

**EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS
SUBSIDIARIES**

**REVIEW REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED INTERIM
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
“IFRS”**

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

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Review report

To: The Board of Directors of Edita Food Industries Company (S.A.E.) and its Subsidiaries

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Edita Food Industries Company (S.A.E.) and its Subsidiaries (the Group) as of 31 March 2017 and the related Consolidated statements of Profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these consolidated interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements does not present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three months period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Mohamed Ahmed Fouad, CPA
R.A.A. 11595
E.F.S.A. 235
Mansour & Co. PricewaterhouseCoopers

10 May 2017
Cairo

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated balance sheet "IFRS" - At 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,639,756,359	1,474,461,243
Intangible assets	6	162,911,642	162,911,642
Total non-current assets		1,802,668,001	1,637,372,885
Current assets			
Inventories	7	308,032,234	318,428,559
Trade and other receivables	8	162,488,198	196,668,474
Treasury bills	9	181,690,095	192,144,828
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)	10	89,470,082	90,465,545
Total current assets		741,680,609	797,707,406
Total assets		2,544,348,610	2,435,080,291
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	11	573,613,225	527,825,757
Deferred tax liabilities	12	93,685,309	86,492,634
Employee benefit obligations	13	2,195,034	1,945,034
Total non-current liabilities		669,493,568	616,263,425
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	399,609,369	283,349,109
Current income tax liabilities	15	2,275,334	1,233,553
Current portion of long-term loans	11	142,258,547	146,232,334
Bank overdraft	16	252,969,239	240,473,897
Provisions	17	19,114,872	19,166,385
Total current liabilities		816,227,361	690,455,278
Total liabilities		1,485,720,929	1,306,718,703
Net assets		1,058,627,681	1,128,361,588
Equity			
Share capital	18	145,072,580	145,072,580
Legal reserve	19	48,745,291	48,745,291
Foreign currency translation reserve		(203,607)	(162,824)
Retained earnings		847,872,406	919,722,773
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Edita Food Industries		1,041,486,670	1,113,377,820
Non-controlling interests	20	17,141,011	14,983,768
Total equity		1,058,627,681	1,128,361,588

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Mr. Sameh Naguib
Vice President - Finance

Eng Hani Berzi
Chairman

Giza, 10 May 2017
Review report attached

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statement of profit or loss For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Revenue		642,446,150	518,090,393
Cost sales	26	<u>(422,603,429)</u>	<u>(312,418,795)</u>
Gross profit		219,842,721	205,671,598
Distribution cost	26	(106,182,163)	(74,906,759)
Administrative expenses	26	(48,850,789)	(43,516,226)
Other income	21	3,875,251	4,124,013
Other (losses) / gains - net	22	<u>(737,019)</u>	<u>(1,779,352)</u>
Profit from operations		<u>67,948,001</u>	<u>89,593,274</u>
Finance income	23	9,887,711	8,444,241
Finance cost	23	<u>(27,025,057)</u>	<u>(55,124,658)</u>
Finance (cost) income, net		<u>(17,137,346)</u>	<u>(46,680,417)</u>
Profit before income tax		50,810,655	42,912,857
Income tax expense	24	<u>(10,457,388)</u>	<u>(10,245,035)</u>
Net profit for the period		<u>40,353,267</u>	<u>32,667,822</u>
Net Profit is attributable to			
Shareholders' equity		38,196,024	31,506,712
Non-controlling interest		<u>2,157,243</u>	<u>1,161,110</u>
Net profit for the period		<u>40,353,267</u>	<u>32,667,822</u>
Earnings per share (expressed in EGP per share):			
Basic earnings per share	25	0.05	0.04
Diluted earnings per share	25	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.04</u>

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Profit for the period	40,353,267	32,667,822
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax	<u>(40,783)</u>	<u>(23,504)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>40,312,484</u>	<u>32,644,318</u>
Total comprehensive income is attributable to		
Owners of the parent	38,196,024	31,483,208
Non-controlling interest	<u>2,157,243</u>	<u>1,161,110</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>40,353,267</u>	<u>32,644,318</u>

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the three months period ended 31 March 2017**

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

					<u>Total Owners' Equity</u>			
	Paid up capital	Bonus shares under capital increase	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total shareholders	Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
Balance at 1 January 2016	72,536,290	-	38,947,275	5,568	1,057,715,965	1,169,205,098	5,617,437	1,174,822,535
Employees dividends accruals (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	(22,995,460)	(22,995,460)	-	(22,995,460)
Total equity at 1 January 2016	72,536,290	-	38,947,275	5,568	1,034,720,505	1,146,209,638	5,617,437	1,151,827,075
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	31,506,712	31,506,712	1,161,110	32,667,822
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(23,504)	-	(23,504)	-	(23,504)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(23,504)	31,506,712	31,483,208	1,161,110	32,644,318
Dividends distribution for 2015	-	-	-	-	(81,032,063)	(81,032,063)	-	(81,032,063)
Bonus shares under capital increase	-	72,536,290	-	-	(72,536,290)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2016	72,536,290	72,536,290	38,947,275	(17,936)	912,658,864	1,096,660,783	6,778,547	1,103,439,330
Balance at 1 January 2017	145,072,580	-	48,745,291	(162,824)	919,722,773	1,113,377,820	14,983,768	1,128,361,588
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	38,196,024	38,196,024	2,157,243	40,353,267
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(40,783)	-	(40,783)	-	(40,783)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(40,783)	38,196,024	38,155,241	2,157,243	40,312,484
Dividends distribution for 2016	-	-	-	-	(110,046,391)	(110,046,391)	-	(110,046,391)
Balance at 31 March 2017	145,072,580	-	48,745,291	(203,607)	847,872,406	1,041,486,670	17,141,011	1,058,627,681

The above consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the three months period ended 31 March 2017**

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Cash inflow / (outflow) operations	27	140,494,049	(7,234,969)
Interest paid		(25,345,053)	(14,360,613)
Income tax paid		(2,222,932)	(1,277,650)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) operating activities		<u>112,926,064</u>	<u>(22,873,232)</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(192,195,806)	(48,714,226)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,116,470	400,320
Interest received		10,265,304	9,612,340
Payment for purchase of treasury bills		(179,497,180)	(148,440,349)
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills		189,574,320	146,644,260
Net cash outflow investing activities		<u>(170,736,892)</u>	<u>(40,497,655)</u>
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Repayment of borrowings		(102,632,535)	(134,916,606)
Proceeds from borrowings		146,993,341	138,845,452
Net cash inflow financing activities		<u>44,360,806</u>	<u>3,928,846</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(13,450,022)	(59,442,041)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Period		(150,008,352)	239,645,624
Effects of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(40,783)	(23,504)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Period	10	<u>(163,499,157)</u>	<u>180,180,079</u>

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. was established in July 9, 1996, under the investment Law No. 230 of 1989 which had been replaced by law No. 8 of 1997 and the money market Law No. 95 of 1992, and is registered in the commercial register under number 692 Cairo.

The Group provides manufacturing, producing and packing of all food products and producing and packing of juices, jams, readymade food, cakes, pastry, milk products, meat, vegetables, fruits, chocolate, vegetarian products and other food products with all necessary ingredients.

The Group's financial year start on 1 January and ends on 31 December each year.

The main shareholders are BERCO Limited which owns 41.815% of the Company's share capital and the Bank of New York Mellon which owns 25.592% of the Company share capital and Exoder participation, “Exoder Limited”, domiciled in Cyprus which owns 13.065% of the Company's share capital and Africa Samba B.V. which owns 7.5% of Company's share capital and other shareholders owning 12.029% of company's share capital.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved by the board of directors and taken into account that the General Assembly Meeting has the right to amend the consolidated financial statements after issuance.

Consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise financial statements of Edita Food Industries Company (S.A.E.) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”).

Edita Food Industries:

Edita food industries is the holding company. The company provides manufacturing, producing and packing of all food products and producing and packing of readymade food, cakes, pastry, milk, chocolate and other food products with all necessary ingredients and sell the products to Digma for Trading.

The group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Digma for Trading:

Digma for trading main activity is wholesale and retail trading in consumable goods. The Company also acts as a distributor for local and foreign factories and companies producing these goods and also imports and exports, in accordance with laws and regulations. The company buys from Edita confectionery industries and Edita food industries and distributes to others.

Edita Confectionery Industries:

The company's purpose is to build and operate a factory for production, sales of distributions of Sweets, Toofy, Jelly and Caramel other nutrition materials and sell the products to Digma for Trading.

Edita participation limited:

The principal activities of the company are the provision of services and the holding of investments but the Company does not have any operations until now and all its transactions are immaterial

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

General information (continued)

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
Digma for trading	Egypt	99.8 %	99.8 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Edita Confectionery Industries	Egypt	77.71 %	77.71 %	22.29 %	22.29 %
Edita participation limited	Cyprus	100 %	100 %	-	-

Financial information about the subsidiaries of the group as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016

Name of subsidiary	Total Assets 2017	Total Equity 2017	Total Sales 2017	Net Profit/ (loss) 2017
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Digma for trading	292,602,163	198,068,787	595,219,485	10,354,497
Edita Confectionery Industries	175,365,355	76,672,161	35,245,414	9,585,170
Edita participation limited	163,466	(182,007)	-	-

Name of subsidiary	Total Assets 2016	Total Equity 2016	Total Sales 2016	Net Profit/ (loss) 2016
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Digma for trading	317,670,293	233,177,930	483,301,664	16,005,516
Edita Confectionery Industries	116,379,860	29,931,506	24,169,291	5,065,497
Edita participation limited	174,255	(138,547)	-	(11,467)

The above mentioned financial information are related to amounts as included in the separate financial statements which have been used in the consolidation

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Interim Consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

A. Basis of preparation

I. Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of Edita food industries and its subsidiaries “the group” have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

II. Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Basis of preparation (continued)

III. New and amended standards adopted by the group

The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2016:

- Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations – Amendments to IFRS 11
- Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization – Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38

- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 cycle, and
- Disclosure initiative – amendments to IAS 1.

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

IV. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2016 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. The group’s assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of standard

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Nature of change

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

Impact

While the group has yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the classification and measurement of financial assets, debt instruments currently classified as available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets would appear to satisfy the conditions for classification as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and hence there will be no change to the accounting for these assets.

The other financial assets held by the group include:

- equity instruments currently classified as AFS for which a FVOCI election is available
- equity investments currently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) which would likely continue to be measured on the same basis under IFRS 9, and
- debt instruments currently classified as held-to-maturity and measured at amortized cost which appear to meet the conditions for classification at amortized cost under IFRS 9.

Accordingly, the group does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. There will be no impact on the group’s accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and have not been changed.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Basis of preparation (continued)

Title of standard	IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by group	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Based on the transitional provisions in the completed IFRS 9, early adoption in phases was only permitted for annual reporting periods beginning before 1 February 2015. After that date, the new rules must be adopted in their entirety. The group does not intend to adopt IFRS 9 before its mandatory date.
Title of standard	IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Nature of change	The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognized when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.
Impact	Accordingly, the group does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of revenue.
Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by group	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Expected date of adoption by the group: 1 January 2018.
Title of standard	IFRS 16 Leases
Nature of change	IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognized on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.
Impact	Accordingly, the group does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of leasing contracts.
Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by group	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

B. Basis of consolidation

1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

2. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

3. Joint arrangement

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. Group doesn't have any joint operations or joint ventures.

4. Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

5. Changes in ownership interests

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

C. Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

When the group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

D. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The board of EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES has appointed a chief operating decision-maker who assess the financial performance and position of the group, and makes strategic decisions. Which has been identified as the chief executive officer.

E. Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound (EGP), which is Edita food industries functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss, they are deferred in equity if they are attributable to part of the net investment in foreign operations.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to Loans and Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within 'other gains / (losses) – net'.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency translation (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(3) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

F. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities, as described below. The Group bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Revenue recognition (continued)

(1) Sales of goods – whole sale

Sales of goods are recognized when group has delivered products to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(2) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

(3) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(4) Export subsidy

The Company obtains a subsidy against exporting some of its production. The subsidy is calculated based on a percentage from the total exports invoices determined by the Export Development Fund related to the Commercial and Industry Ministry. Export subsidy is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other income when received in cash after meeting all required criteria.

G. Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Income tax (continued)

The deferred tax liability in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

H. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statements of Profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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I. Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

J. Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

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K. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

L. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods' sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

M. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour, other direct costs and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditures, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, And the provision for obsolete inventory is created in accordance to the management's assessment..

N. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

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Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations (continued)

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

O. Financial assets

(1) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories,

- loans and receivables, and
- Held to maturity (treasury bills).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and in the case of assets classified as held to maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

(2) Reclassification

Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

(3) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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Financial assets (continued)

(4) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest on held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations.

(5) Impairment

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

P. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of Profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	25 - 50 years
Machinery & equipment	20 years
Vehicles	5 – 8 years
Tools & equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture & office equipment	4 - 5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within “other gains / (losses) in the statement of profit or loss.

Q. Intangible assets

Intangible assets (Trademarks & know how) have indefinite useful lives as there is no foreseeable limit on the period of time over which the brands are expected to exist and generate cash Flows, and are carried at cost less impairment losses. Historical cost includes all expenses associated with the acquisition of an intangible asset,

The trademark and know how is recognized as an indefinite intangible asset as the license is perpetual, irrevocable and exclusive including the trademark in the territory related to cake products. The brand has an established presence in the territory since nineteenth. In addition, the group has a strong historic financial track-record and forecasts continued growth also, the knowhow of perpetual license not exposed to typical obsolescence as it relates to a food products. The brand remain popular in the Middle East and the group does not foresee any decline in the foreseeable future.

R. Trade and other payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods or services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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S. Loans

Loans are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the Loans using the effective interest method.

Loans are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

T. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific Loans pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

U. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate to the expenditures required to settle the obligation at the end of the period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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V. Employee benefits

(1) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. All other current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(2) Post-employment obligation

Pension obligations

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

The defined benefit plan defines an amount of benefits to be provided in the form of 15 working days payment for each year they had worked for the company for employees who reach the age of sixty, according to the following criteria:

- The contribution is to be paid to employees for their working period at the Company only
- The working period must be not less than ten years
- The maximum contribution is 12 months salary

For defined contribution plans, the group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

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Employee benefits (continued)

(3) Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The group recognises an accrual where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(4) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer and in accordance with labour law. Falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

W. Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

X. Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Y. Earnings per share

(1) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weight average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchase by the Group and held as treasury shares.

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group does not have any categories of dilutive potential ordinary shares, hence the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

Z. Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

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3. Financial risk management

The group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group’s management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the group’s financial performance.

The group’s risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (group treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the group’s operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Egyptian pounds	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	by local banks that the Company deals with in official rates and the rest from its exports in US Dollars
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term Loans at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate incremental to deposits rate
Market risk – security prices	No investment in a quoted equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversion
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and held-to-maturity investments	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and governmental treasury bills
Liquidity risk	Loans and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(A) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Euro and US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group covers part of its imports of raw materials in foreign currency by local banks that the Company deals with in official rates and the rest from its exports in US Dollars.

Exposure

The group’s exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Egyptian pounds, was as follows:

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Financial risk management (continued)

At year end, major financial Assets (liabilities) in foreign currencies were as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities	Net 31 March 2017	Net 31 December 2016
Euros	96,099	(245,848,035)	(245,751,936)	(256,648,709)
United States Dollars	15,294,504	(118,878,425)	(103,583,921)	(159,103,773)

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

During the Period, the following foreign-exchange related amounts were recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Net foreign exchange (loss) / gain included in finance cost	(4,227,129)	(44,525,139)
	(4,227,129)	(44,525,139)
Net losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation reserve	(40,783)	(23,504)
	(40,783)	(23,504)

Sensitivity analysis

As shown in the table above, the group is primarily exposed to changes in US/EGP and Euro/EGP exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from Euro and US-dollars denominated financial instruments and the impact on profit for the year components arises from contracts designated financial liabilities.

Euro/EGP

At 31 March 2017, if the Egyptian Pounds had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the Euro with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the period would have been LE 24,575,194 (31 December 2016: LE 25,664,871) higher / lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro-denominated financial assets and liabilities.

USD/EGP

At 31 March 2017, if the Egyptian Pounds had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the US Dollars with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the period would have been LE 10,358,392 (31 December 2016: LE 15,910,377) higher / lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities.

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Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Price risk

The Group has no investments in a quoted equity securities so it's not exposed to the fair value risk due to changes in the prices.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by short term time deposits which are renewed with the applicable interest rate at the time of renewal. Borrowings measured at amortized cost with fixed rates do not expose the company to fair value interest rate risk.

At 31 March 2017, if interest rates on Egyptian pound -denominated net interest bearing liabilities had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the period would have been LE 968,841 (31 December 2016: LE 708,762) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

Borrowings at the balance sheet date with variable interest rate amounted to LE 715,871,772 (31 December 2016: LE 674,058,091).

Overdraft at the balance sheet on 31 March 2017 amounted to LE 252,969,239 (31 December 2016: LE 240,473,897).

(B) Credit risk

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances. Each local entity is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, treasury bills, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables

(ii) Security

For banks and financial institutions, the Group is dealing with the banks which have a high independent rating with a good reputation.

For the customers, the Group assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account its financial position, and their market reputation, past experience and other factors.

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Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Credit quality

For Treasury bills, the Group deals with government which are considered with a high credit rating (Egypt B+).

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties except for the impairment of accounts receivables presented in (Note 8).

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of receivables as well as the cash and cash equivalents and Treasury Bills.

The group sells to retail customers which are required to be settled in cash, therefore there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Trade receivables

Counter parties without external credit rating:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Other parties	25,110,938	32,249,179
Total	25,110,938	32,249,179

Outstanding trade receivables are current and not impaired

Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
AA	66,859,607	78,888,032
A	1,956,790	6,350,075
BB	2,012,951	-
B	865,115	2,610,544
Total	71,694,463	87,848,651

We had excluded the cash on hand.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial risk management (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's trade receivables at 31 March 2017 and 31 December 2016:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Less than 30 days	17,214,524	22,961,936
From 31 to 60 days	5,447,565	7,354,413
From 61 to 90 days	1,298,172	369,120
From 91 to 120 days	13,533	33,499
	23,973,794	30,718,968

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables that are assessed for impairment collectively are as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
At 1 January	20,556	20,556
Receivables written off during the period / year as uncollectible	-	-
	20,556	20,556

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due. The group does not hold any collateral in relation to these receivables.

(C) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the group held deposits at call of EGP 47,560,840 (2016 – EGP 59,960,840) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the company debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

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Financial risk management (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 March 2017 based on contractual payment dates and current interest rates as we had excluded the taxes payable, advances from customers and social insurance:

At 31 March 2017	Less than 6 month	Between 6 month & 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	67,138,156	62,371,444	173,550,305	400,062,921
Future interest payments	32,819,160	39,211,701	65,318,486	96,448,520
Trade and other payables	331,379,747	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	252,969,239	-	-	-
Notes payable	42,627,608	-	-	-
Total	726,933,910	101,583,145	238,868,791	496,511,441
At 31 December 2016				
Borrowings	82,314,203	63,918,131	148,571,413	379,254,344
Future interest payments	15,734,086	35,601,580	59,198,436	71,312,725
Trade and other payables	214,746,773	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	240,473,897	-	-	-
Notes payable	32,925,768	-	-	-
Total	586,194,727	99,519,711	207,769,849	450,567,069

The unused amount of borrowings is amounted to EGP 81,458,735 as of 31 March 2017, also the Group will have future interest payments related to borrowings amounting to LE 233,797,867 (31 December 2016: LE 181,846,827).

(1) Capital management

The group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt represents all loans and borrowings, long-term notes payables and bank overdraft less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, plus net debts.

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial risk management (continued)

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Total borrowings and long term notes payable	715,871,772	674,058,091
Bank overdraft	252,969,239	240,473,897
Total borrowings and loans	968,841,011	914,531,988
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(89,470,082)	(90,465,545)
Net debt	879,370,929	824,066,443
Total equity	1,058,627,681	1,128,361,588
Total capital	1,937,998,610	1,952,428,031
Gearing ratio	45%	42%

The increase in net debt to total capital is due to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents and decrease of total equity as a result of dividends distribution.

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

The debt to equity ratio must be not more than 1:1

(2) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets or liabilities with maturities date less than one year is assumed to approximate their carrying value. The fair value of financial liabilities – for disclosure purposes – is estimates by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the group for similar financial instruments.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

1. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and adjustments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

Fixed assets useful lives

Fixed assets are depreciated based on useful lives and estimated residual values of each asset which is determined in accordance with the Group's policy and in the light of the technical study prepared for each asset separately by the company's technical resources. In order on conformity with Egyptian accounting standards, the management will regularly reviews residual value and useful lives of assets and modified periodically.

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Intangible assets impairment (Trade Mark & know how)

The Group estimates the useful life of the trademark and know how to be indefinite useful life based on trademark agreement which give the Group the license with perpetual, irrevocable and exclusive including the knowhow in the territory, accordingly, the Group’s management annually test the impairment of intangible assets (Trade Mark & know how), that have an indefinite useful life based on the financial and operational performance in previous years and the management expectation for the market developments in the future by preparing a business plan by using the growth rate and the discount rate prevailing

Inventory provision

The Group forms a provision for obsolete and slow moving items based on periodic reports related to the expiry and the quality of inventory.

Impairment of trade and other receivables

The evaluation of the impairment value in accounts and notes receivables is made through monitoring aging of the receivable. The Group management is studying the credit position and the customers’ ability to pay their debts falling due within the credit limits granted to them. Impairment is recorded at values of the due amounts on the customers where the Group management determine that their credit position does not allow them to settle their liabilities.

Income tax

The Group is subject to corporate income tax. The Group estimates the income tax provision by using the advice of an expert. In case there are differences between the final and preliminary results, these differences will affect the income tax provision in these years.

2. Critical judgments in applying the group’s accounting policies

In general the application of the Group’s accounting policies does not require from management the use of personal judgment (except relating to critical accounting estimate and judgments “Note 4-1” which might have a major impact on the value recognized at the financial statement.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS”
For the three months period ended 31 March 2016**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Vehicles	Tools & equipment	Furniture & office equipment	Projects under construction	Total
At 31 December 2015								
Cost	106,714,128	478,089,014	635,645,904	138,939,208	57,917,104	59,424,230	156,008,329	1,632,737,917
Accumulated depreciation	-	(56,242,410)	(161,195,256)	(54,353,085)	(30,069,494)	(31,347,940)	-	(333,208,185)
Net book amount	106,714,128	421,846,604	474,450,648	84,586,123	27,847,610	28,076,290	156,008,329	1,299,529,732
Year ended 31 December 2016								
Opening net book amount	106,714,128	421,846,604	474,450,648	84,586,123	27,847,610	28,076,290	156,008,329	1,299,529,732
Additions	14,194,132	-	14,874,049	10,906,147	10,323,755	10,240,089	213,607,854	274,146,026
Depreciation charge	-	(18,759,872)	(36,518,579)	(18,773,364)	(11,068,526)	(11,841,474)	-	(96,961,815)
Disposal Depreciation	-	-	1,480,969	4,479,770	826,086	1,337,475	-	8,124,300
Disposals	-	-	(2,454,633)	(5,712,850)	(842,344)	(1,367,173)	-	(10,377,000)
Transfers from Projects under construction	-	14,526,630	177,790,647	-	12,302,435	1,923,504	(206,543,216)	-
Closing net book amount	120,908,260	417,613,362	629,623,101	75,485,826	39,389,016	28,368,711	163,072,967	1,474,461,243
At 31 December 2016								
Cost	120,908,260	492,615,644	825,855,967	144,132,505	79,700,950	70,220,650	163,072,967	1,896,506,943
Accumulated depreciation	-	(75,002,282)	(196,232,866)	(68,646,679)	(40,311,934)	(41,851,939)	-	(422,045,700)
Net book amount at 31 December 2016	120,908,260	417,613,362	629,623,101	75,485,826	39,389,016	28,368,711	163,072,967	1,474,461,243
Year ended 31 March 2017								
Opening net book amount	120,908,260	417,613,362	629,623,101	75,485,826	39,389,016	28,368,711	163,072,967	1,474,461,243
Additions	-	-	1,568,619	15,069,210	1,332,167	322,600	173,903,210	192,195,806
Depreciation charge	-	(4,772,897)	(10,260,840)	(4,926,163)	(3,254,159)	(3,202,392)	0-	(26,416,451)
Disposal Depreciation	-	-	-	1,921,411	87,706	1,619	-	2,010,736
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,401,400)	(88,797)	(4,778)	-	(2,494,975)
Transfers from Projects under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	120,908,260	412,840,465	620,930,880	(479,989)	37,465,933	25,485,760	336,976,177	1,639,756,359
At 31 March 2017								
Cost	120,908,260	492,615,644	827,424,586	156,800,315	80,944,320	70,538,472	336,976,177	2,086,207,774
Accumulated depreciation	-	(79,775,179)	(206,493,706)	(71,651,431)	(43,478,387)	(45,052,712)	-	(446,451,415)
Net book amount at 31 March 2017	120,908,260	412,840,465	620,930,880	85,148,884	37,465,933	25,485,760	336,976,177	1,639,756,359

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

During the period, the Group has capitalized borrowings costs amounting to LE 5,424,353 (31 December 2016: LE 4,872,184) on qualifying assets. Borrowings costs were capitalized at the weight average rate of its general borrowings of 10%.

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Allocation of the borrowing cost on Qualified Assets		
Projects under construction - Buildings	4,641,548	3,234,209
Projects under construction - Machinery	782,805	1,637,975
Total	5,424,353	4,872,184

6. Intangible assets

	Net Book Value	
	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
A- Trademark	131,480,647	131,480,647
B- Know how	31,430,995	31,430,995
Balance as of	162,911,642	162,911,642

A. Trademarks

	Trade Mark (HOHOS, Twinkies & Tiger Tail)	
Cost	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Opening Balance	131,480,647	131,480,647
Balance as of	131,480,647	131,480,647

The intangible assets in the amount of ten million US Dollars equivalent to LE 68,618,658 paid against buying all the rights to the trademarks (HOHOS, Twinkies & Tiger Tail) and the consequences of this acquisition of the trademark in the countries of Egypt, Jordan, Libya and Palestine these rights do not have a definite time, and on the 16th of April 2015 the Company had signed a new contract for the expanding the scope of the rights to the trademarks (Hohos, Twinkies, and Tiger Tail) to include Algeria, Bahrain,, Iraq,, Kuwait, , Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and this trademarks have infinite useful lives, and the this is against USD 8 Million equivalent to EGP 62,861,989.

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Intangible assets (continued)

B. Know how

	Know How	
	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Cost		
Opening Balance	31,430,995	31,430,995
Balance as of	31,430,995	31,430,995
Accumulated Amortization	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Opening Balance	-	(942,930)
Amortization expense during the period / year	-	942,930
Balance as of	-	-
Net book value for know how	31,430,995	31,430,995

On the 16th of April 2015 the group had signed a “License and Technical Assistance Agreement” with the owner of the know how with purpose to acquire the license, know how and technical assistance for some Hostess Brands products in the countries Egypt, Libya, Palestine, Jordan, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates, and this is against an amount of USD 4 Million equivalent to EGP 31,430,995.

Impact of change in accounting policy in 31 December 2016

- The accounting policy of intangible asset “Know how” have been changed during the year from intangible assets have finite useful lives, amortized over the company life span (25 years) and measured at cost less amortization in the consolidated financial statements to became intangible assets have an indefinite useful live measured at cost in the consolidated financial statements, and impairment is tested on an annual basis.
- Intangible asset “Know how” have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, as a finite useful live intangible assets, based on significant incompleteness of its related production lines and that these new products is considered have new trade mark in the market and no actual marketing testing for these products took place at the consolidated financial statements date.
- Later during 2016, these production lines completed and genuine marketing for these products have been started. This provides the company’s management with the ability to establish assumptions on developing the market in the future.
- For the purpose of uniting the accounting policy for all intangible assets and to provide reliable and more relevant information, the company’s management changed the know how accounting policy from cost less amortisation based on finite useful live determined on 25 years to indefinite useful live measured at cost with impairment tested annually, considering the ability to establish reliable assumptions of future sales.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets (continued)

- The retrospective application of change in accounting policy resulted with adjustment of EGP 942,930 represents the amortization of 31 December 2015 fiscal year. Management concluded to recognize such adjustment in statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2016, as the resulting adjustment from changing the accounting policy has an immaterial impact on 2016 retained earnings opening balance, net profit for the year, basic and diluted earnings per share and comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The impairment of intangible assets is reviewed annually to ensure that the carrying value of the intangible assets does not exceed the recoverable value.

Assumptions used by the Group when testing the impairment of intangible assets as of 31 December 2016 as follows:

Average gross profit	26%
Discount rate	23%
Growth rate	3%

The group test the impairment of intangible assets depending on financial, operational, marketing position in the prior years, and its expectation for the market in the future by preparing a business plan using the growth rate and the discount rate prevailing. At the statement of financial position date the carrying value of the intangible assets is not less than its recoverable amount.

Sensitivity of recoverable amounts

At 31 December 2016, if the discount rate had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount, therefore there will be no need to make an impairment.

At 31 December 2016, if the growth rate had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount, therefore there will be no need to make an impairment.

At 31 December 2016, if the gross profit percentage had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount, therefore there will be no need to make an impairment.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

7. Inventories

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Raw and packaging materials	235,334,968	250,308,760
Spare parts	28,554,641	26,269,668
Finished goods	27,511,781	25,381,892
Consumables	11,074,536	9,849,632
Work in process	6,073,160	6,881,927
Total	308,549,086	318,691,879
Less: provision for slow moving and obsolete inventory	(516,852)	(263,320)
Net	308,032,234	318,428,559

The cost of individual items of inventory are determined using moving average cost method.

During the period ended 31 March 2017, there has been a slow moving and obsolete inventory addition amounted to LE 369,250 (31 March 2016: LE 599,390) (Note 22) and utilized amounted to LE 115,718 (31 March 2016: LE 1,088,372).

The cost of inventory recognized as an expense and included in cost of sales amounted to LE 327,639,708 during the year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: LE 235,321,623).

8. Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Trade receivables	23,973,794	30,718,968
Notes receivable	1,137,144	1,530,211
Total	25,110,938	32,249,179
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(20,556)	(20,556)
	25,090,382	32,228,623
Advances to suppliers	102,662,945	138,088,609
Prepaid expenses	20,213,939	12,477,604
Other debit balances	7,597,541	5,678,541
Deposits with others	6,332,417	7,419,676
Letters of credit	428,659	581,818
Employee loans	110,428	128,524
Accrued revenues	51,887	65,079
Total	162,488,198	196,668,474

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

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9. Treasury bills

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Treasury bills par value	188,000,000	198,000,000
Unearned interest	(8,502,820)	(8,425,680)
Amount of treasury bills paid	179,497,180	189,574,320
Interest income recognized to profit or loss	2,192,915	2,570,508
Treasury bills balance	181,690,095	192,144,828

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.62%. These treasury bills are due in 23rd of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 185,239.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.58%. These treasury bills are due in 23rd of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 184,864.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.47%. These treasury bills are due in 23rd of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 183,820.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.03%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 154,319.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 5,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.03%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 77,040.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.94%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 153,603.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.97%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 153,842.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 10,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.91%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 153,365.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 20,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.88%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 306,253.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

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Treasury bills (continued)

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 28 February 2017 with par value amounted LE 3,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.05%. These treasury bills are due in 30th of May 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 46,336.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 7 March 2017 with par value amounted LE 20,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.5%. These treasury bills are due in 6th of June 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 244,536.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 March 2017 with par value amounted LE 25,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.10%. These treasury bills are due in 20th of June 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 124,863.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 March 2017 with par value amounted LE 30,000,000 with an annual interest of 19.10%. These treasury bills are due in 20th of June 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 149,835.

The Group purchased Egyptian treasury bills on 21 March 2017 with par value amounted LE 15,000,000 with an annual interest of 18.95%. These treasury bills are due in 20th of June 2017. The total recognized interest income amounted to LE 75,000.

10. Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Bank deposits	47,560,840	59,960,840
Cash at banks and on hand	41,909,242	30,504,705
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)	89,470,082	90,465,545

The average interest rate on local currency time deposits during 2017 is 12.5% (2016: 7.5%).

Bank deposits are having maturity period of less than 3 months from date of the deposit.

For the preparation of the cash flow statements, so cash and cash equivalents consists of:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	89,470,082	90,465,545
Bank overdraft (Note 16)	(252,969,239)	(240,473,897)
Total	(163,499,157)	(150,008,352)

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

11. Loans

	31 March 2017			31 December 2016		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
Loans	142,258,547	573,613,225	715,871,772	146,232,334	527,825,757	674,058,091
	142,258,547	573,613,225	715,871,772	146,232,334	527,825,757	674,058,091

The due short term portion loans according to the following schedule:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Balance due within 1 year	129,509,600	130,936,262
Accrued interest	12,748,947	15,296,072
	142,258,547	146,232,334

(1) Edita Food Industries Company

	31 March 2017			31 December 2016		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
First loan	18,518,159	17,500,000	36,018,159	20,464,972	26,250,000	46,714,972
Second loan	45,428,411	104,749,688	150,178,099	49,286,230	125,885,836	175,172,066
Third loan	25,480,115	72,000,000	97,480,115	21,486,364	72,000,000	93,486,364
Fourth loan	37,092,182	165,464,910	202,557,092	36,811,734	164,105,235	200,916,969
Fifth loan	-	206,810,593	206,810,593	237,842	130,829,986	131,067,828
	126,518,867	566,525,191	693,044,058	128,287,142	519,071,057	647,358,199

The due short term portion loans according to the following schedule:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Balance due within 1 year	114,169,865	113,929,860
Accrued interest	12,349,002	14,357,282
Total	126,518,867	128,287,142

- **First loan:**

This first loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks in January 2014 based on a cross guarantee issued from Digma Trading Company with an amount of LE 70,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 70,000,000 on 31 March 2017 in addition to accrued interest. The loan outstanding balance at 31 March 2017 after payment of due installments amounted to 35,000,000 in addition accrued interests.

Terms of payments:

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. (borrower) is obligated to Pay LE 35,000,000 on 4 equal semi-annual instalments; each instalment is amounted to LE 8,750,000. The first installment is due on 22 August 2017 and the last on 22 February 2019.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Loans (continued)

Interest:

The interest rate is 2 % above mid corridor rate of central bank of Egypt.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **Second loan:**

This second loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on September 2014 based on a cross guarantee issued from Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 185,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 86,857,057 plus 5,587,500 USD on 31 March 2017. The loan outstanding balance at 31 March 2017 after payment of due installments amounted to LE 67,555,487 and 4,345,832USD in addition accrued interests.

Terms of payments:

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. is obligated to Pay LE 67,555,487 on 7 equal semi-annual installments; each installment is amounted to LE 9,650,785 In addition. The company is obligated to pay 4,345,832 USD on 7 equal semi-annual installments; each installment is amounted to 620,834 USD.

The first installment is due on July 2017 and the last on July 2020.

Interest:

The interest rate is 1.25% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and 2.5% above the Euro Libor rate.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **Third loan:**

This third loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on April 2015 based on a cross guarantee issued from Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 90,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 90,000,000 in addition to accrued interest.

Terms of payments:

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. is obligated to Pay LE 90,000,000 on 10 equal semi-annual installments; each installment is amounted to LE 9,000,000. The first installment is due on 9 April 2017 and the last on 9 October 2021.

Interest:

The interest rate is 2% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **Fourth loan:**

This fourth loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on September 2015 based on a cross guarantee issued from Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 202,234,888 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 102,456,269 plus 4,930,194 Euro plus 60,214 USD plus 90,208 GBP on 31 March 2017 in addition to accrued interest. The bank committed to translate the foreign Currency to Egyptian pound as the company in not obligated to pay the loan back in foreign currency.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Loans (continued)

Terms of payments:

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. is obligated to Pay LE 202,234,888 on 11 equal semi-annual instalments; each instalment is amounted to LE 18,384,990 the first instalment is due on 19 April 2017 and the last on 19 April 2022. Total loan value and accrued interest to be paid to the bank in local currency without any obligation on the Company to pay foreign currency.

Interest:

The interest rate is 1% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and 2.5% above the Euro Libor rate.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **fifth loan:**

This fifth loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on September 2016 based on a cross guarantee issued from Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 170,000,000 and 6,000,000 Euro. The total withdrawal amount is LE 158,865,569 plus 2,446,000 Euro on 31 March 2017 in addition to accrued interest.

Terms of payments:

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. is obligated to Pay LE 170,000,000 and 6,000,000 Euro on 11 equal semi-annual instalments; each instalment is amounted to LE 15,454,500 and 545,455 Euro the first instalment is due on September 2018 and the last on September 2023.

Interest:

The interest rate is 0.5% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and 4% above the Euro Libor rate.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

(1) Digma for Trading Company

	31 March 2017			31 December 2016		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
First loan	1,738,119	-	1,738,119	3,601,575	-	3,601,575
Second loan	3,404,376	-	3,404,376	3,555,141	1,666,666	5,221,807
Third loan	7,440,223	7,088,034	14,528,257	7,453,134	7,088,034	14,541,168
Total	12,582,718	7,088,034	19,670,752	14,609,850	8,754,700	23,364,550

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Loans (continued)

The due short term portion loans according to the following schedule:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Balance due within 1 year	12,239,735	13,906,402
Accrued interest	342,983	703,448
	<u>12,582,718</u>	<u>14,609,850</u>

- **The First loan**

The First loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks in December 2013 based on a cross guarantee issued from Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E. amounted to LE 10,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 10,000,000 in addition to accrued interest,

Terms of payments:

Digma Trading Company S.A.E. is obligated to pay LE 1,666,667 on 1 semi-annual instalment and the instalments come due after 6 months from the first withdrawal, the last instalment is due on 15 July 2017 in addition accrued interests.

Interest:

The interest rate is 2% above mid corridor rate of central bank of Egypt.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **The Second loan**

The second loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on 20 August 2014 based on a cross guarantee issued from Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E. amounted to LE 10,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 10,000,000 in addition to accrued interest,

Terms of payments:

Digma Trading Company S.A.E. is obligated to pay LE 3,333,334 on 2 equal semi-annual instalments, each instalment is amounted to LE 1,666,667 and the instalments come due after 12 months from the date the loan was issued to the company. The first instalment is due on 20 September 2017 and the last on 20 February 2018.

Interest:

The interest rate is 2% above mid corridor rate of central bank of Egypt,

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

- **The Third loan**

The third loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks on 07 September 2015 based on a cross guarantee issued from Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E. amounted to LE 26,000,000 and the total withdrawal amount is LE 25,339,072 in addition to accrued interest,

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Loans (continued)

Terms of payments:

Digma Trading Company S.A.E. is obligated to pay LE 14,327,769 on 4 equal semi-annual instalments, each instalment is amounted to LE 3,619,867 and the last instalment amounted to LE 3,468,167 and the instalments come due after 6 months from the date the loan was issued to the company. The first instalment is due on April 2017 and the last on October 2018.

Interest:

The interest rate is 1% above mid corridor rate of central bank of Egypt

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

(2) Edita Confectionery Industries Company

	31 March 2017			31 December 2016		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
loan	3,156,962	-	3,156,962	3,335,342	-	3,335,342
	3,156,962	-	3,156,962	3,335,342	-	3,335,342

The due short term portion is according to the following schedule:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Balance due within 1 year	3,100,000	3,100,000
Accrued interest	56,962	235,342
	3,156,962	3,335,342

This loan is provided by one of the Egyptian banks based on a cross guarantee issued from Edita Food Industries Company amounted to LE 31,000,000.

Terms of payments:

Edita Confectionery Industries S.A.E. is obligated to pay LE 3,100,000 on 1 semi-annual instalment and the instalments come due after 6 months from the first withdrawal, the last instalment is due on 17 April 2017 in addition accrued interests

Interest:

The rate is 0.5% above central bank of Egypt mid corridor.

Fair value:

Fair value is approximately equal to book value.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

12. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax represents tax expenses on the temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and their carrying amounts in the financial statements:

	Fixed assets depreciation	Acquiring Digma Company for Trading	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	Net deferred tax liabilities	
				31 March 2017	31 December 2016
A. <u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Balance at 1 January	-	-	33,608,041	33,608,041	-
Charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	(5,480,491)	(5,480,491)	33,608,041
Ending balance as of	-	-	28,127,550	28,127,550	33,608,041
B. <u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Balance at 1 January	(116,524,880)	(3,575,795)	-	(120,100,675)	(94,536,302)
Charged to statement of profit or loss	(1,772,290)	60,106	-	(1,712,184)	(25,564,373)
Ending balance as of	(118,297,170)	(3,515,689)	-	(121,812,859)	(120,100,675)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(118,297,170)	(3,515,689)	28,127,550	(93,685,309)	(86,492,634)
Balance at 1 January	(116,524,880)	(3,575,795)	33,608,041	(86,492,634)	(94,536,302)
Charged to statement of profit or loss	(1,772,290)	60,106	(5,480,491)	(7,192,675)	8,043,668
Ending Balance as of	(118,297,170)	(3,515,689)	28,127,550	(93,685,309)	(86,492,634)

According to the tax system in Egypt, the tax losses belongs to Edita confectionary Industries company may be changed during the tax inspection by the tax authority. Accordingly, the management did not recognize deferred tax assets except the tax losses recognized in the financial period ended as of 31 March 2017.

13. Employee Benefit obligations

Employees of the company are entitled upon their retirement based on a defined benefit plan. The entitlement is based on the length of service and final remuneration package of the employee upon retirement. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected credit unit method takes into consideration the principal actuarial assumptions as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Discount rate	14%	14%
Average salary increase rate	10%	10%
Turnover rate	25%	25%
Life table	49-52	49-52

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The amounts recognized at the statement of financial position date are determined as follows:

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Present value of obligations	2,195,034	1,945,034
Liability at the statement of financial position	<u>2,195,034</u>	<u>1,945,034</u>

Movement in the liability recognized in the statement of financial position:

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Balance at beginning of the period	1,945,034	2,533,203
Charged during the period	250,000	-
Paid during the period	-	(588,169)
Balance at end of the period	<u>2,195,034</u>	<u>1,945,034</u>

The amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss are determined as follows:

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Present cost of the service		
Accrued service cost	250,000	-
Total	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Trade and other payables

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Dividends payable	110,765,903	2,092,611
Trade payables	109,411,836	126,406,928
Accrued expenses *	87,272,288	72,047,650
Notes payable	42,627,608	32,925,768
Taxes payable	23,983,873	33,240,605
Other credit balances	23,929,720	14,199,584
Advances from customers	1,543,023	2,360,845
Social insurance	75,118	75,118
Total	<u>399,609,369</u>	<u>283,349,109</u>

* The accrued expenses include an amount of EGP 22,995,460 represents employees profit share accruals differences from actual payments for the years before 2016.

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within an average of 45 days of recognition.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

15. Current income tax liabilities

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Balance at 1 January	1,233,553	24,281,519
Income tax paid during the period	-	(24,015,547)
Withholding tax receivable	(2,222,932)	(6,076,107)
Income tax for the period	3,264,713	52,932,503
Corporate income tax – advance payments	-	(42,965,000)
Accrued interest – advance payments	-	(2,923,815)
Balance at end of period / year	<u>2,275,334</u>	<u>1,233,553</u>

16. Bank overdraft

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Bank overdraft (Note 10)	252,969,239	240,473,897
Total	<u>252,969,239</u>	<u>240,473,897</u>

Bank overdraft is an integral part of the Company's cash management to finance its working capital. The effective interest rate for bank overdraft was 16.18 % for Egyptian pound withdrawals and 4.8% for US dollars withdrawals as of 31 March 2017 (31 December 2016: 15.75%)

17. Provisions

	<u>Other provisions</u>	
	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Balance at 1 January	19,166,385	16,000,854
Additions during the period / year	750,000	5,800,730
Utilized during the period / year	(801,513)	(2,591,519)
Provision no longer required	-	(43,680)
Balance at end of period / year	<u>19,114,872</u>	<u>19,166,385</u>

Other provisions relate to claims expected to be made by a third party in connection with the Group's operations. The information usually required by the International Financial Reporting Standards is not disclosed because the management believes that to do so would seriously prejudice the outcome of the negotiation with that party. These provisions are reviewed by management every year and the amount provided is adjusted based on latest development, discussions and agreements with the third party.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

18. Share capital

Authorized capital LE 360,000,000 (1,800,000,000 share, par value LE 0.2 per share).

The issued and paid up capital amounted to LE 72,536,290 after trading distributed on 362,681,450 shares (par value LE 0.2 per share) are distributed as follow:

<u>Shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Shares value</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership</u>
BERCO Ltd.	151,654,150	30,330,830	41.815%
EXODER Ltd.	47,056,732	9,411,346	12.975%
Africa Samba B.V.	54,402,233	10,880,447	15.000%
Others (Public stocks)	109,568,335	21,913,667	30.210%
	362,681,450	72,536,290	100%

On the 30th of March 2016 an extra ordinary general assembly meeting were held in which the shareholders approved the increase of issued and paid up capital from 72,536,290 EGP to be 145,072,580 EGP. An increase amounted to 72,536,290 EGP distributed on 362,681,450 shares with a par value of LE 0.2 per share financed from the dividends of the year ended 31 December 2015 distributed as a free share for each original share which has been registered in commercial register on 9 May 2016.

The issued capital amounted to LE 145,072,580 (par value LE 0.2 per share) is distributed as follows as of 31 March 2017:

<u>Shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Shares value</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership</u>
BERCO Ltd.	303,308,300	60,661,660	41.815%
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	185,546,165	37,109,233	25.580%
EXODER Ltd.	94,769,464	18,953,893	13.065%
Africa Samba B.V.	54,402,234	10,880,447	7.500%
Others (Public stocks)	87,336,737	17,467,347	12.040%
	725,362,900	145,072,580	100%

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

19. Legal reserve

In accordance with Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of annual net profit is transferred to the legal reserve. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the Company may stop such transfers when the legal reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital. The reserve is not eligible for distribution to shareholders.

20. Non-controlling interest

Edita Participation Limited has non-controlling interest in Edita Food Industries

					Total	
	Paid up capital	Legal reserves	Revaluation assets reserve	Accumulated losses	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Balance at 1 January	22,823,330	252,174	38,162	(8,129,898)	14,983,768	5,617,437
Non-controlling share in profit of subsidiaries	-	-	-	2,157,243	2,157,243	1,680,677
Foreign exchange (Losses)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,610,049)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,157,243	2,157,243	(929,372)
Shareholders transactions						
Dividends distribution to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(256,627)
Non-controlling interest share in capital increase of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	10,552,330
Shareholders transactions	-	-	-	-	-	10,295,703
Balance at	22,823,330	252,174	38,162	(5,972,655)	17,141,011	14,983,768

21. Other income

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Export incentive	2,675,343	1,954,549
Gain from sale of production waste	1,057,424	1,150,648
Other income	142,484	1,018,816
Net	3,875,251	4,124,013

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

22. Other (losses) / gains , net

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Provisions	(750,000)	(1,312,500)
Provision for slow moving inventory	(369,250)	(599,390)
Provision for employee benefit obligation	(250,000)	-
Gain on sale of property , plant and equipment	632,231	132,538
Net	<u>(737,019)</u>	<u>(1,779,352)</u>

23. Finance cost - net

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Finance income		
Interest income	9,887,711	8,444,241
	<u>9,887,711</u>	<u>8,444,241</u>
Finance expense		
Interest on land's instalments	-	(177,135)
Interest expenses	(22,797,928)	(10,422,384)
Foreign exchange (Loss)	(4,227,129)	(44,525,139)
	<u>(27,025,057)</u>	<u>(55,124,658)</u>
Net	<u>(17,137,346)</u>	<u>(46,680,417)</u>

24. Income tax expense

The Company is subject to the corporate income tax according to tax law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments No. 96 of 2015.

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Income tax for the period	3,264,713	10,305,141
Deferred tax expense	7,192,675	(60,106)
Total	<u>10,457,388</u>	<u>10,245,035</u>
Profit before tax	<u>50,810,655</u>	<u>42,912,857</u>
Tax calculated based on applicable tax rates	11,432,397	9,655,393
	<u>11,432,397</u>	<u>9,655,393</u>
Tax effect of non- deductible expenses	168,750	430,175
Tax effect of non-taxable revenues	(1,143,759)	(1,278,824)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	-	1,438,291
Income tax expense	<u>10,457,388</u>	<u>10,245,035</u>

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

25. Earnings per share

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period / year.

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Profit attributed to owners of the parent	<u>38,196,024</u>	<u>31,506,712</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue		
Original shares	<u>725,362,900</u>	<u>725,362,900</u>
	<u>725,362,900</u>	<u>725,362,900</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.04</u>

Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company does not have any categories of dilutive potential ordinary shares, hence the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

26. Consolidated expenses by nature

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Cost of goods sold	422,603,429	312,418,795
Selling and marketing	106,182,163	74,906,759
General and administrative expenses	48,850,789	43,516,226
	<u>577,636,381</u>	<u>430,841,780</u>
Raw materials used	303,897,145	233,709,012
Salaries and wages	93,208,372	82,424,814
Advertising and marketing	55,348,108	31,031,557
Depreciation	26,416,451	22,181,064
Other Expenses	12,808,434	12,235,180
Employee benefits	14,480,745	7,058,420
Employees Profit share	7,484,789	6,500,000
Gas, oil, water and electricity	12,060,905	8,955,184
Vehicle expense	6,534,379	4,850,374
Rent	7,045,312	8,171,159
Transportation expenses	5,001,912	4,613,417
Maintenance	5,164,732	4,274,145
Consumable materials	3,098,319	2,362,915
Royalty	-	865,442
Purchases – goods for resale	23,742,563	1,609,097
Collection commission	1,344,215	-
	<u>577,636,381</u>	<u>430,841,780</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

27. Cash generated from operations

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Profit for the period before tax	50,810,655	42,912,857
Adjustments for:		
Additions to provision	1,000,000	1,312,500
Interest on lands' installments	-	177,135
Interest expense	22,797,928	10,422,384
Interest income	(9,887,711)	(8,444,241)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,416,451	22,181,034
Amortization of Intangible assets	-	314,310
Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventory	369,250	599,390
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(632,231)	(132,538)
	<u>90,874,342</u>	<u>69,342,831</u>
Change in working capital		
Inventories	10,027,075	4,187,631
Trade and other receivables	34,180,276	(16,583,023)
Trade payables and other credit balances	6,213,869	(63,094,250)
Provisions used	(801,513)	(1,088,158)
Cash generated from operations	<u>140,494,049</u>	<u>(7,234,969)</u>

In the statement of cash flows, proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	<u>31 March 2017</u>	<u>31 March 2016</u>
Net book amount	484,239	267,782
Profit of disposal of property, plant and equipment	632,231	132,538
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,116,470</u>	<u>400,320</u>

28. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

1. Chipita Participation Company

Chipita Participation collects 0.5% of the net Bake Rolls and Molto Crossiont monthly sales as royalty with a maximum limit of Euro 150,000 annually for the know how of Chipita International Company.

The royalty during the period ended 31 March 2017 amounted to LE Nil due to the contract termination (31 March 2016: LE 865,442) Chipita Participation is considered a related party as it owns Exoder Ltd. Company that in turn owns 13.065% of Edita Food Industries S.A.E. shares.

2. Key management compensation

During the period ended 31 March 2017, the group paid an amount of LE 19,768,627 as salaries to the key management members (31 March 2016: LE 21,164,122).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

29. Tax position

Due to the nature of the tax assessment process in Egypt, the final outcome of the assessment by the Tax Authority might not be realistically estimated. Therefore, additional liabilities are contingent upon the tax inspection and assessment of the Tax Authority. Below is a summary of the tax status of the company as of the date of the financial statements preparation

Edita Food Industries Company

a) Corporate tax

The company is tax exempted for a period of 10 years ending 31 December 2007 in accordance with Law No. 230 of 1989 and Law No. 59 of 1979 related to New Urban Communities. The exemption period was determined to start from the fiscal year beginning on 1 January 1998. The company submits its tax returns on its legal period.

The tax inspection was performed for the period from the company's inception till 31 December 2010 and all due tax amounts paid.

For the years 2011-2012 the tax inspection was performed and the difference was sent to internal committee.

For the years 2013-2015 the Company is submitting the tax return according to law No. 91 of 2005 in its legal period and has not been inspected yet.

b) Payroll tax

- The payroll tax inspection was performed till 31 December 2013 and company paid tax due.
- As for the years 2014 and 2016 the tax inspection has not been performed and the company is submitting the quarterly tax return on due time to the Tax Authority.

c) Sales tax

- The sales tax inspection was performed till 31 December 2014 and tax due was paid.
- For the years 2015 and 2016 the tax inspection has not been performed and the monthly tax return were submitted on due time.

d) Stamp duty tax

- The stamp duty tax inspection was performed till 2009 and company paid tax due.
- Years from 2010 till 2016 tax inspection has not been performed.

Digma for Trading Company

a) Corporate tax

The Company is subject to the corporate income tax according to tax law Law No, 91 of 2005 and amendments.

- The tax inspection was performed by the Tax Authority for the year from the Company's inception until year 2009 and the tax resulting from the tax inspection were settled and paid to the Tax Authority.
- For the years from 2010 to 2013 the tax inspection was performed and the difference was sent to internal committee.
- For the years from 2014 to 2015 Company submits its tax returns on due dates according to law No, 91 for the year 2005.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

b) Payroll tax

- The tax inspection was performed until 31 December 2012 and the tax resulting from the tax inspection and assessment were settled and paid to the Tax Authority.
- For the years from 2013 to 2016 the Company submitted its quarter tax returns to Tax Authority on due dates.

c) Sales tax

- The tax inspection was performed until 31 December 2014 and the tax resulting from the tax inspection and assessment were settled and paid to the Tax Authority.
- The years 2015-2016 the Company submits its monthly sales tax return on due date.

d) Stamp tax

- The tax inspection was performed for the year from the Company's inception until 31 December 2008 and the tax resulting from the tax inspection and assessment were settled and paid to the Tax Authority.
- The tax inspection was performed for the years from 2009 to 2012 and the difference were sent to internal committee to study.
- For the years from 2013 to 2016 the Company paid the tax due.

Edita Confectionary Industries Company

a) Corporate tax

- The Company is subject to the corporate income tax according to tax law Law No. 91 of 2005 and adjustments.
- The corporate tax inspection was performed for the years from 2009 till 2014 and the company has not informed with any results yet.
- The company hasn't been inspected for the year 2015, the Company submitted its tax returns to Tax Authority on due dates.

b) Payroll Tax

- The payroll tax inspection was performed for the years from 2009 till 2012 and the tax due was paid to the Tax Authority.
- The company hasn't been inspected for the year from 2013 till 2016.

c) Sales Tax

- The tax inspection was performed for the year from the Company's inception until 2013 and the tax resulting from the tax inspection and assessment were settled and paid to the Tax Authority.
- The company hasn't been inspected for the year from 2014 till 2016 and the Company submits its monthly sales tax return on due date.

d) Stamp Tax

- The stamp tax inspection was performed from 2009 till 2012 and the tax due was paid to the Tax Authority.
- For the years 2013 and 2014 the tax inspection was performed and the difference was sent to internal committee.
- The Company hasn't been inspected for the year from 2015 till 2016.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Contingent Liabilities

(1) Edita Food Industries Company

The Company guarantees Digma for trading company and Edita confectionary Industries against third parties in borrowing from Egyptian Banks.

The Company had contingent liabilities in respect of letters of guarantee and letters of credit arising from ordinary course of business which resulted in no actual liabilities. The uncovered portion of the letter of guarantee and letters of credit granted to the Company arising from ordinary course of business amounted to LE 14,943,690 as at 31 March 2017 (December 2016: LE 50,700,499).

(2) Digma for Trading Company

The Company guarantees Edita Food Industries against third parties in borrowing from Egyptian Banks.

At 31 March 2017, the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of letters of guarantee and letters of credit arising from ordinary course of business which resulted in no actual liabilities. The uncovered portion of the letter of guarantee and letters of credit granted to the Company arising from ordinary course of business amounted to LE Nil as at 31 March 2017 (December 2016 : LE 27,500).

(3) Edita Confectionary Industries Company

At 31 March 2017 the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of letters of guarantee and letters of credit arising from ordinary course of business which resulted in no actual liabilities. The uncovered portion of the letter of guarantee and letters of credit granted to the Company arising from ordinary course of business at 31 March 2017 amounted to LE Nil (31 December 2016: LE 2,237,901)

30. Capital commitments

The Group has capital commitments as of 31 March 2017 amounted to LE 44,114,500 in respect of the construction of a new factory for Edita Food Industries.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

31. Financial instrument by category

	31 March 2017	
	Loans & receivables	Total
Assets as per balance sheet		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)*	142,274,259	142,274,259
Cash and cash equivalents	89,470,082	89,470,082
Treasury bills	181,690,095	181,690,095
Total	413,434,436	413,434,436
	31 March 2017	
	Other financial liabilities and amortised costs	Total
Liabilities as per balance sheet		
Borrowings*	715,871,772	715,871,772
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	374,007,355	374,007,355
Bank overdraft	252,969,239	252,969,239
Total	1,342,848,366	1,342,848,366
	31 December 2016	
	Loans & receivables	Total
Assets as per balance sheet		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)*	184,190,870	184,190,870
Cash and cash equivalents	90,465,545	90,465,545
Treasury bills	192,144,828	192,144,828
Total	466,801,243	466,801,243
	31 December 2016	
	Other financial liabilities at amortised costs	Total
Liabilities as per balance sheet		
Borrowings*	674,058,091	674,058,091
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	247,672,541	247,672,541
Bank overdraft	240,473,897	240,473,897
Total	1,162,204,529	1,162,204,529

* At the Balance sheet date, the carrying value of all short-term financial assets and liabilities approximates the fair value and management made the assessment by using level II approaches by relying significantly on observable data. Long-term borrowings also approximates the fair value as the management uses a variable interest rate above the mid corridor rate.

Trade and other receivables presented above excludes prepaid expenses.

Trade and other payables presented above excludes taxes payables, advances from customers and social insurances.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements “IFRS” For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

32. Segment reporting

(Amounts presented to the nearest thousands EGP)

	Cake		Croissant		Bake		Friska		Mimix		Other		Total	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Revenue	351,104	261,481	146,464	170,786	66,116	32,704	38,602	25,710	40,147	24,907	13	2,502	518,090	528,902
Gross profit	128,097	113,528	39,963	61,871	20,376	9,888	15,656	11,223	15,748	8,281	3	881	205,672	202,554
Profit from operations.	53,537	39,815	8,064	14,125	(3,224)	(11,114)	517	253	9,052	1,747	1	242	67,947	45,068
Credit interest	(14,770)	(5,350)	(6,161)	(3,494)	(2,781)	(669)	(1,624)	(526)	(1,689)	(510)	-	(51)	(27,025)	(10,600)
Debit interest	5,404	4,262	2,254	2,784	1,018	533	594	419	618	406	-	41	9,888	8,445
Income tax	(8,025)	(7,173)	(1,096)	(2,665)	-	-	(35)	(82)	(1,301)	(279)	-	(46)	(10,457)	(10,245)
Net profit	36,146	31,554	3,061	10,750	(4,987)	(11,250)	(548)	64	6,680	1,364	1	186	40,353	32,668

The segment information disclosed in the table above represents the segment confirmation provided to the chief operating decision makers of the Group.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES (S.A.E.) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements "IFRS" For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

33. Earnings before interest , taxes , depreciation & amortization :

The information disclosed in the table below represents the earnings before interest , taxes , depreciation & amortization according to the internal reports prepared by the group's management , and the earnings before interest , taxes , depreciation & amortization for the periods 31 March 2017 & 31 March 2016 were as follows :

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net profit for the period	40,353,267	32,667,822
Income tax	10,457,388	10,245,035
Debit interest (Land installments)	-	177,135
Debit interest	22,797,928	10,422,384
Credit interest	(9,887,711)	(8,444,241)
Gain / loss on sale of fixed assets	(632,231)	(132,538)
Foreign currency	4,227,129	44,525,139
Donation	-	1,500,000
Tax provision	750,000	1,312,500
Depreciation of property , plant & equipment	26,416,451	22,181,034
Amortization of intangible assets	-	314,310
Total	94,482,221	114,768,580

34. Subsequent events

On April 6th 2017, Africa Samba B.V has sold its share of stocks in Edita Food industries which is amounted to 7.5% to other shareholders, the paid up capital after period end will be as follows:

Shareholders	No. of shares	Shares value	Percentage of ownership
BERCO Ltd.	303,308,300	60,661,660	41.815%
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	185,546,165	37,109,233	25.580%
EXODER Ltd.	94,769,464	18,953,893	13.065%
Kingsway Fund	20,331,793	4,066,359	2.803%
Others (Public stocks)	121,407,178	24,281,435	20%
	725,362,900	145,072,580	100%