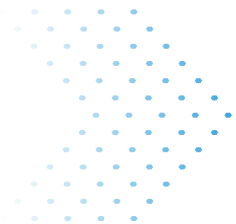


2025

Carbon Footprint Report

Mobility that Matters





About this Report

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of **GB Corp's** carbon emissions for the fiscal year 2025. It includes a detailed assessment of emissions falling under Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant activities of Scope 3. This marks our **sixth** consecutive year of reporting. All data gathered and examined in this report adheres to the principles outlined by the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol, emphasizing our unwavering dedication to relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.



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01

Acronyms & Abbreviations

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AR5	Fifth Assessment Report	FTE	Full-time Equivalent	m³	Cubic meter
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance	GHG	Greenhouse Gases	MWh	Megawatt hour
BY	Base year	GWP	Global Warming Potential	mtCO₂e	Metric tonne Carbon Dioxide equivalent
CDP	Disclosure Insight Action	HVAC	Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning	P.km	Passenger-kilometre
CFP	Carbon Footprint	ICE	Internal Combustion Engine	PV	Photovoltaic
CH₄	Methane	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	t	Tonnes
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide	ISO	International Organization for Standardization	t.km	Tonne-kilometre
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide equivalent	kg	Kilogram	SC	Service Centre
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	kWh	Kilowatt hour	Scp	Scope
EF	Emission Factor	L	Litre	SR	Showroom
EGP	Egyptian pound	LoB	Line of Business	WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
EV	Electric Vehicle	LED	Light-emitting diode	WRI	World Resources Institute
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	m²	Square meter	WTT	Well-to-Tank



02

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Climate change continues to be one of the defining global challenges of our time. With 2025 ranking among the warmest years ever recorded and global emissions remaining at historically high levels, the need for effective climate action has become increasingly urgent. These trends reinforce the importance of organizations taking proactive steps to understand their environmental impacts, improve operational efficiency, and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The automotive industry is at the center of this transformation due to its significant contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, particularly during the use phase of conventional vehicles. As governments and markets accelerate the shift toward cleaner transportation through stricter emissions regulations, fuel efficiency requirements, and the expansion of electric mobility, companies across the sector are adapting their strategies to meet evolving stakeholder expectations and sustainability requirements.

With more than 60 years of experience, GB Corp recognizes the opportunities and responsibilities associated with this transition. Operating across multiple markets in the Middle East and Africa, the Group's activities span vehicle assembly, manufacturing, distribution, financing, and after-sales services. Given the scale and diversity of its operations, GB Corp remains focused on improving environmental performance, enhancing resource efficiency, and reducing emissions throughout its value chain.

We present GB Corp's **sixth carbon footprint assessment**, covering the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, with 2022 as the base year (BY) for Scopes 1 and 2 and 2024 as the BY for Scope 3.

This report includes a comprehensive assessment of GB Corp's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and environmental performance. Through transparent disclosure, GB Corp seeks to demonstrate accountability, support stakeholder engagement, and reaffirm its commitment to sustainable development and long-term climate action.

For the purpose of this assessment, the operational boundary was defined to capture emissions generated across the company's key business activities. The analysis includes emissions from fuel consumption in controlled assets and equipment, purchased electricity consumption, and selected indirect emission sources linked to GB Auto's operations in Egypt and Iraq, as well as GB Capital's office facilities. In addition, emissions associated with the operations of other GB Corp subsidiaries were accounted for within the reporting scope. Our methodology and calculations followed established standards, including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and ISO 14064-1:2018 standards.



Our carbon footprint and total GHG emissions in 2025 were **3,627,341 mtCO₂e**.

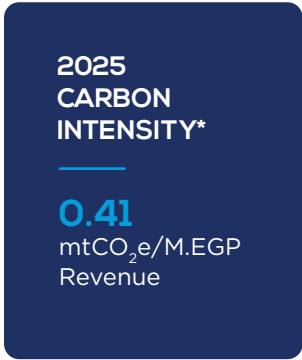
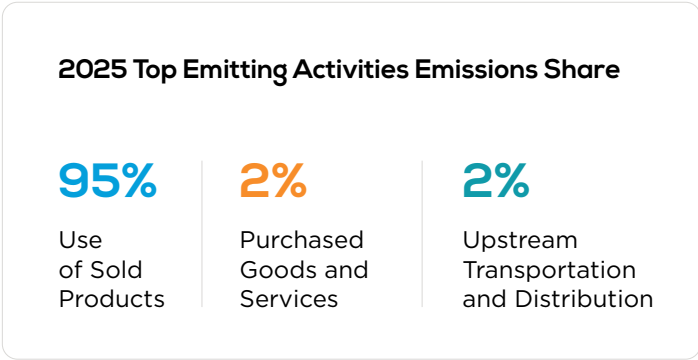
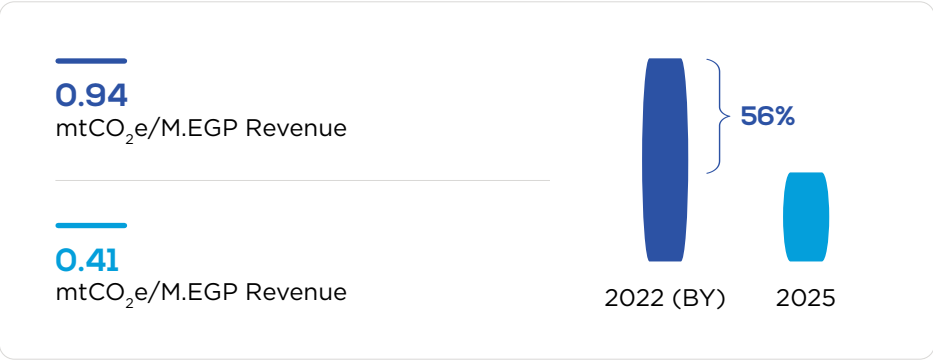
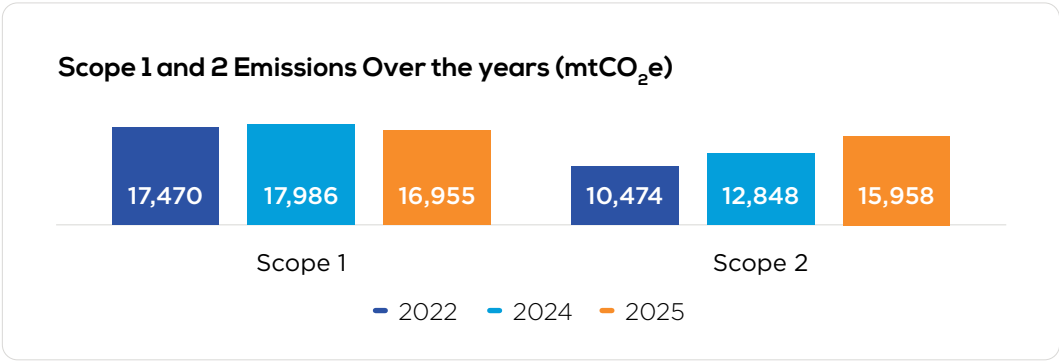
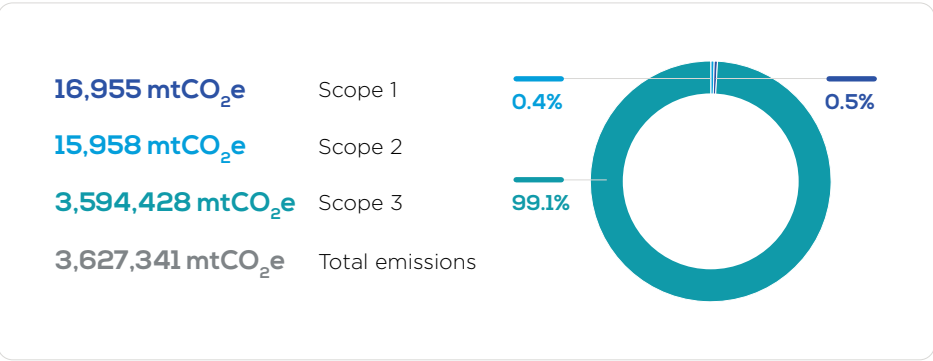
The 2025 emissions profile was heavily dominated by **Scope 3** emissions, which accounted for approximately **99%** of total reported emissions. In comparison, **Scopes 1 and 2** emissions contributed a relatively small share of approximately **0.5%** and **0.4%** respectively.

In 2025, GB Corp’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon intensity was **0.41 mtCO₂e per million EGP of revenue**.

Although absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased compared to previous years, **emissions intensity decreased by 56% relative to the 2022 base year and by 28% compared to 2024**.

The chart below illustrates the changes in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between 2022, 2024, and 2025. Compared to the 2022 BY, Scope 2 emissions have increased, primarily as a result of higher production levels and increased operational activity. In contrast, Scope 1 emissions have declined, largely driven by reductions in mobile combustion emissions.

Within Scope 3, Category 11: Use of Sold Products remains by far the largest source of emissions, accounting for approximately 95% of overall organizational emissions. This distribution is consistent with the broader automotive industry, where the use phase of sold vehicles represents the most significant share of lifecycle emissions.



*Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity

During the reporting year, the photovoltaic (PV) solar plant at Prima Manufacturing Plant generated **4,266,500 kWh** of renewable electricity. This output supplied around **25% of the plant's total electricity** demand and resulted in the avoidance of **1,731 mtCO₂e** that would otherwise have been generated through grid electricity consumption.

In addition, GB Corp sold **452 electric vehicles (EVs)** during 2025. By providing EVs as an alternative to conventional petrol-powered vehicles, the company contributed to the avoidance of an estimated **18,375 mtCO₂e** over the vehicles' expected lifetime use, supporting the transition toward lower-carbon mobility solutions.

In 2025, **Cross-location emissions** emerged as the largest share of emissions, accounting for almost **84% of total emissions**. Cross-location emissions encompass emissions associated with various general categories such as mobile combustion, purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution.

In terms of energy consumption, during this reporting year, **purchased electricity and mobile combustion** were the largest contributors to GB Corp's overall energy consumption. **Purchased electricity** accounts for **39%** of total energy use, making it the most significant energy source, while **mobile combustion** represents **36%**. Together, these activities constitute the majority of the company's energy demand and therefore remain key focus areas.

GB Corp is committed to supporting the 1.5°C climate goal established under the Paris Agreement. To align with this objective, the company has set a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by **45% by 2030** from a 2022 base year.

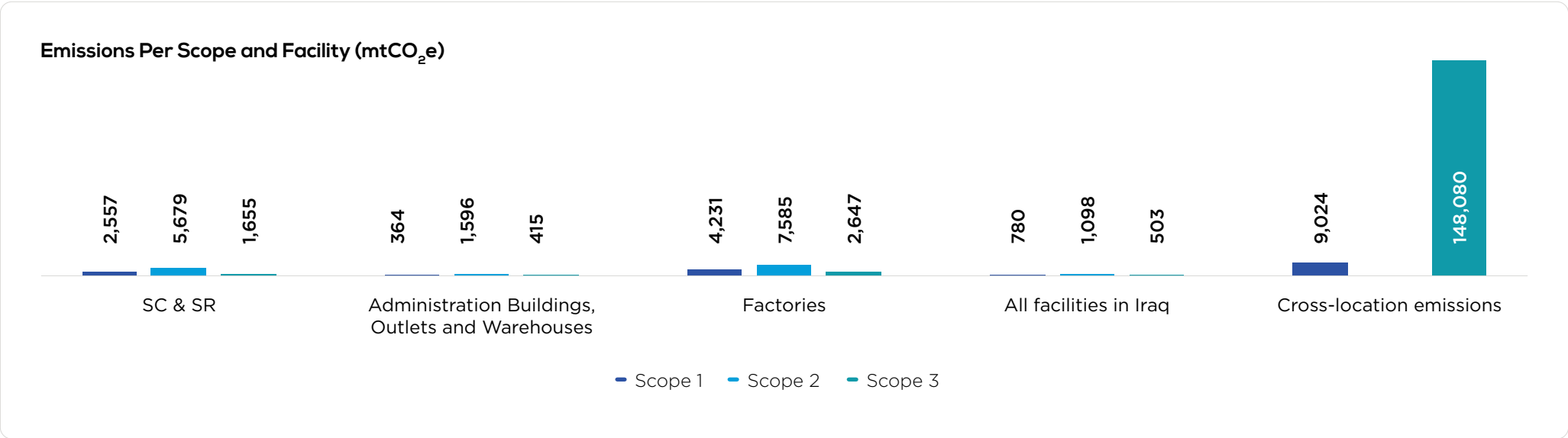
While progress toward this target remains a priority, Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2025 were **18% higher** than the baseline, primarily due to increased production and operational activity.

Reduced Emissions

20,106
mtCO₂e

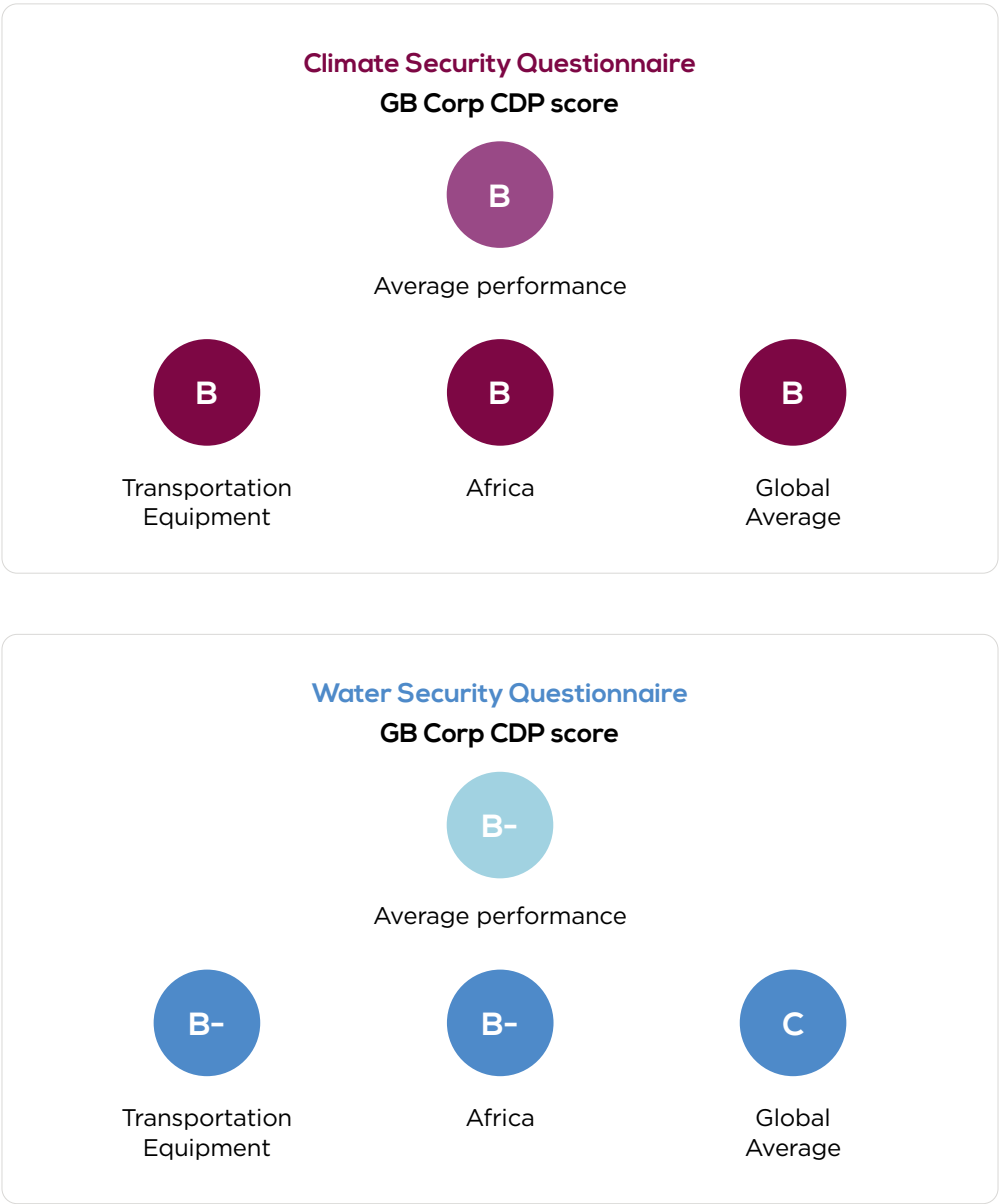
2030 Target Reduction

45%
Scope 1 & 2 emissions



The assessment of GB Corp's environmental performance has helped identify key opportunities for emissions reduction and informed the development of a preliminary decarbonization roadmap. This roadmap, together with an overview of progress achieved to date, is presented at the end of this report.

Demonstrating our ongoing commitment to transparency and environmental stewardship, 2025 marks the fifth consecutive year of participation in the CDP Climate Change questionnaire and the fourth consecutive year in the CDP Water Security questionnaire. During the year, **GB Corp achieved a B (Management Level) score in the Climate Change questionnaire and a B- (Management Level) score in the Water Security questionnaire**, reflecting continued progress in environmental management and disclosure practices.





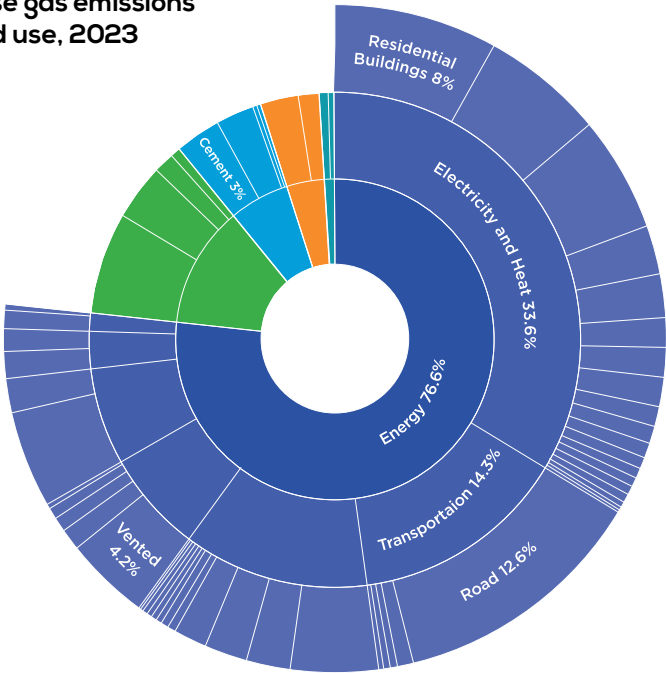
03

Introduction

Introduction

The year 2025 represented a critical milestone in the global response to climate change. It was recorded as one of the three hottest years on record, continuing a long-term trend of rising global temperatures and increasing climate-related impacts. At the same time, global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes remained at historically high levels, underscoring the urgent need for accelerated decarbonization efforts across all sectors of the economy. These developments highlight the growing importance of climate action and the need for organizations to understand, manage, and reduce their environmental footprint.

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector and end use, 2023



The automotive sector plays a particularly significant role in this transition. As one of the largest contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions, the sector is estimated to account for approximately 15% of global emissions, with the vast majority of these emissions arising during the vehicle use phase, in the case of conventional ICE vehicles. In response, governments, regulators, investors, and consumers are increasingly driving the transition toward lower-carbon mobility solutions through measures such as electric vehicle adoption targets, vehicle emissions standards, fuel efficiency requirements, and broader sustainability performance expectations. These evolving requirements are reshaping the competitive landscape and reinforcing the need for automotive companies to integrate climate considerations into their long-term strategies.

As a leading regional mobility and industrial group with more than six decades of experience, GB Corp recognizes both the challenges and opportunities associated with the global transition to a low-carbon economy. The company acknowledges the importance of environmental transparency and responsible business practices in addressing climate-related risks and meeting stakeholder expectations. In response, GB Corp continues to strengthen the integration of environmental and social responsibility across its operations, supporting its commitment to sustainable growth and long-term value creation.

GB Corp operates across multiple sectors and geographies throughout the Middle East and Africa, with activities spanning automotive manufacturing, assembly, distribution, financing, and after-sales services. Passenger vehicles constitute the Group's largest business segment, contributing more than 60% of total revenues. Through its automotive arm, GB Auto, the company also manufactures and distributes motorcycles, three-wheelers, commercial vehicles, and construction equipment. Given the diversity and scale of its operations, GB Corp recognizes the importance of managing environmental impacts across its value chain and continuously seeks opportunities to improve resource efficiency, reduce emissions, and support the transition to more sustainable mobility solutions.

This Carbon Footprint Report provides stakeholders with a transparent and comprehensive overview of GB Corp's greenhouse gas emissions and environmental performance. The report outlines the methodologies applied to quantify emissions, identifies key sources across the organization's operations, and highlights areas where emissions reduction opportunities exist. By disclosing this information, GB Corp aims to strengthen transparency, support informed decision-making, demonstrate accountability to stakeholders, and reinforce its commitment to climate action and sustainable development.



04

Inventory Boundaries

Organizational Boundaries

Organizations can report emissions using one of two primary methodologies. The first is the control-based approach, under which emissions are accounted for from operations that the company financially or operationally controls. The second is the equity share approach, where emissions are reported in proportion to the company's ownership stake in the operation. For the purposes of this report, **the operational control approach** has been adopted.

During the current reporting year, GB Corp implemented established reporting procedures to develop a comprehensive inventory covering all activities within its operational boundaries. The report captures emissions associated with manufacturing, assembly, sales, after-sales services, and trading operations across all vehicle categories and tire-related activities. It covers facilities located in both Egypt and Iraq. To ensure transparency and completeness, the report includes detailed information on activities conducted within administrative offices, showrooms (SR), service centers (SC), factories, warehouses, and retail outlets, providing a thorough representation of the company's operational footprint.

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FACILITIES

(service centers, showrooms, factories, warehouses, and outlets, and administration buildings)



EGYPT		
Type of Facility	N. of facilities	
Service Centers and showrooms - Passenger Cars - Commercial Vehicles 2&3 Wheelers		
		59
		10
		26
Warehouse		1
Outlet		2
Factories		5
Administration		7

IRAQ		
Type of Facility	N. of facilities	
Service Centers and showrooms - GK - GQ		
		24
		17
Administration Buildings		1

Manufacturing Plants		
EL SADAT PLANT		
Land Area		165,000 m²
BADR PLANT		
Land Area		34,329 m²
PRIMA PLANT		
Land Area		57,680 m²
CITI PLANT		
Land Area		11,997 m²
GB Bus PLANT		
Land Area		283,300 m²

Operational Boundaries

Operational boundaries disclose the business activities of the reporting company that generate emissions, and which of these activities should be included in the calculations, and how these activities should be classified (i.e., Direct, or indirect emissions). The emissions fall under different scopes:

Scope 1

Resulting from GB Corp's owned or controlled equipment and assets.

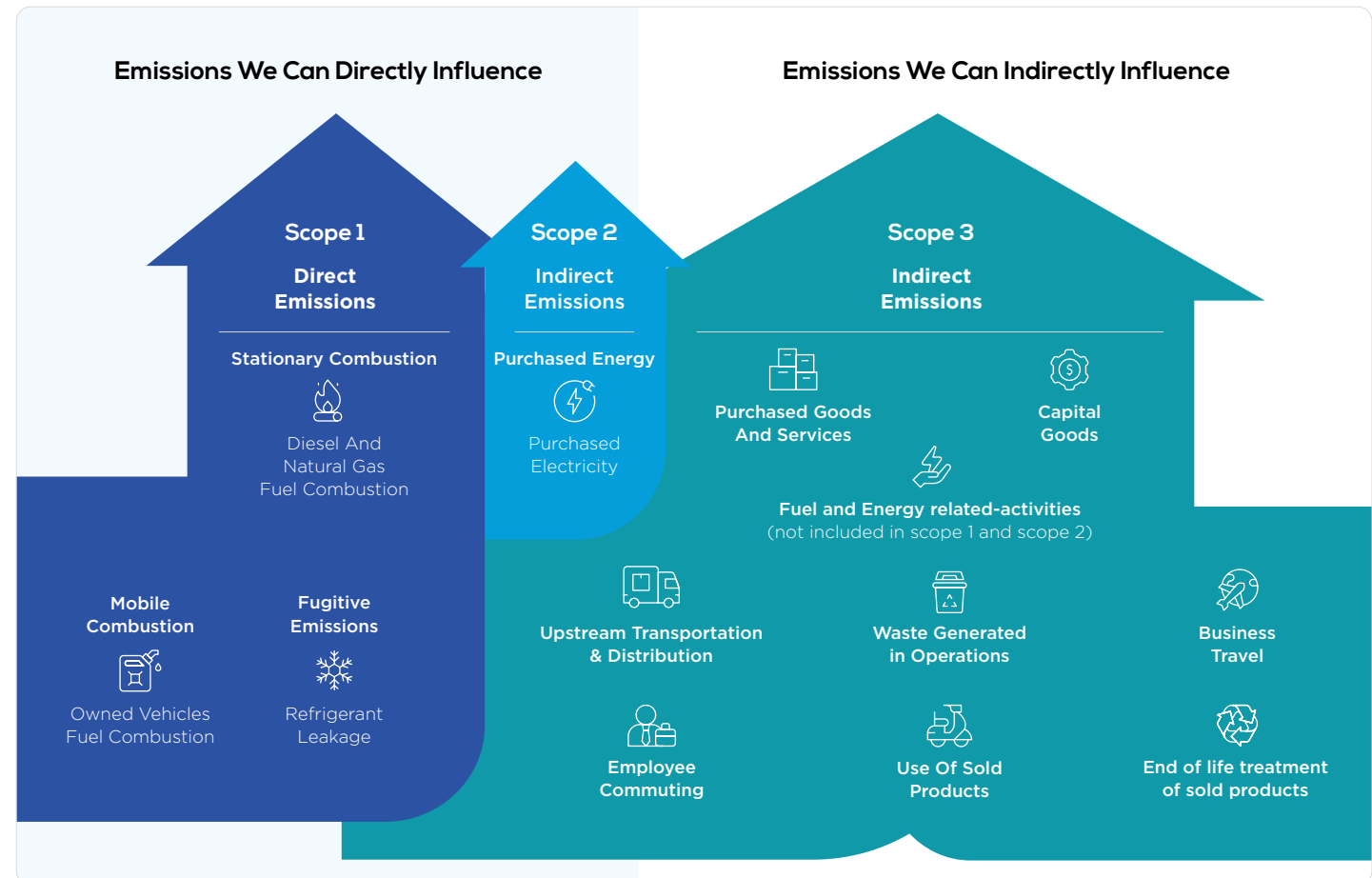
Scope 2

Covering emissions from purchased electricity.

Scope 3

Embracing significant indirect emissions resulting from both upstream and downstream operations.

In conformance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, direct emissions and indirect emissions resulting from purchased electricity, are mandatory to report. The operational boundaries for GB Corp's carbon footprint assessment included the following:



Sources Of Emissions Excluded

This report is as comprehensive as possible of all of GB Corp’s sources of emissions. While all **scope 1 and 2 emissions** are covered in this assessment, only the most relevant and significant **scope 3 emissions** categories are included. It’s important to highlight that the emission sources listed below, as outlined in the GHG protocol, are currently not accounted for in GB Corp’s calculations. This is primarily due to insufficient data or irrelevance of the category for GB Corp’s activities. More detailed explanations of these categories can be found in the Relevancy and Exclusions section of the



Category 8
Upstream leased assets



Category 13
Downstream leased assets



Category 9
Downstream Transportation and Distribution



Category 14
Franchises



Category 10
Processing of sold products



Category 15
Investments

Reporting Period And Base Year

The reporting period is from the **1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025**, with **2022** as the BY for Scopes 1 and 2 and **2024** as the BY for Scope 3.





05

Overall Methodology

Overall Methodology

Protocols & Standards

The carbon footprint assessment in this report aligns with a variety of globally recognized standards, protocols, and guidelines that are widely accepted for the purpose of measuring and disclosing emissions. These encompass, among others:

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Guidelines

These guidelines outline the criteria for identifying emission sources and GHGs to be measured and reported. They also define the boundaries for holding entities accountable for GHG emissions, considering geographical, organizational, and operational constraints.

- Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard**
 This standard offers guidance to companies for preparing their GHG emissions reports at the corporate level.
- GHG Protocol (Scope 2) Guidance**
 Standardizes how corporations measure emissions from purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, and cooling
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.**

ISO 14064-1:2018

This specification, accompanied by guidance, pertains to the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the organizational level.

2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

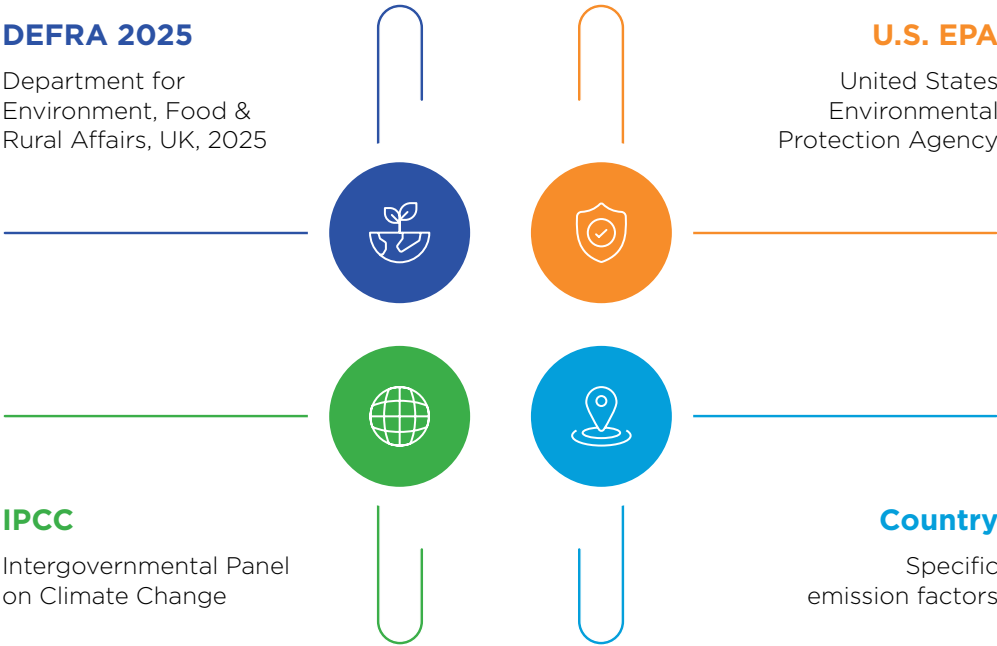
Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (with 2019 Refinements).



Emission Factors

Emission factors (EF) quantify the amount of GHGs released into the atmosphere as a result of specific activities. Typically expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), EF measures the emissions produced per unit weight, volume, distance, or duration of the activity.

For example, EF may be expressed as CO₂e per liter of fuel consumed, CO₂e per kilometer driven, CO₂e per kilowatt-hour of purchased electricity, or CO₂e per EGP spent on procurement, among others. In this report, the emission factors employed were identified based on:



The electricity emission factor is derived based on the generation fuel mix data retrieved from the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company’s annual reports, adhering to the International Energy Agency (IEA) methodology for electricity emission factor development. Iraq’s electricity emission factors are retrieved from the UNFCCC.

The emission factors employed for water supply and wastewater treatment are sourced from DEFRA 2025. These factors have been customized to accommodate Egypt and Iraq’s electricity-specific emission factor.

To estimate emissions from the use of sold products, the vehicle’s lifetime was assumed, and the required fuel consumption was calculated based on its known efficiency. Emission factors corresponding to the fuel type were then applied to determine the total emissions generated over the product’s lifetime.

For the end-of-life treatment of sold products, the material composition was estimated based on available literature. Depending on the type of material, it is assumed to be either recycled or sent to landfill. Each treatment method has its own emission factor, influenced by both the disposal route and the material type.



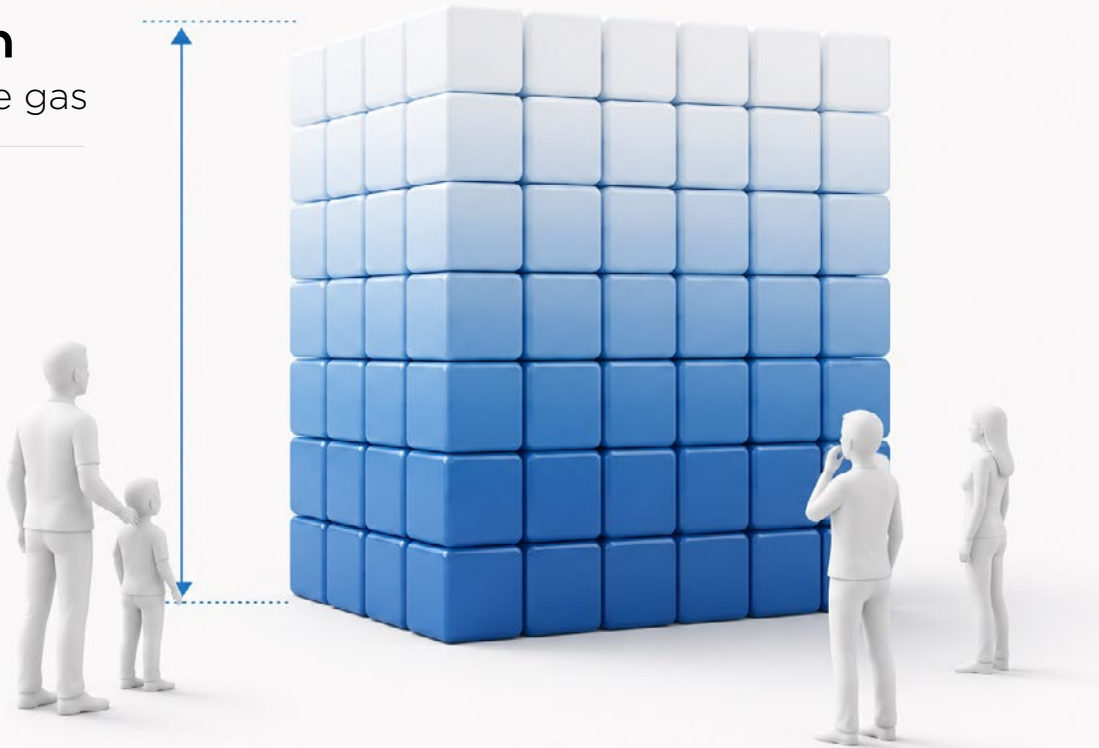
Calculation Approach

Each activity is categorized into one of the defined Scopes as per the GHG Protocol Guidelines, including Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions related to purchased energy) and Scope 3 (indirect emissions resulting from operations not under the direct ownership or control of the reporting entity). The standard method for calculating emissions, expressed in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂e), involves the multiplication of activity data by its corresponding emission factor. This calculation process includes a unit analysis to ensure that the resulting emissions are expressed in the desired mtCO₂e unit, as described in the equation below.

In adherence to best practices in organizational GHG accounting and following the selected WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, the carbon footprint assessment has incorporated all seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases, whenever relevant and significant.

1 Metric ton
Carbon dioxide gas

10.07m
(33ft)



Activity Data

×

Emission Factor
(mtCO₂e/unit)

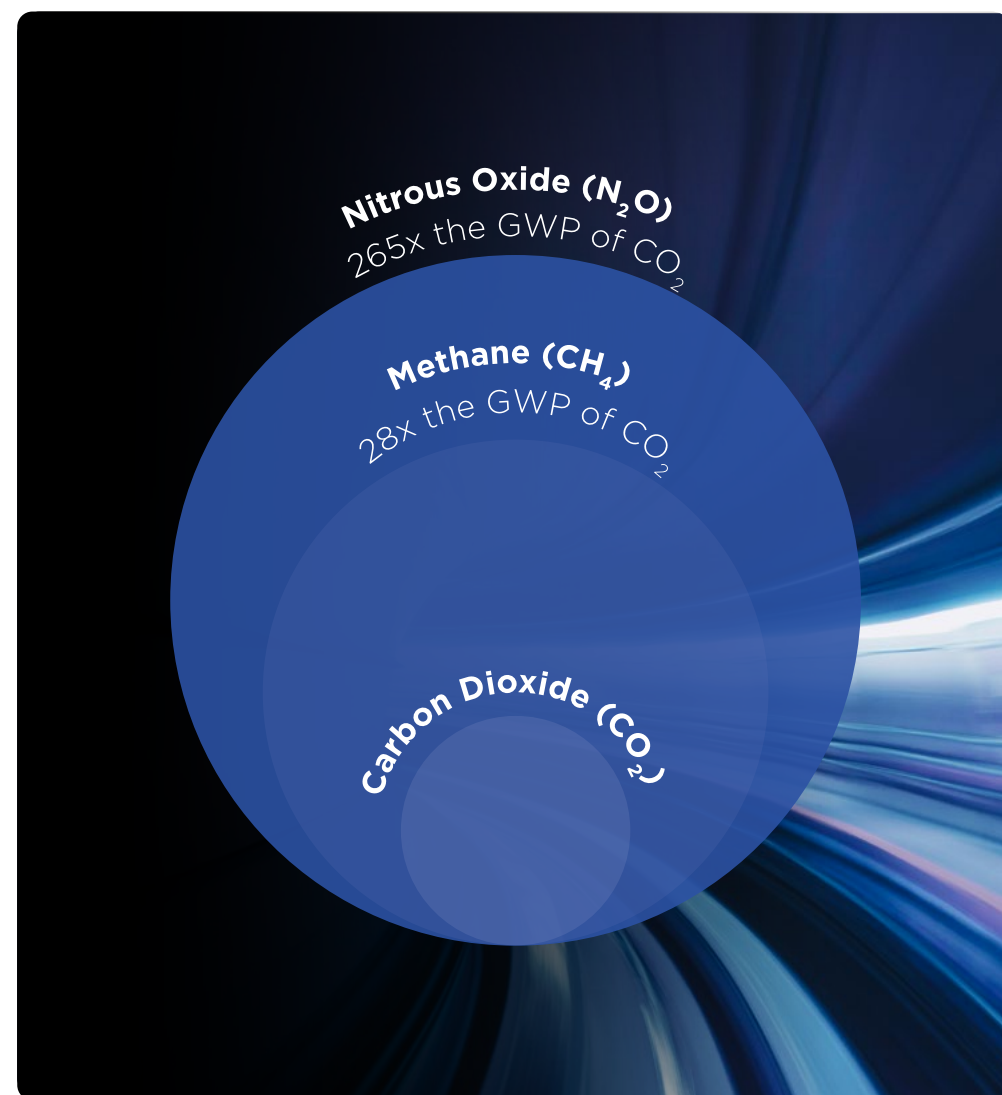
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GHG Emissions
(mtCO₂e)

Global warming potentials (GWPs) serve as coefficients that quantify the radiative forcing impact of a specific greenhouse gas, such as methane, in comparison to an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide. These GWPs are employed in GHG accounting to standardize greenhouse gas emissions, expressing them in a common unit for easy comparison, known as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). For reference, the image below shows the actual volume of 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide to scale.

During this inventory, **GB Corp** has applied 100-year GWPs to all emissions data to calculate the total emissions in mtCO₂e. The GWP values utilized for this purpose have been sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The greenhouse gases specified in the Kyoto Protocol, along with their corresponding GWPs, are detailed in the table below.

Greenhouse Gas	100-Year GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	28
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	265
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	116 – 12,400
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	4,090 – 17,400
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	16,100
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	23,500





06

Carbon Footprint Results



2025 Carbon Intensity*

0.41

mtCO₂e/M. EGP Revenue

*Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity

Scope 1
Emissions

16,955
mtCO₂e

02

Scope 3
Emissions

3,594,428
mtCO₂e

Scope 2
Emissions

15,958
mtCO₂e

01

03

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

Stationary Combustion

4,490 mtCO₂e



On-site Fuel Burning

1,309 mtCO₂e



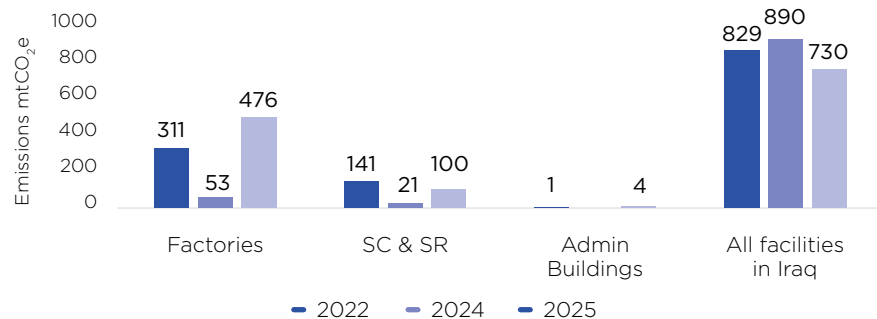
In 2025, **GB Corp** operated company-owned generators powered by both **diesel** and **petrol** across its facilities in Egypt and Iraq. Diesel was utilized at facilities in both countries, while petrol consumption was limited to facilities in Iraq. During the reporting year, diesel consumption totaled **328,554 liters**, resulting in **874 mtCO₂e** and reflecting a **137% increase** compared to 2024.

Petrol consumption reached **185,769 liters**, generating **435 mtCO₂e** and representing a **27% decrease** from the previous year. Overall, emissions associated with this activity **increased by 36%** compared to the previous year and by approximately **2%** relative to the **2022** base year.

In 2025, diesel generator use became more widespread across manufacturing facilities than in the previous year, when only Prima used generators in its operations. During the reporting year, four of the five manufacturing facilities relied on diesel generators, likely reflecting increased operational activity and production levels across the sites. As a result, direct emissions associated with diesel consumption at the factories **increased significantly**, rising by nearly **800%** compared to the previous year.

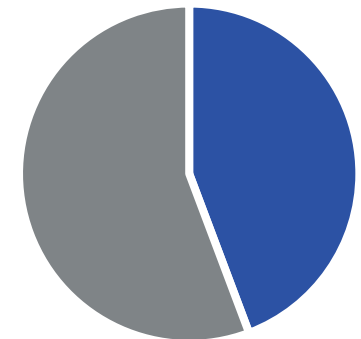
Finally, when considering both diesel and petrol consumption, fuel use across the facilities in Egypt **increased by 684%** compared to the previous year, primarily driven by higher consumption at the manufacturing facilities. In contrast, fuel consumption in Iraq experienced a more **moderate increase of 22%** over the same period.

On-Site Fuel Burning Emissions Per Type of Facility Over the Years



Contributions of Each Country to Emissions from On-site Fuel Burning- 2025

44% Egypt
56% Iraq



Fuel Burning – Natural Gas

3,181 mtCO₂e

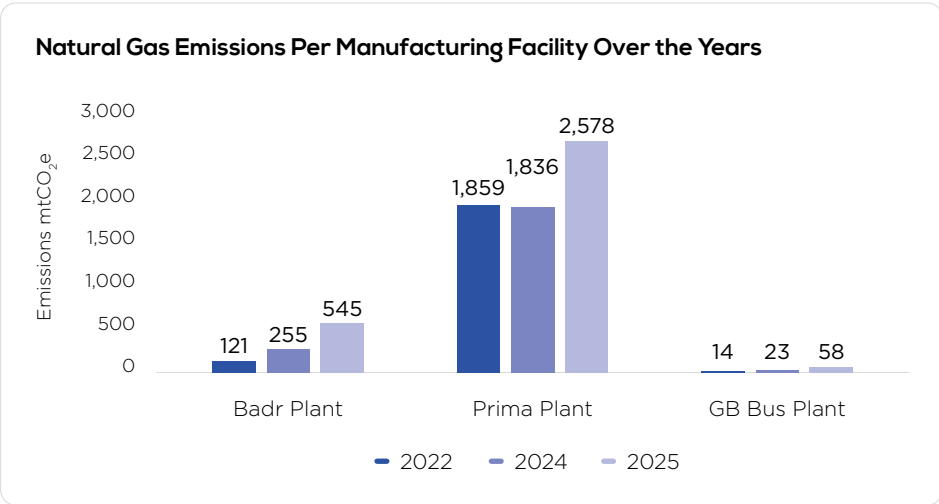


Natural gas was used across three of GB Corp's factories in 2025, with the majority of consumption occurring at the Prima plant. As natural gas is directly consumed by GB Corp, the resulting emissions are classified as Scope 1 emissions.

During the reporting year, natural gas consumption at the Prima, Badr, and Polo plants totaled **1,522,729 m³**, resulting in emissions of **3,181 mtCO₂e**. This represents a **50% increase** compared to the previous year, primarily driven by higher production levels and increased operational activity at these facilities.

Consistent with previous years, Prima remained the largest consumer of natural gas, accounting for **2,578 mtCO₂e**, or approximately **81%** of emissions from this source. Badr followed with a contribution of **17%**, while Polo represented the remaining **2%**.

Overall, emissions from stationary combustion increased by **46%** compared to 2024 and by **37%** relative to the 2022 base year.



Mobile Combustion

9,074 mtCO₂e



Owned Passenger Cars

2,374 mtCO₂e

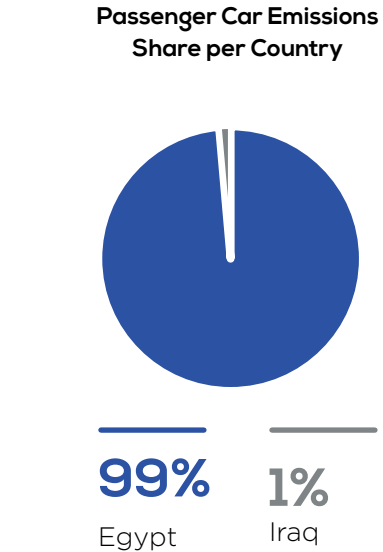
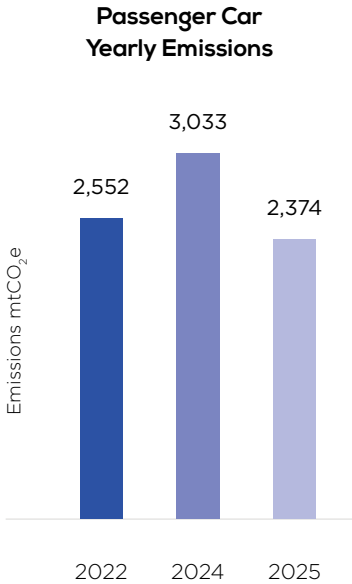


In 2025, GB Corp owned passenger vehicle fleet consumed a total of **1,014,562 liters** of petrol, resulting in emissions of **2,374 mtCO₂e**. This represents a **47% decrease** compared to the previous year, reflecting a significant reduction in emissions from this source.

GB Corp provides many company-owned vehicles to employees, along with fuel allowances. Emissions associated with these vehicles amounted to **678 mtCO₂e**, representing approximately **29%** of total passenger vehicle emissions. Emissions from vehicles not owned by the company, but for which employees receive travel allowances, are reported under Scope 3, Category 7: Employee Commuting.

The fleet also includes **40 electric vehicles (EVs)** and **20 hybrid vehicles**, supported by company-operated charging stations, reflecting GB Corp's transition toward lower-emission transportation.

The vast majority of passenger vehicle emissions are associated with operations in Egypt, which accounted for **2,341 mtCO₂e**, or approximately **99%** of total emissions from this source. The remaining **1%** is attributable to company-owned vehicles operating in Iraq.



Owned Buses and Trucks

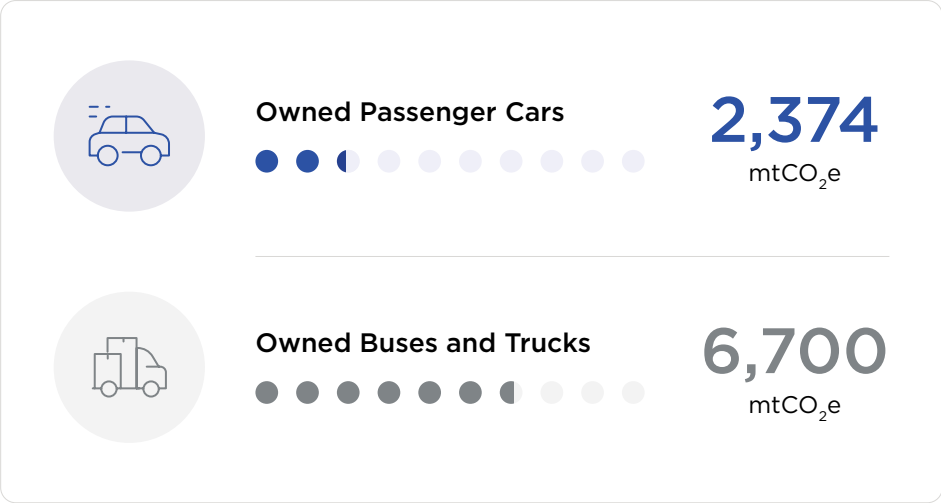
6,700 mtCO₂e



GB Corp maintains a fleet of diesel-powered buses and trucks that support both employee transportation and logistics operations across its value chain. These vehicles are used to transport raw materials to production facilities and distribute finished products. During 2025, the fleet consumed **2,517,420 liters** of diesel, generating **6,700 mtCO₂e** of emissions, representing an **18% reduction** compared to the previous year.

The vast majority of these emissions were generated by operations in Egypt, which accounted for more than **99%** of total diesel-related emissions.

Overall, mobile combustion emissions in 2025 were lower than both the previous year and the 2022 base year, showing **reductions of 19% and 23%**, respectively.



Fugitive Emissions

3,391 mtCO₂e



Refrigerants Leakage

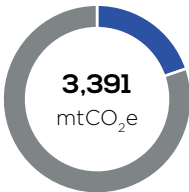


GB Corp uses refrigerants in cooling and air-conditioning systems across its various facility types to maintain suitable operating and working conditions. During 2025, two refrigerant types were used: R-22 and R410A, with R-22 remaining the predominant refrigerant across the organization.

A total of **1,546 kg of R-22** was charged during the reporting year, resulting in emissions of **2,721 mtCO₂e**. In addition, **348 kg of R410A** was used, generating a further **670 mtCO₂e** of emissions. Combined fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage totaled **3,391 mtCO₂e**, representing a 9% decrease compared to 2024.

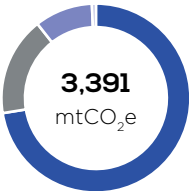
Across all facility types, **show-rooms and service centers** were the largest contributors to fugitive emissions, accounting for approximately **72%** of the total, reflecting the extensive use of cooling systems within these facilities.

Refrigerants Emissions per Refrigerant Type



20% R410A
80% R-22

Refrigerants Emissions per Facility Type

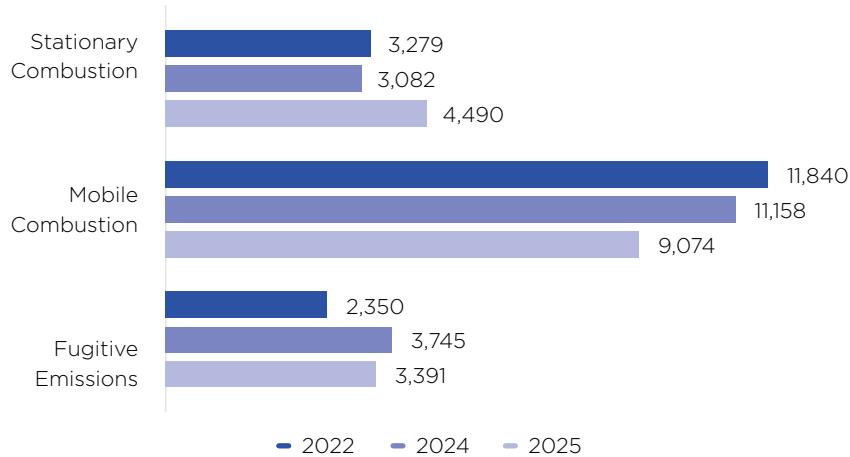


72% SC&SR
17% Factories
13% Admin Buildings
1% Warehouse

Similar to previous reporting years, **mobile combustion** remained the **largest contributor to Scope 1 emissions**, accounting for approximately 54% of the total. Stationary combustion and fugitive emissions represented 26% and 20% of Scope 1 emissions, respectively.

The chart below illustrates Scope 1 emissions by category for 2022, 2024, and 2025. While stationary combustion emissions increased notably during the reporting year, emissions from mobile combustion declined significantly, and fugitive emissions recorded a more moderate decrease. As a result, **total Scope 1 emissions** in 2025 were approximately **6% lower** than in 2024.

Scope 1 Emissions Per Category Over the Years



Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions

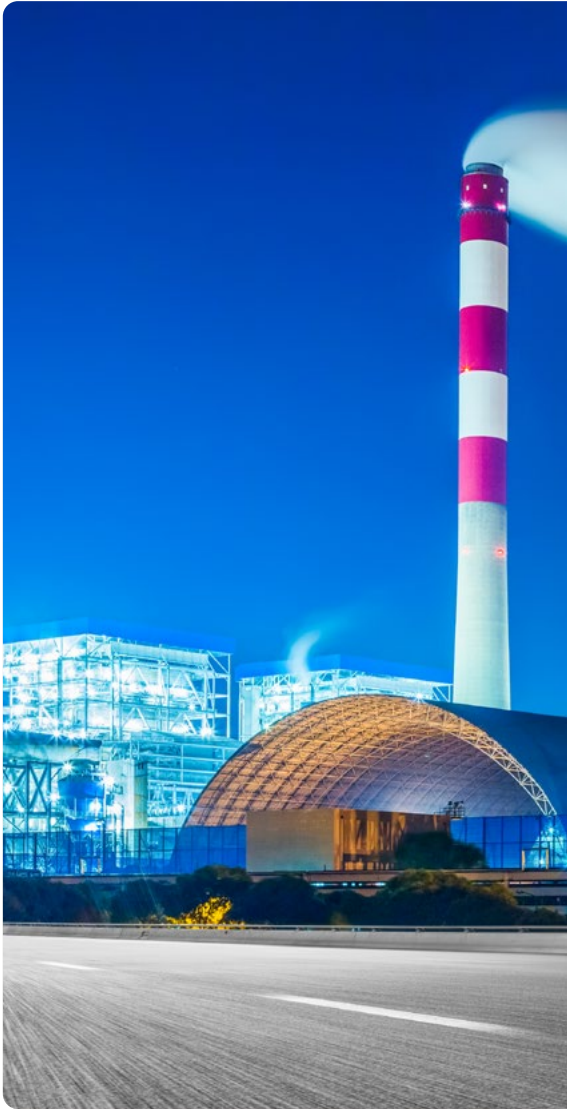
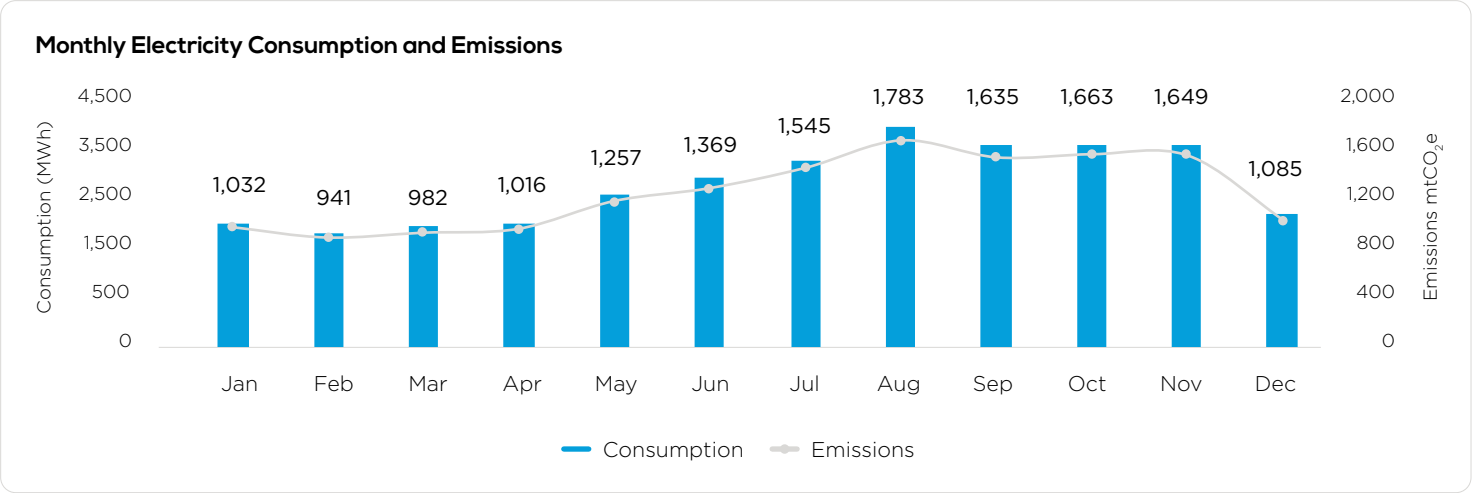
Purchased Electricity
15,958 mtCO₂e



During the reporting year, GB Corp’s facilities in Egypt and Iraq consumed a total of **37,633 MWh** of purchased electricity, resulting in **15,958 mtCO₂e** of emissions. This represents a **24% increase** compared to 2024. Electricity-related emissions for 2022, 2023, and 2024 have been recalculated using updated and more representative emission factors. As a result, the revised emissions figures are **10,474 mtCO₂e for 2022, 10,313 mtCO₂e for 2023, and 12,848 mtCO₂e for 2024**.

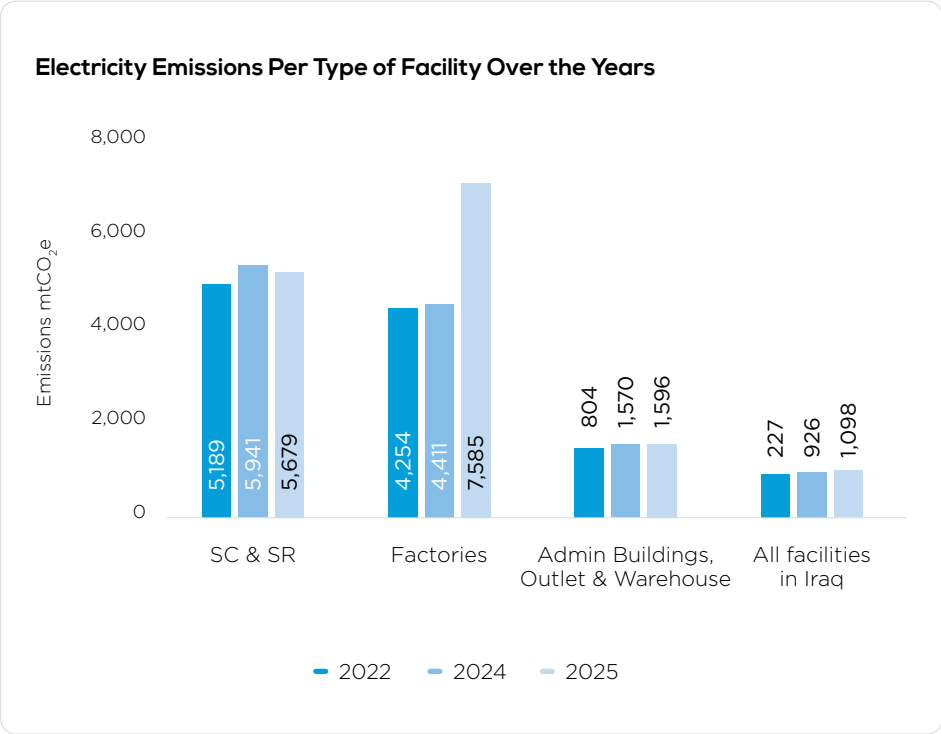
Purchased electricity remains the **largest contributor** to combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, accounting for more than **48%** of the total.

Monthly electricity consumption and associated emissions are presented in the chart below. Emissions peaked in **August** at **1,783 mtCO₂e**, reflecting higher electricity demand during the summer months, while the lowest emissions were recorded in **February** at **941 mtCO₂e**.

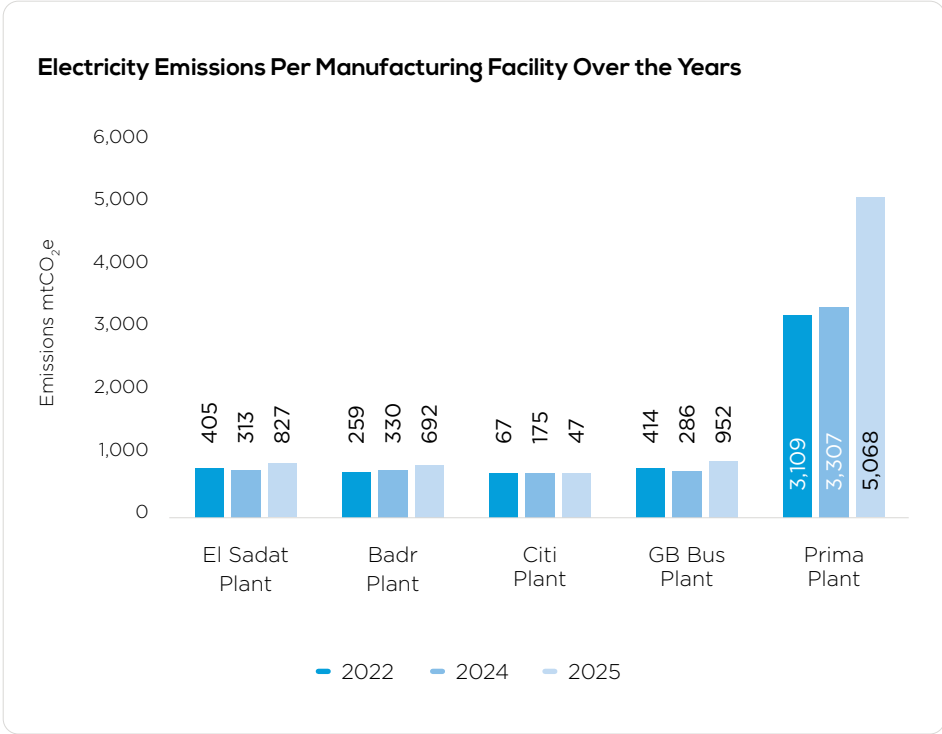


Reflecting increased operational activity during the reporting year, **factories** were the largest consumers of purchased electricity, generating **7,585 mtCO₂e** and accounting for more than **47% of total Scope 2 emissions**. This represents a **72% increase** compared to the previous year.

Service centers and showrooms were the second-largest contributors, accounting for **36% of Scope 2 emissions**, followed by **administrative buildings, outlets, and warehouses at 10%.** **Facilities in Iraq** contributed the remaining **6% of Scope 2 emissions**.



Consistent with previous reporting years, the **Prima plant** remained the largest consumer of electricity among GB Corp's manufacturing facilities, accounting for nearly **67% of total electricity consumption** and associated emissions within the factory segment. Four of the five factories recorded increases in electricity-related emissions, reflecting higher production activity during the reporting year. **Prima** experienced the largest increase, with **emissions rising by 53%** compared to 2024. In contrast, the **Citi plant** was the only facility to record a decrease, with **emissions falling by 73%** over the same period.



Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions

Scope 3 emissions, like Scope 2 emissions, are classified as indirect emissions. They originate from sources that are not directly owned or operated by GB Corp but are associated with its activities throughout the value chain. In line with the GHG Protocol, the Scope 3 emissions included within GB Corp’s carbon footprint are grouped into the following categories:

 Category 1 Purchased goods and services.	 Category 2 Capital goods	 Category 3 Fuel and energy-related activities
 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution	 Category 5 Waste generated in operations.	 Category 6 Business travel
 Category 7 Employee Commuting	 Category 11 Use of Sold Products	 Category 12 End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products



Purchased Goods & Services

74,664 mtCO₂e



Water Use

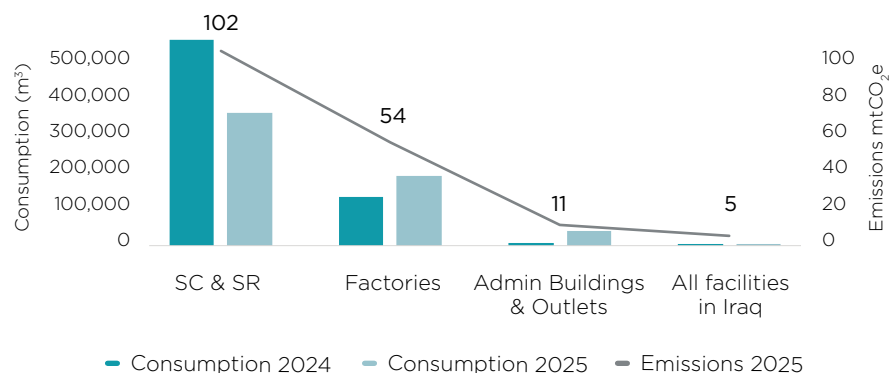
172 mtCO₂e



Municipal water is used across GB Corp's facilities for both office and manufacturing activities. During 2025, total water consumption reached **480,281 m³**, resulting in **172 mtCO₂e** of emissions. This represents a **15% decrease** compared to the previous year. Water-related emissions for **2024** have been recalculated using updated and more representative emission factors, resulting in a revised total of **202 mtCO₂e**.

The chart below illustrates water consumption and associated emissions by facility type. Consistent with previous years, showrooms and service centers were the largest consumers of water, accounting for 289,863 m³ and generating 102 mtCO₂e of emissions. This represents a 36% reduction compared to 2024.

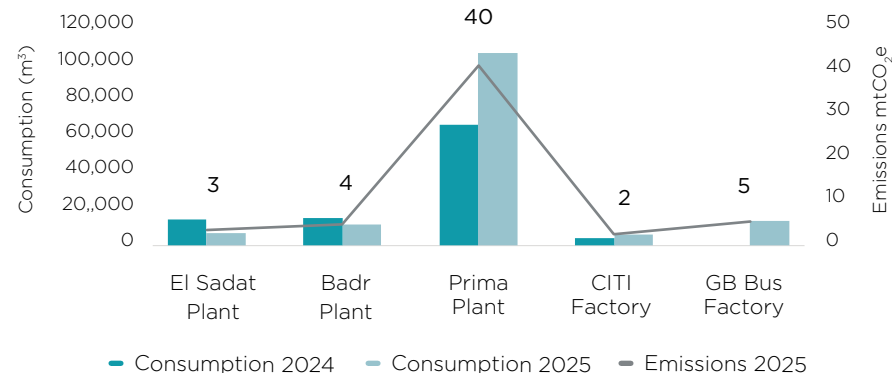
Water Use and Emissions Per Type of Facility



A similar trend was observed across most facility types, which recorded reductions in both water consumption and associated emissions during the reporting year. The primary exception was the manufacturing facilities, where water consumption increased in line with higher production activity and operational output. Despite this increase, the reductions achieved across other facility types contributed to the overall decline in water-related emissions.

Among GB Corp's five manufacturing facilities, Prima Plant remains the largest consumer of water during the reporting year, generating **40 mtCO₂e** of water-related emissions and accounting for approximately **74%** of total emissions associated with water use across factory operations.

Water Use and Emissions Per Factory



Purchased Goods & Services

74,491 mtCO₂e



During the reporting year, GB Corp purchased goods and services, including office supplies, vehicle components such as accessories and spare parts, as well as a range of professional services, including marketing, engineering, and consultancy services. Emissions associated with these purchases amounted to **74,491 mtCO₂e** in 2025, representing an **increase** of approximately **28%** compared to the previous year.

Emissions for this category are calculated using procurement data recorded in GB Corp's financial systems and are based on monetary expenditure. During the review process, it was identified that certain transactions within the 2024 dataset did not accurately reflect the applicable currencies; consequently, the 2024 figure was recalculated and revised to **58,385 mtCO₂e** to ensure consistency and accuracy in year-on-year comparisons.

Capital Goods

2,339 mtCO₂e



In 2025, emissions associated with the purchase of capital goods, including industrial machinery, furniture, and electronic equipment, totaled **2,339 mtCO₂e**. This represents a significant **increase** of **260%** compared to 2024, reflecting higher levels of capital investment during the reporting year.



Fuel and Energy Related Activities

6,907 mtCO₂e



Well-to-Tank (WTT)

5,790 mtCO₂e

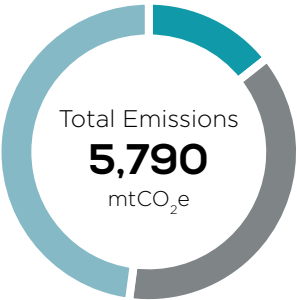


For the reporting year, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions associated with fuels used in both stationary and mobile combustion sources totaled **3,017 mtCO₂e**, representing an **8% decrease** compared to the previous year. This reduction is primarily attributable to lower fuel consumption from mobile combustion activities. Of the total WTT emissions, **830 mtCO₂e** were associated with stationary combustion fuels, while **2,187 mtCO₂e** resulted from fuels used in mobile combustion.

To provide a more comprehensive view of upstream energy-related impacts, WTT emissions associated with purchased electricity were also quantified. In 2025, these emissions amounted to **2,773 mtCO₂e**. For comparison purposes, the corresponding figure for 2024 was calculated at **1,825 mtCO₂e**, enabling a consistent year-on-year assessment of upstream energy emissions.

WTT Emissions Share per activity - 2025

- 14% Stationary combustion WTT
- 38% Mobile combustion WTT
- 48% Purchased Energy WTT



Transmission & Distribution Losses

1,117 mtCO₂e



In addition, GB Corp accounts for emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses.

In 2025, these losses resulted in **1,117 mtCO₂e**, representing a **25% increase** compared to the previous year. To improve consistency and reflect updated emission factors, the 2024 T&D emissions figure was recalculated and revised to **899 mtCO₂e**.



Upstream Transportation & Distribution

64,173 mtCO₂e



A significant proportion of GB Corp's raw materials and components are procured from international suppliers, with key sourcing locations including China, South Korea, and the Czech Republic. In 2025, the company imported a total of **132,911 tonnes** of materials, corresponding to **1,668,281,096 ton-kilometers (tkm)**. Including associated well-to-tank (WTT) emissions, these imports generated **64,173 mtCO₂e**.

Compared to 2024, emissions from imported goods **increased** by more than **80%**, driven by higher import volumes and increased transportation activity, further reflecting the expansion of GB Corp's operational and production activities during the reporting year.



Waste Generated in Operations

318 mtCO₂e



General Waste

58 mtCO₂e



During the reporting year, GB Corp generated **12,348 tonnes** of non-hazardous waste, including plastics, paper and cardboard, and metals. The handling of this waste resulted in 58 mtCO₂e of emissions.

Hazardous Waste

8 mtCO₂e



In addition to non-hazardous waste, certain service center operations generated **16 tonnes** of hazardous waste in 2025. The treatment and disposal of this waste stream resulted in a further **8 mtCO₂e** of emissions.

Wastewater Treatment

252 mtCO₂e



The volume of wastewater generated from GB Corp's operations was estimated at **384,225 m³** in 2025. Emissions associated with the treatment and disposal of this wastewater were calculated at **252 mtCO₂e**.

To improve the accuracy of year-on-year comparisons, emissions from wastewater treatment for 2024 were recalculated using revised estimates of wastewater generation. As a result, the 2024 emissions figure was restated to **339 mtCO₂e**.

Business Travel

871 mtCO₂e



Air Travel

812 mtCO₂e



In 2025, GB Corp's business travel activities consisted of both domestic and international air travel. Employees traveled a combined distance of **4,293,490 passenger-kilometers (p.km)**.

Including WTT emissions, these travel activities generated a total of **812 mtCO₂e**. Compared to the previous reporting period, emissions associated with business travel increased by approximately **36%**.

Hotel Stay

59 mtCO₂e



During the reporting year, GB Corp employees recorded a total of **1,312 hotel nights** across both domestic and international locations. The emissions associated with these accommodations amounted to **59 mtCO₂e**.

While emissions from air travel increased during the reporting year, accommodation-related emissions followed the opposite trend, **decreasing** by approximately **68%** compared to the previous year.



Employee Commuting

3,253 mtCO₂e



Emissions from employee commuting were quantified using available data on transportation allowances provided to employees, together with the number of employees eligible for these allowances. For 2025, employee commuting generated **3,253 mtCO₂e**, including associated WTT emissions.

Use of Sold Products

3,441,128 mtCO₂e



To demonstrate its continued commitment to transparency and environmental accountability, GB Corp has quantified emissions associated with the use of its sold products for the second consecutive year.

During the reporting year, the company sold **78,316* vehicles**, representing an **increase of 188%** compared to the previous year. The vehicles sold included passenger cars, trucks, buses, and two- and three-wheelers.

The estimated lifetime emissions resulting from the use of these vehicles amounted to **3,441,128 mtCO₂e**, reflecting an **increase of 124%** compared to the previous year, primarily driven by higher sales volumes. This category accounted for approximately **95% of GB Corp's total reported emissions**, reinforcing the significant contribution of product-use emissions within the automotive sector.

Among the vehicles sold in 2025, **452 were electric vehicles (EVs)**, representing an **increase of nearly 500%** compared to the previous year. Despite this substantial growth, EVs accounted for only **0.5% of total vehicle sales**. The estimated lifetime emissions associated with these EVs amounted to **8,959 mtCO₂e**, while the remaining **3,432,169 mtCO₂e** were attributable to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. The growth in EV sales represents a positive step toward lower-emission mobility solutions, although conventional vehicles continue to dominate the company's sales portfolio.

The emissions associated with this category were recalculated for 2024 using updated vehicle lifetime assumptions and more representative usage data across the different vehicle types sold. As a result, the revised 2024 emissions figure is **1,539,251 mtCO₂e**.

* The sales figures are for vehicles sold in Egypt only



End of Life Treatment of Sold Products

775 mtCO₂e



Based on product sales volumes and estimated material composition, approximately **153,583 tonnes** of waste are expected to be generated at the end of the products' lifetimes, with the majority of this material being recyclable. The treatment and disposal of this waste are estimated to result in **775 mtCO₂e** of indirect emissions.

To improve the accuracy of this assessment, the 2024 emissions figure for this category was recalculated using updated sales data and revised assumptions about material composition. As a result, emissions for 2024 were restated to **283 mtCO₂e**.

The Use of Sold Products category remained by far the largest source of Scope 3 emissions, contributing almost **96%** of the total of Scope 3. **Purchased Goods and Services** ranked second, accounting for slightly more than **2%**. The chart below provides an overview of year-on-year changes across the various Scope 3 emission categories.

Scope 3 Emissions Per Category Over the Years (mtCO₂e)



*The sales figures are for vehicles sold in Egypt only

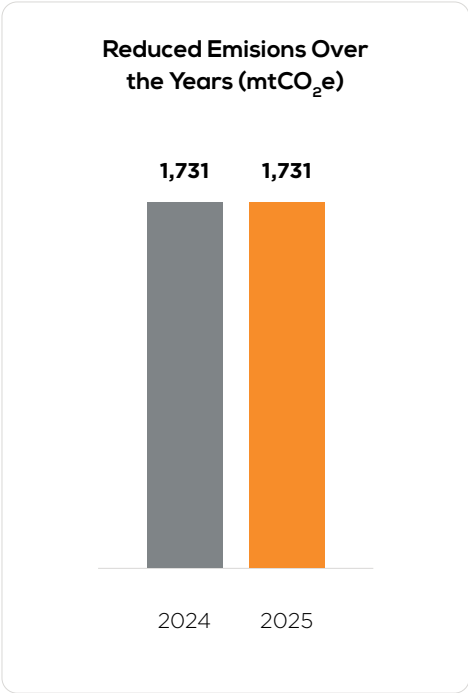
Reduced Emissions

Renewable Energy
1,731 mtCO₂e



The Prima facility's solar photo-voltaic (PV) installation generated **4,266,500 kWh*** of renewable electricity in 2025 while operating at approximately 40% of its installed capacity. This generation met around **25%** of the facility's electricity requirements, helping to diversify its energy mix and reduce dependence on conventionally generated electricity.

The use of on-site solar power delivered significant environmental benefits, avoiding an estimated **1,731 mtCO₂e** that would otherwise have been associated with grid electricity consumption. For comparability, the 2024 avoided emissions figure was revised using updated grid emission factors and is now reported as **1,731 mtCO₂e**.

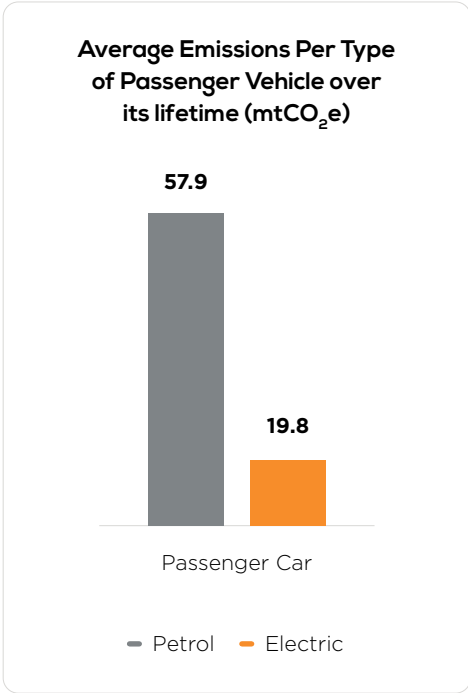


Sold Electric Vehicle
18,375 mtCO₂e



Of the 78,316 passenger vehicles sold by GB Corp in 2025, 452 were EVs. The estimated lifetime emissions associated with these vehicles amounted to **8,959 mtCO₂e**. Had these vehicles been sold as ICE vehicles instead, their estimated lifetime emissions would have reached approximately **27,334 mtCO₂e**.

As a result, the sale of EVs avoided an estimated **18,375 mtCO₂e** in lifetime use-phase emissions compared to an equivalent number of ICE vehicles. This demonstrates the emissions reduction potential associated with the increasing adoption of EVs within GB Corp's product portfolio.



*Generation is estimated based on 40% operating capacity



07

Results Summary

Results Summary

SCOPE 1 - DIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2022 (BY)	2024	2025
Stationary Combustion	Fuel burning – Generators	1,281	964	1,309
	Fuel burning – Natural Gas	1,998	2,118	3,181
Mobile Combustion	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles	11,841	11,158	9,074
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant Leakage	2,350	3,745	3,391
Total Scope 1 (mtCO ₂ e)		17,470	17,986	16,955
SCOPE 2 - INDIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2022 (BY)	2024	2025
Purchased Energy	Purchased Electricity	10,474*	12,848*	15,958
Total Scope 2 (mtCO ₂ e)		10,474*	12,848*	15,958
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions		27,944*	30,834*	32,913
Scope 1 & 2 Carbon intensity (emissions per revenue)		0.94*	0.57*	0.41
				mtCO ₂ e
				mtCO ₂ e/M.EGP
SCOPE 3 - INDIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2024 (BY)	2025	
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Water Use	202	172	
	Purchased goods & services	58,386*	74,491	
Category 2: Capital Goods	Capital goods	644	2,339	
Category 3: Fuel and Energy-related Activities (not included in scope 1 and 2)	Transmission & Distribution Losses	899*	1,117	
	Purchased Energy (WTT)	1,825*	2,773	
	Stationary Combustion (WTT)	585	830	
	Mobile Combustion (WTT)	2,689	2,187	
Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Imports (including WTT)	35,569	64,173	
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Solid Waste (including hazardous waste) and Wastewater Treatment	392*	318	
Category 6: Business Travel	Air Travel (Including WTT)	598	812	
	Hotel Stay	183	59	
Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee commuting (including WTT)	3,511	3,253	
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Use of Sold Products	1,539,251*	3,441,128	
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	283*	775	
Total Scope 3 (mtCO ₂ e)		1,645,019	3,594,428	
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)		1,675,852	3,627,341	

1,309
3,181
9,074
3,391

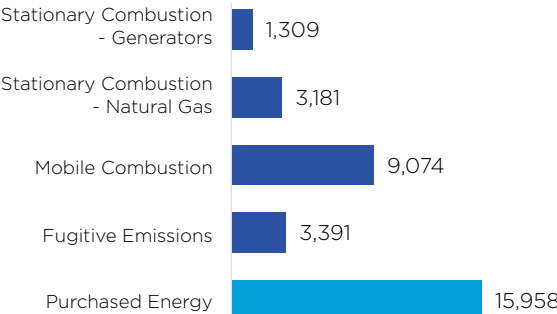
0.5%

15,958

0.4%

mtCO₂e
mtCO₂e/M.EGP

Expanded View of Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (mtCO₂e)

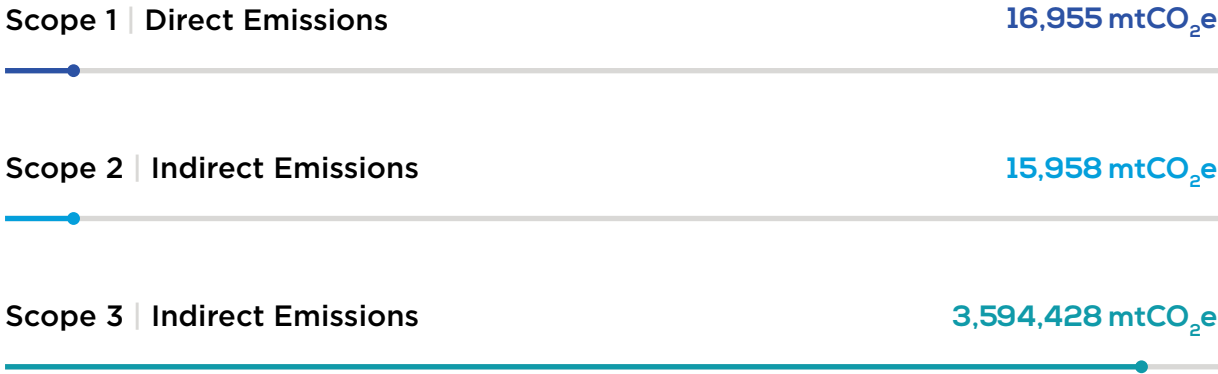


172
74,491
2,339
1,117
2,773
830
2,187
64,173
318
812
59
3,253
3,441,128
775

99.1%

*Recalculated Values

REDUCED EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2022 (BY)	2024	2025	
Renewable Energy	PV electricity generation	61	1,731	1,731	mtCO ₂ e
Sold EV	Sold EV	-	2,484	18,375	mtCO ₂ e
Total Reduced Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)		61	4,215	20,106	mtCO ₂ e



Total Emissions 2025

3,627,341 mtCO₂e

Reduced Emissions 2025

20,106 mtCO₂e

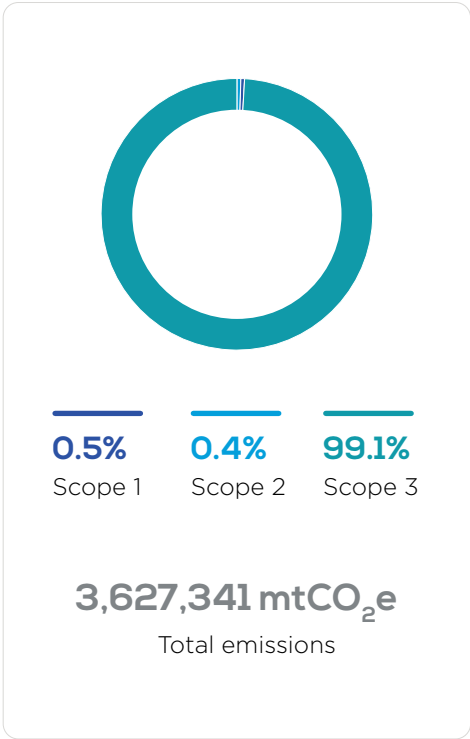
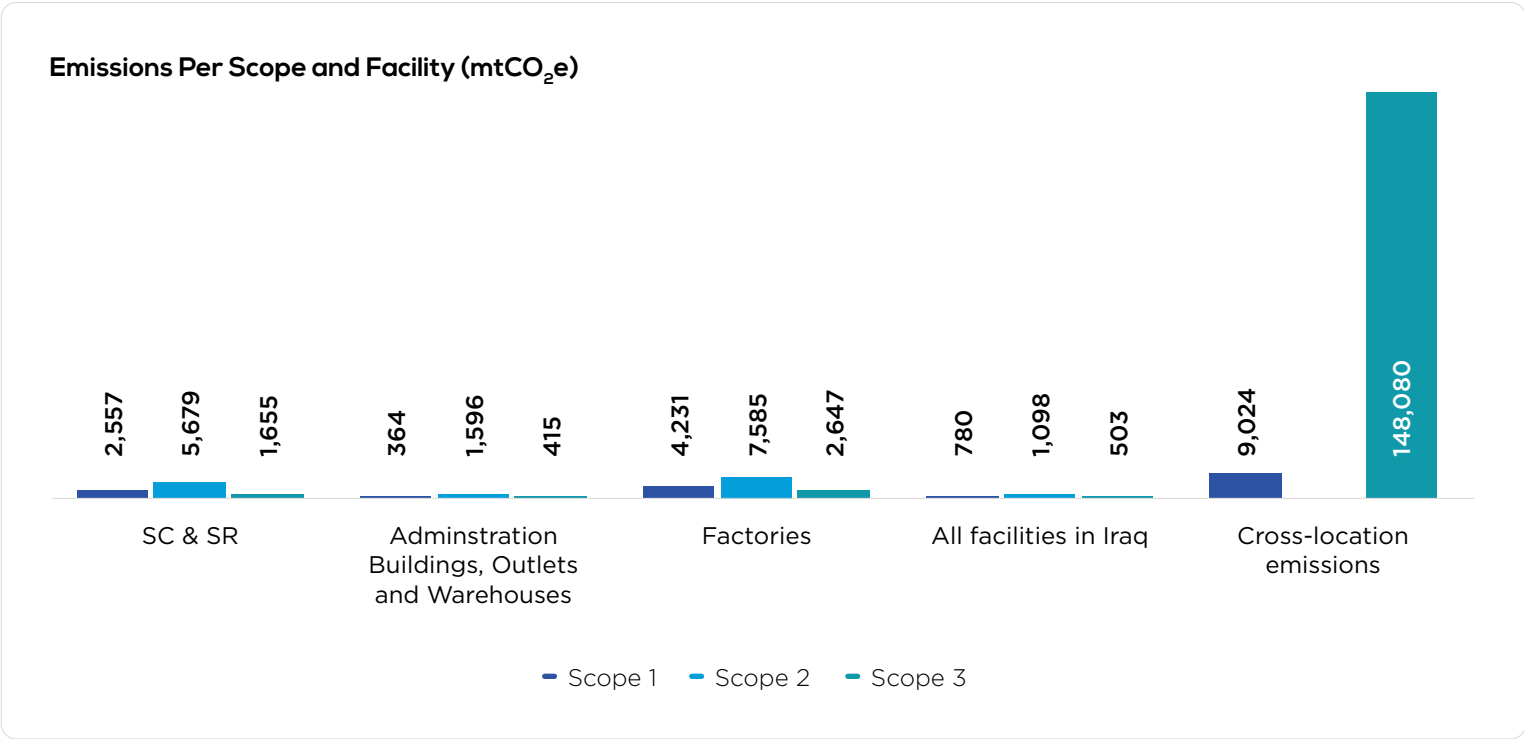
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.



Excluding Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products, the chart below illustrates the distribution of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions across different facility types. **Cross-location activities** account for the majority of emissions, contributing over **84%** of the total.

This category includes emissions arising from shared corporate activities and value chain processes, such as **mobile fuel consumption, purchase of goods and services, capital investments, business travel, and upstream transportation operations**, which cannot be directly allocated to a single facility type.

The 2025 emissions profile was heavily dominated by **Scope 3** emissions, which accounted for approximately **99%** of total reported emissions. In comparison, **Scopes 1 and 2** emissions contributed a relatively small share of approximately **0.5%** and **0.4%** respectively.





08

Performance Evaluation

Base Year & Carbon Intensity

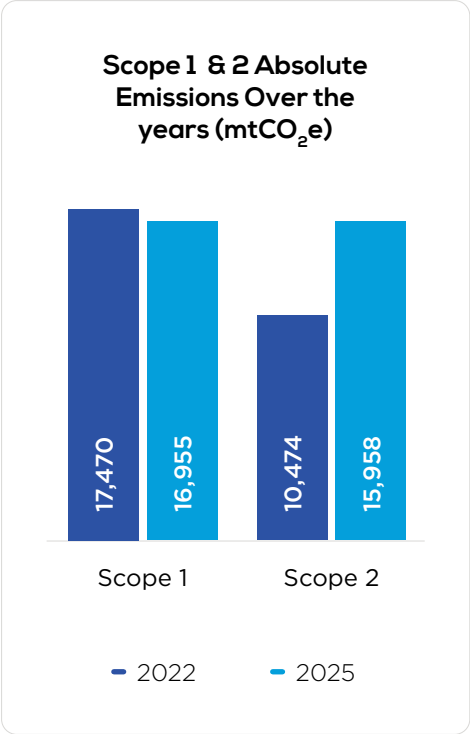
Base Year

The base year serves as the benchmark against which future emissions performance is measured. For GB Corp, **2022** has been established as the base year for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, while **2024** serves as the base year for Scope 3 emissions. These reference years will remain in place for future comparisons unless significant changes occur in organizational boundaries, reporting scope, or calculation methodologies.

Compared to the **Scope 1 and 2** base year, absolute emissions in 2025 **increased by 18%**, primarily reflecting higher operational activity and production levels across the company's facilities. **Scope 3 emissions increased by 119%** relative to the 2024 base year, largely driven by growth in Category 11: Use of Sold Products, which resulted from the substantial increase in vehicle sales during the reporting year.

	2022 (BY)	2025	Difference
Scope 1	17,470	16,955	↓ 3%
Scope 2	10,474	15,958	↑ 52%
Scope 1 + 2	27,944	32,913	↑ 18%

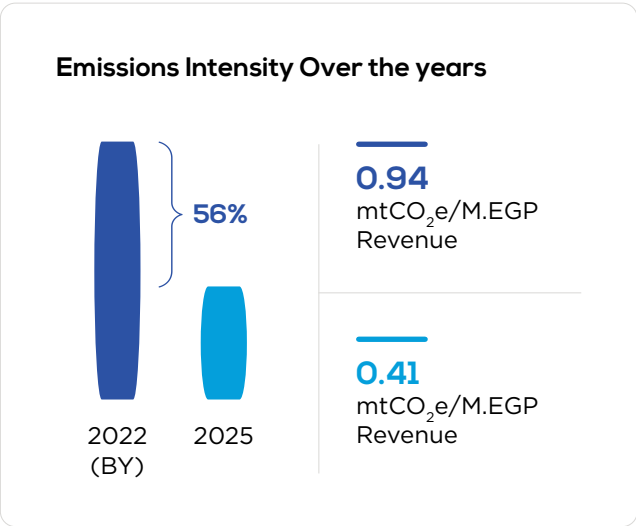
	2024 (BY)	2025	Difference
Scope 3	1,645,019	3,594,428	↑ 119%



Carbon Intensity

Carbon intensity measures the amount of GHG emissions generated relative to a selected business metric, providing insight into emissions performance while accounting for changes in organizational growth and activity levels. For **GB Corp**, carbon intensity is expressed as the ratio of **GHG emissions to total company revenue** and is reported in mtCO₂e per million EGP of revenue. This metric enables meaningful comparisons over time and supports the assessment of emissions performance relative to the established base year.

In 2025, GB Corp’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon intensity was **0.41 mtCO₂e per million EGP of revenue**. Although absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased compared to previous years, emissions intensity **decreased by 56% relative to the 2022 base year and by 28% compared to 2024**. This indicates that revenue growth outpaced the increase in emissions, reflecting improved emissions efficiency and demonstrating GB Corp’s continued efforts to decouple operational emissions from business growth.



2025
CARBON
INTENSITY

0.41
mtCO₂e/M.EGP
Revenue



CDP Performance & Achievement

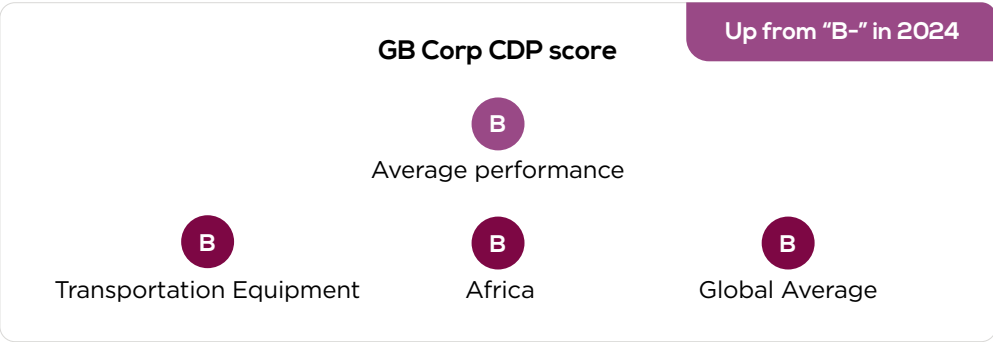
Reflection on Our CDP Climate Change Data Disclosure Journey

2025 represents another milestone in GB Corp’s climate disclosure journey, marking **the fourth year** in which the company has reported its climate-related performance through CDP. By continuing to participate in one of the world’s leading environmental disclosure platforms, GB Corp reaffirms its commitment to open reporting, effective environmental management, and the integration of sustainability considerations into business decision-making. This ongoing engagement enables the company to track progress, identify opportunities for improvement, and benchmark its performance against recognized international standards.

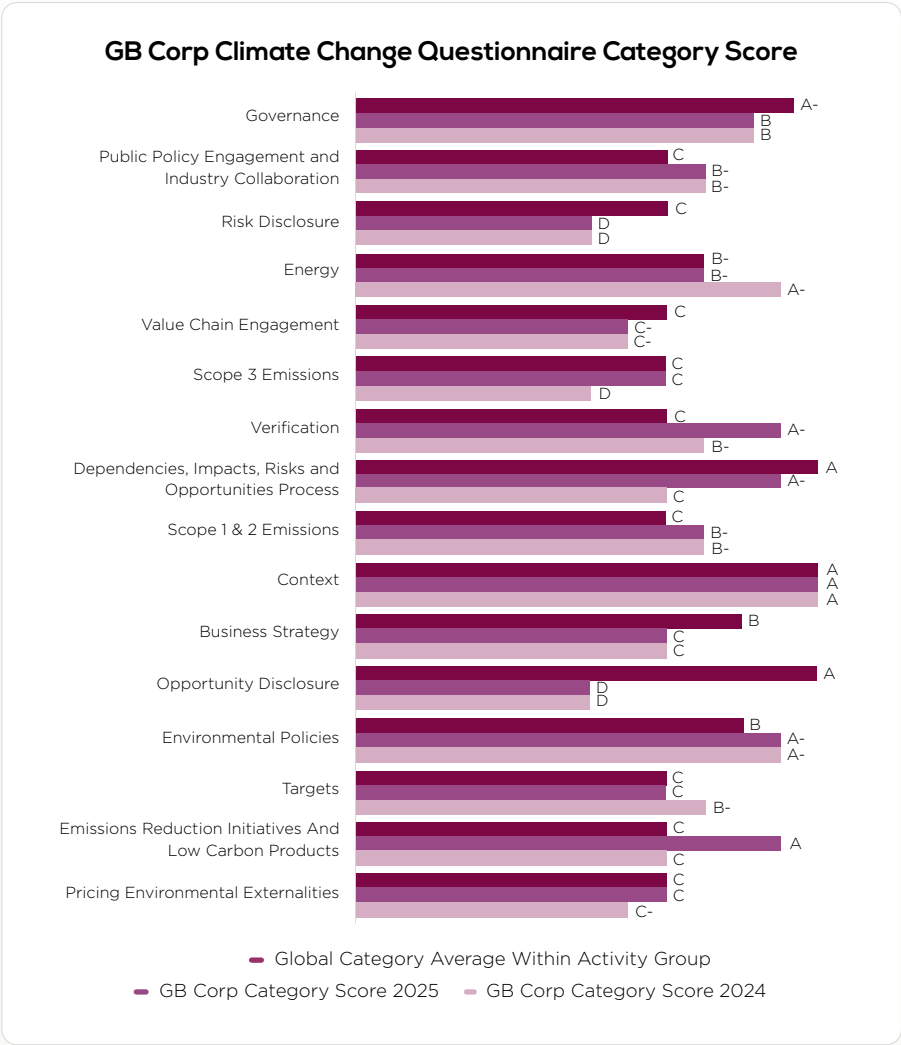
Climate Change Questionnaire – 2025 Disclosure Cycle

GB Corp is pleased to report that it achieved a **B (Management Level) score** in CDP’s 2025 Climate Change questionnaire, based on its 2024 disclosure. This performance is aligned with the relevant industry, regional, and global averages and represents an improvement over the company’s previous CDP score. Building on this progress, the company remains committed to further strengthening its sustainability practices and enhancing the quality and scope of its climate-related reporting.

GB Corp’s CDP disclosure is available to investor signatories and other authorized stakeholders seeking a deeper understanding of the company’s environmental performance. The company views transparent reporting as a key component of its sustainability strategy, enabling stakeholders to assess its climate-related performance, progress, and long-term commitment to responsible business practices.

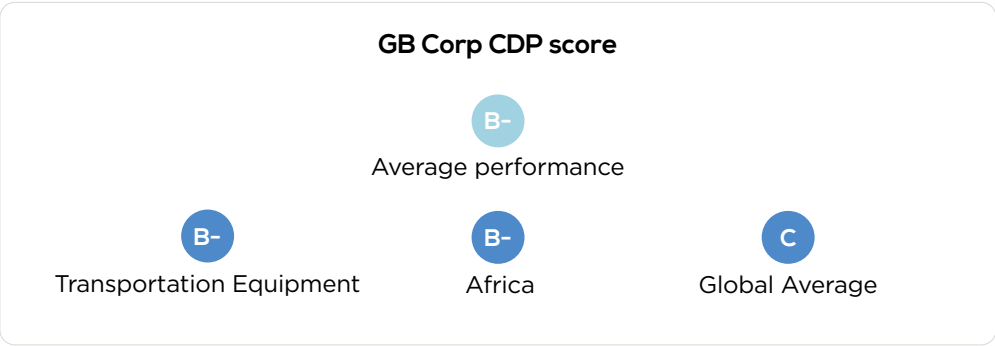


The chart below illustrates GB Corp’s performance across the various categories of the CDP Climate Change questionnaire relative to industry benchmarks. From a year-over-year perspective several categories showed improvement compared to the previous year, particularly Emissions Reduction Initiatives and Low-Carbon Products which increased from “C” to “A-” and Scope 3 Emissions, which increased from “D” to “C”.

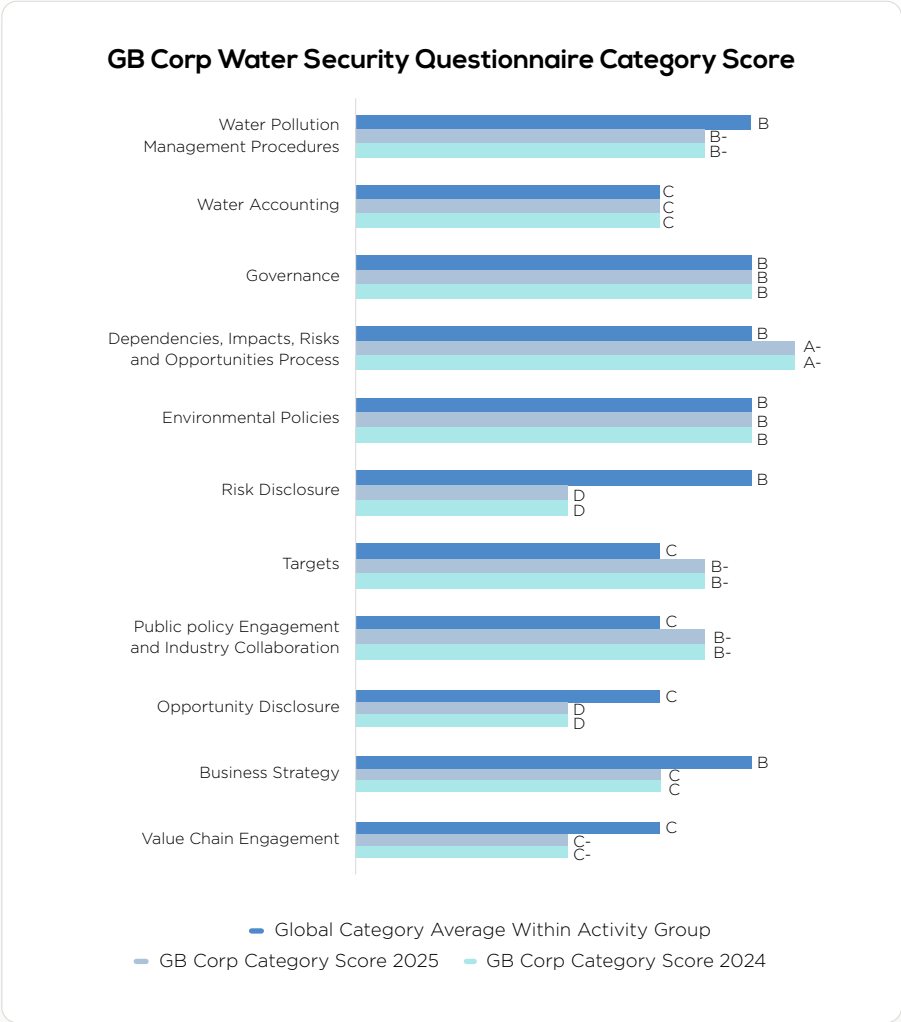


Water Security Questionnaire – 2025 Disclosure Cycle

For the second consecutive year, GB Corp participated in the CDP Water Security questionnaire and achieved a **B- (Management Level) score**. This result is aligned with the relevant industry, regional and the global averages. The company remains committed to strengthening its water accounting and management practices to further enhance its performance and disclosure quality in future CDP assessments.



The chart below presents GB Corp’s scores across the different sections of the CDP Water Security questionnaire compared with the industry benchmark. Overall, performance remained consistent with 2024, with scores maintained across all categories.



Reduction Targets

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, represented a landmark global commitment to addressing climate change, bringing together nearly 200 countries around a shared goal of limiting global warming. The agreement seeks to keep the increase in average global temperatures well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. According to the IPCC, maintaining temperature rise within the 1.5°C threshold is critical to reducing the most severe impacts of climate change.

In recognition of the global transition toward a low-carbon economy and the growing urgency of climate action, **GB Corp** has aligned its climate ambitions with the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.



The company is committed to managing its operational emissions in a manner consistent with this goal and integrating climate considerations into its long-term business strategy.

To support this commitment, GB Corp has established a target to **reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 45% by 2030**, using 2022 as the base year. While progress toward this target remains a key priority, emissions in 2025 were **18% higher** than the base-year level, largely reflecting increased production volumes and higher levels of operational activity across the business. Nevertheless, the company remains focused on implementing emissions reduction initiatives that will support long-term decarbonization while enabling continued business growth.

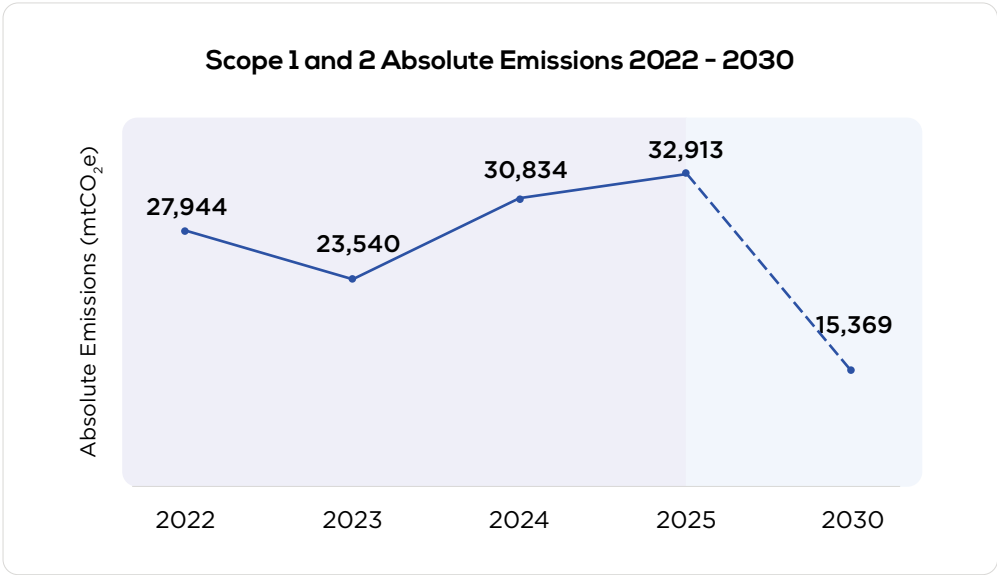
Scope	Scope 1 & 2
Base year 2022	27,944
Reporting year 2025	32,913
Target year 2030	15,369
Target % Reduction	45%
Actual Change	↑ 18%

The establishment of these targets underscores GB Corp’s commitment to supporting global climate action and advancing its long-term sustainability agenda. Through the implementation of ambitious emissions reduction objectives, the company seeks to contribute to international efforts to mitigate climate change while driving continuous improvements in environmental performance.

These targets further reflect GB Corp’s commitment to responsible business practices and the integration of environmental considerations across its operations and strategic priorities.

45%

Reduction of scopes 1 and 2 emissions by the year 2030.





09

Energy Management

Energy Management

Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy consumption remain key priorities for GB Corp. Energy use is regularly monitored across all operational locations, including manufacturing facilities, service centers, showrooms, and administrative offices, enabling the company to better understand consumption patterns, identify opportunities for improvement, and support informed decision-making on energy management initiatives.

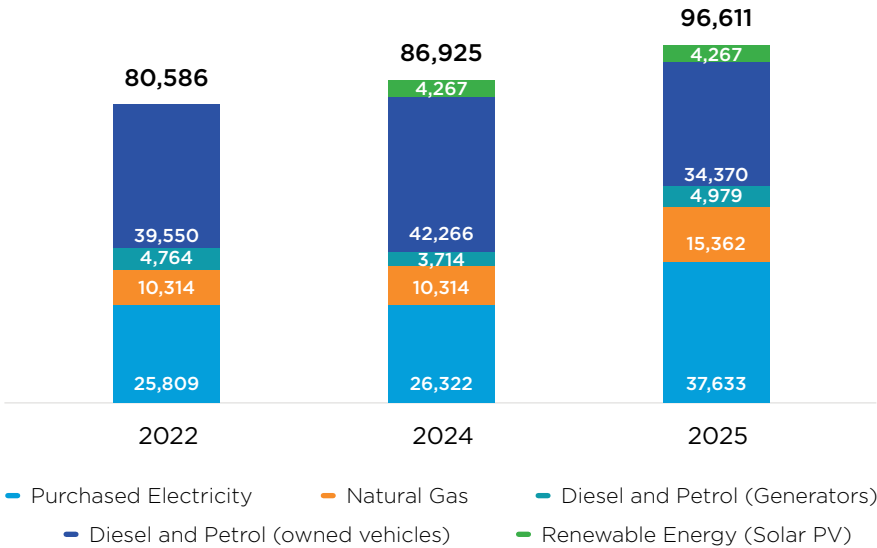
As illustrated in the graph below, **purchased electricity and mobile combustion** are the largest contributors to GB Corp’s overall energy consumption. **Purchased electricity** accounts for **39%** of total energy use, making it the most significant energy source, while **mobile combustion** represents **36%**. Together, these activities constitute the majority of the company’s energy demand and therefore remain key focus areas for efficiency and emissions reduction efforts.

As shown in the chart below, **Factories** are the largest consumers of energy, accounting for approximately **42%** of GB Corp’s total energy consumption.

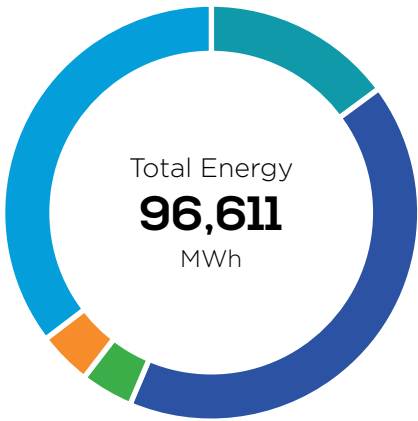
This represents a **12-percentage point** increase compared to the previous year and reflects the higher production volumes and increased manufacturing activity across the Group during the reporting period.



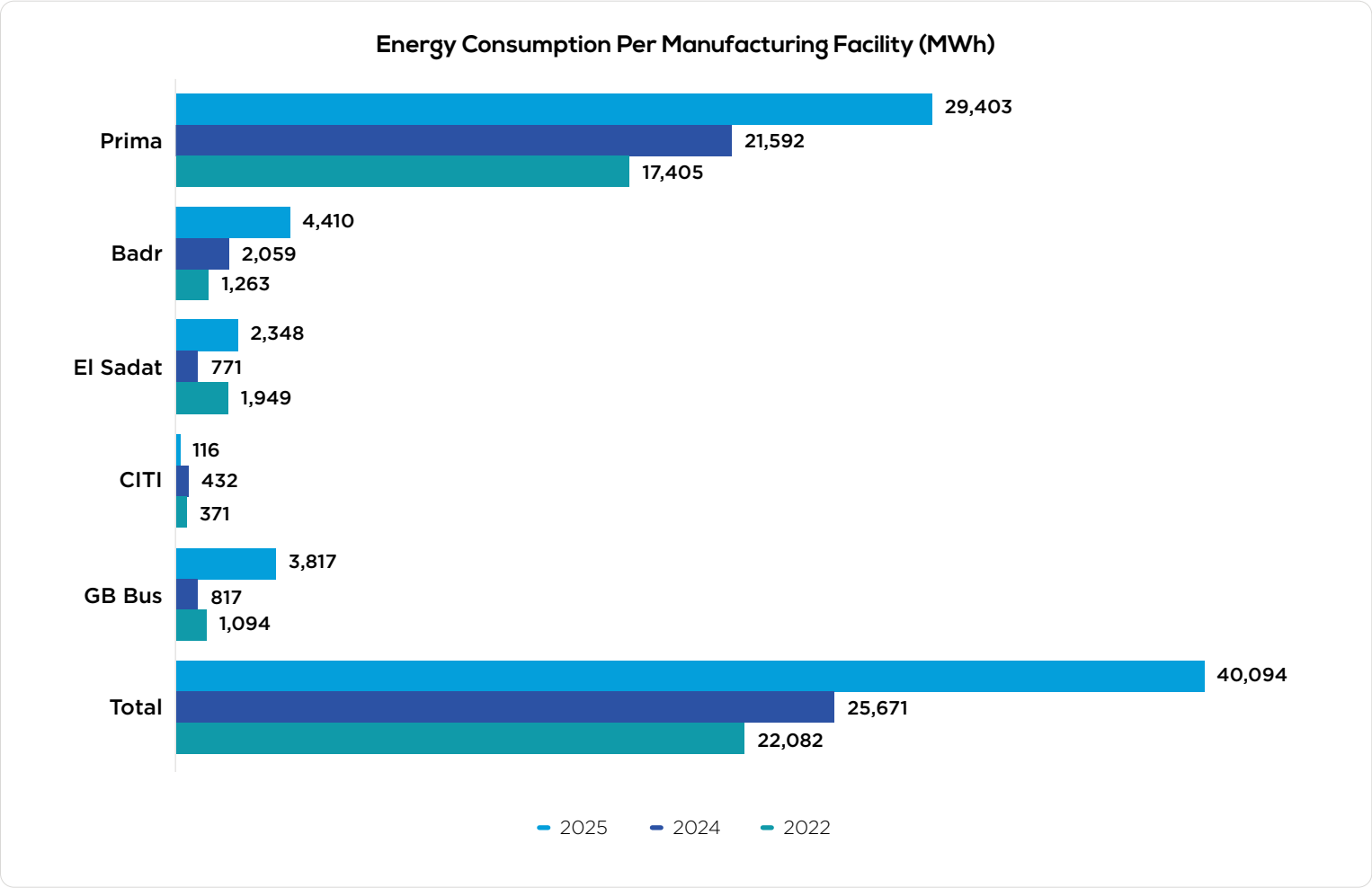
GB Corp Total Energy Consumption by Source (MWh)



Energy Consumption By Business Site/Activity, 2025 (MWh)



Prima Plant remains the dominant contributor to factory energy consumption, representing approximately **73%** of the total energy used across manufacturing facilities. The plant's significant share is largely attributable to its painting operations, which require substantial energy inputs. While **most factories recorded higher energy consumption in 2025** compared to the previous year, **Citi Plant was the only facility to report a decrease**.





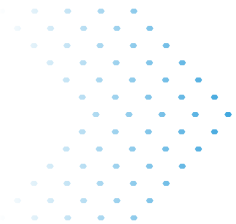
10

Towards Carbon Reduction

Towards Carbon Reduction

As part of its commitment to advancing sustainable operations, GB Corp conducted a comprehensive assessment to identify the key drivers and opportunities for decarbonization across its business activities. This initiative reflects the company's ambition to align with evolving environmental expectations and support the transition toward a lower-carbon future. Building on the findings of this assessment, GB Corp developed a preliminary decarbonization roadmap focused on four core operational areas: **assembly, painting, service centers, and showrooms**, which together represent the company's value chain from vehicle production through to customer delivery.

In addition to these operational initiatives, GB Corp adopts a company-wide approach to emissions reduction through a range of cross-functional actions. Robust data collection and monitoring practices support the tracking of environmental performance and the identification of improvement opportunities. The company also works closely with suppliers to promote more sustainable supply chain practices and encourage emissions reductions beyond its direct operations. Furthermore, GB Corp continues to invest in initiatives that support carbon reduction, reinforcing its commitment to minimizing its environmental footprint and contributing to broader climate action efforts.



Assembly



ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- Energy audits
- Smart building controls and automation systems
- Energy efficient appliances
- Phase out of high emitting fuels
- Renewable energy

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

- Waste management system
- Resource recovery
- Markets for recycled materials
- Products with energy sustainability characteristics

INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENT

- Green building guidelines
- Layout optimization

Painting



WASTEWATER TREATMENT

- Water usage reduction
- Water-efficient technologies
- Closed-loop water systems
- Water audits
- Oil-water separators

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- Energy-efficient drying systems
- Routine maintenance schedule

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Comprehensive waste management system

PROCESS OPTIMIZATION

- Eco-friendly paints
- Optimized painting process
- Paint recirculation systems
- Powder coating technology

Service Centers



WATER MANAGEMENT

- High-pressure water and steam cleaners
- Trigger-operated hoses
- Grey water utilization
- Regular maintenance
- Water circulation systems

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Waste oil recycling program
- Reusing fluids system

PROCESS AUTOMATION

- Advanced vehicle diagnostic systems
- Automated and energy-efficient equipment

Showrooms



ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- Energy monitoring systems
- Energy-efficient lighting
- Energy-efficient HVAC systems

MATERIALS EFFICIENCY

- Sustainable promotional materials
- Waste reduction strategies

01

02

03

04

Organizational Actions

Plan

Progress

Data Monitoring



Establish an **Environmental and Social management system** (ESMS).

Develop an advanced **digital platform** for sustainable management that enables real-time tracking of various resource consumption such as electricity, water, generators, and more, with the capability to take corrective actions in the event of overuse or excessive consumption.

During 2025, GB Corp continued to expand its digital capabilities by investing in hybrid cloud infrastructure, live shopfloor monitoring, and automated financial reporting and analytics. These developments contributed to greater operational efficiency, enhanced cybersecurity, and improved oversight of production activities, while advancing the company's strategic digital transformation objectives.

Supply Chain Management



Collaborate with suppliers to adopt sustainable and low-carbon practices, ensuring that the entire supply chain contributes to carbon reduction goals.

Investigate **sustainable transportation means** to deliver raw materials from other countries to Egypt.

Engage in **green procurement** by sourcing products and services from suppliers with strong environmental credentials, supporting sustainable and ethical practices.

The company continues to strengthen its supplier management framework by gradually embedding ESG considerations into sourcing and procurement decisions. These efforts support responsible supply chain practices while preserving the flexibility required to meet business needs. Continued advancements in supplier data collection, monitoring, and engagement further improve procurement effectiveness and alignment with long-term sustainability priorities.

Sustainability Awareness



Provide **training and awareness** programs for employees on sustainable practices, encouraging environmentally conscious behavior.

Collaborate with industry peers, government agencies, and NGOs to advocate for policies and initiatives that promote sustainability and carbon reduction within the automotive sector.

90% of customers outreached with sustainability and safety messaging annually.

GB Corp convened more than 400 leaders at a management event focused on sustainability, ethical leadership, and strategic alignment, reinforcing the importance of responsible decision-making and long-term value creation.

GB Corp received the Ambassador of Sweden to Egypt for discussions on business development and sustainability opportunities.

In 2025, GB Corp enhanced its CRM and reporting systems, improving performance monitoring and further embedding sustainability considerations into customer engagement and communications.

Carbon Offsetting



Participate in **carbon offset** programs to compensate for unavoidable emissions by investing in projects that reduce or capture greenhouse gases.

GB Corp is investigating the possibility of **investing** in projects that reduce/remove GHG emissions.

Assembly

Plan

Progress

Energy Management



Conduct comprehensive **energy audits** and develop an energy management system in accordance with **ISO 50001**.

Implementation of **smart** building **controls** and **automation** systems.

The installation of **energy efficient** appliances, including HVAC systems, lighting, and production machinery, can significantly reduce electricity and energy demands.

Phase out high emitting fuel and shift towards more **environmentally friendly one**.

Investigating the viability of installing on-site **solar panels** or **wind turbines** can facilitate the generation of clean energy, diminish dependence on fossil fuels, and reduce carbon emissions.

The **PV power station** at **Prima** facility is currently operating at approximately **40%** of its capacity. Throughout **2025**, the **PV power station** generated **4,266,500 kWh** of electricity, accounting for approximately **25%** of the total electricity consumption at the **Prima facility**.

El Sadat, Badr and Polo plants are **in the process** of installing **solar PV Panels**.

Resource Efficiency



Conduct waste management system and reduce process **waste**.

End-of-life disassembly, reverse logistics, and battery and other materials recycling to enable **resource recovery** and close material loops.

Develop markets for recycled materials.

Develop products with enhanced **sustainability characteristics**.

GB Corp works with licensed hazardous waste management providers to ensure the safe handling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable environmental requirements.

GB Corp recycles **non-hazardous waste** to a high extent extending the life cycle of materials. This is facilitated by our relationship with a range of traders ready to handle any types of scraps.

All scrap and by-products from GB Corp's manufacturing operations are either **reused** or **recycled**.

Successfully **completed** and **operated** the **wastewater treatment** facility at **Badr and Sadat**.

GB Corp continues to enhance its water management practices by **improving existing infrastructure**, adopting advanced treatment solutions, and expanding opportunities for water reuse across its operations. These efforts support the company's commitment to sustainable resource management and operational efficiency.

Infrastructure Enhancement



Creating and incorporating **green building guidelines** that encompass refurbishment strategies, like insulation and draught proofing, as well as the installation of self-closing mechanisms in doors to prevent heat gain and energy consumption.

Optimize the **layout** of the manufacturing plant to reduce unnecessary material movements and transportation, improving overall energy efficiency.

GB Corp is currently studying the possibility of certifying its **new facilities** to green building certifications such as **EDGE** and **LEED**.

GB Corp shall develop an inventory of all facilities and select some of them with the potential to acquire a **green building certification**.

Painting

Plan

Progress

Wastewater Management



Optimize manufacturing processes to **minimize water usage** and decrease wastewater generation, incorporating **water-efficient technologies** for sustainable water management.

Achieve **zero wastewater discharge** from our manufacturing processes by 2030.

Establish **closed-loop water systems** within the facility to continuously circulate and reuse water, thereby reducing the reliance on fresh water and minimizing wastewater generation.

Conduct regular **water audits** and monitoring to track usage, identify inefficiencies, and implement continuous improvement measures in wastewater management.

Install **oil-water separators** to efficiently remove oil and grease from wastewater, preventing their discharge into the environment and enabling proper disposal or recycling.

Successfully **completed** and **operated** the **wastewater treatment** facility at **Badr** and **Sadat**

Preparing to establish onsite treatment plants at key locations including the upcoming **GB Bus plants**

Energy Management



Upgrade **drying systems** to **energy-efficient** alternatives, such as infrared or high-velocity air drying, to reduce energy consumption during the curing process.

Implement a **routine maintenance** schedule for painting equipment to ensure optimal performance and reduce the likelihood of energy inefficiencies.

GB Corp is **investigating** the available options to reduce the emissions from painting equipment.

Waste Management



Establish a comprehensive **waste management system** for paint-related materials, including proper disposal or recycling of paint cans, solvents, and other waste.

GB Corp is developing a **waste management system** for all business sites and manufacturing facilities.

Process Optimization



Explore and transition to the use of **eco-friendly paints** with reduced impact on the climate.

Upgrade to **high-efficiency paint booths** and **optimize** the painting process to minimize paint wastage, overspray, and unnecessary energy consumption.

Implement **recirculation systems** to capture and filter excess paint for reuse, reducing both material and energy waste.

Explore the use of **powder coating technology** as an alternative to traditional liquid paint, as it often requires less energy and produces fewer emissions.

GB Corp is **investigating** the available options to reduce the emissions from painting process.

Service Centers

	Water Management 	Waste Management 	Process Optimization 
Plan	Employ high-pressure water and steam cleaners for more efficient use of water in cleaning. Utilize trigger-operated hoses to prevent water wastage when hoses are left on. Utilize grey water from various areas for environmentally conscious practices. Conduct regular maintenance of car wash equipment every three months to ensure efficient water usage. Explore water circulation systems to optimize water utilization within your operations.	Implement a waste oil recycling program to properly dispose of and recycle used oils generated during maintenance activities. Implement efficient systems for recycling and reusing fluids like antifreeze, transmissions fluid, and brake fluid, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact.	Implement advanced vehicle diagnostic systems that utilize automation to identify issues, reducing the time vehicles spend idling and emitting unnecessary pollutants quickly and accurately. Invest in automated and energy-efficient equipment, such as computerized numerical control (CNC) machines and energy-efficient lighting, to reduce energy consumption and associated emissions during repair and maintenance processes.
Progress	GB Corp is exploring the installation of water meters and submeters at key sites	GB Corp implemented a comprehensive waste management strategy across our operations, aligned with ISO 14001 standards. The waste is categorized into hazardous and non-hazardous streams to ensure responsible handling	

Showrooms

Energy Management

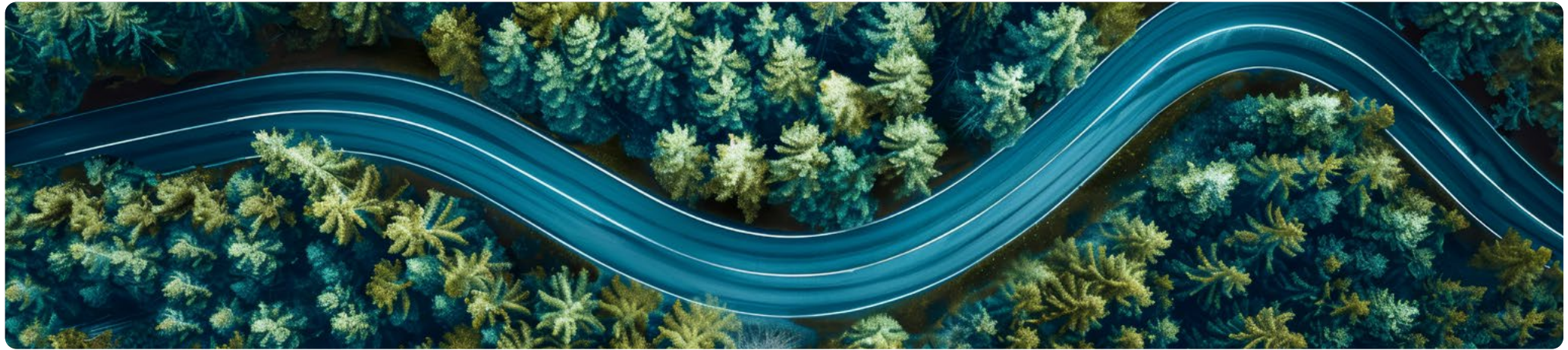


Materials Efficiency



- Implement advanced **energy monitoring systems** to track and analyze energy consumption patterns.
- Upgrade showroom lighting to **energy-efficient** LED systems, reducing electricity consumption and associated emissions.
- Upgrade to energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (**HVAC**) systems to reduce energy consumption and minimize the carbon footprint associated with it.

- Use **sustainable** and **recyclable** materials for promotional and merchandising items within showrooms.
- Implement **waste reduction strategies** and establish recycling programs for materials used within the showroom, promoting a circular economy.





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Annex

Annex

Base year	A base year is a reference year in the past with which current emissions can be compared. To maintain consistency and comparability with future carbon footprints, base year emissions need to be recalculated when structural changes occur in the company that change the inventory boundary (such as acquisitions or divestments). If no changes to the boundaries of the inventory happen, the base year is not adjusted.
Carbon footprint	The amount of Carbon Dioxide that an individual, group, or organization lets into the atmosphere in a certain time frame.
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO ₂ equivalent, abbreviated as CO ₂ e, is a metric used to compare the emissions from various GHGs based on their global-warming potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.
Direct emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities/sources owned or controlled by a reporting company, e.g., generators, blowers, vehicle fleets.
Emission factors	Specific value used to convert activity data into greenhouse gas emission values.
Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions are emissions of gases or vapors from pressurized equipment due to leaks and other unintended or irregular releases of gases, mostly from industrial activities. Besides the economic cost of lost commodities, fugitive emissions contribute to air pollution and climate change.
GHG protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol is a uniform methodology used to calculate the carbon footprint of an organization.
GWP	Global Warming Potential is an indication of the global warming effect of a greenhouse gas in comparison to the same weight of carbon dioxide.

Indirect emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities/sources that are not owned or controlled by the reporting company, but for which the activities of the reporting company are responsible, e.g., purchasing of electricity.
Kyoto protocol	It operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.
Operational Boundary	Determination of which facilities or sources of emissions will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Organizational boundary	Determination of which business units of an organization will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Refrigerant	A refrigerant is a substance or mixture, usually a fluid, used in a heat pump and refrigeration cycle.
Scope 1	Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity (i.e., any owned or controlled activities that release emissions straight into the atmosphere).
Scope 2	Indirect emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the company.
Scope 3	Indirect emissions resulting from other activities that are not covered in scope 1 and 2. This includes transport fuel used by air business travel, and employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work; emissions resulting from courier shipment; emissions from waste disposal, etc.

Data Sources and Quality

The carbon footprint calculations rely on data sourced from **GB Corp's** data-base. Data quality has been assessed and is presented below. Data quality is categorized into three levels, which aid in identifying potential areas for improvement in each activity. Types of data used include:

Primary data

data taken from documents that are directly linked to the assessment, such as electricity invoices, to calculate emissions caused due to electricity.

Secondary data

such as databases, studies, and reports.

Assumptions

assumptions made based on internationally recognized standards and studies.

- Good, no changes recommended.
- Satisfactory, could be improved.
- Weak, priority area for improvement.

Activity		Data	Units
SCOPE 1			
Stationary Combustion	Diesel fuel	328,554	Liters
	Natural Gas fuel	1,522,729	m ³
	Petrol	185,769	Liters
Mobile Combustion	Petrol fuel	1,014,562	Liters
	Diesel fuel	2,517,420	Liters
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerants	1,894	kg
SCOPE 2			
Purchased Energy	Electricity	37,633	MWh
SCOPE 3			
Purchased Goods and Services	Water use	480,281	m ³
	Purchased goods & services	Confidential	Monetary
Capital Goods	Capital goods	Confidential	Monetary
Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Imports	1,668,281,096	t.km
Waste generated in operations	General waste	12,348	Tonnes
	Hazardous waste	16	Tonnes
	Wastewater treatment	384,225	m ³
Business travel	Air travel	4,293,490	p.km
	Hotel stays	1,312	Nights
Employee Commuting	Employee Commuting	Confidential	Monetary
Use of Sold Products	Sales	78,316	vehicles
End-of-Life treatment of Sold Products	Sales	78,316	vehicles

Relevancy and Exclusions

The following table describes the GHG emissions sources that were excluded from **GB Corp** GHG inventory due to several reasons, including: lack of data, and data that is beyond **GB Corp's** operation and control and hence considered technically infeasible to attain. The exclusion rationale per activity has also been specified. This assessment covers GB Auto operations in Egypt and Iraq, GB Corp's administration buildings, in addition to certain activities related to our remaining subsidiaries.

#	Activity	Description	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Status
1	Purchased goods and services	This encompasses water usage as well as the procurement of goods and services, including office supplies, various automotive components, consultancy and engineering services, and marketing agency services, among others.	74,664	Relevant, calculated
2	Capital goods	This includes emissions from embodied carbon in the properties purchased by GB Corp, such as electronics, motor vehicles supply, industrial machinery, etc..	2,339	Relevant, calculated
3	Fuel and energy related activities (Not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Includes Well-to-tank emissions from fuel burning in generators and owned vehicles, as well as WTT of purchased electricity. In addition to electricity transmission and distribution losses.	6,907	Relevant, calculated
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation from GB Corp upstream supply chain, which includes imports of raw materials.	64,173	Relevant, calculated
5	Waste generated in operations	Includes emissions from the transportation of solid waste and the landfill emissions from the disposed waste. In addition to wastewater treatment emissions.	318	Relevant, calculated
6	Business travel	Includes emissions from air travel and hotel stays.	871	Relevant, calculated
7	Employee commuting	This category included emissions resulting from employee, who receive car allowance, daily commuting to GB Corp's facilities	3,253	Relevant, calculated
8	Upstream leased assets	No data was available to enable the assessment of this category's emissions.	-	Not Evaluated
9	Downstream transportation	Calculated under scope 1, as the transportation of the final products from the factories to the warehouses, and/or show rooms takes place using GB Corp's owned fleet.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
10	Processing of sold products	This category is not relevant to GB Corp's business as GB Corp does not produce any intermediate products.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
11	Use of sold products	This category includes the emissions resulting from the use of sold vehicles over its lifetime	3,441,128	Relevant, calculated
12	End of life treatment of sold products	This category includes the emissions resulting from the end-of-life treatment of vehicles	775	Relevant, calculated
13	Downstream leased assets	No data was available to enable the assessment of this category's emissions.	-	Not Evaluated
14	Franchises	GB Corp does not franchise any of its operations.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
15	Investments	Emissions resulting from financial activities and/or projects financed by GB Corp.	-	Relevant, not yet calculated



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Quality Assurance Statement

Quality Assurance Statement

To GB Corp's Board of Directors',

We have been appointed by GB Corp to conduct carbon footprint calculations and assurance pertaining to GB Corp operational activities for the period from 1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025. The scope covered the group's operations in all its 152 facilities located in Egypt and Iraq.

Auditors' independence and quality control

We adhere to integrity, objectivity, competence, due diligence, confidentiality, and professional behavior. We maintain a quality control system that includes policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable laws and regulations.

Auditors' responsibility

In conducting the carbon footprint calculations, we have adopted the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidelines, IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and finally ISO 14064-1:2018 specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals.

It is our responsibility to express a conclusion about the quality and completeness of the primary data collected/ provided by GB Corp. We have performed the following quality assurance/ quality control tasks:

- Several rounds of data requests were performed whenever the received information was not clear;
- All data presented in this report were provided by the reporting entity and revised and completed by our technical teams;
- For data outliers, meetings were held to investigate the accuracy of the data and new data was provided when requested;
- Any gaps, exclusions and/or assumptions have been clearly stated in the report.

Conclusion

Based on the aforementioned procedures, nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that GB Corp's raw data used in the carbon footprint calculations have not been thoroughly collected, verified, and truly represent GB Corp's resource consumption in the reporting period related to all categories/aspects identified in this report. We do not assume and will not accept responsibility to anyone other than GB Corp for the provided assurance and conclusion.




Dr. Abdelhamid Beshara, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

MASADER, ENVIRONMENTAL & ENERGY SERVICES S.A.E CAIRO, August 2026



About Masader

Masader is an innovative interdisciplinary consulting, design and engineering sustainability firm based in Cairo, aiming at leveraging positive impact across the MENA region and globally. It specializes in Resource Efficiency, Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Integrated Sustainability Solutions. Since 2015, Masader has led 100+ projects across the areas of energy, environment, climate change & carbon footprint, circular economy, green building (LEED), as well as corporate sustainability strategies, reporting and certification.

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