%22	224 098 601	202 098 601
Easycash Company*********	Sister	%12.96	106 300 191	106 300 191
Ecomm Africa	Sister	1%	100 000	100 000
Total investment in Associate			**534 882 617**	**474 698 376**
Total Investments in subsidiaries & associate			**2 370 371 145**	**2 666 621 429**

* The company's contribution value, representing a 70% stake in the issued capital of Khales for Digital Payments Services (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Khales was established under commercial registration number 144515 on December 30, 2019.
At December 2022 an additional investment value was added for 271,580 shares at a discounted price, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 4,723,406.
At December 2023 an additional investment value was added for 459,474 free shares, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 7,094,279.
At December 2024 an additional investment value was added for 547,285 free shares, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 5,170,093.
At June 2025 an additional investment value was added for 248,406 free shares, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 2,667,304.

** The company's contribution value, representing an 89% stake in the issued capital of E-Cards Smart Card Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Cards was established under commercial registration number 146132 on January 29, 2020.
At December 2022 an additional investment value was added for 333,024 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Cards employees, amounting to EGP 2,710,815.

At December 2023 an additional investment value was added for 230,256 free shares, granted to E-Cards employees, amounting to EGP 3,555,153.
At December 30, 2024 an additional investment value was added for 270,429 free shares, granted to E-Novate employees, amounting to EGP 4,555,153.
At June 2025 an additional investment value was added for 679,966 free shares, granted to E-Novate employees, amounting to EGP 7,301,256.

*** The company's contribution value, representing a 61% stake in the issued capital of E-Aswaq Electronic Market Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Aswaq was established under commercial registration number 150444 on July 1, 2020.
At December 2022, an additional investment value was added for 610,783 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 4,971,570 million.
At December 2023, additional investment value was added for 441,997 free shares, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 6,824,434.
According to the board meeting held on June 15, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to increase the company's issued capital by EGP 140,000,000, with the company's share amounting to EGP 85,400,000.
At December 2024, an additional investment value was added for 285,919 free shares, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 5,176,828.
At June 2025, an additional investment value was added for 514,476 free shares, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 5,524,828.

**** The company's contribution value, representing a 99.98% stake in the issued capital of Enable Outsourcing Services (LLC), has been partially paid, covering 25% of the company's share in the issued capital. Enable was established under commercial registration number 159506 on December 29, 2020.
An additional investment value was added for 526,554 shares at a discounted price, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 4,286,149.
An additional investment value was added for 382,090 free shares, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 5,889,471.
According to the board meeting held on March 13, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to complete 50% of the company's share in the issued capital, amounting to EGP 49,999,990.
At December 2024, an additional investment value was added for 221,245 free shares, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 4,005,846.
At June 2025, an additional investment value was added for 25,951 free shares, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 278,654.
According to the general assembly meeting held on May 2025, decided to use shareholder dividends to complete issued capital with amount of EGP 13,500,549 the process under processing.

***** The company's contribution value, representing a 99.99% stake in the issued capital of E-Finance for Financial Facility Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Finance was established under commercial registration number 159585 on December 30, 2020.
An additional investment value was added for 11,640,862 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 94,756,617 million.
An additional investment value was added for 10,799,938 free shares, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 166,751,041.
On December 2024, an additional investment value was added for 11,194,807 free shares, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 2,025,692,346.
On June 2025, an additional investment value was added for 9,001,539 free shares, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 96,655,639.

****** The company's contribution value, representing a 35% stake in the issued capital of E-Tax for Tax Solutions Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the

issued capital. E-Tax was established under commercial registration number 161093 on February 1, 2021.
On March 24, 2024, the General Assembly of E-Tax decided to increase the company's capital using a portion of the retained earnings, leading to an increase in the investment value by EGP 26,199,683 million.
On March 2025, the General Assembly of E-Tax decided to increase the company's capital using a portion of the retained earnings, leading to an increase in the investment value by EGP 38,184,241 million the process under processing.

******* The company's contribution value, representing a 35% stake in the issued capital of E-Health for Insurance Services Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Health was established under commercial registration number 172265 on September 13, 2021.

******** The company's contribution value, representing a 22% stake in the issued capital of Al Ahly Momken (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Al Ahly Momken was established under commercial registration number 11648 on July 13, 2004.

********* The company's contribution value, representing a 12.96% stake in the issued capital of Easy Cash (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Easy Cash was established under commercial registration number 37417 on September 1, 2019.

10 Investment in fair value through other comprehensive income

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Beginning balance of the period / year	1 361 529 554	1 074 319 294
Additions during the period/year	145 451 958	15 284 623
Revaluation	62 697 561	271 925 637
	1 569 679 073	**1 361 529 554**

The group has classified the investments shown below as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), given the group's objective to hold them for the long term for strategic purposes. Furthermore, no strategic investments were disposed of during 2024, and there was no reclassification of cumulative gains or losses within equity related to these investments.

The value of investments lies in the contribution to following companies:

- Egyptian State Technology Services Company ESERVE (SAE):
- Egyptian Company for Electronic Commerce Technology (MTS)
- Egypt Delta Payments Company (SAE).
- International Company for Consulting and Information Systems (ACIS)
- Nclude Financial Technology Innovation Fund (Limited partnership),
- C3 Fund

Based on the updated valuation studies of the financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), certain adjustments were made to the fair values of these investments. These adjustments resulted in differences in the investment values compared to those reported in the previously issued condensed standalone interim financial statements for the same financial period (Note 3-2).
The following table illustrates the difference in the investment value as reported in the condensed standalone interim financial statements versus the updated standalone interim financial statements:

	As per Condensed Standalone Interim Financials	As per Standalone Interim Financials	Diff.
Investment in fair value through other comprehensive income	1 460 649 363	1 569 679 073	109 029 710

Fair Values and Accounting Classifications

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Investments with fair value through OCI				
30 June 2025	-	-	1 569 679 073	**1 569 679 073**
31 December 2024	-	-	1 361 629 554	**1 361 629 554**
Financial Investments with fair Value through P&L				
30 June 2025	1 092 859 209	-	-	**1 092 859 209**
31 December 2024	973 341 262	-	-	**973 341 262**

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value:

Company	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Egyptian Company for Electronic Commerce Technology (MTS)	- Discounted Cash flow - Multiples	Terminal growth rate: 4% Discount rate: 16.5% P/E multiple: 10x
Egypt Delta Payments Company (SAE)	- Discounted Cash flow	Terminal Growth rate: 4% Discount rate: 23.9%
Egyptian State Technology Services Company ESERVE (SAE)	Net assets value.	Not applicable
International Company for Consulting and Information Systems (ACIS)	Net assets value.	Not applicable

11 Tax:

11-1 Income tax

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Current Income Tax Expenses	-	5 754 616
Separate Tax Brackets	6 270 010	17 545 417
Dividends tax from Equity investment	693 963	190 605
Dividends income tax from Equity investment at FVOCI	15 856 757	826 002
Dividends tax from investments in affiliated and sister companies	69 869 586	52 861 764
Treasury bills tax	-	10 188 606
Deferred tax (Benefit)	(793 301)	(2 408 205)
Current and deferred tax expense	**91 897 015**	**84 958 805**
Deferred income tax at other comprehensive income	**(14 961 434)**	**53 105 671**

11-2 Deferred tax

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Assets L.E	Liabilities L.E	Assets L.E	Liabilities L.E
Fixed assets	-	3 878 330	-	4 026 389
Employee benefit liability	46 751 819	-	43 331 326	-
Tax revaluation FVTPL	-	8 796 874	-	5 405 593
Tax revaluation FVTOCI	-	274 563 462	-	258 459 148
Foreign currencies	893 007	-	-	865 903
	47 644 826	**287 238 666**	**43 331 326**	**268 757 033**
Net deferred tax liability	**-**	**239 593 840**	**-**	**255 425 707**

Deducts: the previously charged deferred tax assets	(225 425 707)
Add: taxes charged to the statement of other comprehensive	(14 961 434)
Deferred taxes for the period (Benefit)	**(793 301)**

11-3 (Debit) income tax / income tax liability

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Income Tax liability at beginning of period / year	17 355 298	(5 394 529)
Formed during the period / year	6 270 010	25 596 674
Income tax payment for consultation services	59 226	2 625 399
Payment during the period / year	(25 596 674)	(1 470 008)
Withholding Tax	-	(4 002 238)
	(1 912 140)	**17 355 298**

11-4 Adjustment of the effective tax rate

		June 30, 2025 L.E		June 30, 2024 L.E
Net profit before tax		840 734 408		465 001 344
Tax income based on tax rate	22.5%	189 165 242	22.5%	145 125 302
Add/(Less):		(24 841 105)		(19 448 000)
Non-deductible expenses		5 617 940		4 760 942
Exempted revenue		(170 735 378)		(127 091 833)
Treasury bills Tax		-		10 188 606
Dividends Tax		86 420 306		53 878 371
Separate Tax pool		6 270 010		17 545 417
Current income & Deferred tax	10.93%	**91 897 015**	13.17%	**84 958 805**

11-5 Tax position

E-finance for Digital and Financial investments

A) Corporate tax

- The Company was subjected to a tax exemption until December 31, 2017, and the Company was subject to tax according to the letter of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, starting from January 1, 2018.
- The Company submits the tax return on the corporate profits tax on the legal dates.
- The tax examination of the Company was carried out and the dispute was ended for the years 2005/2007, and the Company paid all the tax differences.
- The Company's tax examination for the years 2008/2009 was re-examined and the examination and dispute was ended for the years 2008 / 2015 and a tax settlement of 3 052 209 was settled and paid in full to reach 0
- The Company has been tax examined for the years from 2016 / 2020 and official forms are in process to be issued.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2021/2022.

B) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- The Company's tax inspection and assessment were carried out from the beginning of the activity until 2016, and all dues were paid.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2017/2018 diff. paid
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2019/2020 diff. paid
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2021/2022

C) Sales tax and value added tax

- The years from 2016 till 2018 has been examined, and a tax difference of 258 thousand EGP was issued and paid in full
- The Company is being tax examined from 1st of Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 2018
- The years from 1/1/2019 till 30/11/2020 has been examined, and dues were paid.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 1/1/2020/31/12/2023.

D) Stamp Tax

- The tax was examined for the Company from the beginning of the activity until 2013.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2013/2020.

E) Withholding taxes

- Withholding taxes is paid on legal dates.
- The company has not received any tax claims to date.

12 Prepaid employee benefits

According to the decision of the Board of Directors held on December 30, 2024, the proposal submitted by the Personnel Affairs Department regarding cars to the senior management and the managing director, instead of the monthly transportation allowance, was approved, after presenting the proposal to the Financial Benefits Committee, Compensation and Remuneration.

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Beginning Balance of the period / year	-	1 031 412
Additions during the period / year	49 550 000	-
Depreciation of the period / year	(2 345 834)	(603 911)
Ending balance of the period / year	**47 204 166**	**427 501**

Divided as follows:

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Prepaid employee benefits – non-current	37 294 167	-
Prepaid employee benefits – current (Note 13)	9 909 999	427 501
Ending balance of the period / year	**47 204 166**	**427 501**

13 Trade and other receivables

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Trade Receivables	15 501 436	1 739 608
Prepaid expenses	4 796 143	3 494 963
Deposits with others	631 200	631 200
Value added tax (VAT)	13 164 988	14 462 338
Prepaid employee benefits	9 909 999	427 501
Letter of guarantee cover *	25 439 221	25 439 221
Supplier advance payment	-	2 443 872
Accrued revenue**	6 979 160	20 400 145
Accrued dividends income	676 196 429	47 340 534
Other debit balance	33 416 881	34 024 726
	786 035 457	**150 404 108**

*Letter of guarantee represent our restricted cash against L.G issued for one of the subsidiaries till finishing the date of the procedures of providing the subsidiaries with bank facilities from the same bank where E-finance holding issued the L.G.

**The accrued revenue represents rent income from subsidiaries E-Novate with an amount of 1,241,519 L.E, Income from dividend board reward from E-Novate related to prior years with an amount of 5,737,641 L.E.

14 Cash and cash Equivalents.

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Banks – Saving Accounts	167 437 464	754 004 615
Banks - time deposits*	1 700 672	54 700 327
Investment funds **	-	18 174 824
Balance of cash and cash equivalents	**169 138 136**	**826 879 766**

* This balance represents time deposits maturing within a period of less than three months.

****Investment Funds**

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Themar Fund, QNB	-	8 642 645
Sioula Fund	-	9 375 324
Youm by youm Account - Bank Misr	-	156 855
	-	**18 174 824**

For the purposes of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents is represented in the following:

	June 30, 2025 L.E	Juen 30, 2024 L.E
Cash and cash equivalents.	169 138 136	867 524 685
Deduct:		
Restricted time deposit against loan for subsidiaries	-	(53 000 000)
Restricted cash investment fund against letters of guarantee in favor of others	-	(8 642 645)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement	**169 138 136**	**805 882 040**

15 Capital

15-1 The authorized capital

The company's authorized capital has been set at 4 billion Egyptian pounds four billion Egyptian pounds) after increasing it from 3.5 billion Egyptian pounds to four billion Egyptian pounds, an increase of 500 million Egyptian pounds based on the decisions of the extraordinary general assembly meeting of the company held on 20 March 2020.

15-2 Issued and paid-up capital

The issued capital on the date of the company's establishment amounted to 60 million Egyptian pounds, distributed over 600 thousand shares with a nominal value of 100 Egyptian pounds per share, and registered in the commercial register on August 16, 2005.

- The issued capital was increased by 60 million Egyptian pounds based on the decision of the company's extraordinary general assembly held on December 20, 2006, so that the company's issued and paid-up capital became 120 million Egyptian pounds.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 11, 2013 decided to transfer an amount of 55 million Egyptian pounds (fifty-five million Egyptian pounds) from the general reserve to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the company, so that the issued and paid-up capital after the increase would become 175 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and seventy-five million Egyptian pounds), distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register on May 20, 2014.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on March 24, 2016 decided to transfer an amount of 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds) from the general reserve to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the company, so that the issued and paid-up capital after the increase would become 225 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and twenty-five million Egyptian pounds), distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register on August 1, 2016.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on November 20, 2016 decided to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the company In the amount of 22.5 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-two million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 247.5 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and forty-seven million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), of which 236,250 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and thirty-six thousand and two hundred and fifty thousand Egyptian pounds) have been paid, with a reduction in the ownership percentages of shareholders after the entry of a new shareholder, the Egyptian Company for Investment Projects, by 9.09%, and this was indicated in the commercial register on December 29, 2016.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on March 21, 2018 decided to increase the company's issued capital by 103 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and three million Egyptian pounds), transferred from reserves and retained earnings, so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 350.5 million Egyptian pounds (three hundred and fifty million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), fully paid and distributed according to the same ownership percentages of shareholders. - The minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held on November 13, 2018 decided to increase the company's issued capital by 149.5 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and forty-nine million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 500 million Egyptian pounds (five hundred million Egyptian pounds), fully paid and distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register on December 19, 2018. - The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 23, 2019, decided to increase the issued capital by EGP 300 million, so that the issued capital becomes EGP 800 million (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds), fully paid, and was registered in the company's commercial register on December 15, 2019.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 23, 2019, decided to amend the nominal value of the share to EGP 0.5 (fifty piasters) instead of EGP 100 (one hundred Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital becomes EGP 800 million (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds), distributed over 1.6 billion shares.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on October 13, 2021, decided to increase the capital by EGP 889,888,88 (eighty-eight million, eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine Egyptian pounds) to become the issued capital of EGP 889,888,888 (eight hundred and eighty-eight million, eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine Egyptian pounds) distributed over 1,777,777,778 shares. - The Extraordinary General Assembly held on September 15, 2021 decided to approve the authorization of the company's board of directors to take the necessary measures to increase the issued capital by 4%, by issuing 111,111,71 shares with a nominal value of fifty piasters per share, with a total value of EGP 556,555,35, to become the total capital of EGP 445,444,924 Amounting to 889,888,848 1 shares, the increase shall be limited to the reward and incentive system. On January 31, 2022, the company's board of directors met to approve the increase, and the commercial register was registered on March 17, 2022, so that the fund's shares became 3.84% after the increase. The company's authorized capital was set at EGP 4 billion (four billion Egyptian pounds) after increasing it from EGP 3.5 billion to EGP 4 billion, an increase of EGP 500 million based on the decision of the company's extraordinary general assembly held on December 20, 2020.
-The company's ordinary general assembly held on May 13, 2024 decided to approve the use of an amount of EGP 231,111,111 from the reserves shown in the financial statements on 12/31/2023 to increase the issued and paid-up capital from EGP 445,444,924 to EGP 1,556,555,155, an increase of EGP 111,111,231 distributed over 222,222,462 shares with a nominal value of fifty piasters per share distributed to shareholders as free shares at a rate of one share for every four shares, with fractions rounded off in favor of small shareholders. The capital increase was registered in the commercial register on May 27, 2024.
-The company's Extraordinary General Assembly, held on April 7, 2025, decided to approve an increase in the issued and paid-up capital by EGP 778,777,577 distributed over 1,556,555,155 shares with a nominal value of EGP 50,000, distributed as free shares to shareholders at a rate of five shares for every ten shares, bringing the issued and paid-up capital to EGP 1,733,333,333.5 distributed over 3,466,666,667 shares. This increase is in line with the reserves shown in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024. The capital increase was registered in the commercial register on May 7, 2025.

16 Other reserves

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
General Reserve *	20 000 000	20 000 000
Others reserve **	3 884 854	941 628
Revaluation reserves ***	938 838 790	890 248 182
	962 723 644	**911 189 810**

*According to Article (54) of the company's articles of association, an extraordinary reserve is formed based on the proposal of the company's board of directors and approved by the general assembly in March 19,2019 to form 20 million pounds as general reserve.

** The balance of other reserves includes the result of actuarial profits.

*** Revaluation reserves for investment at fair value through OCI.

17 Credit facilities

Bank	**Authorized facility limits on June 30, 2025**	**Used until June 30, 2025**	
	L.E or Its equivalents of Foreign Currency	**L.E**	**Nature of facility**
Banque Misr	31 000	-	Limit to issuing local letters of guarantee
QNB	2 000 000	-	Current debt limit
Commercial International Bank	290 000	-	Limit to issuing local letters of guarantee
	2 321 000	-	

18 Trade and other payables

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Accounts payable	12 414 206	39 769 619
	12 414 206	**39 769 619**
Other credit balance		
Accrued expenses	31 841 257	46 753 816
Payroll tax	1 618 041	11 478 553
Withholding Tax	4 756 031	3 937 566
Board of directors Rewards	1 645 954	1 645 956
Other credit balances	298 114	237 596
Total other credit balances	**40 159 397**	**64 053 487**
Total trade and other payables	**52 573 603**	**103 823 106**

19 Liability of the employee benefits system - (end of service benefits)

Based on the decision of board of directors on March 9, 2010, it has been decided to approve the end of service benefit system for the employees and the managing director, whereby the company's employees benefit from it upon the end of their service period in the company in accordance with the conditions specified in the regulations approved by the company's board of directors, provided that the company's management invests the system's funds the best possible investment.

19-1 Movement in the present value of the employee benefit plan (end of service)

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Liability at beginning of the period / year	100 102 103	147 090 583
Interest Cost	10 270 475	28 082 534
Current service cost	21 361 416	38 717 703
Transferred from subsidiaries	-	2 310 837
Actuarial (losses) / gains	(3 797 707)	2 607 033
Paid from end of service	(9 441 031)	(118 706 588)
Liabilities at end of the period / year	**118 495 256**	**100 102 102**

19-2 The amounts recognized in the condensed separate statement of profit or loss

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
The interest cost	10 270 475	15 285 654
Current service cost	21 361 416	8 453 517
	31 631 891	**23 739 171**

19-3 Quantitative sensitivity analysis and its effect on the benefit obligation, as follows Assumptions

	Sensitivity analysis			
	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Increase	Increase	Increase	Decrease
	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Discount rate	2 323 906	2 323 906	2 111 391	2 111 391
Current salary rate	2 323 906	2 323 906	2 111 391	2 111 391
	%1	%1	%1	%1
Death rate	3 011 944	3 011 944	1 861 448	1 861 448

The above sensitivity analysis has been determined based on a method that captures the effect on the benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in the key assumptions that occur at the end of the reporting period. Sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a material assumption, while all other assumptions are held constant. A sensitivity analysis may not be reflective of any actual change in the defined benefit obligation because it is unlikely that changes in the assumptions will occur when separated from each other.

19-4 The most important actuarial assumptions used in calculating the liability according to the actuarial expert's study

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Discount rate	20.52%	23.865%
Salary increase	15%	15%

19-5 Demographic Data

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Number of employees involved (employees)	51	49
average age (year)	42.3	42.3
Average Monthly Salary (EGP)	149 705	135 577
Average service life (year)	6.8	6,41

20 Revenue:

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Dividend income from investment in FVTOCI	158 567 575	8 260 027
Dividend income from investment in subsidiaries and associate	749 018 450	554 817 326
	907 586 025	**563 077 353**

21 Cost of sales

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Salaries and Wages	89 262 841	72 167 772
Cost of the employee benefit plan	31 631 891	23 739 171
Maintenance cost	1 155 539	479 655
Depreciation expense (Note No. 5)	2 982 037	2 168 920
Consultation services and technical support	5 125 287	6 250 873
Employee benefits (cars)	2 773 334	701 458
	132 930 929	**105 507 849**

22 General and Administrative Expenses

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Depreciation expense (Note 5)	996 015	996 015
Amortization ROU	1 366 823	1 218 840
Consultation fees	33 972 655	9 661 452
Facility Expenses	834 413	803 946
Maintenance Expenses	929 724	663 011
Rent	-	106 527
Donations	9 731 195	15 153 500
Hospitality	1 107 726	897 279
Office decoration	730 192	491 588
Gifts	3 351 763	2 545 129
Training fund provision	-	5 780 874
Cars expenses	1 343 180	108 790
Other expenses	3 424 302	4 681 167
	57 787 988	**43 108 118**

23 Selling and Marketing Expenses

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Exhibitions	13 666 854	13 555 269
Public Relations	1 492 335	3 651 907
Advertisements	26 013 673	858 000
Website	-	57 734
Subscription	59 046	306 228
Photography	26 904	43 540
Other marketing expenses	967 112	1 040 200
	42 225 924	**19 512 878**

24 Other expenses

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Transportation and attendance allowances for members of the Board of Directors	1 370 000	1 082 500
Other allowances	214 500	116 000
	1 584 500	**1 198 500**

25 Finance Costs

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Bank interests expenses and bank charges	801 352	133 735
Lease contract	1 153 612	1 143 789
Foreign currencies exchange (loss)	186 698	-
Stocks dealing commission	6 516 742	3 559 648
	8 658 404	**4 837 172**

26 Finance income

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Income from Investment in cash funds	3 270 885	10 035 268
Income from Investments at Amortized Cost	-	50 943 029
Bank interest on current accounts	40 438 694	70 375 805
Income from Investments through FVTP&L	135 742 682	132 575 607
Loan Interest	-	10 662 811
Bank interest on deposits	3 431 801	2 642 168
Foreign currencies exchange gain / (loss)	-	259 826
	182 884 062	**277 494 514**

27 Other revenues:

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Board members rewards	31 493 324	24 282 751
Rents	9 496 061	6 889 922
Capital gain	-	1 961 500
	40 989 385	**33 34 173**

28 Related parties

Related parties are represented in investee companies, major shareholders, companies controlled by or jointly affected by these parties, board of directors and employee of top management, pricing policies and the duration of these transactions are approved by the company's management and shareholders.
The following is a summary of the related party balances and the transactions that were executed during the year between the company and related parties.

	Relationship	Transaction type	Volume of transaction of the period ended	Balance as of June 30, 2025	Balance as of December 31, 2024
28 Due from Related Partie (Short term):					
Smart solution and Operation Technology Company E-Novate	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	1 234 073	34 201 113	32 967 040
E-nable for Outsourcing Services (eNable)	Subsidiary	Collections	(301 689)	15 286 607	15 588 296
E-finance Technological Operation For Financial Institutions	Subsidiary	Collections	(425 716)	-	425 716
Technological Operation for Tax solutions e-tax	Associate	Payment on behalf	-	15 270 216	15 270 216
E-Aswaaq The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	-	412 391	412 391
Khales for Digital Payment Services Company	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	463 896	569 855	105 959
E-Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services)	Associate		-	9 307 439	9 307 439
Al Ahly Momken	Associate	Collections	(302 500)	-	302 500
ECL				(9 738 266)	(9 738 266)
				65 309 355	**64 641 291**

	Relations Nature	Transaction Nature	Volume of Transactions during the period	Balance as of June 30, 2025 L.E	Balance as of December 31, 2024 L.E
28-1 Due from Related Parties					
E-finance Technological Operation For Financial Institutions	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	(4 614 420)	4 614 420	-
				4 614 420	**-**

29 Loans for subsidiaries

Loans from subsidiaries are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	L.E	L.E
E-Novate*	58 870 000	58 870 000
E-finance Technological Operation For Financial Institutions**	400 000 000	-
	458 870 000	**58 870 000**

*According to the decision of the company's board of directors No. 7 for the year 2023, held on August 14, 2023, approval was granted for financing the subsidiaries to implement certain projects at the subsidiaries, which will facilitate the acceleration of the required expansions for the group companies. This will be in the form of a short-term loan with an interest rate equivalent to that offered by Egyptian banks, with a maximum limit of 150 million. Consequently, a contract was signed with eNovate on September 1, 2023, stipulating the provision of a loan to the company amounting to 100 million with a fixed interest rate of 16%, to be paid in quarterly installments over one year ended on September 30, 2024.

**According to the Ordinary General Assembly held on March 26, 2025, the Chairman of the Board was authorized to enter into related party transactions during 2025. Accordingly, on June 30, 2025, a short-term loan of EGP 400 million was concluded with one of the subsidiaries companies E-Finance for Operations at a variable interest rate equal to the lending rate announced by the Central Bank, plus 0.25%. The loan is to be repaid in two equal instalments within one year from the date of the agreement.

30 Payment to top management:

The top Management includes the board of directors and the chief officers of the Company. The salaries and benefits paid to the top management are the follows:

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	L.E	L.E
Salaries and Benefits*	89 193 273	152 574 554
Board of directors' allowance	1 370 000	1 082 500
	90 563 273	153 657 054

*Salaries and benefits include wages, salaries, equivalent salaries, dividends, share based payments and end of service.

31 Objectives and policies of financial instruments risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

A) Credit risk

B) Market risk

C) Liquidity risk

This note provides information about the Company's exposure to each of the risks mentioned above, and the Company's objectives, policies and processes in relation to measuring and managing these risks.

The company's board of directors is responsible for developing and supervising a framework for managing the risks that the company is exposed to. The top management of the company is responsible for setting and monitoring risk management policies and submitting reports to the Board of Directors dealing with its activities on a regular basis.

The current framework for managing financial risks in the Company is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and undocumented risk management policies used in other areas.

A) Credit risk

They are financial losses that the company incurs in the event that the client or the counterparty fails to fulfill its obligations that are regulated by the financial instrument contract, and then the company is exposed to credit risk mainly from receivables from employees, Treasury bill, investments through OCI, and due from related parties as well as from its financial activities, including balances with Banks.

Other financial assets and cash deposits

With respect to credit risk arising from the company's other financial assets at amortized cost, the entity is exposed to credit risk as a result of default by the counterparty in payment to a maximum equivalent to the carrying value of these assets.
The financial sector manages credit risk arising from bank balances, and the company limits its exposure to credit risk by depositing balances with international banks only or with reputable local banks, and local banks are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt, and thus the risk of exposure to credit risk is weak.
The maximum exposure to risk is limited to the balances shown in (Note 14)

Due from related parties

Balances due from related parties are considered to have a minimum credit risk where the maximum exposure is equivalent to the book value of these balances.

Investments

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by preparing detailed investment studies and is reviewed by the board of directors. The company's management does not expect any failure of any of the dealing parties to fulfill its obligations.

B) Market risk

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices. Examples are foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, which are risks that affect the company's income. Financial instruments that are affected by market risks include interest-bearing loans and deposits, the objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk within acceptable limits while at the same time achieving remunerative returns. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates or not is mainly related to the company's obligations with a variable interest rate and interest-bearing deposits.
The general form of the interest rate of the company's financial instruments appears at the date of the financial statements as follows:

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Floating interest rate financial instruments		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	169 138 136	826 879 766
Loan for subsidiaries	(400 000 000)	-
	(230 861 864)	**826 879 766**

	June 30, 2025 L.E	December 31, 2024 L.E
Fixed interest rate financial instruments		
Subsidiaries loans	58 870 000	58 870 000
	58 870 000	**58 870 000**

Exposure to foreign exchange rate risk
The following table shows the impact of a possible acceptable change in the exchange rates of the US dollar and the euro. In light of maintaining of all other variable's constant, and the impact that occurred on the company's profits before taxation is due to changes in the value of assets and cash liabilities. Changes in the exchange rates of all other foreign currencies are not material.

Foreign Currencies	Exchange rate	June 30, 2025 Net Assets	December 31, 2024 Net Assets
US Dollar	49.51	838 570	640 696
SAR	13.2	167 898	109 933

C) Liquidity risk

The company's management monitors the company's cash flows, financing and liquidity requirements of the company. The company's goal is to achieve a balance between continuity of financing and flexibility by obtaining loans from banks. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by obtaining borrowing facilities, whereby the company maintains credit limits of 2 million Egyptian pounds by continuously monitoring expected and actual cash flows and matching the maturity of assets and financial liabilities.

The company has sufficient cash to pay the expected operating expenses, including the financial liabilities expenses.

June 30, 2025	Book Value L.E	Undiscounted value L.E	Less than year L.E	From 1 to 2 years L.E	From 2 to 5 years or more L.E
Trade payables and other credit balances	52 573 603	52 573 603	52 573 603	-	-
Leased Liability	11 507 015	15 675 905	4 330 917	11 344 988	-
EOS	118 495 256	118 495 256	-	-	118 495 256
Due to related parties	4 614 420	4 614 420	4 614 420	-	-
Total	**187 190 294**	**191 359 184**	**61 518 940**	**11 344 988**	**118 495 256**

December 31, 2024	Book Value L.E	Undiscounted value L.E	Less than year L.E	From 1 to 2 years L.E	From 2 to 5 years or more L.E
Trade payables and other credit balances	103 823 106	103 823 106	103 823 106	-	-
Leased Liability	12 367 783	15 862 893	3 604 397	12 258 496	-
EOS	100 102 102	100 102 102	-	-	100 102 102
Other Obligations	17 355 298	17 355 298	17 355 298	-	-
Total	**233 648 289**	**237 143 399**	**124 782 801**	**12 258 496**	**100 102 102**

32 Capital Management

For the purpose of managing the company's capital, it includes the capital, the issued capital and all other equity reserves of the company's shareholders.
The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions as well as to meet future developments of the activity. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year, and the Company is not subject to any external requirements imposed on its capital.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	LE	LE
Total liabilities	427 012 726	459 073 996
(Less): Cash and cash equivalent	(169 138 136)	(826 879 766)
Net Liability	**257 874 590**	**(367 805 770)**
Owners' equity	**6 208 727 622**	**5 731 774 755**
Percentage of net liabilities to total equity	**4.15%**	**(%6.41)**

33 Share Based Payment

The extraordinary general assembly of the company, held on September 23, 2019, approved the addition of a new section to the parent company's articles of association, related to rewarding and motivating employees and managers.

- On September 15, 2021, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to approve the reward and incentive system for the company's employees, by promising to sell shares at affordable prices and granting free shares, at a rate of 4% of the issued capital, and these shares are provided by increasing the capital from the retained earnings. The nominal value of the share is distributed as follows: -

1) 1% of the shares allocated to the system under the promise to sell at concessional prices (40% of the average share price for a period of three months).

2) 3% of the shares allocated to the system are granted free of charge to the beneficiaries.
The beneficiary of the system is required not to be less than the period he spent in the service of the company for a full year before the ownership of the shares was transferred to him, and to have obtained an estimate of no less than 90% on his annual performance evaluation reports prepared by the company's competent department. It is permissible, by a decision of the supervision committee, to include additional criteria or excluding one of the two conditions in the article, after obtaining the approval of the Financial Regulatory Authority and provided that no beneficiary votes on a decision related to it, and the company is committed to including it in its annual disclosure. The period of this system is five years starting from the approval of the system by the General Authority for Financial Supervision.

On January 16, 2022, the system for motivating and rewarding employees was approved by the Financial Regulatory Authority, and on January 25, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones approved the system for motivating and rewarding employees. On January 21, 2022, the company's board of directors convened to approve an increase in the company's capital by 4% related to the employee motivation and reward system.

On the date of September 8, 2022, the company's board of directors approved the decisions of the Reward and Incentive Committee regarding activating the reward and incentive system by 1% of the company's shares, provided that 25% of the shares allocated to the system are activated, with the promise to sell at affordable prices on the date of September 29, 2022, and a chairman was delegated The Board of Directors to complete the remaining percentage later according to the financial performance of the company, and the percentage of 25% is 4 181 114 shares, with an estimated value of 14.4 Egyptian pounds per share, with a total value of 58 117 484 Egyptian pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares), and according to the system, the shares were sold For employees at a reduced value of 5.76 Egyptian pounds per share, so that the value that the company will bear on behalf of the company's employees and its subsidiaries is a total amount of 34 034 268 Egyptian pounds, distributed as follows:

The number of 985 575 shares, valued at 8 022 580 Egyptian pounds, pertaining to the employees of the parent company and its sister companies, were charged to the profit or loss statement, and the number of 3 195 539 shares, valued at 26 011 687 Egyptian pounds, pertaining to the employees of the subsidiaries, which were recorded as additional investments in each company with respect to it.

On November 14, 2022, the rest of the shares allocated to the system were activated, according to the promise to sell at affordable prices. These shares amounted to 13 596 664 shares, with an estimated value of 14.4 Egyptian pounds per share, with a total value of 188 993 630. Egyptian pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares), and according to the system, the shares were sold to employees at a reduced value of 5.76 Egyptian pounds per share, so that the value that the company will bear on behalf of the employees of the company and its subsidiaries is a total of 110 676 845 Egyptian pounds distributed as follows:

The number of 3 100 733 shares with a value of 25 239 967 Egyptian pounds pertaining to the employees of the parent company and its sister companies were charged to the statement of profits or losses and the number of 10 495 930 shares with a value of 85 436 878 Egyptian pounds pertaining to the employees of the subsidiaries were recorded as additional investments in each company with respect to it.
The balance of workers' advances on December 31, 2022, amounted to EGP 23 481 292, after deducting the amounts collected from employees.

On November 14, 2023, the first tranche of free shares was activated, consisting of 16 730 877 shares (sixteen million, seven hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven shares) with a value of 15.94 pounds per share. The cost incurred and charged to the consolidated income statement amounted to 306 629 075 pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares)

On February 5th , 2024, activate the remaining 293 218 shares with the value of 15.94 EGP/share was loaded into the profit or loss consolidation statement for the financial in the amount of 4 527 286 Egyptian pounds (after deducting Share Nominal Value).

On December 30, 2024, the third tranche of free shares was activated, amounting to 16,236,149 million shares (only sixteen million, two hundred thirty-six thousand, one hundred forty-nine shares) at a price of 18.11 EGP per share.
The cost charged to the profit or loss statement amounted to 72,029,031 EGP (after deducting the nominal value of the share), allocated to 3,978,202 shares for the parent company's employees.
An amount of 221,941,480 EGP (after deducting the nominal value of the share) was allocated to 12,257,947 shares for the employees of the subsidiary companies.

On December 30, 2024, the third tranche of free shares was activated, amounting to 16,236,149 million shares (only sixteen million, two hundred thirty-six thousand, one hundred forty-nine shares) at a value of EGP 18.11 per share.
The total cost charged to the profit or loss statement amounted to EGP 72,029,031 (after deducting the nominal value of the share) for 3,978,202 shares allocated to the parent company's employees and EGP 221,941,480 (after deducting the nominal value of the share) for 12,257,947 shares allocated to the employees of the subsidiary companies.

On 13 May ,2025, the fourth tranche of free shares was activated amounting to 13,250,883 shares at a value of EGP 10.74 per share after deducting the par value, 2,780,545 shares were allocated to the parent company's employees and 10,470,338 shares to the subsidiary companies' employees.

34 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit distributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period/year.

	From Jan 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 L.E	From Jan 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024 L.E
Net profit for the period (EGP)	**748 837 393**	**560 042 539**
Share of employees and Board members proposed/actual (EGP)	(136 551 392)	(100 721 078)
Net profit distributable to common shareholder (EGP)	**612 286 001**	**459 321 461**
Average number of shares outstanding during the period for basic earnings (share)	2 291 084 888	2 274 801 874
Earnings per share for the period (EGP/share)	**0.27**	**0.20**

35 Capital Commitment

It mainly represents the value of the unpaid portion of the company's contribution to the capital of the companies it invests in on June 30 2025 and December 31 2024, And it's statement is as follows:

	Share %	30 June 2025 L.E	31 December 2024 L.E
Technological Operation for Tax Solutions Company (E tax)	35%	105 000 000	105 000 000
Nclude Financial Technology Innovation	9%	239 986 654	200 863 332
C3 Fund	13.8%	187 500 000	-
E-nable for Outsourcing Services (eNable)	99.99%	25 000 000	25 000 000
Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services (E-Health)	35%	35 000 000	35 000 000
		592 486 654	**365 863 332**