Translation from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Separate financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 And auditors report

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Translation from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Auditors report

To: The shareholders' of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E

Introduction

We audited separate statement of financial position of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E, as of 31 December 2018 and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws, management responsibility includes, designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Juhayna Food Industries Company as of 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The company maintains proper books of account which include all that's is required law & the status of the company & the financial statement are in agreement thereto, the inventory was counted by management in accordance with methods in practice.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, prepared in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the Company's books of account.

Hatem Montasser

KPMG Hazem Hassan

Public Accountants & Consultants

Hossam Hilal

Mohamed Hilal – Grant Thornton Public Accountants & Consultants

Hossam Hilal

Grant Thornton - Mohamed Hila!

Public Accountants
The Egyptian Member Firm of
Grant Thornton International

Cairo, 31 January 2019

Translated from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Separate Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2018

	Note no.	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Assets		<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	(12)	119 031 327	126 706 064
Investment in subsidiaries and under joint control companies	(13-1) (13-2)	2253 491 193	126 706 964 2 253 491 193
Downpayment for investments	(13-4)	50 000 000	
Projects under construction	(14)	123 068	50 000 000
Other non-current debit balances	(28)	7 436 192	1 681 103
Total non-current assets	(20)	2 430 081 780	8 625 978
Current assets		2 430 001 780	2 440 505 238
Debtors and other debit receivables (net)	(17)	9 923 744	10.146.240
Due from related parties	(31-1)	245 411 747	10 146 340
Cash at banks and on hand	(18)	1 865 349	107 879 631
Total current assets	(10)	257 200 840	441 486
Total assets		2 687 282 620	118 467 457
Equity		2 007 202 020	2 558 972 695
Issued and paid up capital	(19)	941 405 082	941 405 082
Legal reserve	()	405 331 225	398 204 287
General reserve - share issuance premium	(1-19)	330 920 428	330 920 428
Retained earnings	()	839 337 378	653 401 492
Total equity		2 516 994 113	2 323 931 289
Non-current liabilities			2 323 931 289
Other long term liabilities	(24)	204 565	3 537 016
Deferred revenues	(25)	73 586 263	
Deferred tax liabilities	(26)	1 432 253	85 360 065
Non-current liabilities	()	75 223 081	1 446 781
Current liabilities	·	75 225 001	90 343 862
Provisions	(22)	4 416 147	4 500 000
Banks - overdraft	(18)	53 422	4 300 000 1 892 469
Credit facilities	(21)	63 445 087	
Creditors and other credit balances	(23)	24 146 914	55 404 918
Due to related parties	(31-2)	24 140 914	33 400 247
Income tax Liabilities	(15)	3 003 856	49 499 910
Current liabilities	(-0)	95 065 426	144 (07 544
Total liabilities	-	170 288 507	144 697 544
Total equity and liabilities	-	2 687 282 620	235 041 406
	=	2 001 202 020	2 558 972 695

The notes from no. (1) to no.(33) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to

Financial Manager

Hany Shaker

Chief Financial Officer

Sameh El-hodaiby

Chairman Safwan Thabet

Cairo,30 January 2019
"Audit report attached"

Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate income statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note no.	2018 <u>L.E.</u>	2017 <u>L.E.</u>
Revenue from Investment in subsidaries	(5)	349 820 300	176 906 100
Other operating revenue	(6)	14 857 247	14 797 673
General and administrative expenses	(7)	(3 447 043)	(3 304 343)
Other Operating expenses	(9)	(29 562 450)	(33 830 956)
Gain from operating activities	_	331 668 054	154 568 474
Finance income / (cost) - net	(11)	(2 963 159)	(3 397 199)
Net profit for the year before income tax		328 704 895	151 171 275
Tax on dividends from investment in subsidaries	(5)	(17 491 015)	(8 845 305)
Income tax	(15)	(3 003 856)	-
Deferred tax revenue	(26,15)	14 528	212 786
Net profit for the year after tax	_	308 224 552	142 538 756
Earning per share for the year (L.E /share)	(20)	0.273	0.129

The notes from no. (1) to no.(33) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Separate statement of comprehensive income For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Net profit (loss) for the year

Total comprehensive income for the year

2018 L.E.	2017 L.E.
308 224 552	142 538 756
<u>308 224 552</u>	142 538 756

The notes from no. (1) to no.(33) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read ther

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Separate statement of changes in equity For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Issued & paid up capital	Legal Reserve	General reserve- issuance premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2017	L.E. 941 405 082	L.E. 388 190 055	L.E. 330 920 428	L.E. 693 532 086	L.E. 2 354 047 651
Legal reserve formed	,	10 014 232	•	(10 014 232)	t
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2017	ı	•	•	142 538 756	142 538 756
Dividends to shareholders	•	1	1 (77)	(141 210 762)	(141 210 762)
Dividends to employees and board of directors	,	•	ı	(31 444 356)	(31 444 356)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	941 405 082	398 204 287	330 920 428	653 401 492	2 323 931 289
Balance as at 1 January 2018	941 405 082	398 204 287	330 920 428	653 401 492	2 323 931 289
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2018	•	ı	•	308 224 552	308 224 552
Legal reserve formed	•	7 126 938	•	(7 126 938)	•
Dividends to shareholders	•	•	ı	(94 140 508)	(94 140 508)
Dividends to employees and board of directors	'		1	(21 021 220)	(21 021 220)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	941 405 082	405 331 225	330 920 428	839 337 378	2 516 994 113

The notes from no. (1) to no.(33) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018	2017
	no.		
Cook Same form and the state of the		L.E.	L.E.
Cash flows from operating activities Net profit for the year before income tax			
Adjustments for:		328 704 895	151 171 275
Fixed assets depreciation			
	(12)	10 294 166	8 622 401
Capital (gain) loss from sale of fixed assets Provision formed		(16 930)	312 367
Finance lease installments	79225	-	4 603 483
Credit interests	(9)	28 978 529	28 745 698
Finance interests and expenses		(101 005)	(1 294 113)
Prinance interests and expenses		25 925 355	3 517 999
		393 785 010	195 679 110
Collected credit interest		101 005	1 004 440
Finance expenses paid			1 294 113
Changes in:		(25 925 355)	(3 392 668)
Debtors and other debt balances	(17)	222 596	5 669 076
Due from related parties	(31-1)	(137 532 116)	5 668 076
Creditors and other credit balances	(23)	(40 660 815)	(82 295 879)
Used from provisions	(22)	(83 853)	(37 596 797)
Dividends paid to employee and board of directors	(32)	(21 021 220)	(3 433 104)
Due to related parties	(31-2)	(49 499 910)	(19 027 042)
Net cash flows result from operating activities	(312)	119 385 342	(22 592 215)
-			34 303 594
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of PPE and projects under construction		(1 068 276)	(13 227 890)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		24 712	(13 227 690)
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiaries		2.1.12	176 906 100
Net cash flows (used in) result from investing activities		(1 043 564)	163 678 210
			100 070 210
Cash flows from financing activities			
Collected (Paid) from bank facilities	(21)	8 040 169	(27 453 046)
(Payments) from lease installments- sale and lease back	(9)	(28 978 529)	(28 745 698)
Dividends paid to shareholders	• •	(94 140 508)	(141 210 762)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(115 078 868)	(197 409 506)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		3 262 910	572 298
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(1 450 983)	(2 023 281)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(18)	1 811 927	(1 450 983)
	` ′ ;		(x +30 703)

The notes from no. (1) to no.(33) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to

Juhayna Food Industries (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company) Notes to the separate financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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 Building no.2, Polygon, Sodic West, Sheikh Zayed, Giza.,

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 producing, manufacturing, 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 table (1) the Egyptian Stock Exchanges list (1).

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 30 January 2019.

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.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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 note:

• Accounting policy no (3-6) : lease classification.

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

• Note (17) : impairment of trade and notes receivable.

• Note (22) : provisions

• Note (26) : deferred tax liabilities

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 determined, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-2-2 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 determined, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-3 Financial instruments

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.

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.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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.

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 12).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed 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 capitalized 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

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	5		
Tools	6.67		
Office equipment & Furniture	10		
Computers	3		

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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 14). 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

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.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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

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 Revenue

Revenue dividends from subsidiaries

Revenue dividends from subsidiaries is recognized when the holders of shares have the right to collect dividends.

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 recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

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.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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 resignations (voluntary) / left the work voluntary according to law (12) of 2003 and related Egyptian Lows.

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.

Financial asset values are determined at the current purchase prices of those assets, while the value of financial liabilities is determined at the current rates at which such liabilities can be settled.

In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, fair value is estimated using the various valuation techniques, taking into consideration recent transaction prices, and guidance on the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially similar - discounted cash flow method or other valuation method Results in reliable values.

When using deductible cash flow method as a revaluation method, the future cash flows are estimated on the base of the best estimates for the management. The used discount rate is determined according to the price at reporting date for the same financial instruments of its nature and activities.

Wherever possible, additional disclosures about the assumptions used in determining fair value are disclosed in the notes to these assets and liabilities.

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.

5 Revenue from Investment in subsidiaries

	2018	2017
·	L.E	L.E
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	39 996 000	56 994 300
The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Egyfood	160 967 800	30 993 800
Tiba for Trading and Distribution	93 906 000	18 981 000
Al-Marwa for Food Industries	54 950 500	69 937 000
	349 820 300	176 906 100
Less:		
Tax on Investment Revenue	(17 491 015)	(8 845 305)
	332 329 285	168 060 795

6 Other operating revenue

8	2018 L.E	2017 L.E
Deferred capital gain	11 773 802	11 773 802
Revenue from rental assets to subsidiaries	2 640 000	2 640 000
Capital gain	16 930	-
Recovery services fees	371 515	383 871
Other revenues	55 000	
	14 857 247	14 797 673

7 General and administrative expenses

	2018 L.E	2017 L.E
Personnel expenses	56 599 696	51 042 528
Depreciation expense	10 294 166	8 622 401
Other administrative expense	14 443 747	14 767 860
* Expense charged to subsidiaries	(77 890 566)	_(71 128 446)
	3 447 043	3 304 343

^{*} The amount L.E 77 890 566 of general and administrative expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 33).

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

8 Board of Directors remunerations

Donal of discrete and the	2018 L.E	2017 L.E
Board of directors remunerations	510 000	245 000
*Expense charged to subsidiaries	(510 000)	(245 000)
	-	

^{*} The amount 510 000 L.E of the board of directors' remunerations was deducted and distributed to subsidiaries (note 33).

9 Other operating expenses

2018	2017
	L.E
28 978 529	28 745 698
169 408	169 408
-	4 603 483
414 513	-
	312 367
29 562 450	33 830 956
	L.E 28 978 529 169 408 - 414 513

10 Cost of end of Service

	2018	2017
Contactor 1 C	L.E	L.E
Cost of end of service	317 565	1 658 478
*Expense charged to subsidiaries	(317 565)	(1 658 478)

^{*} The amount LE 317 565 of the costs of end the service was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 33).

11 Finance income and finance costs (net)

	2018	2017
	L.E	L.E
Interest expense	(25 925 356)	(15 130 020)
Interest income	101 005	1 294 113
Foreign currency exchange	735 448	(1 298 644)
*Expenses Charged to subsidiary companies	22 125 744	11 737 352
	(2 963 159)	(3 397 199)

^{*}The amount of L.E 22 125 744 of finance expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 33).

Juhayna Food Industries

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Translated from Arabic

12-Property, plant, and equipment (Net)

		f :		Transportation		Office		
Destination		Buildings &	Machinery &	&transport		furniture		
rescription	Land*	constructions	equipment	vehicles	Tools	& equipment	Computers	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost as at 1/1/2017	4 339 594	1 351 499	1 160 409	5 625 826	4 353 045	2 784 585	787 VAL	11 100 045
Additions during the year	170 036	110 621 991	1				707 TOX 00	14 /37 343
Disposals of the year	(2 952 036)	1	•	1	1	/ 10 5/0	9 T / Z 708	117 768 052
Cost as at 31/12/2017	1 557 504	111 073 400						(2 952 036)
	1 33/ 394	111 9/3 490	1 160 409	5 625 826	4 353 045	3 588 402	61 357 195	189 615 961
Additions of the year	•	i		1	99 600	1 061 645	ECE 005	
Disposal of the year		1	•	(105 000)	1	•	(53 809)	(158 800)
Cost as at 31/12/2018	1 557 594	111 973 490	1 160 409	5 520 826	4 452 645	5 550 047	61 868 451	102 083 462
								100 000
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2017	•	391 302	1 160 409	4 031 966	4 339 767	2 441 283	41 921 869	54 286 596
A community of the year		27 030		821 186	2 483	120 294	7 651 408	8 622 401
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2017		418 332	1 160 409	4 853 152	4 342 250	2 561 577	49 573 277	62 908 997
Depreciation of the year	ı	2 239 470	•	478 545	8 228	229 601	7 382 7	10 204 166
Depreciation of disposal	•	•	•	(105 000)	•		(46 028)	(151,028)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2018	•	2 657 802	1 160 409	\$ 226 607	4 350 479			(20, 000)
Net book value as at 31/12/2018	1 557 504	100 215 600	1 100 407	2 220 09/	4 350 478	2 791 178	56 865 571	73 052 135
Net book value as at 31/19/2017	1 557 594	109 315 688		294 129	102 167	2 758 869	5 002 880	119 031 327
	1 35/ 394	111 555 158		772 674	10 795	1 026 825	11 783 918	126 706 964
* The cost of fully depreciated assets and atill in	1 5 60 600							

^{*} The cost of fully depreciated assets and still in use amounted to L.E.50 433 322 as at 31 December 2018.

^{*} The land item amounted to L.E 1 557 594 at 31/12/2018 includes an amount of L.E 1 367 244 representing the not registered land in Marsa Allam thus procedures of registering the land are in progress.

Investments

	(13-4)			(13-3)			(13-2)						(13-1)		
	(13-4) Down payment for investment Tiba for Trading and Distributing Balance as at 31 December 2018	i	Egyptian for Trading and Marketing Balance as at 31 December 2018	Investments available for sale		Arju For Food Industries Balance as at 31 December 2018	Investment in subsidiary and under joint control companies	Enman for Apriculture Development Co. and hindorical wealth	Al-Marwa for Food industries	Tiba for Trading and Distributing	The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Food"	Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	Investment in subsidiary companies		Name of the investee company
	SAE		SAE			SAE	<u>!</u>	SAR	SAF	SAF	SAE	SAE			Legal entity
	1 000 000		1 000			1 015 000	2 222 100	000 700 S	0 001 000	1 009 000	4 999 500	2 999 700			Number of Participatic purchased shares percentage
	99.9		0.54			50.75	77.773	00 005	00 01	99.98	99.99	99.99	8	ı	Participation percentage
	100		100			10	100	i n	100	1 000	100	100	T.E.	i I	Nominal value per share
100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000	100 000		000 859 607 7	10 150 000	000 076 665	000 016 66	199 800 000	499 908 000	499 950 000	299 970 000	L.E.		Total Nominal value
11	50		100			100	100	100	100	80	100	100	%		Percentage paid
99 900 000	99 900 000	100 000	100 000		2 253 491 193	10 150 000	599 970 000	196 815 808	199 800 000	386 893 852	499 950 000	359 911 533	L.E.		Total investment cost
	,	(100 000)	(100 000)			1		1	i	,	•		L.E.	31/12/2018	Impairment in the value of investment as at
50 000 000	50 000 000	,			2 253 491 193	10 150 000	599 970 000	196 815 808	199 800 000	386 893 852	499 950 000	359 911 533	L.E.	31/12/2018	Net Investment
50 000 000	50 000 000	,	1		2 253 491 193	10 150 000	599 970 000	196 815 808	199 800 000	386 893 852	499 950 000	359 911 533	L.E.	31/12/2017	Net Investment

- Juhayna Food Industries is committed to retain at least 75% of Tiba for Trading and Distributing capital, according to the terms of the loan agreement between Qatar National Bank Al Ahli and Tiba for Trading and Distributing company up to end of the loan term.
- Juhayna Food Industries is committed to retain at least 75% of the International Company for Modern Food Industries capital, according to the terms of the loan contract signed between HSBC Bank and the International Company for Modern Food
- Juhayna Food Industries is committed to retain at least 75.1% of the capital of the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products, according to the terms of the loan contract signed between CIB and the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products and until the end of the loan term.
- Juhayna Food Industries is committed to retain at least 75.1 % of the Egyptlan Company for Food Industries (Egyfood) capital, according to the terms of the loan agreement between CIB and the Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood) until the end of the loan term.

14 **Projects under constructions**

	31/12/2018 L.E.	31/12/2017 L.E.
Advance payments for purchase of PPE	123 068	177 611
Furniture in progress	-	1 503 492
	123 068	1 681 103
Income tax expenses		

15

Year tax expenses

	2018	2017
_	L.E	L.E
Tax on Dividends Income tax Deferred tax	(17 491 015)	(8 845 305)
	(3 003 856)	-
	14 528	212 786
	(20 480 343)	(8 632 519)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018 L.E.	2017 L.E.
Profit for the year after tax	308 224 552	142 538 756
Dividends tax Income tax	17 491 015	8 845 305
Deferred tax	3 003 856 (14 528)	(212 786)
Total tax expense based on income statement Profit before tax	20 480 343	8 632 519
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (22.5%)	328 704 895 73 958 601	151 171 275 34 013 537
Provisions used	(83 853)	(3 433 104)
Tax on revenue exempt by law Other adjustments	(78 709 568) 25 329 691	(39 803 873) 18 068 745
77	20 494 871	8 845 305

16 Tax status

16-1 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 annual taxable profits.

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2009

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

Years from 2010 till 2013

The tax authority sent Form (19) with an arbitral assessment and the company appealed in due dates.

A decision was issued for the re-examination on 31/8/2016. Re-examination is done and waiting for the results and the tax authority in process of issuing the tax inspection note and the differences are expected about L.E 3 million.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Years from 2014 till 2015

The company received Forms (31 and 32) for inspecting these tax years and the company requested postponing the inspections by Form (26).

Year 2016/2017

The Company submitted the annual tax return for the income tax in the due date.

16-2 Salaries tax

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2014

The tax inspection performed and differences settled.

Year 2015/2016

The tax inspection performed and differences settled.

Year 2017

The tax inspection not yet performed

16-3 Stamp tax

The period from the beginning of operation till 2010

The tax inspection performed and differences settled.

The period from 2011 till 2014

The tax inspection performed and differences settled.

Year 2015/2016

The tax inspection performed and differences settled

Year 2017

The tax inspection not yet performed

16-4 Sales tax

The tax inspection performed and the company settled differences till 31/12/2015.

The period from 2016 till 2017

The company submits monthly sales tax declarations and the company remitted the sales tax for this period.

16-5 Value added tax

The sales tax was replaced by value added tax by the issuance of the law no. 67 for year 2016 to be applied as of the day following its issuance date on 7 September 2016.

16-6 Withholding tax

The company remitted the amount that was deducted to tax authority on due dates.

17 Debtors and Other debit receivables (net)

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	L.E.	L.E.
Suppliers – advance payments	601 962	466 929
Prepaid expenses	8 964 200	9 285 845
Letter of guarantee margin	25 398	25 398
Deposits with others	295 908	229 707
Other debit balances	136 276	238 461
	10 023 744	10 246 340
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(100 000)	(100 000)
	9 923 744	10 146 340

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	L.E.	L.E.
Banks - current accounts	1 605 836	181 522
Time deposits *	111 500	100 000
Cash on hand	148 013	159 964
	1 865 349	441 486
Banks credit balance	(53 422)	(1 892 469)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	1 811 927	(1 450 983)

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

19 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 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.

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	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 each)	941 405 082	941 405 082

19-1 General reserve - issuance premium

The balance of general reserve - issuance premium as follows:-

Collected from issuance premium of 205 972 632 shares during the year 2010	999 379 210
<u>Less:</u>	
- Nominal value of issued shares with a premium	205 972 632
- Issuance fees	38 507 164
- Legal reserve formed to reach 50 % of paid up capital	350 398 732
- Difference between the nominal value and the cost of own shares cancelled on 5/2/2012.	73 580 254
General reserve balance	330 920 428

20 Earnings per share

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 after reducing dividends to employees and BOD as follows:

	2018	2017
	L.E.	L.E.
Profit of the year	308 224 552	142 538 756
Employee share	29 281 332	13 541 182
Board of Directors remuneration	21 646 174	7 480 038
Net attributable for shareholders share	257 297 046	121 517 536
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	941 405 082	941 405 082
EPS (L.E/EPS)	0,273	0,129

21 Credit facilities

	31/12/2018 L.E	31/12/2017 L.E
- The value of this credit facility is L.E 50 million borrowed from QNB with a monthly variable interest with a guarantee of a promissory note amounted to L.E 50 million	43 307 498	49 990 904
- The value of credit facilities is L.E 51 million borrowed from HSBC with a monthly variable interest with a guarantee of a promissory note amounted to L.E 51 million	20 137 589	5 414 014
	63 445 087	55 404 918

22	Provision				
	Description	Balance on 1/1/2018	Provision formed	Provision used	Balance on 31/12/2018
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
	Provision for claims	4 500 000		(83 853)	4 416 147
23	Conditions and all the state of				
43	Creditors and other credit balance	ces	31/	12/2018	31/12/2017
				L.E.	L.E.
	Suppliers			5 697 185	3 921 123
	Accrued expenses			703 561	2 601 325
	Tax authority			1 604 174	7 316 621
	Deposits from others			10 993	22 039
	Sales tax installments on the import equipment-short term*	ed machineries and		102 283	102 283
	Deferred capital gains Short term (b	uilding sales & lease	back) 1	1 773 802	11 773 802
	Due to Sodic Company- current por	tion**		3 230 787	6 904 405
	Dividends payable			30 025	1 070
	Accrued health insurance 414 513				-
į	Social Insurance Authority 195 750				282 300
(Other credit balances			383 841	475 279
			2	4 146 914	33 400 247
	er long term liabilities – Non curre	-	Short-term L.E	Long-term L.E.	total L.E.
macl	e value of sales tax installments hineries and equipment due from S ary 2021 as agreed with the Sales Ta	September 2017 till	102 283	204 565	306 848
Inves build amou Total		an administrative dated 30/12/2012 647 and the balance	5 361 448	_	5 361 448
T-C22	<u>.</u>		(0.400		
SOD	IC present value adjustment		(2 130 661)	-	(2 130 661)
	o SODIC after PV adjustment**	- -	3 230 787	-	3 230 787
	ability value at 31/12/2018		3 333 070	204 565	
Net li	ability value at 31/12/2017	_	7 006 688	3 537 016	10 543 704

25 Deferred revenues

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	L.E	L.E
The balance is represented in the long term deferred capital gain from the sale of a plot of land located in Zayed city No.21 (Crazy		
Water Corridor) together with the buildings and constructions		
according to finance lease contract with QNB Al Ahli dated 23/3/		
2016. The Company had deferred the gain of L.E 117 738 021		
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.	73 586 263	85 360 065
The deferred revenue is amortized during the lease period starting		
from 1/4/2016.		
The amortization for the year is L.E 11 773 802 and the short		
term portion during the year ended amounted to L.E 11 773 802		
included in creditors & other credit balances item in the statement		
of financial position (Note 23).	_	
	73 586 263	85 360 065

26 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liability amounted to L.E 1 432 253 on 31/12/2018 is representing amounts of net deferred tax assets and tax liabilities.

		Deferred tax			
	1/1/2018	31/12/2018			
		31 December 2018			
	L.E	L.E	L.E		
Deferred tax liability (fixed assets)	1 446 781	(14 528)	1 432 253		

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets are representing in the following items:

	31/12/2018 L.E.	31/12/2017 L.E.
Fixed assets	1 432 253	1 446 781
Net tax liabilities	1 432 253	1 446 781

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

27 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

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

Credit risk

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		
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	
	L.E.	L.E.	
Debtors and other debit balances	9 923 744	10 146 340	
Due from related parties	245 411 747	107 879 631	

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 is keeping the following credit process:

Credit facilities totalling L.E 63 445 087. The interest is paid for the facilities in Egyptian pound and US dollar with a variable interest rate

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	63 445 087	101 000 000
Credit bank balances	53 422	53 422
Creditors and other credit balances	24 146 912	24 146 912

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 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

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 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
Cash at bank and on hand	727	2 797	310
Creditors & other credit balances	(57 199)	(949)	-
31 December 2018	(56 472)	1 848	310
31 December 2017	(314 736)	1 768	4 444

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Actual closing R	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	2018	2017
USD	17,86	18,095	17.95	17.78
Euro	21,07	20,295	20.84	21.34

Sensitivity analysis

A weakening of the Egyptian Pound, as indicated above, against the USD and Euro at 31 December 2018 would cause an increase (decrease) in equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2017.

	Profit/Loss			
Value of impact 10%	31/12/2018	31/12/2017		
	L.E.	L.E.		
USD	(101 367)	(559 600)		
Euro	3 851	3 773		
GBP	712	10 681		
	(96 804)	(545 146)		

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

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.

	31/12/2018 L.E.	31/12/2017 L.E.
Total liabilities	170 288 507	235 041 406
Less: cash at banks and on hand	(1 865 349)	(441 486)
Net debt	168 423 158	234 599 920
Total equity	2 516 994 113	2 323 931 289
Net debt to equity ratio	6.691 %	10.09 %

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

28 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 23/3/2016 the Company signed a contract with regard to a land sale & lease back (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 24/3/2016. The following is a summary of the above mentioned contract:

Description	Lease value		Lease period	Purchase value at end of contract	Quarterly lease value
	Contractual value	Accrued interest			
	L.E	L.E	Months	L.E	L.E
Contract from 24/3/2016 to 23/3/2026	288 169 556	127 651 718	120	1	6 801 835

- The Company 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 year ended 31/12/2018 amounted to L.E. 28 978 529
- The company paid 11 897 900 L.E as a down payment and as at 31 December 2018 amounted 8 625 981 L.E classified the current portion as at 1 189 788 L.E pounds in advance payments to note (17) and the Non-current portion L.E 7 436 192 classified in the other long term debt balances.

29 Contingencies

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.

There are no letters of guarantee issued by banks for the company and for the benefit of others in 31/12/2018 equivalent to the amount of L.E 45 900 was part of which covered L.E 25 398 in 31/12/2017.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

30 Capital commitment

The capital commitments amounted to L.E 50 000 000 on 31/12/2018 is the unpaid portion of the capital increase of Tiba company for distribution and other capital commitment amounted to L.E 1 800 000.

31 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 control.

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

31-1 Due from related parties

Company's name	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions		Balance as of	
		31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Tiba for trading and distribution	Current Lease	(2 534 486) 2 640 000	2 588 584 2 640 000	2 390 050	2 284 536
International Company for Modern Food Industries	Current	761 136	1 994 250	1 597 985	836 849
El Marwa For Food Industries	Current	(885 094)	(1 023 119)	220 284	1 105 378
EGY food	Current	111 107 014	57 937 432	112 548 984	1 441 970
Modern Concentrates Industrial Company	Current	(373 041)	(1 073 185)	297 757	670 798
Enmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and Biological Wealth	Current	9 016 683	(99 565 836)	106 724 294	97 707 611
Egyptian for Dairy products	Current	62 218 397	-	12 718 583	. 1
Enmaa for Reclamation and Agriculture	Current	1 043 379	(381 833)	1 084 306	40 927
Enmaa for Livestock	Current	4 026 246	2 870 396	7 817 808	3 791 562
Argo for food industries	Current	11 792	-	11 696	-
				245 411 747	107 879 631

31-2 Due to related parties

Company's name	Nature of	Total value of transactions		Balance as of	
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	transaction Current	31/12/2018 L.E.	31/12/2017 L.E. (38 004 600)	31/12/2018 L.E.	31/12/2017 L.E. 49 499 814
International Company For Modern Food Industries	Current	-	1 994 250	-	±
Argu company for food industries	Current	-	-	-	96 49 499 910

The company has an agreement with Tiba for Trading and Distribution company—a subsidiary - 99.9% for the rental of company's administrative building with a value of L.E 2 640 000 during the year ended 31 December 2018 (the amount of L.E 2 640 000 through in December 2017).

32 Non-cash transactions in cash flow

The exclusion of the amount of L.E 11 773 802 of change in suppliers and other credit balances against the exclusion of the same amount of change in deferred revenue as this is a non-cash transaction

The exclusion of the amount of L.E 3 332 451 of change in suppliers and other credit balances against the exclusion of the same amount of change in long-term liability as this is a non-cash transaction.

The exclusion of the amount of L.E 1 189 786 of change in debtors and other debit balances against the exclusion of the same amount of change in the long-term other debit balances as this is a non-cash transaction.

33 Distribution some of the holding companies expenses

According to the BOD decision on 19/10/2016, certain expenses of the company are allocated to the subsidiaries based on % of consolidated revenues.

$\label{eq:Appendix (1)} Appendix \ \textbf{(1)}$ Translation from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Proposed appropriation statement
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	L.E.	L.E.
Net profit for the year	308 224 552	142 538 756
Retained earnings	531 112 826	510 862 736
Distributable profits	839 337 378	653 401 492
To be appropriated as follows		
Legal reserve	15 411 228	7 126 938
Employees' profit share	29 281 332	13 541 182
Shareholders' first Dividends	47 070 254	47 070 254
Board remuneration	21 646 174	7 480 038
Shareholders 'second dividends	141 210 762	47 070 254
Retained earnings	584 717 628	531 112 826
	839 337 378	653 401 492