Translation from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Separate interim financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2016 and review report

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultancies
Pyramids Heights Office Park
Km 22 Cairo/Alex Road
Giza- Cairo – Egypt

Mohamed Hilal – Grant Thornton
Public Accountants
A member of Grant Thornton international
87 Ramses St., Cairo

Translation from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim financial statements
for the period ended 31 March 2016

Contents	Page
Review report	desam I
Separate interim balance sheet	1
Separate interim income statement	2
Separate interim statement of comprehensive income	3
Separate interim statement of changes in shareholders' equity	4
Separate interim statement of cash flows	5
Notes to the separate interim financial statements	6-30

KPMG Hazem Hassan **Public Accountants & Consultancies Pyramids Heights Office Park** Km 22 Cairo/Alex Road Giza- Cairo - Egypt

Mohamed Hilal - Grant Thornton **Public Accountants** A member of Grant Thornton international 87 Ramsis St., Cairo

Report on Limited Review of periodic Separate Financial Statements

To: The members of board of directors of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying separate balance sheet of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E, as of 31 March 2016 and the related Separate statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these periodic financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards, Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these periodic financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Periodic Separate Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A limited review of periodic separate financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Company, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these periodic separate financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying periodic financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three-month then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Without qualifying our opinion:

As described in detail in note (25) of the notes to the financial statements, given the current economic conditions faced by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the shortage of cash in foreign currency by the official banking markets which increased the exchange rates and operation risks, the Company's management applies exceptional policies to manage these risks, by covering some of its foreign currency cash needss with exceptional exchange rates, which differ from quoted prices in official banking markets, after getting approval along with the related internal documents by the Company's senior management, to the best estimate of the price from its point of view.

Solahl Hinory Salah EL Missary

Capital Authority Controller

KPRegister No. (364) assan

Public KPMG Hazem Hassansultants

Hossam Hilal Hossam Hilal Capital Authority Controller Register No.(147) Mohamed Hilal - Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton - Mohamed Hilal

Public Accountants The Egyptian Member Firm of Grant Thornton International

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

separate interim balance sheet

As at 31 March 2016

	Note no.	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
		L.E.	L.E.
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(10)	13 551 888	11 999 004
Investment in subsidiary and under joint control companies	(11)	2 153 491 193	2 143 341 193
Under payment For investment	(3-11)	25	110 050 000
Projects under construction	(12)	89 482 627	80 257 477
Total non-current assets		2 256 525 708	2 345 647 674
Current assets			
Debitors and other debit receivables (net)	(15)	25 015 423	8 442 669
Due from related parties	(1-28)	230 378 521	233 437 789
Cash and cash equivalents	(16)	3 328 550	1 279 865
Total current assets		258 722 494	243 160 323
Total assets		2 515 248 202	2 588 807 997
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(17)	941 405 082	941 405 082
Legal reserve		388 190 055	374 963 889
General reserve - issuance premium	(1-17)	330 920 428	330 920 428
Retained earnings		493 247 432	426 200 481
Total comprehensive income for period / year		71 528 847	264 523 310
Total equity parent company		2 225 291 844	2 338 013 190
Non-current liabilities			
Other long term liabilities	(22)	17 543 403	19 651 087
Deferred revenues	(23)	105 964 219	1 738 533
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(24)	996 048	316 684
Non-current liabilities		124 503 670	21 706 304
Current liabilities		•	
Provisions of claims	(20)	1 460 154	4 280 750
Banks - overdraft		2 271 760	2 734 067
Banks - credit facilities	(19)	89 102 313	155 310 494
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	30 487 918	14 773 057
Due to related parties	(2-28)	42 130 543	51 990 135
Current liabilities	A2, 22	165 452 688	229 088 503
Total liabilities		289 956 358	250 794 807
Total equity and total liabilities		2 515 248 202	2 588 807 997

The notes on pages from (6) to (30) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements.

Financial Manager Hany Shaker Finance Director Sameh El-hodaiby

Chairman Safwan Thabet

*Limited review report attached .

1/3/-1.

Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) separate interim income statement

Translation from Arabic

For the finanicial period ended 31 March 2016

		The financial period	The financial period
		From 1/1/2016	From 1/1/2015
	Note no.	To 31/3/2016	To 31/3/2015
		L.E.	L.E.
Investment revenue	(5)	99 964 700	81 970 300
	304	=	
Other income	(6)	4 138 667	1 459 546
General & administrative expenses	(7)	(17 264 348)	(14 157 912)
Board of Directors remunerations		(40 000)	(75 000)
Other expenses	(8)	(3 025 331)	(3 025 331)
Results from operating activities		83 773 688	66 171 603
Finance expenses	(9)	(6 611 342)	(5 244 823)
Finance income	(9)	44 100	991
Profit before income tax		77 206 446	60 927 771
■ Taxes differences from previous years		¥7	99 298
Tax on investement revenue	(5)	(4 998 235)	≅
Deferred tax	(24)	(679 364)	196 395
Net profit for the period		71 528 847	61 223 464
Per share in net profit for the period (L.E /share)	(18)	0.076	0.065

The notes on pages from (6) to (30) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements.

Translation from arabic

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial period ended 31 March 2016

-

3

	The financial period	The financial period
	From 1/1/2016	From 1/1/2015
	To 31/3/2016	To 31/3/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Net profit for the period	71 528 847	61 223 464
Other comprehensive income for period	-	
Total other comprehensive income	71 528 847	61 223 464

The notes on pages from (6) to (30) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements.

.

.

-

.

3

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim statement of changes in equity
For the financial period ended 31 March 2016

	Issued & paid up General reserve-	General reserve-	Legal	Retained	Net Profit	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance as at 1 January 2015	941 405 082	330 920 428	363 208 166	343 210 457	235 114 465	2 213 858 598
Dividends for 2014	1	3	11 755 723	91 487 099	(235 114 465)	(131871643)
Total comprehensive income for the financial period ended 31 march 2015	1	î	j	1	61 223 464	61 223 464
Balance as at 31 March 2015	941 405 082	330 920 428	374 963 889	434 697 556	61 223 464	2 143 210 419
Balance as at 1 January 2016	941 405 082	330 920 428	374 963 889	426 200 481	264 523 310	2 338 013 190
Dividends for 2015	ř	E	13 226 166	67 046 951	(264 523 310)	(184 250 193)
Total comprehensive income for the financial period ended 31 march 2016		î			71 528 847	71 528 847
Balance as at 31 March 2016	941 405 082	330 920 428	388 190 055	493 247 432	71 528 847	2 225 291 844

The notes on pages from (6) to (30) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim statement of cash flows
For the financial period ended 31 March 2016

1

.

1

Ĺ

-

		The financial period ended	The financial period ended
	Note	From 1/1/2016	From 1/1/2015
	no.	To 31/3/2016	To 31/3/2015
		L.E.	L.E.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period before income tax		77 206 446	60 927 771
Adjustments for:			
Fixed assets' depreciation	(10)	1 139 277	1 508 231
Capital gains		(1550)	=:
Financial lease installments		3 025 331	3 025 331
Credit interests		(44 100)	(991)
Finance interests & expenses		6 014 625	5 145 269
Company Control (Control Control Contr		87 340 029	70 605 611
Collected credit interest		44 100	991
Interest finance expenses paid		(6 014 625)	(5 145 269)
		a 5:	\$1 (50)
Changes in:			
Debitors and other receivables (net)		(116 537 454)	(10 130 648)
Due from related parties		3 059 268	(59 958 137)
Trade payable & other credit balances		(14 238 130)	(3 648 163)
Dividends paid to employee within the period		(21 930 942)	
Provision for claims used		(2 820 596)	
Due to related parties		(9 859 592)	3 376 728
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		(80 957 942)	(4 898 887)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of fixed assets		(11 915 761)	(1 615 440)
Proceeds from the profits of investments		99 964 700	
Proceeds from cancellation of investment in subsidiaries		99 900 000	
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		187 948 939	(1615440)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds (payments) from facilities		(66 208 181)	47 370 201
Proceeds (payments) from bank loans		_	(37 200 000)
Proceeds form lease installments- sale and lease back		105 964 269	
payments for lease installments- sale and lease back		(3 025 331)	(3 025 331)
Dividends paid to shareholdersywithin the period		(141 210 762)	
Net cash flows (used in) form financing activities		(104 480 005)	7 144 870
Increase in cash & cash equivalents during the period		2 510 992	630 543
Cash & cash equivalents at 1 January		(1 454 202)	467 346
Cash & cash equivalents at 31 March	(16)	1 056 790	1 097 889
	1-1		

The notes on pages from (6) to (30) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements.

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Notes to the separate interim financial statements For the financial period ended 31 March 2016

1 Reporting the entity

The Company was established in 1995 according to the Investment Law No.(230) of 1989 as replaced by the investment incentives and guarantees law No. (8) of 1997 and the decree of the Minister of Economic and Foreign Trade No. 636 of 1994 approving the Company's establishment.

The Company was registered in the commercial registry under No. 100994 on 10/1/1995. Company's period is 25 years starting from the date of registration in the commercial registry.

The address of the Company's registered office is 11 Aljihad Street-Lebanon Square- Almohandessien. The address of the company's factories is 6 of October city- First Industrial Zone- piece no. 39 and 40, Mr. Safwan Thabet is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Company is considered a holding Company.

The Company's purpose

The Company primarily is involved in the production, manufacture, packaging and packing of all types of dairy, products and all its derivatives, all types of cheeses, fruit juices, drinks and frozen material, preparing, manufacturing, packaging and packing all types of food materials and in general manufacturing of agriculture products.

Registration in the Stock Exchange

The Company is listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchanges.

2 Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards ("EAS"), and in the light of prevailing Egyptian laws.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 April 2016.

2-2 Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the balance sheet.

- Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in (Note 4).

2-3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Company's functional currency.

2-4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note (3-6) : lease classification.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Note (15) : impairment of trade and notes receivable.
- Note (20) : provisions
- Note (24) : deferred tax.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3-1 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

3-2 Investment

3-2-1 Investment in subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Investments in subsidiaries are carried in the balance sheet at cost, less any impairment in the value of individual investments which is charged to the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determine, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-2-1 Investment under joint control

The companies under joint control are companies that practice a joint control on the investee company, The investments under joint control are carried in the balance sheet at cost, less any impairment in the value of individual investments which is charged to the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determine, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-3 Financial instruments

E

3

t

1

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognises receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non – derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for sale financial assets.

Receivables

Receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Generally, short-duration trade and other receivables with no stated interest rate are stated at their nominal value (original invoice amount) less an allowance for any doubtful debts.

Receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies non – derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at the fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables. Generally, trade payables are recorded at their nominal value.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Capital

Authorized capital

The Company's authorized capital amounts to L.E 5 Billion.

Issued and paid up capital

The Company's issued and fully paid up capital at the beginning of the year was amounted to L.E 941 405 082 (Nine hundred forty one million and four hundred five thousands and eighty two) divided into 941 405 082 (Nine hundred forty one million and four hundred five thousands and eighty two) shares at par value L.E 1 each.

Repurchase, disposal and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)

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

3-4 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (Note 10).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of selfconstructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain and loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

1

1

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Description	Estimated useful life
	(Years)
Buildings & Construction	50
Transportation & Transport Vehicles	
Tools	6.67
Office equipment & Furniture	10
Computers	3

Depreciation commences when the fixed asset is completed and made available for use.

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

3-5 Projects under construction

Expenditures incurred on purchasing and constructing fixed assets are initially recorded in projects under construction until the asset is completed and becomes ready for use. Upon the completion of the assets, all related costs are transferred to fixed assets. Projects under construction are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses (Note 12). No depreciation is charged until the project is completed and transferred to fixed asset

3-6 Leases

Company is the lessee:

Leases are classified as operating leases. The costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The value of any lease incentive received to take on an operating lease (for example, rent-free periods) is recognized as deferred income and is released over the life of the lease.

3-7 Impairment

Non -derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Non-financial assets

-

B

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than biological assets, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is tested annually for impairment.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash – generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-8 Advantages of pensions

The company pays contributions to the General Authority for Social Insurance for the employees of the company, according to the Social Insurance Law No. (79) of 1975, According to this law, the employees and the company paid fixed subscriptions rate from the salary. The company is under no obligation to pay any further obligations other than the value of the previous mentioned subscriptions.

3-9 Provisions

3

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3-10 Rental income

Rental income from other assets is recognized in other income.

3-11 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income received from investments is recognized in profit or loss on the date of collection.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

3-12 Income tax

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly on equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3-13 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3-14 Legal reserve

According to the Companies Law requirements and the statutes of the Company, 5% of the annual net profit shall be transferred to a legal reserve until the accumulated reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital. The reserve is un-distributable; however, it can be used to increase the share capital or to offset losses. If the reserve falls below the defined level (50% of the issued share capital), than the Company is required to resume setting aside 5% of the annual profit until it reaches 50% of the issued share capital.

3-15 End of service benefits

End of service benefits are recognized as an expense when the company is committed clearly-without having the possibility of cancellation – a formal detailed plan to either finish the work before the normal retirement date or to provide end of service benefits as a result of the company's offer to encourage resignations (voluntary) / left the work voluntary.

If the bonus is payable for a period of more than 12 months after the date of preparation of the financial statements, they is reduced to their present value.

4 Determination of fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

4-1 Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

1

5	Investment revenue		
		Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016	Financial period From 1/1/2015 To 31/3/2015
		L.E	L.E
	Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	41 495 850	29 997 000
	International Company For Modern Food Industries	5 499 450	16 998 300
	The Egyptian Company For Food "Industries "Egyfood	27 994 400	9 998 000
	Tiba for Trading and Distributing	24 975 000	4 995 000
	Al-Marwa for Food industries	-	19 982 000
		99 964 700	81 970 300
	Less: Tax on investement revenue	(4 998 235)	, ģ167
		94 966 465	81 970 300
	00		
6	Other operating revenue	Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016 L.E	Financial period From 1/1/2015 To 31/3/2015 L.E
	Deferred capital gains	3 477 117	434 708
	Capital gain	1 550	
	Revenue from rental assets to subsidiaries	660 000	660 000
	Recovery service fees	13	364 838
		4 138 667	1 459 546
7	General & administrative expenses		-
		Financial period From 1/1/2016	Financial period From 1/1/2015
		To 31/3/2016 L.E	To 31/3/2015 L.E
	Personnel expenses	11 043 869	9 563 238
	Depreciation expense	1 139 277	1 508 231
	Other administrative expense	5 081 202	3 086 443
		17 264 348	14 157 912

Other expenses		
	Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016 L.E	Financial period From 1/1/2015 To 31/3/2015 L.E
Financial lease installments	3 025 331	3 025 331
	3 025 331	3 025 331
Finance income and finance costs (net)		
	Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016	Financial period From 1/1/2015
	L.E	To 31/3/2015 L.E
Interest expense	(6 014 625)	(5 145 269)
Foreign currency exchange	(596 717)	(99 554)
	(6 611 342)	(5 244 823)
Interest income	44 100	991
	44 100	991
	(6 567 242)	(5 243 832)
	Financial lease installments Finance income and finance costs (net) Interest expense Foreign currency exchange	Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016 L.E Financial lease installments 3 025 331 3 025 331 Finance income and finance costs (net) Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016 L.E Interest expense (6 014 625) Foreign currency exchange (596 717) (6 611 342) Interest income 44 100

Juhayna Food Industries

101

7

Translation from Arabic

Notes to the separate interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016

10-Property, plant, and equipment

				Transportation		Office		
		Buildings &	Machinery &	&transport		furniture		
Description	Land*	constructions	equipment	vehicles	Tools	& equipment	Computers	Total
	LE	LE	LE	L.E.	LE	LE	TE	LE
Cost								
Cost as at 1/1/2015	1 557 594	1 351 499	1 168 109	6 354 141	4 359 937	2 620 949	38 069 564	55 481 793
Additions of the year	2 782 000	1	,	225 000 -		36 600	2 409 000	5 452 600
Disposals of the year	19	3	1	- (857 315)		Ĭ	(5 500)	(862815)
Reclassification	t	t	(007 7)	ā	1	7 700	а	
Cost as at 31/12/2015	4 339 594	1 351 499	1 160 409	5 721 826	4 359 937	2 665 249	40 473 064	60 071 578
Additions of the period	ı	19 159 880	ì	ĭ	ı	29 400	2 662 761	21 852 041
Disposals of the period		(19 159 880)						(19 159 880)
Cost as at 31/3/2016	4 339 594	1 351 499	1 160 409	5 721 826	4 359 937	2 694 649	43 135 825	62 763 739
Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2015	ā	337 242	977 855	2 980 161	4 346 510	2 301 959	32 083 582	43 027 309
Depreciation of the year	ř	27 030	186 848	1 013 892	3 472	77 294	4 509 828	5 818 364
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of the year	ï	Ĭ	I	(768 215)	6	r	(4884)	(773 099)
Reclassification	ľ	ı	(4 294)	9	1	4 294	9	
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2015		364 272	1 160 409	3 225 838	4 349 982	2 383 547	36 588 526	48 072 574
Depreciation of the period	3	6 758	9	230 332	898	15 954	885 365	1 139 277
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2016		371 030	1 160 409	3 456 170	4 350 850	2 399 501	37 473 891	49 211 851
Net book value as at 31/3/2016	4 339 594	980 469		2 265 656	280 6	290 556	5 661 934	13 551 888
Not book unline or of 31/32/2015	A 220 50A	722 730		2.495.988	9 955	281 702	3 884 538	11 999 004

^{*} Fully depreciated assets are amounted to L.E.38 269 659 as at 31 March 2016.

^{*} The land item amounted to L.E 4 339 594 on 31/3/2016 includes an amount of L.E4 149 244 representing the not registered land thus procedures of registering the land are in progress.

Amount Instrument	L.E of possess	2 782 000 Specification document	367 244 Letter Allocation	4 149 244
	nondi			
	Descr	Al Manya	Marsa Allam	

THE THE PERSON NAMED

1

-

i

-

Ì

-

3

.

1

1

9

-

4

otes to the separate interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016 hayna Food Industries

53	
en	
Ē	
S	
í	

1-1)

Name of the investee company	Legal entity	Number of purchased shares	Participation percentage	Nominal value per share	Total Nominal value	Percentage paid	Investment cost	Impairement in the value of investment as at	Net Investment	Net Investment
								31/3/2016	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
			%	L.E.	L.E.	%	L.E.	LE	L.E.	L.E.
Investment in subsidiary companies										
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	SAE	2 999 700	66.66	100	299 970 000	100	359 911 533	į.	359 911 533	359 911 533
International Company For Modern Food Industries	SAE	4 999 500	66.66	100	499 950 000	100	499 950 000		499 950 000	499 950 000
The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Egyfood"	SAE	499 908	86.66	1 000	499 908 000	80	386-893 852	ř	386 893 852	386 893 852
Tiba for Trading and Distributing	SAE	1 998 000	6.66	100	199 800 000	100	199 800 000	4	199 800 000	199 800 000
Al-Marwa for Food industries	SAE	9 991 000	16.66	10	99 910 000	100	196 815 808	,	196 815 808	196 815 808
Inmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and biological wealth	SAE	4 999 700	99.994	100	499 970 000	100	499 970 000		499 970 000	499 970 000
Investment in subsidiary and under joint control companies	1		1	•			1		000 031 01	
Argu For Food Industries	SAE	1 015 000	50.75	10	10 150 000	100	10 150 000		10 150 000	
Balance as at 31 March 2016					2109 658 000		2153 491 193		2153 491 193	2143 341 193
Invectments available for sale										
Egyptian for Trading and Marketing	SAE	1 000	0.54	100	100 000	100	100 000	(100 000)	*	
Balance as at 31 March 2016					100 000		100 000	(100 000)	a	,
Under payment for investment				90.	000 000 00	9	000 000 00			000 000 00
Tiba for Trading and Distributing SAE		000 666	6.66	100	000 006 66	100	000 006 66			000 006 66
Argu for food industries		1 015 000	50.75	10	10 150 000	100	10 150 000	e e		10 150 000
Balance as at 31 March 2016					110 050 000		110 050 000		•	110 050 000

1-3)

1-2)

4

Juhayna Food Industries is committed to contributing at least not in Tiba for Trading and Distributing company for 75% of the company's capital, according to the terms of the loan agreement between Qatar National Bank Al Ahli and Tiba for Trading and Distributing company and held until the end of the loan term.

Juhayna Food Industries is committed not least its contribution to the International company for modern food industries for 75% of the company's capital, according to the terms of the loan contract signed between HSBC Bank and the

Juhayna Food Industries is committed to contributing at least not in the Egyptian Company for Dairy product 75.1% of the company's capital, according to the terms of the loan contract signed between CIB and the Egyptian Company for dairy International company for modern food industries until the end of the loan term.

Juhayna Food Industries is committed not least its contribution in the Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood) for 75.1% of the company's capital, according to the terms of the loan agreement contract between CIB and the Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood) until the end of the loan term. product and until the end of the loan term.

31/3/2015

Juhayna Food Industries Company (S.A.E.)

Notes to the separate interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016

12 Projects under constructions

	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Advance payments for fixed assets purchase	19 894 194	11 209 194
Buildings and constructions in progress	69 588 433	69 048 283
	89 482 627	80 257 477

13 Income tax expenses

P

Period tax expenses

	L.E.	L.E.
Adjustment for pervious years	-	99 298
Deferred tax	679 364	196 395
	679 364	295 693
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		(Bassier)
	%	31/3/2016
		L.E.
Profit for the period		77 206 446
Total income tax expense		#: H
Profit before income tax	- "	77 206 446
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	-	_
Non-deductible expenses	_	-

31/3/2016

14 Tax status

14-1 Corporation tax

The corporate tax due from the Company is an annual tax according to income tax law No. 91 for the year 2005 and payments due over the operating result on annual basis.

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2006

The Company has been inspected and all tax inspection differences were paid.

Year 2007

The tax inspection is currently being ended against the internal committee.

Year 2008, 2009

The company has estimated inspection from tax authority.

The Company submits tax returns during legal duration.

Years from 2010 till 2015

The company has not been inspected yet.

The Company submits the annual tax returns for the income tax during legal duration required by law and settle the due tax -if any- according to tax return.

Juhayna Food Industries Company (S.A.E.)

Notes to the separate interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016

14-2 Salaries tax

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2010

The tax inspection has been performed & the inspection results forms were received and the differences have been settled.

Year from 2011 to 2015

The company has not been inspected yet.

14-3 Stamp tax

The period from the beginning of operation till 31/7/2006

The tax inspection has been performed and paid.

From 1/8/2006 till 31/12/2013

The Inspection is in progress by related tax authority.

The period from 2011 till 2014

The company has prepared to inspection

14-4 Sales tax

The tax inspection has been performed and paid till 31/12/2014.

14-5 Withholding tax

The company has importuned the amount that was deducted to tax authority during the legal durations.

15 Trade and other receivables (net)

	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Notes receivables		11 - 12
Tax authority		856 447
Suppliers – advance payments	661 851	578 850
Advanced Prepaid expenses	18 764 161	843 996
Letter of Grantee deposit	5 094 200	5 050 000
Customs authority	5 783	6 157
Deposits with others	129 708	129 708
Other debit balances	459 720	1 077 511
	25 115 423	8 542 669
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(100 000)	(100 000)
	25 015 423	8 442 669

16 Cash and cash equivalents

-

B

by deading the position has all nowant in terms of	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Banks – current accounts	2 731 150	466 440
Time deposits *	443 608	586 125
Cash in hand	153 792	227 300
	3 328 550	1 279 865
Banks credit balance	(2 271 760)	(2 734 067)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash	1 056 790	0.7
flows	1 030 730	(1 454 202)

^{*} The above mentioned time deposits are maturing within 3 months.

17 Share capital

Wagnesterman diebe. J. witter. 199	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Authorized capital	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000
Issued & paid up capital (divided into 941		
405 082 shares with nominal value L.E 1	941 405 082	941 405 082
each)		

The extra ordinary general assembly meeting dated 5 February 2012 decided capital reduction by the nominal value of treasury stock amounted to L.E 20 362 521 to be amounted to L.E 706 053 811 divided into 706 053 811 shares at par value L.E 1 each. The reduction in capital and in the numbers of shares was registered in the commercial register on 23 April 2012.

Based on the decision of the Board of Directors on February 26, 2014, which included a dividend free shares from the year profits and the decision & approval of the Ordinary General Assembly and of the Company dated 27/03/2014 to increase the company's issued capital from the dividends of the financial year ended December 31, 2013, which amounting to L.E. 235 351 271 equal to 33.33% of the company's issued capital as free shares deduction from the profit for the year ended December 31, 2013 by distributing one free share for each shareholder holds five shares of the company's shares. This increase has been recorded in the commercial register on 29/5/2014.

17-1 General reserve - issuance premium

The balance of general reserve – issuance premium is representing the net value of issuing capital increase shares during 2010 amounted to L.E 999 379 210 for issuing 205.97 million shares after deducting amount of L.E 350 398 732 for legal reserve completion to be equal to 50 % of paid up capital and amount of L.E 205 972 632 for capital increase after deducting issuance fees amounted to L.E 38 507 164.

The Company had reduced issuance premium during the period by an amount of L.E 73 580 254 representing the difference between nominal value and the cost of purchasing treasury stock which reduced the capital with its value due to the increase more than one year of the acquisition according to extra ordinary general assembly meeting dated February 5th 2012.

18 Earnings per share

-

No.

.

.

3

.

3

10

1

19

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year has been per share in net profit for the year is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as:

	Financial period From 1/1/2016 To 31/3/2016	Financial period From 1/1/2015 To 31/3/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Profit for the period	71 528 847	61 223 464
Deduct: Employees share B.O.D share Net attributable for shareholders share	71 528 847	61 223 464
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	941 405 082	941 405 082
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	0.076	0.065
Banks - credit facilities	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E	L.E
The value of credit facilities is 10 million	168 235	
L.E which given from credit Agricole- Egypty with a variable interest paid monthly & promissory note is the guarantee The value of credit facilities is 50million L.E which given from QNB with a variable	37 993 747	9 220 393 47 010 287
interest paid monthly & promissory note is the guarantee The value of credit facilities is 100 million L.E. & 6 million dollar which given from HSBC with a variable interest paid monthly & promissory note is the guarantee send to the bank with a value of 100 million L.E.	50 940 332	99 079 814
Total	89 102 313	155 310 494
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

20 Provision for claims

A A O VADIOII A OA CAMARIAS				
	Balance on 1/1/2016	Provision formed	Provision used during	Balance on 31/3/2016
Description		during the period	the period	
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E.
Provision for claims	4 280 750		(2 820 596)	1 460 154

21 Creditors and other credit balances

.

.

	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E.	L.E.
Suppliers	4 350 974	2 719 188
Notes payable	158 257	2 in 201
Accrued expenses	379 465	536 890
Tax authority	923 950	107 467
Fixed assets' creditors	668 750	668 750
Deposits from others	22 039	22 039
Sales tax installments on the imported machineries and equips short term	ment- 188 277	85 995
Deferred capital gains Short term (building sales & lease b	ack) 11 773 802	1 738 584
Due to Sodic company- current portion	8 293 984	8 479 484
Social insurance authority	161 844	140 582
Dividends payable	3 198 772	2 315
Other credit balances	367 804	271 763
	30 487 918	14 773 057

22

2	Other long term liabilities			
		Short-term	Long-term	total
		L.E	L.E.	L.E.
	- The value of sales tax installments on the imported machineries and	188 277	477 220	665 497
	equipment due from January 2017 till January 2021 according to the scheduling agreed upon with the Sales Tax Authority.			
	- The amount due to (New Al Manya governors) as a value of store land	668 750	1 337 500	2 006 250
	at Alamtdad area in accordance with specification document dated 3/05/2015 amounted to L.E 2 675 000. A down payments was paid			
	amounted to L.E 668 750 and the rest will be settled over 3 equal installments first installment starting from 16/05/2016 amounted by L.E.			
	668 750 in addition central bank of Egypt corridor rate & 0.5%			
	administrative expense, first installment starting from 25/11/2016.	11.011.050	24.004.026	05.000.005
	- The amount due to (Sodic Siac for real state and investments Company)	11 014 050	24 084 036	35 098 086
	as a value of purchasing an administrative building according to agreed			
	contract dated 30/12/2012 amounted to L.E 83 106 655. total payments was paid amounted to L.E 48 008 569 and the rest will be settled over			
	13 equal installments starting from June 2016.			
	Less:	(2 720 066)	(8 355 353)	(11 075 418)
	The Part that not consumed of the change in the present value of the			
	obligation due to the company Sodic Siak real estate investment.			
	The net present value of the obligation due to the company Sodic Siak Real Estate Investment	8 293 984	15 728 683	24 022 667
	Net liability value at 31/3/2016	9 151 011	17 543 403	26 694 415
	Net liability value at 31/12/2015	9 234 229	19 651 087	28 885 316
	re restriction of the control of the			

23 Deferred revenues

B

-

B

1

-

U

-

	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
	L.E	L.E
The balance is represented in the long term capital gains deferred resulted	III. • 54.	1 738 533
from the sale of a plot of land located in Zayed city No.21 (Crazy water		
corridor) and the construction built thereon, The Company had deferred and		
derecognized the gain of L.E 17 385 789 in the income statement as the sale		
transaction was in the form of a sale and lease back within 10 years starting		
on January 2008 through to December 2017. The company cancelled the		
contract in 2016, and the revenue was realized in the income statement for		
the period amounted to L.E 3 477 116.		
The balance is represented in the long term capital gains deferred resulted	105 964 219	-
from the sale of a plot of land located in Zayed city No.21 (Crazy water		
corridor) and the construction built, According to the new contract finance		
leasing that signed with QNB Al Ahli at thereon 23/3/2016The Company		
had deferred and derecognized in the income statement the gain of L.E		
117 837 120 as the sale transaction was in the form of a sale and lease back		
within 10 years starting on March 2016 through to March 2026. The		
deferred revenue is to be amortized on straight line method base during the		
lease period starting from 1/4/2016. The amortization of gain is L.E zero		
and the short term portion during the period ended amounted to L.E 11		
773 802 included in the trade & other credit balances item of the balance		
sheet (Note 21).		
	105 964 219	1 738 533

24 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liability amounted to L.E 996 048 on 31/3/2016 is representing amounts of net deferred tax assets and tax liabilities.

	Balance on	Deferred tax	Balance on
	1/1/2016	from 1st Jan to	31/3/2016
		31 March 2016	
	L.E	L.E	L.E
Deferred tax liability from fixed assets	316 684	679 364	996 048

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets are representing in the following items:

	31/3/2016 L.E.	31/12/2015 L.E.
Fixed assets	996 048	1 099 035
Deferred revenue	·	(782 351)
Net tax liabilities	996 048	316 684

25 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

Ш

B

100

10

H

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company's Board is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the B.O.D.

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer including the default risk of the industry in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk

Trade and other receivables

The Company is dealing with one main customer (related party), which in turn distributes the credit risk on a number of customers who enjoy strong and stable financial positions. It also deals with its customers through contracts and agreements concluded with them, in addition the Company (related party) review the credit limits granted to customers on a regular basis as it gets sufficient guarantees from its customers.

Credit risk

n

D

B

D

H

19

10

Ш

10

Ш

100

Ш

10

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying	amount	
	31/3/2016 31/12/2015		
	L.E.	L.E.	
Banks credit facilities	89 102 313	155 310 494	
Total long term loans		<u>.</u>	

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Typically the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. In addition, the Company maintains the following lines of credit:

A credit facility in a principal amount of L.E 89 102 313 on which the interest is charged at a variable interest rate for Facilities in Egyptian pound and US Dollars facilities.

Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying	Contractual cash
	amount	flows
	L.E.	L.E.
Credit facilities	89 102 313	160 000 000

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return

The Company incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Management.

Currency risk

B

100

H

10

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company, primarily the L.E. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Euro, USD, and Swiss Francs (CHF).

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	USD	Euro	GBP	SAR
Cash and cash equivalents	227 322	4 565		-
Supplier and other credit balances	(524 154)	<u>100</u>		=
Credit facilities	(218 171)	(105)	-	-
31 March 2016	(515 003)	4 460		
31 December 2015	(292 970)	3 095	(5 390)	96

The following significant exchange rates applied during the period:

	Average	Average rate		osing Rate
	3/2016	12/2015	3/2016	12/2015
USD	8.35	7.49	8.850	7.815
Euro	9.32	8.62	10.005	8.540

Given the current economic conditions faced by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Company's management faces the market risks represented in the difficulty of foreign currency cash management declared at official prices, due to the shortage of cash in foreign currency in the official banking markets.

This has affected the Company's ability to provide its foreign currency operating needs to ensure the continuing of its operations / production process on a regular basis.

The Company's management resorted, in the context of applying exceptional policies to manage market and operation risks, to cover some of its foreign currency cash requirements with exceptional exchange rates, during the period, which differ from quoted prices in official banking markets, in light of the circumstances, after getting approval along with the related internal documents by the Company's senior management, to the best estimate of the price from its point of view.

Interest rate risk

The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates on borrowings is on a fixed-rate basis, taking into account assets with exposure to changes in interest rates.

Capital management

E

m

B

E3

D

D

110

Ш

10

H

115

10

100

100

H.

11

B

100

1

明

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of paid up capital and retained earnings. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

		31/12/2015 L.E.
Total liabilities	289 956 358	250 794 807
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(3 328 550)	(1 282 254)
Net debt	286 627 808	249 512 553
Total equity	2 225 291 844	2 338 015 579
Net debt to equity ratio	%12.88	%10.67

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the period .

26 Financial lease contracts

The company signed a contract with QNB Al Ahli for Financial Leasing Company (Segoles company for Finance Leasing-formerly) lease land and buildings and of system construction and leasing, as follows:

Land lease contracts (Sale and lease back)

On 30/10/2007 the Company signed a contract with regard to a land lease (including the building built thereon), of land located on plot no. 21 of the Crazy water's corridor in Zayed City with a total area of 15 374.47 m². The contract terms became effective starting 23/3/2016. The following is a summary of the above mentioned contract:

Description	Lease value		Lease period	Purchase value at end of contract	Monthly lease value
	Contractual value L.E	Accrued interest L.E	Months	L.E	L.E
contract from 1/1/2008 to 31/12/2017	73 453 985	47 559 261	120	1	1 008 444

Juhayna for Food Industries Company acquired the above mentioned land and constructed a building thereon. Subsequently, the Company sold the land including the buildings to QNB Al Ahli for Financial Leasing Company (Segoles company for Finance Leasing-formerly) subject to the right of finance releases.

The Company has leased the administration building of Tiba for Trading and Distributing Company (Subsidiary) following the operating lease system for a monthly lease rent of L.E. 220 000 based upon the approval from the leaser's company.

The monthly finance lease's installments and the expenses related to the issue of this lease contract (sale with the right of re-sale) were allocated to the other operating expenses item in the income statement Thus, total installments of the financial period ended 31/3/2016 amounted to L.E. 3 025 331.

The company during the year 2016 in agreement with QNB Al Ahli for Financial Leasing Company (Segoles company for Finance Leasing- formerly) to end the leasing contract and the restoration of the land and the buildings and construction, compared to the amount of L.E 19 159 879.

New financial lease contracts (Sale and lease back)

On 23/3/2016 the Company signed a contract with regard to a land lease (including the building built thereon), of land located on plot no. 21 of the Crazy water's corridor in Zayed City with a total area of 15 374.47 m². The contract terms became effective starting 23/3/2016. The following is a summary of the above mentioned contract:

Description	Lease value		Lease period	Purchase value at end of contract	Monthly lease value
Middlesia .	Contractual value	Accrued interest			
	L.E	L.E	Months	L.E	L.E
contract from 24/3/2016 to 23/3/2026	244 319 300	107 421 401	120	1	5 810 535

The Company has leased the administration building of Tiba for Trading and Distributing Company (Subsidiary) following the operating lease system for a monthly lease rent of L.E. 220 000 based upon the approval from the leaser's company.

The monthly finance lease's installments and the expenses related to the issue of this lease contract (sale with the right of re-sale) were allocated to the other operating expenses item in the income statement Thus, total installments of the financial period ended 31/3/2016 amounted to L.E. **Zero**

27 Contingencies

ì

B

D

B

B

3

9

P

2

II.

1

There are potential liabilities of the company in the form of letters of guarantee or any events arise during the ordinary activity of the company and which do not result in actual commitments.

The value of letters of guarantee issued by banks for the company and for the benefit of others in 31/3/2016 equivalent to the amount of L.E 5 140 100 was part of which covered L.E 5 094 200.

28 Related party transactions

The related parties are represented in the Company's shareholders and companies in which they own directly or indirectly shares giving them significant influence or controls over these companies.

The following is a summary of significant transactions concluded, during the current year, between the Company and its related parties.

5

D

D

D

IID

19

110

ID

110

1

113

117

11

10

10

3

2

3-1 Due from related par Company's nar		Total value of	transactions	Balance	as at
	transaction	31/3/2016 L.E.	31/12/2015 L.E.	31/3/2016 L.E.	31/12/2015 L.E.
The Egyptian Comp For Dairy products	any		2 214 039	*	501
El Marwa For Food Industries	Current	201 810	541 770	244 064	42 254
Tiba for Trading and Distributing	Asset lease		(1 043 554) 2 640 000		3 014
Modern Concentrate Industrial Company	es Current	3 077	11 135	14 219	11 143
Inmaa for Agricultus Development Co. ar		(5 806 477)	112 907 759	227 574 400 53 390	233 380 877
biological wealth	Bank transfer	53 390			
Inmaa for livestock	Current	56 426	ancur. er espo	56 426	
Argu for Food Industr	ries Current	2 436 022		2 436 022	
				230 378 521	233 437 789

Company's name	Nature of	Total value of	transactions	Balance	as at
*	transaction	31/3/2016	31/12/2015	31/3/2016	31/12/2015
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
El Marwa For Food Industries		=	*	_	**
Egyptian Company for Dairy	Current				
Products		18 109 742		18 109 742	
Tiba for Trading and Distributing	Current	_	-	292 512	-
	Assets lease	955 526			7
		(660 000)	-	=	2
The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Egyfood"	Current	(12 820 892)	23 586 734	13 261 391	26 082 284
International Company For Modern Food Industries	Current	15 440 953	24 347 072	10 466 898	25 907 851
				42 130 543	51 990 135

- The company has a contract agreement with the Tiba for Trading and Distributing company of (LLC) subsirdy company 99.9% of the rental company's administrative building and the rental with a value of 660 000 pounds during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (the amount of 2 640 000 LE through 2015).
- Transactions listed above are made in the same principles for dealing with others.

29 Non-cash transactions in cash flow

EP

IID

III

IIP.

=

眇

10

2

113

=

P

2

The exclusion of the amount of 1 738 583 pounds of change in item suppliers against the exclusion of the same amount of change in the deferred revenue as this is a non-cash transaction.

The exclusion of the amount of 2 107 684 pounds of change in item suppliers against the exclusion of the same amount of change in the long-term liability as this is a non-cash transaction.

30 Political and economical events

The Arab Republic of Egypt has encountered certain events that have a significant impact on the economic sectors in general, a matter which may lead to a substantial decline in the economic activities in the foreseeable future.

Therefore, there is a possibility that the above mentioned events will have a significant impact on the Company's assets, liabilities, their recoverable/settlement amounts and the results of operations in the foreseeable future.

At the present, it is not possible to quantify the effect on the Company's assets and liabilities included in the company's financial statements, since quantifying the effect of these events relies on the expected extent and the time frame, when these events and their consequences, are expected to be finished.

On August 20, 2015 A Presidential Decree was issued of Law No. (96) for the year 2015 amending certain regulations of the income tax law No. (91) of 2005 and Decree No. 44 of 2014 to impose a temporary additional income tax, and this decree will be effective from the day following its publication, the following are the most significant amendment:

- 1. Reduction of income tax rate to become 22.5% of the annual net profit.
- 2. Amendment for the imposition of temporary tax of 5%.
- 3. Modifying the tax on dividends.

Suspending the imposition of the capital tax on the output of dealing in listed securities for two years starting from 17/5 / 2015.

31 New issuance and amendments on the Egyptian accounting standards:

During 2015 new modified version of the Egyptian accounting standards was issued that includes new accounting standards and amendments to some existing standards, to be effective for the periods starting from January 2016, with the knowledge that early adaption of these standards is not allowed

The following table shows the amendments that may have significant effect on the periodic financial statements when applied.

D

D

New or Amended Standards	Summary of the Most Significant Amendments	Possible Impact on the Financial Statements
EAS (1) Presentation of Financial Statements	 The Standard does not require to present the working capital, also the F/S references model issuance 2006 excluded the presentation of working capital. A statement shall be added to the statement of financial position including balances of the beginning of the first presented comparative period in case of retrospective implementation or change in an accounting policy or reclassification carried out by the entity. Income Statement (Profit or Loss)/Statement of Comprehensive Income The entity shall disclose all recognized income and expense captions during the financial period in two separate statements; one of them presents the profit or loss components (Income Statement) and the other one starts with the profit or loss and presents the other comprehensive income items (Statement of Comprehensive Income). 	 Re-presenting all the presented financial statements, disclosures and their accompanying notes including the comparative figures to be in conformity with the required amendments to the Standard. Adding a new statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, for the current and comparative period.