

Translation from Arabic

**Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate financial statements
For the financial year ended
31 December 2021
And auditors report**

**KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultancies
Smart Village – Building 105, St. (2)
Km 28 Cairo/Alex Desert Road
Giza- Cairo – Egypt**

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

**Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate financial statements**

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Auditors' report

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

Introduction

We have audited the separate financial position of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E as of 31 December 2021, 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 the company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of provisions of applicable 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 risk 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 Company'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 Company'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 separate financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E as of 31 December 2021, and of its separate 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 separate financial statements.

Emphasis of the matter

We draw attention to note No. 26 of the separate financial statements, which describes the effect of major events to the company.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The company maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required law and the status of the company, and the separate financial statements agree thereto.

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



Mohamed Tarek Youssef
Mohamed Tarek Youssef
Mohamed Hilal – Grant Thornton
Public Accountants
Sami A
Grant Thornton - Mohamed Hilal
Public Accountants
The Egyptian Member Firm of
Grant Thornton International

Cairo, 28 April 2022

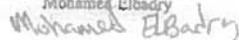
Johayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of financial position
As of 31 December 2021

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	31/12/2021 L.E	31/12/2020 L.E
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(11)	167 143 174	163 685 076
Projects under construction	(13)	489 928	2 558 905
Investment in subsidiaries and under joint control companies	(12-1)-(12-2)	2 253 491 193	2 253 491 193
Paid on account of investment	(12-4)	20 000 000	20 000 000
Total non-current assets		2 441 124 295	2 439 735 174
Current assets			
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	6 067 448	3 475 630
Due from related parties	(24-2)	617 861 817	507 629 982
Cash at banks and on hand	(17)	216 508 274	1 516 023
Total current assets		840 437 539	512 621 635
Total assets		3 281 561 834	2 952 356 809
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(18)	941 405 082	941 405 082
Legal reserve		461 256 981	439 752 945
General reserve - share issuance premium	(18-1)	330 920 428	330 920 428
Retained earnings		1 222 373 835	1 123 787 823
Total equity		2 955 955 926	2 835 866 278
Non-current liabilities			
Lease contract liabilities-non current portion	(23)	56 302 682	71 889 896
Deferred tax liabilities	(14-2)	10 438 302	7 629 604
Total non-current liabilities		66 740 984	79 519 500
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(20)	28 526 344	1 301 363
Suppliers and other credit balances	(21)	204 459 255	9 022 981
Lease contract liabilities-current portion	(23)	15 587 214	14 225 047
Income tax liabilities		10 292 111	12 421 640
Total current liabilities		258 864 924	36 971 031
Total liabilities		325 605 908	116 490 531
Total equity and liabilities		3 281 561 834	2 952 356 809

The notes from no. (1) to no.(27) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Associate Chief Financial Officer

Mohamed Elbadry


Chief Financial Officer

Samah El-hodsiby


Chairman

Ahmed Elwakil


Cairo, 27 April 2022

"Auditor report "attached"

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of profit or loss
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	31/12/2021 L.E	31/12/2020 L.E
Revenue from Investment in subsidiaries	(5)	471 361 426	487 923 000
Other revenues	(6)	2 640 000	4 918 135
General and administrative expenses	(7)	(2 578 188)	(2 834 991)
Other Operating expenses	(9)	(30 085 199)	(1 986 234)
Gain from operating activities		441 338 039	488 019 910
Net finance income/ (expenses)	(10)	190 673	452 688
Net profit for the year before income tax		441 528 712	488 472 598
Current Income tax	(14-1) (5)	(57 428 254)	(55 815 195)
Deferred tax	(14-2)	(2 808 698)	(2 584 690)
Net profit for the year after tax		381 291 760	430 072 713
Earning per share for the year (L.E /share)	(19)	0.335	0.379

The notes from no. (1) to no.(27) 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 other comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Translated from Arabic

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Net profit for the year after tax	<u>381 291 760</u>	<u>430 072 713</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>381 291 760</u></u>	<u><u>430 072 713</u></u>

The notes from no. (1) to no.(27) 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 changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Translated from Arabic

Note no.	Issued & paid up capital	Legal Reserve	General reserve- insurance premium	Retained earnings	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance as of 1 January 2020	941 405 082	421 358 503	330 920 428	964 311 419	2 657 995 432
Legal reserve formed	-	18 394 442	-	(18 394 442)	-
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(188 281 016)	(188 281 016)
Dividends to employees and board of directors	-	-	-	(63 920 851)	(63 920 851)
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	430 072 713	430 072 713
Balance as of 31 December 2020	941 405 082	439 752 945	330 920 428	1 123 787 823	2 835 866 278
Balance as of 1 January 2021	941 405 082	439 752 945	330 920 428	1 123 787 823	2 835 866 278
Legal reserve formed	-	21 503 636	-	(21 503 636)	-
Shareholders dividends	-	-	-	(188 281 016)	(188 281 016)
BOD and employees dividends	-	-	-	(72 921 096)	(72 921 096)
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	381 291 760	381 291 760
Balance as of 31 December 2021	941 405 082	461 256 581	330 920 428	1 222 373 835	2 955 955 926

The notes from no. (1) to no.(27) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Translated from Arabic

Separate statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Note no.	31/12/2021 L.E.	31/12/2020 L.E.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before income tax		441 528 712	488 472 598
Adjustments :			
PPE depreciation	(11)	10 406 163	8 362 319
Provisions formed	(20)	28 318 416	233 875
ECL from related parties		928 185	-
Capital gain from sale of PPE	(6)	-	(1 621 810)
Credit interests	(10)	(192 053)	(604 303)
Finance interests and expenses	(10)	52 730	3 919 558
Right of use interest	(23)	7 312 498	10 132 803
Forex loss	(10)	985	151 366
		<u>488 355 636</u>	<u>509 046 406</u>
Changes in:			
Collected credit interests		192 053	604 303
Finance interests and expenses paid		(52 730)	(3 919 558)
Debtors and other debit balances		(2 591 818)	1 417 168
Due from related parties		(111 160 020)	(106 047 330)
Suppliers and other credit balances		(39 980 885)	(3 995 004)
Provisions used	(20)	(1 093 435)	(875 879)
Due to related parties		-	(529 438)
Dividends paid to board of directors and employees		(72 921 096)	(63 920 851)
Income tax paid		(12 421 640)	(47 470 905)
Net cash flows resulted from operating activities		<u>248 326 065</u>	<u>284 308 912</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of PPE and projects under construction	(11)	(13 162 528)	(4 010 039)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		1 367 244	1 822 992
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		<u>(11 795 284)</u>	<u>(2 187 047)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Paid)/ Collected from bank facilities		-	(67 984 317)
(Paid) of finance lease liability		(21 537 545)	(22 817 119)
Paid under investment		-	(20 000 000)
Dividends paid to shareholders		-	(188 281 016)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		<u>(21 537 545)</u>	<u>(299 082 452)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		214 993 236	(16 960 587)
Net Change in foreign currency		(985)	(151 366)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 Jan		1 516 023	18 627 976
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(17)	<u>216 508 274</u>	<u>1 516 023</u>

The notes from no. (1) to no.(27) 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 financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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. The Company life is 50 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. Ahmed Elwakil 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, 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 in the (A)list and from the begging of June 2021 it was moved to (D).

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 issuance by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2022.

2-2 Basis of measurement

- The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the financial position.
- Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value.
- The methods are used to measure fair value are discussed further in (Note 4).

2-3 Functional and presentation currency

The 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 from management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the implementation of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
- Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed continuously. Any modifications to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.
- Information about important estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts which are recognised in the financial statements are presented in the following notes:
 - Accounting policy no (3-6): lease contract.

Information about uncertain assumptions and estimations that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment within the future financial statements are included in the following notes:

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

- Note (16) : Impairment of other debit balances.
- Note (20) : Provisions
- Note (14) : Deferred tax liabilities and assets

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements except explanation note No. (3-16).

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 Investments**3-2-1 Investments 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 which the group has 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.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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 at banks, on hands and 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 at banks and on hand 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 11).

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

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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 years are as follows:

Description	Estimated useful life (Years)
Buildings & Constructions	50
Transportation & Transport Vehicles	5
Tools	6-7
Office equipment & Furniture	10
Computers	3
Machineries & equipment's	10

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 Lease contracts**Operating lease contracts:**

The group assess whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The assessment involves the exercise of judgment about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and whether the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The group recognize right of use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for short term leases of 12 months or less which are expensed in the income statement in a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the group uses an incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term and currency of the contract. Lease payments can include fixed payments; variable payment that depend on an index or rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, change of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

At inception, the ROU asset comprises, the initial lease liability, initial direct costs, and the obligations to refurbish the asset, less any incentives granted by the lessors. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU asset is subject to testing of impairment if there is an indicator for impairment, as for owned assets.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Finance lease contracts (sale and lease back):

- If the entity (the lessee) transfers the asset to the other entity (the lessor) and leased back the asset, the entity must determine whether the asset is being accounted for as sales transaction or not.
- **In case of the transfer of asset that is not sale transaction:**
The entity (lessee) must continue to recognize the transferred asset and must recognize a financial liability equal to the proceeds of the transfer.

3-7 Impairment in value

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 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

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.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

3-10 Revenue**Dividends revenue from subsidiaries**

Dividends revenue from subsidiaries is recognized when the holders of shares have the right to collect dividends. Dividends income received from investments is recognized in profit or loss on the date of collection

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

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 includes both current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax:

Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly 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.

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 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.

3-13 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), then the Company is required to resume setting aside 5% of the annual profit until it reaches 50% of the issued share capital. The legal reserve is unable to distribute.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

3-14 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 – to a formal detailed plan to either terminate the employment contract before the normal retirement date or to provide end of service benefits as a result of resignations (voluntary leave) according to law (12) of 2003 and related Egyptian Laws and policies approved and declared by the company. If the benefit is payable for a year of more than 12 months after the date of preparation of the financial statements, it is reduced to its present value.

3-15 Transactions with related parties:

The company records all transactions with the related parties in the context of their regular accounting and as per the conditions established by the board of directors, applying the same principles for dealing with others.

3-16 New Accounting Standards & Restated

There are amendments related to the issuance of Egyptian Accounting Standards 47, 48 and 49 and their data as follows:

Standard (47) Financial Instruments

- It includes an amendment to measure and classify financial instruments and apply the realized losses model in measuring the impairment of financial assets with expected credit loss models, which requires the measurement of impairment of all financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income since the moment of the first recognition of those assets regardless. When there is an indication of a loss. The application of this standard does not result in significant effects on the measurement and classification of the company's financial assets. Also, the standard does not have an impact on the financial liabilities of the company.

Standard (48) revenue from contracts with Customer

- The basic principle of this standard is that the entity must recognize revenue in a manner that reflects the transfer of goods or the performance of promised services to customers in an amount that represents the consideration that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Standard 49 lease contracts

- The lessee recognizes the right of use of the leased asset within the company's assets and recognizes a liability, which represents the current value of unpaid lease payments within the company's obligations, with the exception of short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of insignificant values. The application of the standard resulted in an increase in the assets and liabilities of the company. The interests related to the lease contracts are included in the financing costs, as they are not included in the activity expenses.

- The Financial Regulatory Authority decided in its declaration on 12 April, 2020 to postpone the application of the new Egyptian accounting standards and the accompanying amendments issued by Ministerial Resolution No. 69 of 2019 to the periodic (quarterly) financial statements that will be issued during the year 2020 that companies implement these standards and these amendments in the annual financial statements of these companies at the year end, also disclosing in the quarterly statement during the year 2020.

The prime minister decision number 1871 for the year 2020 dated 17 September 2020 included replacing first of January 2020 by first of January 2021 in the Egyptian accounting standards number 47, 48, and 49.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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 are 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 which 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 collected interest, discounted at the market rate of interest at the date of the financial statements.

5 - Revenue from Investment in subsidiaries

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	100 989 900	204 979 500
Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood)	185 965 776	155 968 800
Tiba For Trading and Distribution	49 950 000	13 986 000
Eldawlya For Modern Food Industries	95 990 400	112 988 700
Al-Marwa For Food Industries	38 465 350	-
	<u>471 361 426</u>	<u>487 923 000</u>
Tax on revenue from investment in subsidiaries	<u>(47 136 143)</u>	<u>(43 393 555)</u>

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

6 Other revenues

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Income from rental assets to subsidiaries	2 640 000	2 640 000
Gain from sale of fixed assets	-	1 621 810
Other income	-	656 325
	<u>2 640 000</u>	<u>4 918 135</u>

7 General and administrative expenses

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Personnel expenses (24-1)	58 873 733	73 652 795
Depreciation expenses	10 406 162	8 364 319
Subscription and licenses fees	1 114 831	856 332
Other administrative expenses	18 244 995	15 628 670
Expense charged to subsidiaries*	(86 061 533)	(95 667 125)
	<u>2 578 188</u>	<u>2 834 991</u>

* The amount of L.E 86 061 533 of general and administrative expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 25).

8 Board of Directors remunerations

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Board of directors' remunerations	855 000	795 000
Expenses charged to subsidiaries*	(855 000)	(795 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

* The amount of L.E 855 000 of board of directors' expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 25).

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

9 Other operating expenses

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Provisions for claims*	28 318 416	233 875
Property tax	804 545	1 441 924
Health insurance contribution	7 080	12 147
ECL from related parties	928 185	-
End-of-service expenses	2 580 070	4 290 077
Expenses charged to subsidiaries**	(2 553 097)	(4 271 789)
Donations	-	280 000
	<u>30 085 199</u>	<u>1 986 234</u>

* The provisions represent the tax claims value that have no exact time nor value regarding the company's activities, the management review the provisions periodically according to the latest agreements and discussions.

** The amount of L.E 2 553 097 of end-of-service expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 25).

10 Net finance income/ (expenses)

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Interest expense and income	(7 365 622)	(14 052 361)
Credit interest	192 052	604 054
Gain/ Loss from Foreign currency exchange	(985)	(151 366)
Expenses Charged to subsidiaries *	7 365 228	14 052 361
	<u>190 673</u>	<u>452 688</u>

* The amount of L.E 7 365 228 of finance expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 25).

11- Property, plant, and equipment

Description	Lands		Buildings & constructions		Buildings and constructions result from lease contract		Machinery & equipment		Transportation & transport vehicles		Tools		Office furniture & equipment		Computers		Total	
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost as of 1/1/2020	13 237 982	112 022 795	44 387 809	1 160 409	5 399 543	4 478 200	5 865 385	72 778 112	289 330 235									
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 422	3 473 123	3 485 545									
Disposals	-	(316 000)	-	-	(773 000)	-	-	(621 325)	(1 710 325)									
Cost as of 31/12/2020	13 237 982	111 706 795	44 387 809	1 160 409	4 626 543	4 478 200	5 877 807	75 629 910	261 105 455									
Additions	-	-	-	-	214 000	15 200	-	15 002 305	15 231 505									
Disposals	(1 367 244)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 367 244)									
Cost as of 31/12/2021	11 870 738	111 706 795	44 387 809	1 160 409	4 840 543	4 493 400	5 877 807	90 632 215	274 969 716									
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2020	-	4 898 012	10 653 074	1 160 409	4 606 207	4 368 540	3 117 569	61 763 392	90 567 203									
Depreciation	-	2 235 189	887 756	-	184 781	21 256	350 397	4 682 940	8 362 319									
Depreciation of disposals	-	(114 818)	-	-	(773 000)	-	-	(621 325)	(1 509 143)									
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2020	-	7 018 383	11 540 830	1 160 409	4 017 988	4 389 796	3 467 966	65 825 007	97 420 379									
Depreciation	-	2 234 136	887 756	-	201 514	20 940	349 405	6 712 412	10 406 163									
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2021	-	9 252 519	12 428 586	1 160 409	4 219 502	4 410 736	3 817 371	72 537 419	107 826 542									
Net book value as of 31/12/2021	11 870 738	102 454 276	31 959 223	-	621 041	82 664	2 060 436	18 094 796	167 143 174									
Net book value as of 31/12/2020	13 237 982	104 688 412	32 846 979	-	608 555	88 404	2 409 841	9 804 903	163 685 076									

* The cost of fully depreciated assets and still in use amounted to L.E 71 994 891 as of 31 December 2021.

* Land includes an amount of L.E 11 680 388 results from finance lease contracts.

12- Investments	Name of the investee company	Legal entity	Number of purchased shares	Participation percentage	Nominal value per share	Total Nominal value	Percentage paid	Total investment cost		Impairment in the value of investment as at		Net Investment	
								31/12/2021	L.E.	31/12/2021	L.E.	31/12/2021	L.E.
(12-1)	Investment in subsidiary companies												
	Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	SAE	2 999 700	99.99	100	299 970 000	100	359 911 533	-	359 911 533	-	359 911 533	
	International Company For Modern Food Industries	SAE	4 999 500	99.99	100	499 950 000	100	499 950 000	-	499 950 000	-	499 950 000	
	The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Egfood"*	SAE	499 908	99.98	1 000	499 908 000	80	386 893 852	-	386 893 852	-	386 893 852	
	Tiba for Trading and Distribution	SAE	1 998 000	99.90	100	199 800 000	100	199 800 000	-	199 800 000	-	199 800 000	
	Al-Marwa for Food industries	SAE	9 991 000	99.91	10	99 910 000	100	196 815 808	-	196 815 808	-	196 815 808	
	Enmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and biological wealth	SAE	5 999 700	99.995	100	599 970 000	100	599 970 000	-	599 970 000	-	599 970 000	
(12-2)	Investment in under joint companies												
	Aju For Food Industries	SAE	1 015 000	50.75	10	10 150 000	100	10 150 000	-	10 150 000	-	10 150 000	
	Balance as at 31 December 2021					2 209 658 000		2 253 491 193	-	2 253 491 193	-	2 253 491 193	
(12-3)	Investments 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 December 2021					100 000		100 000	(100 000)	-	-	-	
(12-4)	Paid on account of investment												
	Tiba for Trading and Distribution	SAE	2 000 000	100	100	200 000 000	10	200 000 000	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000	
	Balance as at 31 December 2021					200 000 000		200 000 000	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000	

* Juhayna Food Industries is committed to retain at least 75.1 % of the Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egfood) capital, according to the terms of the loan agreement between CIB and the Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egfood).

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

13 Projects under construction

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Software programs	489 928	2 558 905
	<u>489 928</u>	<u>2 558 905</u>

14 Income tax expenses**Income tax expense for year**

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Dividends tax (note 5)	(47 136 143)	(43 393 555)
Income tax during the year	(10 292 111)	(12 421 640)
Deferred tax (expense) from lease contract	(1 902 292)	(1 555 664)
Deferred tax expense/income	(906 406)	(1 029 026)
	<u>(60 236 952)</u>	<u>(58 399 885)</u>

14-1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021	2020
	L.E	L.E
Profit for the year before income tax	441 528 712	488 472 598
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (22.5%)	99 343 960	109 906 334
Expenses not recognized tax	6 580 485	52 622
Tax on revenue exempted by law	(95 450 689)	(98 804 408)
Other adjustments	(181 645)	1 267 091
Investment revenues tax	47 136 143	43 393 555
Deferred tax	2 808 698	2 584 690
Income Tax	60 236 952	58 399 885
Effective tax rate	13.64%	11.96%

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

14-2 Deferred tax liabilities

	2021 L.E	2020 L.E	
-Deferred tax assets and liability arising from lease contract			
Deferred tax liabilities	(4 144 711)	(5 443 055)	
Deferred tax (liabilities) assets	(1 463 103)	1 737 533	
Net Deferred tax liability	(5 607 814)	(3 705 522)	
-Deferred tax liability and assets			
Fixed Assets (Liabilities)	(4 830 488)	(3 924 082)	
Total deferred tax liability	(10 438 302)	(7 629 604)	
Deferred tax movement			
	Balance as of 1/1/2021	Deferred tax (expense) for the financial year ended 31/12/2021	Balance as of 31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E	L.E
Total Deferred tax liability	7 629 604	2 808 698	10 438 302

15 Tax status

1 Corporate tax

The corporate tax due from the Company is an annual tax according to income tax law No. 91 for the year 2005 and the tax paid according to the result of the company performance yearly.

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2013

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

Years from 2014 till 2018

The company received tax Forms (19) based on estimate tax inspection from the tax authority and the company was objected in legal due date.

Year 2019 till 2020

The Company submitted the annual tax return in the due date and did not requested for inspection.

2 Payroll tax

The period from the beginning of operation till year 2016

The tax inspection is performed, differences are settled, and all tax inspection were paid.

Year 2017/2019

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

Year 2020

The Company submitted the quarterly payroll-tax return in addition with the annual payroll-tax settlement in the legal due dates according to tax law.

3 Stamp tax

The period from the beginning of operation till 2016

The tax inspection is performed, and all tax inspection were paid.

Year 2017/2018

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The tax inspection is performed, and all tax inspection were paid.

Year 2019 till 2020

The Company submitted the annual tax return in the due date and did not requested for inspection.

4 Sales tax / Value added tax

From 2013 to 2015

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

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. The company supplies the tax and submits the returns on legal dates.

From 2016 to 2018

The tax inspection is performed, and all tax inspection were paid.

Year 2019 to 2020

The Company submitted the annual tax return in the due date and did not requested for inspection.

5 Withholding tax

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

16 Debtors and Other debit balances

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Suppliers – advance payments	1 544 725	61 831
Prepaid expenses	1 826 334	2 152 797
Letter of guarantees margin	25 398	25 398
Deposits with others	247 708	247 708
Other debit balances	1 156 039	1 087 896
Due from government agencies	1 367 244	-
	<u>6 167 448</u>	<u>3 575 630</u>
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(100 000)	(100 000)
	<u>6 067 448</u>	<u>3 475 630</u>

17 Cash at banks and on hand

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Banks – current accounts	216 337 542	1 257 130
Cash on hand	170 732	258 893
	<u>216 508 274</u>	<u>1 516 023</u>

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

18 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.

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	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
--	-------------

Less:

i. Nominal value of issued shares with a premium	205 972 632
ii. Issuance fees	38 507 164
ii. Legal reserve formed to reach 50 % of paid-up capital	350 398 732
v. 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

19 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit 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 :

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Net profit for the year according to profit or loss statement	381 291 760	430 072 713
Less:		
Employees share (Estimated)	(37 184 580)	(40 856 908)
Board of directors (Estimated)	(28 759 097)	(32 064 192)
Net payable to shareholders	315 348 083	357 151 613
Weighted average to number of shares	941 405 082	941 405 082
EPS (L.E/Share)	0.335	0.379

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

20 Provision

Description	Balance on 1/1/2021 L.E	Provision formed L.E	Provision used L.E	Balance on 31/12/2021 L.E
Provision for claims*	<u>1 301 363</u>	<u>28 318 416</u>	<u>(1 093 435)</u>	<u>28 526 344</u>

* The provisions represent the tax claims value that have no exact time nor value regarding the company's activities, the management review the provisions periodically according to the latest agreements and discussions.

21 Suppliers and other credit balances

	31/12/2021 L.E	31/12/2020 L.E
Suppliers	5 584 701	3 925 526
Accrued expenses	8 157 752	1 859 298
Taxes- Tax authority	1 524 199	1 430 421
Tax authority-Value added tax	-	765 613
Deposit to others	15 151	15 151
Sales tax installments on the imported machineries and equipment-short term	-	102 282
Dividends payable	188 286 376	36 417
Accrued health insurance	7 080	12 165
Social Insurance Authority	261 732	231 747
Other credit balances	622 264	644 361
	<u>204 459 255</u>	<u>9 022 981</u>

22 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

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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	
	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Debtors and other debit balances	6 067 448	3 475 630
Due from related parties	617 861 817	507 629 982

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:

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

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Suppliers and other credit balances	204 459 255	9 022 981
lease contract liabilities	71 889 896	86 114 943

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 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

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Foreign currency risk**Exposure to currency risk**

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

	USD	Euro
Cash at bank and on hand	4 115	1 426
Creditors and other credit balances	(16 662)	-
31 December 2021	(12 547)	1 426
31 December 2020	143 722	2 395

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Actual closing Rate	
	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
USD	15.74	15.85	15.75	15.78
Euro	18.54	18.16	17.84	19.36

Capital management

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

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Total liabilities	325 605 908	116 490 531
Less: cash at banks and on hand	(216 508 274)	(1 516 023)
Net debt	109 097 634	114 974 508
Total equity	2 955 955 926	2 835 866 278
Net debt to equity ratio	3.7%	4.1%

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

23 Financial lease contracts**Lease contracts (Sale and lease back)**

On 23/3/2016 the Company signed a contract with regard to a sale & lease back for a land (including the building built thereon), for 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:

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Description	Lease value		Lease period Months	Purchase value at end of contract L.E	Quarterly lease value rounded L.E
	Contractual value	Accrued interest			
	L.E	L.E			
Contract from 24/3/2016 To 23/3/2026	125 000 000	108 256 482	120	1	5 304 007

- In accordance with the provisions of the transitional rules of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 of 2019 for leasing contracts, the initial application date for this standard is the beginning of the annual report period in which the financial leasing law No. 95 of 1995 and its amendments has been canceled and the law regulating financial leasing no. 176 for the year 2018 in respect of leasing contracts which were subject to Law 95 of 1995 and were accounted for in accordance with Egyptian accounting standard no. (20) (Standards for Financial Leasing Transactions) which resulted in the following:
- The company made an agreement with Tiba For Trading and Distribution Company -Subsidiary company- with a percentage of 99,9% for leasing the administrative building of the subsidiary company with a monthly rental value with a total amount of L.E 2 640 000 during the financial year ended 31 December 2021 (An amount of L.E 2 640-000 during the year ended 31 December 2020).
- The finance interests of the lease contract amounted to L.E 7 312 498 during the financial year ended 31- December 2021.

25-1 Liabilities (arising from lease contract)

	31/12/2021 L.E	31/12/2020 L.E
Liabilities From lease contract (current portion)	15 587 214	14 225 047
Long-term liability from lease contract (non-current portion)	56 302 682	71 889 896
Total	71 889 896	86 114 943

Payment of lease contracts liabilities are as follows:

	Lease principal		Accrued interest	
	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Liabilities during one year	15 587 214	14 225 047	5 628 812	6 990 979
Liabilities between 1-5 years	56 302 682	71 889 896	7 345 398	12 974 210

24 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.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

24-1 Executive wages & Salaries

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E	L.E
Salaries and wages	13 315 123	29 279 259

*Classified with general and administrative expense (Note 7).

24-2 Due from related parties

Company's name	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions		Balance as of	
		31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Tiba For Trading and Distribution	Collections	(54 356 332)	(26 655 285)		
	Dividends	44 955 000	13 986 000		
	Lease	2 640 000	2 640 000	19 161 782	5 613 660
	Dividends collection	-	(48 626 325)		
	Expense distribution	20 309 454	27 091 712		
International Company for Modern Food Industries	Collections	(38 910 526)	(10 856 109)		
	Dividends	86 391 360	102 989 700	64 990 894	94 488 322
	Dividends collection	(89 991 000)	(77 592 240)		
	Expenses distribution	13 012 738	14 526 262		
El Marwa For Food Industries	Current	3 738 314	5 425 384		
	Collections	-	(2 045 125)	50 432 520	7 926 950
	Dividends	34 618 815	-		
	Expense distribution	4 148 441	4 172 009		
EGY Food	Dividends	167 369 198	142 071 580		
	Dividends collection	(125 074 980)	(132 873 420)	158 724 143	139 036 516
	Collections	(42 532 692)	(11 540 674)		
	Expense distribution	19 926 101	22 626 475		
Modern Concentrates Industrial Company	Current	317 311	293 317		
	Expense distribution	1 274 863	1 195 825	3 161 247	1 569 072
	Collections	-	(140 461)		
Enmaa For Agricultural Reclamation	Current	34 588	589 953	95 103	60 515
Enmaa For Agriculture Development and Biological Wealth	Current	(4 790 711)	104 989 675	226 439 571	231 230 282
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	Collections	(69 069 855)	(43 894 046)		
	Dividends	90 890 910	204 979 500	86 599 032	18 978 341
	Dividends collection	-	(241 550 843)		

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Expense distribution	45 799 636	54 592 968		
Enmaa For Livestock	Current	456 422	209 663	9 182 746	8 726 324
Arju for food industries	Current	2 964	(28 726)	2 964	-
Total				618 790 002	507 629 982
ECL from related parties				(928 185)	-
Net				617 861 817	507 629 982

25 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 percentage of consolidated revenues.

26 Significant events:**26-1 Important events during the financial period:**

- On January 19, 2021, the Board of Directors was held and accepted the resignation of Engineer /Safwan Thabet from the membership of the board of directors and appointing Mr. Ahmed Elwakeel as a board member. The company's commercial register was amended with changes.
- On February 2, 2021, Mr. Seif Thabet - CFO of Juhayna and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the companies (The Egyptian Dairy Products / The Egyptian Food Industries "Egyfood" / The International Modern Food Industries / Tiba for Trade and Distribution / Al Marwa Food Industries / The Modern Concentrates Industry) was detained for investigations that is related to him in person and had nothing to do with the Group or its business activity
- On February 21, 2021, the Boards of Directors of the following subsidiaries (El Masreya Dairy for dairy product Company , Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood), International Company for Modern Food Industries (El-Dawleya) , Tiba for Trade and Distribution, Al Marwa for Food Industries, Modern Concentrates Manufacturing Company), were held and Mr. Ahmed Al-Abin was appointed as Vice Chairman having the same powers and terms of references as that of the Chairman and the resignation of Engineer/ Safwan as a BOD member of these companies was accepted .The minutes of the Board of Directors were approved by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI) and annotation was made to the effect of these changes in the commercial register of these companies except Tiba for trade and distribution Company, since this matter requires obtaining security approvals from the National Authority for the Development of the Sinai Peninsula (SDA)as this Company owns a sales branch in Sinai at (Al-Tur City).
- On March 7, 2021, the Board of Directors of Juhayna Food Industries Company formed an committee to take decisions regarding the duties assigned to the managing director .This Committee is comprised of four of the company's general managers ; namely (General Manager of the financial Sector - General Manager of the Logistics Sector - Head of the Off Shore Markets and Export Sector - General Manager of Tiba for Trade and Distribution Company) On 1 September 2021 the General Manager of Tiba for trade and distribution has resigned.
- As of April 2021, the Company encountered the issue of withdrawing the licenses of some cars and vehicles used in transporting its products, and not renewing the expired licenses by the Sixth of October Traffic Department (Giza Governorate). The company took legal measures as a grievance was filed to the competent authorities and the Company resorted to the judiciary - the Court of State Council (by virtue of lawsuit No. 59508 for judicial year No.

Notes to the financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

75) in order to keep the rights of the company and revoke this resolution taken to the detriment of the company. The cars which ceased to render the transportation service for these reasons until this date reached 409 cars. From the first of February till now the company has licensed 320 cars, the procedures for the rest of the company's cars are in process of renewal and expected to be done before the end of April 2022.

- On June 6, 2021, the Board of Directors was held to accept the resignation of Mr. Yasser Suleiman Hesham Al-Malwani from the BOD membership and the appointment of Mr. Jean-Anders Lindh Green, a member of the Board of Directors and annotation was made in the Commercial Register to this effect.
- On November 7, 2021 the board of directors of the company formed and the financial statements for the fiscal year December 31, 2020 were approved by BOD and reformed, the BOD was approved by the general authority for investment and free zone on December 12, 2021.
- On November 7, 2021 the Boards of Directors of the following subsidiaries (El Masreya Dairy for dairy product Company , Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood), International Company for Modern Food Industries (El-Dawleya) , Tiba for Trade and Distribution, Al Marwa for Food Industries, Modern Concentrates Manufacturing Company), were held and Mr. Ahmed Al-Abin was appointed as Chairman and annotated in the commercial register during March 2022.
- On November 30 ,2021 the board of directors Mr.Ahmed El wakel as non-executive chairman.
- The Company(from the beginning of these events until this date)continues to practice its normal course of business activity including (producing, marketing, selling and distributing dairy products, juices, coolers and distribution to third parties as well as dealing with suppliers, customers, banks , governmental and non-governmental bodies .

26-2 Events following the date of the financial statements

- On February 20, 2022, a board of directors was held, and Mr. Niels Thomason was appointed as a executive chairman of the board.

27 Covid-19 effects

The year 2020 witnessed the beginning of the impact of the outbreak of the emerging Corona virus on the Egyptian market, and the Egyptian government announced unprecedented measures to combat the virus infection & its spread.

Juhayna group has formed a risk committee to manage the crisis, and the objectives of this period have been defined in maintaining all employees and securing them from Corona risks, as well as continuing production and sales operations to ensure the provision and delivery of the company's products to the consumer.

Indeed, all risks were studied and evaluated and taken a series of precautionary measures to reduce risks on all employees and to ensure the continuity of the supply chain (operational, manufacturing, sales and collection operations) and meeting the needs of the local market in this period.

And there is no effect on the company's current economic situation (its financial position, business results and cash flow).

Appendix (1)**Juhayna Food Industries****(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)****Proposed appropriation statement****For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
	L.E.	L.E.
Net profit for the year	381 291 760	430 072 713
Retained earnings	841 082 075	693 715 110
Distributable profits	1222 373 835	1123 787 823
To be appropriated as follows		
Legal reserve	9 445 960	21 503 636
Employees' profit share	37 184 580	40 856 908
Shareholders' first trench Dividends	47 070 254	47 070 254
Board remuneration	28 759 097	32 064 192
Shareholders 'second trench dividends	141 210 762	141 210 762
Retained earnings	958 703 182	841 082 072
	1 222 373 835	1 123 787 823