

Translation from Arabic

**Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate financial statements
For the financial year ended
31 December 2022
And Auditor's report**

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Hazem Hassan

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Translation from Arabic

Auditor's report

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 2022, 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.



Hazem Hassan

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

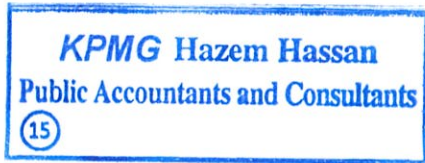
In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Juhayna Food Industries S.A.E as of 31 December 2022, and of its separate financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these separate financial statements.

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.

Samy Abdelhafiz Ahmed Ibrahim
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants



Cairo, 29 March 2023

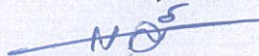
Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of financial position
As of 31 December 2022

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	31/12/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(11)	158 432 039	167 143 174
Projects under construction	(13)	9 812 699	489 928
Investment in subsidiaries and under joint control	(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		2 441 735 931	2 441 124 295
Current assets			
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	5 722 875	6 067 448
Due from related parties	(24-2)	565 187 191	617 861 817
Cash at banks and on hand	(17)	1 361 300	216 508 274
Total current assets		572 271 366	840 437 539
Total assets		3 014 007 297	3 281 561 834
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(18)	941 405 082	941 405 082
Legal reserve		470 702 541	461 256 581
General reserve - share issuance premium	(18-1)	330 920 428	330 920 428
Retained earnings		1 179 620 047	1 222 373 835
Total equity		2 922 648 098	2 955 955 926
Non-current liabilities			
Lease contract liabilities-non current portion	(23-1)	41 354 955	56 302 682
Deferred tax liabilities	(14-2)	12 463 215	10 438 302
Total non-current liabilities		53 818 170	66 740 984
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(20)	526 346	28 526 344
Suppliers and other credit balances	(21)	16 207 892	204 459 255
Lease contract liabilities- current portion	(23-1)	15 875 352	15 587 214
Income tax liabilities		4 931 439	10 292 111
Total current liabilities		37 541 029	258 864 924
Total liabilities		91 359 199	325 605 908
Total equity and liabilities		3 014 007 297	3 281 561 834

The notes from no. (1) to no.(26) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Finance Director
Hany shaker



Cairo, 29 March 2023
"Auditor's report "attached"

Chief Financial Officer
Sameh Elhodaiby



Chairman
Ahmed Elwakil



Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of profit or loss
For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	31/12/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Revenue from Investment in subsidiaries	(5)	400 852 380	471 361 426
Other revenues	(6)	17 157 054	2 640 000
General and administrative expenses	(7)	(3 657 231)	(2 605 161)
Board of director's remuneration	(8)	(90 000)	-
Other Operating expenses	(9)	(5 454 467)	(30 058 226)
Gain from operating activities		408 807 736	441 338 039
Net finance income/ (expenses)	(10)	(161 905)	190 673
Net profit for the year before income tax		408 645 831	441 528 712
Deferred tax		(2 024 913)	(2 808 698)
Current Income tax	(14)	(44 493 304)	(57 428 254)
Net profit for the year after tax		362 127 614	381 291 760
Earning per share for the year (L.E /share)	(19)	0.317	0.335

The notes from no. (1) to no.(26) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim statement of other comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Translated from Arabic

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Net profit for the year after tax	<u>362 127 614</u>	<u>381 291 760</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>362 127 614</u></u>	<u><u>381 291 760</u></u>

The notes from no. (1) to no.(26) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Jubayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	Issued & paid up capital		Legal Reserve		General reserve- issuance premium		Retained earnings		Total	
		L.E.		L.E.		L.E.		L.E.		L.E.	
Balance as of 1 January 2021		941 405 082		439 752 945		330 920 428		1123 787 823		2 835 866 278	
Legal reserve formed		-		21 503 636		-		(21 503 636)		-	
Dividends to shareholders								(188 281 016)		(188 281 016)	
Dividends to employees and board of directors								(72 921 096)		(72 921 096)	
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year 31 December 2021								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	
Balance as of 1 January 2022		941 405 082		461 256 581		330 920 428		1 222 373 835		2 955 955 926	
Legal reserve formed		-		9 445 960		-		(9 445 960)		-	
Dividends to shareholders								(329 491 778)		(329 491 778)	
Dividends to employees and board of directors								(65 943 664)		(65 943 664)	
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year 31 December 2022								362 127 614		362 127 614	
Balance as of 31 December 2022		941 405 082		470 702 541		330 920 428		1 179 620 047		2 922 648 098	

The notes from no. (1) to no.(26) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and should be read there to.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Separate interim statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Translated from Arabic

	Note no.	31/12/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before income tax		408 645 831	441 528 712
Adjustments :			
PPE depreciation	(11)	14 266 778	10 406 163
Expected credit losses in due from related parties		(28 107)	928 185
Capital gain from sale of PPE	(6)	310 000	-
Provisions formed	(20)	5 346 115	28 318 416
Provisions no longer required	(20)	(14 178 947)	-
Right of use interest	(10)	7 056 848	7 312 498
Credit interests	(10)	(1 242 636)	(192 053)
Debit interests and financial expenses	(10)	53 958	52 730
Forex loss	(10)	923 798	985
		<u>421 153 638</u>	<u>488 355 636</u>
Changes in:			
Debtors and other debit balances		344 573	(2 591 818)
Due from related parties		52 702 733	(111 160 020)
Suppliers and other credit balances		(40 055 572)	(39 980 885)
Provisions used	(20)	(19 167 166)	(1 093 435)
Net cash flows used in resulted from operating activities		<u>414 978 206</u>	<u>333 529 478</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Collected credit interests		1 242 636	192 053
Finance interests and expenses paid		(53 958)	(52 730)
Dividends paid to board of directors and employees		(65 943 677)	(72 921 096)
Income tax paid		(9 768 737)	(12 421 640)
Net cash flows resulted from investing activities		<u>340 454 470</u>	<u>248 326 065</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of PPE and projects under construction	(11)	(14 878 414)	(13 162 528)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		(310 000)	1 367 244
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		<u>(15 188 414)</u>	<u>(11 795 284)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Paid) from finance lease liability		(21 716 437)	(21 537 545)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(517 772 795)	-
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		<u>(539 489 232)</u>	<u>(21 537 545)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period		<u>(214 223 176)</u>	<u>214 993 236</u>
Net Change in foreign currency		<u>(923 798)</u>	<u>(985)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 Jan		<u>216 508 274</u>	<u>1 516 023</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 Dec 2022	(17)	<u><u>1 361 300</u></u>	<u><u>216 508 274</u></u>

The notes from no. (1) to no.(26) 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 ended 31 December 2022

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.

2- Basis of preparation

a. 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 29 March 2023

b. 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).

c. Functional and presentation currency

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

d. 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 separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

- 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.

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 separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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 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

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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 complete d 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

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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.

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 amounts for previous 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 separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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.

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.

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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.

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

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	87 491 250	100 989 900
Egyptian Company for Food Industries (Egyfood)	129 976 080	185 965 776
Eldawlya For Modern Food Industries	73 492 650	95 990 400
Tiba for trading and distributing	85 914 000	49 950 000
Al-Marwa for Food Industries	23 978 400	38 465 350
	<u>400 852 380</u>	<u>471 361 426</u>
Less: Tax on revenue from investment in subsidiaries	<u>40 085 238</u>	<u>47 136 143</u>

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

6- Other revenues

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Income from rental of assets to subsidiaries	2 640 000	2 640 000
Provisions no longer required	14 178 947	-
Allowance for intercompany balances	28 107	-
Gain from sale of fixed assets	310 000	-
	<u>17 157 054</u>	<u>2 640 000</u>

7- General and administrative expenses

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Personnel expenses	59 204 428	58 873 733
Depreciation expenses	14 266 778	10 406 162
End of service	2 188 832	2 580 070
Subscription and licenses	1 006 834	1 114 831
Other administrative expenses	19 704 537	18 244 995
Expenses charged to subsidiaries*	(92 714 178)	(88 614 630)
	<u>3 657 231</u>	<u>2 605 161</u>

* The amount of L.E 92 714 178 of general and administrative expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 26).

8- Board of Directors remunerations

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Board of directors' remunerations	825 000	855 000
Expenses charged to subsidiaries*	(735 000)	(855 000)
	<u>(90 000)</u>	<u>-</u>

* The amount of L.E 735 000 of board of directors' expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 26).

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

9- Other operating expenses

	31/12/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Provisions for claims*	5 346 115	28 318 416
Property tax	-	804 545
Health insurance contribution	10 482	7 080
Allowance for intercompany balance	-	928 185
Other debit balances allowance	97 870	-
	<u>5 454 467</u>	<u>30 058 226</u>

10- Net finance income/ (expenses)

	31/12/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Interest expense and income	(7 110 806)	(7 365 622)
Credit interest	1 242 636	192 052
Loss from foreign currency exchange	(923 798)	(985)
Expenses Charged to subsidiaries *	6 630 063	7 365 228
	<u>(161 905)</u>	<u>190 673</u>

* The amount of L.E 6 630 063 of finance expenses was deducted and charged to subsidiaries (note 26)

11- Property, plant, and equipment

Description	Lands		Buildings & constructions		Buildings and constructions result from lease contract		Machineries & equipments		Transportation & transport vehicles		Tools		Office furnitures & equipments		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 1/1/2021	13 237 982	111 706 795	44 387 809	1 160 409	4 626 543	4 478 200	5 877 807	75 629 910	90 632 215	274 969 716								
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	214,000	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	(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	90 632 215	274 969 716								
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	588 300	6982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,960,361
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	(256 000)	-	(25 822)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281 822)
Cost as of 31/12/2022	11 870 738	111 706 795	44 387 809	1 160 409	5 172 843	4 500 382	5 851 985	95 592 576	95 592 576	280 243 537								
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2021	-	7 018 383	11 540 830	1 160 409	4 017 988	4 389 796	3 467 966	65 825 007	65 825 007	97 420 379								
Depreciation for the year	-	2 234 136	887 756	-	201 514	20 940	349 405	6 712 412	6 712 412	10 406 163								
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2022	-	9 252 519	12 428 586	1 160 409	4 219 502	4 410 736	3 817 371	72 537 419	72 537 419	107 826 542								
Depreciation for the year	-	3 121 892	-	-	283 521	22 629	345 772	10 492 963	10 492 963	14 266 778								
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	(256 000)	-	(25 822)	-	-	(281 822)								
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2022	-	12 374 411	12 428 586	1 160 409	4 247 023	4 433 365	4 137 321	83 030 382	83 030 382	121 811 498								
Net book value as of 31/12/2022	11 870 738	99 332 384	31 959 223	-	925 820	67 017	1 714 664	12 562 194	12 562 194	158 432 039								
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	18 094 796	167 143 174								

• Land includes an amount of L.E 11 680 388 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	
					L.E.	L.E.		L.E.	L.E.	31/12/2021	L.E.	30/09/2022	L.E.
(12-1) Investment in subsidiary companies													
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	SAE	2 999 700	99.99	100	299 970 000	100	100	359 911 533	-	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	100	499 950 000	-	499 950 000	-	499 950 000	499 950 000
The Egyptian Company For Food Industries "Egyfood"	SAE	499 908	99.98	1 000	499 908 000	80	80	386 893 852	-	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	100	199 800 000	-	199 800 000	-	199 800 000	199 800 000
Al-Marwa for Food industries	SAE	12 256 279	99.91	10	122 562 790	100	100	196 815 808	-	196 815 808	-	196 815 808	196 815 808
Enmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and biological wealth	SAE	6 499 700	99.995	100	649 970 000	100	100	599 970 000	-	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	100	10 150 000	-	10 150 000	-	10 150 000	10 150 000
Balance as at 31 December 2022					<u>2 282 310 790</u>			<u>2 253 491 193</u>		<u>2 253 491 193</u>		<u>2 253 491 193</u>	<u>2 253 491 193</u>
(12-3) Investments available for sale													
Egyptian for Trading and Marketing	SAE	1 000	0.54	100	100 000	100	100	100 000	(100 000)	-	(100 000)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022					<u>100 000</u>			<u>100 000</u>	<u>(100 000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(100 000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(12-4) Paid on account of investment													
Tiba for Trading and Distribution	SAE	2 000 000	100	100	200 000 000	10	10	200 000 000	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000	20 000 000
Balance as at 31 December 2022					<u>200 000 000</u>			<u>200 000 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20 000 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20 000 000</u>	<u>20 000 000</u>

On November 30, 2021 the decision of the Julayna Board of Directors, based on the request of Aju, to liquidate Aju and cancel the partnership between Aju and other companies

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

13- Projects under construction

	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Software programs	5 271 908	408 808
Advance for fixed assets	4 540 791	81 120
	<u>9 812 699</u>	<u>489 928</u>

14- Income tax expense Income tax expense for year

	2022	2021
Dividends tax	(40 085 238)	(47 136 143)
Income tax during the year	(4 408 066)	(10 292 111)
Deferred tax (expense) from lease contract	(2 024 913)	(2 808 698)
	<u>(46 518 217)</u>	<u>(60 236 952)</u>

14-1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022	2021
	L.E	L.E
Profit/ Loss for the period before income tax	408 645 831	441 528 712
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (22.5%)	91 945 312	99 343 960
Non -deductible expenses	1 202 876	6 580 485
Dividends exempted by tax	(81 172 607)	(95 450 689)
Other adjustments	(3 647 200)	(181 645)
Dividend tax (10%)	40 085 238	47 136 143
Deferred tax	2 024 913	2 808 698
Income tax for previous year	(3 920 315)	-
Income Tax	<u>46 518 217</u>	<u>60 236 952</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>11.38%</u>	<u>13.64%</u>

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

14-2 Deferred tax liabilities

A- Deferred tax assets and liability arising from lease contract

	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	(2 846 368)	(4 144 711)
Deferred tax (liabilities) assets	(4 761 510)	(1 463 103)
Net Deferred tax liability	(7 607 878)	(5 607 814)
Deferred tax liability and assets		
Fixed Assets (Liabilities)	(4 855 337)	(4 830 488)
Total deferred tax liability	(12 463 215)	(10 438 302)

Deferred tax movement

	Balance as of 1/1/2022	Deferred tax (expense) for the financial period ended 30/6/2022	Balance as of 31/12/2022
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Total Deferred tax liability	10 438 302	2 024 913	12 463 215

15- Tax status

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 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 has been inspected and all tax inspection differences were paid.

Year 2019 till 2021

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 2019

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

Year 2020/2021

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

3 Stamp tax

The period from the beginning of operation till 2018

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

Year 2019 till 2021

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

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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 2021

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

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Suppliers – advance payments	254 336	1 544 725
Prepaid expenses	3 747 737	1 826 334
Letter of guarantees margin	25 398	25 398
Deposits with others	239 397	247 708
Other debtors from the government	1 367 244	1 367 244
Other debit balances	286 633	1 156 039
	5 920 745	6 167 448
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(197 870)	(100 000)
	5 722 875	6 067 448

17- Cash at banks and on hand

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Banks – current accounts	1 083 612	216 337 542
Cash on hand	277 688	170 732
	1 361 300	216 508 274

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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 thousand and eighty-two) divided into 941 405 082 (Nine hundred forty-one million and four hundred five thousand and eighty two) shares at par value L.E 1 each.

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	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

18-1 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>	
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 :

	To 31/12/2022	To 31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Net profit/Loss for the period according to profit or loss statement	362 127 614	381 291 760
Less:		
Employees share (Estimated)	(36 212 761)	(37 184 580)
Board of directors (Estimated)	(27 884 460)	(28 759 097)
Net payable to shareholders	298 030 393	315 348 083
Weighted average to number of shares	941 405 082	941 405 082
EPS (L.E/Share)	0.317	0.335

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

20- Provision

Description	Balance on	Provision	Provision	No longer	Balance on
	1/1/2022	formed	used	required	31/12/2022
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Provision for claims	28 526 344	5 346 115	(19 167 166)	(14 178 947)	526 346

* The provisions represent the value of claims that can be estimated reliably related to the company's activities. The management reviews these provisions periodically and adjusts the amount of the provision according to the latest coordination of developments, discussions and agreements.

21- Suppliers and other credit balances

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Suppliers	5 256 557	5 584 701
Accrued expenses	7 806 737	8 157 752
Taxes- Tax authority	2 226 432	1 524 199
Deposit to others	-	15 151
Dividends payable	13 969	188 286 376
Accrued health insurance	10 482	7 080
Social Insurance Authority	284 812	261 732
Other credit balances	608 903	622 264
	16 207 892	204 459 255

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 separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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	
	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Debtors and other debit balances	5 722 875	6 067 448
Due from related parties	565 187 191	617 861 817

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

	Carrying amount	
	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Suppliers and other credit balances	16 207 892	204 459 255
lease contract liabilities	57 230 307	71 889 896

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.

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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

Foreign currency risk**Exposure to currency risk**

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

	USD	EURO
Debtors and other debit balances	-	-
Cash at banks and on hand	8 445	1 427
31 December 2022	8 445	1 427
31 December 2021	(12 547)	1 426

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year: The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Actual closing Rate	
	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>
USD	19.76	15.75	24.76	15.75
Euro	20.67	18.54	26.35	17.84

Capital management**Total liabilities**

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.

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Total liabilities	91 359 199	325 605 908
Less: cash at banks and on hand	(1 361 300)	(216 508 274)
Net debt	89 997 899	109 097 634
Total equity	2 922 648 098	2 955 955 926
Net debt to equity ratio	% 3.1	% 3.7

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

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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:

Description	Lease value		Lease period <u>Months</u>	Purchase	Quarterly
	Contractual value <u>L.E</u>	Accrued interest <u>L.E</u>		value at end	lease value
				of contract <u>L.E</u>	rounded <u>L.E</u>
Contract from 24/3/2016 To 25/12/2025	125 000 000	109 716 514	120	1	5 988 089

- 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 1 980 000 during the financial period ended 30 Sep 2022 (An amount of L.E 1 980 000 during the period ended 30 Sep 2021).
- The finance interests of the lease contract amounted to L.E 7 056 848 during the financial period ended 30 Sep 2022.

23-1 Loan (arising from lease contract)

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Liabilities from lease contract (current portion)	15 875 352	15 587 214
Long-term liability from lease contract (non-current portion)	41 354 955	56 302 682
Total	<u>57 230 307</u>	<u>71 889 896</u>

Payment of lease contracts liabilities are as follows:

	Loan principal		Accrued interest	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Liabilities for one year	15 875 352	15 587 214	8 077 004	5 628 812
Liabilities between 1-5 years	41 345 955	56 302 682	6 549 757	7 345 398

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

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.

24-1 Executive wages & Salaries

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Salaries, wages & allowances	825 000	13 315 123

*Classified with general and administrative expense (Note 6).

24-2 Due from related parties

	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions	Balance as of		
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Tiba For Trading and Distribution	Collections	(71 179 428)	(54 356 332)	46 562 842	19 161 782
	Dividends	77 322 600	44 955 000		
	Leases Assets	2 640 000	2 640 000		
	Dividends Collection	-	-		
	Expense distribution	18 617 888	20 309 454		
International Company for Modern Food Industries	Collections/Current	5 428 155	(38 910 526)	51 907 116	64 990 894
	Dividends	66 143 385	86 391 360		
	Dividends Collection	(97 190 280)	(89 991 000)		
	Expense distribution	12 534 962	13 012 738		

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

El Marwa For Food Industries	Current/collection	(9 723 661)	4 055 625	81 384 910	53 593 767
	Dividends	32 375 160	34 618 815		
	Expense distribution	5 139 644	5 423 304		
	Dividend	116 978 472	167 369 198		
EGY Food	Dividend's Collection	(180 866 714)	(125 074 980)	102 977 097	158 724 143
	Collections/current	(12 357 211)	(42 532 692)		
	Expense distribution	20 498 407	19 926 101		
Enmaa For Agricultural Reclamation	Current/collections	(37 931)	34 588	57 172	95 103
Enmaa For Agriculture Development and Biological Wealth	Current/collections	419 797	(4 790 711)	226 859 368	226 439 571
Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	Collections	(37 815 433)	(69 069 855)	46 056 023	86 599 032
	Dividends	78 742 125	90 890 910		
	Dividends collections	(131 386 860)	-		
	Expense distribution	49 917 159	45 799 636		
Enmaa For Livestock	Current	598 919	456 422	781 665	9 182 746
Arju for food industries	Current	498 112	2 964	501 075	2 964
Total				566 087 269	618 790 002
ECL from related parties				(900 078)	(928 185)
Net				565 187 191	617 861 817

Notes to the separate financial position for the financial period ended 31 December 2022

25- Distribution of the holding companies' expenses

According to the Board of Director meeting No. 276 held on May 24, 2022, the company will distribute its expenses to the following companies (The Egyptian Dairy Products, the Egyptian Food Industries "Egifood", the International Food Industries, Tiba for trading and Distribution, Al-Marwa Food Industries, the modern concentrates industry) according to the percentage of each company's contribution in the consolidated revenues.

26- Important events:

1- Exchange rate

The Central Bank of Egypt decided in its meeting held on October 27, 2022, to announce the application of the flexible exchange rate system for foreign exchange pricing, provided that the prices of buying and selling currencies in Egyptian pounds are determined based on supply and demand conditions, and accordingly, the exchange rate of the US dollar began to rise against the Egyptian pound, which led to its increase from 19.69 Egyptian pounds to about 23 Egyptian pounds on that date.

2- New Publications and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards

On March 6, 2023, the Prime Minister's Decree No. (883) of 2023 was issued amending and reissuing some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, and the following is a summary of these amendments that may have an impact on the financial statements:

1- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) amended 2023 "Fixed assets and their depreciation" and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) amended 2023 "Intangible Assets". The amended standards include the option to apply revaluation model in the measurement of fixed assets and intangible assets.

2- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 "Agriculture" This standard was reissued in 2023, where the paragraphs regarding the accounting treatment of productive plants were amended to be aligned with the amended treatment of fixed assets.

These amendments adoption date is for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2023, with retroactive effects. The company's management is determining currently the impact of adopting their amendments on the company's financial statements.

In addition to applying the requirements of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) insurance contracts starting from the first of January 2023

Appendix (1)**Juhayna Food Industries**

Translation from Arabic

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**Proposed appropriation statement****For the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Net profit for the year	362 127 614	381 291 760
Retained earnings	817 492 433	841 082 075
Distributable profits	1179 620 047	1222 373 835
To be appropriated as follows		
Legal reserve	-	9 445 960
Employees' profit share	36 212 761	37 184 580
Shareholders' first trench Dividends	47 070 254	47 070 254
Board remuneration	27 884 460	28 759 097
Shareholders 'second trench dividends	282 421 525	282 421 525
Retained earnings	786 031 047	817 492 420
	1179 620 047	1222 373 835