

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E.

Report on the separate financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E. which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of 31 December 2021 and the separate statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the separate financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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



The shareholders of Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Edita Food Industries Company S.A.E. as of 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the fiscal year ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the related Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Company maintains proper financial records, which includes all that is required by the law and the Company's statutes, and the accompanying separate financial statements are in agreement therewith. Also the Company applies a costing system that meets its designated purpose, and the inventory counts were taken by the management in accordance with proper principles.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is prepared in accordance with law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with Company's accounting records, within the limits that such information recorded therein.

Ashraf Mamdouh
R.A.A. 26231
F.R.A. 383

14 March 2022
Cairo



EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

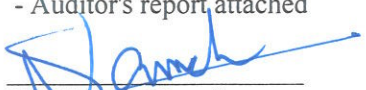
Separate statement of financial position - At 31 December 2021

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,793,933,679	1,789,633,324
Intangible assets	6	180,713,178	166,552,579
Investments in subsidiaries	7	179,774,445	179,774,445
Total non-current assets		2,154,421,302	2,135,960,348
Current assets			
Inventories	8	462,742,070	248,328,281
Trade and other receivables	9	160,890,197	74,357,083
Due from related parties	10	23,891,611	14,590,757
Financial assets at amortised cost	11	714,762,453	499,232,147
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdraft)	12	77,776,880	143,662,933
Total current assets		1,440,063,211	980,171,201
Total assets		3,594,484,513	3,116,131,549
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	13	144,611,688	145,072,580
Legal reserve	14	72,536,290	72,536,290
Treasury shares	13	-	(22,556,296)
Retained earnings		1,755,460,707	1,500,637,889
Total equity		1,972,608,685	1,695,690,463
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	336,325,173	510,367,243
Deferred government grant	15	9,897,288	9,271,911
Employee benefit obligations	16	24,103,494	20,164,016
Deferred tax liabilities, net	17	170,291,006	153,582,847
Total non-current liabilities		540,616,961	693,386,017
Current liabilities			
Provisions	18	20,045,431	25,408,958
Bank overdraft	19	385,078,699	64,311,046
Trade and other payables	20	480,277,733	446,928,307
Due to related parties	10	63,581	4,280
Borrowings	15	151,524,029	142,819,780
Current income tax liabilities, net	21	44,269,394	47,582,698
Total current liabilities		1,081,258,867	727,055,069
Total liabilities		1,621,875,828	1,420,441,086
Total equity and liabilities		3,594,484,513	3,116,131,549

- The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 47 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

- Auditor's report attached


Mr. Sameh Naguib
Vice President - Finance

14 March 2022
Giza


Eng. Hani Berzi
Chairman

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Separate statement of profit or loss - For the year ended 31 December 2021

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenue		4,291,353,248	3,250,206,238
Cost of sales	27	<u>(3,235,634,009)</u>	<u>(2,351,981,282)</u>
Gross profit		1,055,719,239	898,224,956
Other income	22	41,271,668	78,219,794
Distribution cost	27	(251,537,853)	(184,832,021)
Administrative expenses	27	(253,594,449)	(257,883,422)
Other losses - net	23	<u>(20,863,320)</u>	<u>(29,993,227)</u>
Profit from operations		570,995,285	503,736,080
Interest income	24	76,166,293	75,444,460
Finance cost - net	24	<u>(46,877,945)</u>	<u>(68,118,064)</u>
Profit before income tax		600,283,633	511,062,476
Income tax expense	25	<u>(137,838,750)</u>	<u>(117,961,455)</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>462,444,883</u>	<u>393,101,021</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	26	<u>0.64</u>	<u>0.54</u>

- The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 47 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Separate statement of comprehensive income - For the year ended 31 December 2021

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net profit for the year	462,444,883	393,101,021
Other comprehensive loss		
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(2,476,661)	(4,704,314)
Income tax relating to this item	-	1,058,471
Total other comprehensive loss for the year - net of tax	<u>(2,476,661)</u>	<u>(3,645,843)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>459,968,222</u>	<u>389,455,178</u>

- The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 47 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Separate statement of changes in equity - For the year ended 31 December 2021

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Treasury Shares	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	145,072,580	72,536,290	-	1,291,155,291	1,508,764,161
Change of equity in 2020					
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	393,101,021	393,101,021
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,645,843)	(3,645,843)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	389,455,178	389,455,178
Shareholders transactions					
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	(22,556,296)	-	(22,556,296)
Dividends distribution for 2019	-	-	-	(179,972,580)	(179,972,580)
Total shareholders transactions	-	-	(22,556,296)	(179,972,580)	(202,528,876)
Balance at 31 December 2020	145,072,580	72,536,290	(22,556,296)	1,500,637,889	1,695,690,463
Balance at 1 January 2021	145,072,580	72,536,290	(22,556,296)	1,500,637,889	1,695,690,463
Change of equity in 2021					
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	462,444,883	462,444,883
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,476,661)	(2,476,661)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	459,968,222	459,968,222
Shareholders transactions					
Write off treasury shares	(460,892)	-	22,556,296	(22,095,404)	-
Dividends distribution for 2020	-	-	-	(183,050,000)	(183,050,000)
Total shareholders transactions	(460,892)	-	22,556,296	(205,145,404)	(183,050,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021	144,611,688	72,536,290	-	1,755,460,707	1,972,608,685

- The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 47 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Separate statement of cash flows - For the year ended 31 December 2021

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	Notes	2021	2020
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Profit before income tax		600,283,633	511,062,476
Adjustments for:			
Provisions	23	4,850,374	16,750,025
Provision for employee benefit obligation	23	3,413,527	4,295,686
Interest expenses	24	53,974,879	68,333,569
Income From government Grant	22	(3,281,728)	(1,022,159)
Interest income	24	(73,617,090)	(73,967,080)
Interest income - corporate tax advances	24	(2,549,203)	(1,477,380)
Depreciation and amortization	5	131,337,780	121,536,511
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	23	(3,004,115)	(898,336)
Provision of slow moving inventory	23	1,871,037	822,000
Foreign exchange gains		(846,839)	(8,049,380)
Provision no longer required		(58,635)	(3,084,475)
		712,373,620	634,301,457
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories	8	(216,284,826)	(15,450,761)
Trade and other receivables	9	(86,533,114)	50,694,491
Due from related parties	10	(9,300,854)	(8,581,265)
Trade and other payables	20	75,015,079	(6,592,691)
Due to related parties	10	59,301	(5,817,996)
Provision utilized		(10,155,266)	(3,151,969)
Payments of employee benefit obligations		(1,950,710)	(435,984)
Dividends paid to Company's employees		(37,038,202)	(31,325,209)
Cash generated from operating activities		426,185,028	613,640,073
Interest paid		(51,983,131)	(66,321,713)
Income tax paid	21	(121,894,692)	(121,283,513)
Net cash generated from operating activities		252,307,205	426,034,847
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(175,414,677)	(216,963,610)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets		(15,495,981)	(906,630)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5	4,918,206	905,779
Interest received		55,695,905	82,201,007
Payment for purchase of treasury bonds		-	(208,102,556)
Payment for purchase of treasury bills		(1,082,861,286)	(318,122,996)
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills		885,252,165	506,933,097
Net cash used in investing activities		(327,905,668)	(154,055,909)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders		(150,000,000)	(145,072,580)
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(22,556,296)
Repayment of Borrowings		(319,797,453)	(194,289,974)
Proceeds from borrowings		158,742,210	138,118,912
Net cash used in financing activities		(311,055,243)	(223,799,938)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(386,653,706)	48,179,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		79,351,887	31,172,887
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	(307,301,819)	79,351,887

- The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 47 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

1. General information

Edita Food Industries S.A.E. was established on 9 July 1996, under the investment Law No. 230 of 1989 which had been replaced by law No. 8 of 1997 and the capital market Law No. 95 of 1992 and is registered in the commercial register under number 692 Cairo, and the company's period is for 25 years.

The Company is located in Sheikh Zayed city - Central Axis, Giza.

The company provides manufacturing, producing and packing of all food products and producing and packing of juices, jams, readymade food, dry goods, cakes, pastry, dairy products, meat, vegetables, fruits, chocolate, vegetarian products and other food products with all necessary ingredients, the company is registered in Egypt and London's stock exchange.

The main shareholders are Quantum Investment BV which owns 41.95% of the Company's share capital and the Bank of New York Mellon "depository bank for shares traded in London Stock Exchange" which manages 11.96% of the Company share capital and Kingsway Fund Frontier Consumer Franchises which owns 6.31% of Company's share capital and other shareholders owning 39.78% of company's share capital.

These separate financial statements have been approved by the Chairman and Managing Director on 14 March 2022, and the General Assembly of shareholders has the right to amend the separate financial statements after being approved.

2. Accounting policies

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

A. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EASs) and applicable related laws and regulations. The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for employees' end of services obligations, which is measured by the present value of the obligation.

The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are disclosed in Note (4).

Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS) requires referring to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in treating certain balances and transactions, which have not been covered in any Egyptian Accounting Standards or legal requirements.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

B. Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the separate financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency') (Egyptian Pounds). The separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currency during the period are recognised at the initial recognition with the functional currency of the company on the basis of translation of foreign currency which is the transaction is recorded with using the exchange intraday prevailing rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction, as well as monetary items translated or translation of items in foreign currency using the closing rate at the end of each fiscal period. And the company recognizes foreign currency revaluation differences resulting from the settlement of monetary items or for the translation of monetary items - by using the exchange rates different from those used in the translation at initial recognition in the same period or in previous financial statements - and within profit or loss in the period in terms of where these differences arise except when the postponement of the currency translation differences on the nature of the non-monetary items in the other comprehensive income, which is an effective part of the process to cover the net investment in a foreign currency or the effective portion of cash flow to cover the risk.

C. Property, plant and equipment

The company applies the historical cost model at measuring Property, plant and equipment, all property, plant, and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes all costs associated with acquiring the asset and bringing it to a ready-for-use condition by the company's management

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is calculated by using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful lives of assets except for land, which is not depreciated.

Buildings	25 years
Machinery	20 years
Vehicles	5 years
Tools & equipment	5 years
Furniture & office equipment	4 – 5 years

Salvage value and useful lives are reviewed and changed if necessary, by the company at the end of each fiscal year.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, and this will be considered as an impairment loss.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals for an item of fixed assets items are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains – net' in the statement of profit or loss from the disposition of fixed assets.

Projects under construction are stated at cost less realized impairment losses. Cost includes all expenses associated with the acquisition of the asset and make it usable. Depreciation of these assets is determined on the same basis as depreciation of fixed assets when these assets are ready for their intended use.

D. Intangible assets

Intangible assets (Trademarks & know how) have indefinite useful lives as there is no foreseeable limit on the year 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 1990s. In addition, the Company has a strong historic financial track-record and forecasts continued growth also, the know-how of perpetual license not exposed to typical obsolescence as it relates to food products. The brand remains popular in the Middle East and the Company does not foresee any decline in the foreseeable future.

Computer software

Separately acquired software licences are shown at cost less the accumulated amortization and the accumulated impairment losses. The Company charges the amortization amount of the software licences consistently over their estimated useful lives of four years using the straight-line method.

The costs of the acquisition of computer software licenses that are not considered an integral part of computers are recognized as intangible assets on the basis of costs related to preparing the asset for use in the purpose for which it was acquired.

E. Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. At the date of the financial statements.

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.

For impairment assessment for an asset, comparison is performed between the amount by which the asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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).

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed by the company for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

The impairment loss is reversed by the amount recognized in prior year when there is an indication that these losses may no longer exist or decreased as is reversed impairment losses, which should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) recognizing this reverse in statement of profit or loss.

F. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries is accounted for using the cost method. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements is stated at cost. The Cost method require recognition of investment at cost and recording of investment income to the extent of dividends distribution received from investee. The subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company, a subsidiary is separate when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

G. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. And the provision for obsolete inventory is created in accordance with the management's assessment.

H. Financial assets under EAS 47

(1) Classification

From 1 January 2020, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost. The Company's financial asset at amortized cost comprise of trade receivables, other debit balances and treasury bills.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Financial assets under EAS 47 (continued)

(2) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments – treasury bills

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. According to the company business model the company subsequently measure debt instruments at amortised cost for Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments – trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Cash and cash equivalents

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 that are repayable on demand which is characterized by fluctuating bank balance from a positive balance to an overdraft balance, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(3) Impairment

From 1 January 2020, the company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by EAS 47, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(4) Financial Assets – write off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Group exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Group seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Financial assets under EAS 47 (continued)

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments. The Group measures ECL and recognises net impairment losses on financial assets at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of an asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 30 days of when they fall due.

(5) Financial assets – modification

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Group assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Group also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Group compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Group recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

I. Share capital

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.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

J. Treasury Shares

When any Group entity purchases the company's, equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's shareholders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in equity. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects are included within equity.

K. Borrowings

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

L. Borrowings 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.

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization on that asset shall be determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those Loans.

The company recognizes all other borrowing costs in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

M. Current and deferred income tax

The company recognizes the tax expense for the period, comprises current and deferred tax. In the statement of 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.

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

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Current and deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill 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 assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the company is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the company the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

N. Employee benefits

The company operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and post-employment medical plans.

(1) Pension obligations

Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

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

Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit plan which is a plan that defines an amount of benefits to be provided in the form of half month payment for each period 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.

The liability in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date minus the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to retirement plans are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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.

(2) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the company 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 Egyptian accounting standard no (28) and involves the payment of termination 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. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

O. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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. The Company recognizes the necessary commitments for restructuring and non-related activities of the Company in the provision for restructuring costs.

Contingent liability is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are only disclosed in the separate financial statement and not recognized.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Provisions (continued)

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 and it is expected for the outflow of resources is necessary to settle all the elements of commitment.

When the time value of money assumption is significant, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense in the statement of profit or loss.

When it is expected to re-charge some or all required expenses to settle a provision to a third party outside the company, the Company recognizes the recovered amount when it is certain that the recovery will take place if the company has to settle the obligation, and treats recovery as a separate asset in the statement of financial position, and shall not exceed the value that is recognized to recover the amount of the provision.

P. Trade payables and other credit balances

Trade payables are recognized initially at the value of goods or services received from others whether their invoices were received or not and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Trade payables are presented later with amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

Q. 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 company 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 company's activities, as described below. The Company 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.

Sales of goods – wholesale

Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises. For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns and rebates, which are estimated based on the historical data for the products sold. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised. The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included in other payables (see Note 23) and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory (see Note 8). The Group reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Revenue recognition (continued)

1) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

2) Dividend income

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

3) 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 after meeting all required criteria.

R. Dividends distribution

Dividend distribution is recorded in the company's separate financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's General assembly of Shareholders.

S. Government Grants

- Loans grants

The Group receives government grants in form of loan at below market rate of interest. Government grants are initially recognized within other liabilities at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received, and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to loans are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the loan term.

Amounts to be amortised are presented in (note 15)

- Government export subsidy

The government of Egypt operates an export subsidy program managed by the Export Development Fund. The scheme was established under law 155 of 2002 to create incentives for Egyptian companies to grow exports. The Group operates in a qualifying sector and the subsidy represents a percentage of the export value depending on a set of variables including the percentage of local components, location of the factory, export destination and amongst others. The subsidy on export sales is recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. The subsidy is recognised under other income in the statement of profit or loss on a gross basis.

Export subsidies are recognized immediately as the company already recognize it since the government provide this subsidy to compensate the group for export sales already incurred.

Amount to be released to the statement of profit or loss is presented in (Note 9)

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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T. Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the Company. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer for the company.

3. Financial risk management

(1) Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's efforts are addressed to minimize potential adverse effects of such risks on the company's financial performance.

The company does not use any derivative financial instruments to cover specific risk.

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	The company maintain short term foreign currency cash that is used to finance foreign currency liquidity needs
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowing at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Investment in short term treasury bills
Market risk – security prices	No investment in a quoted equity securities.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and held-to-collect 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 company 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 at financial position date and net investments in foreign operations.

The Company 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.

During the year, the following foreign exchange related amounts were recognized in profit or loss:

	2021	2020
Amounts recognized in profit or loss		
Net foreign exchange gain included in finance cost	7,096,935	215,505
Total	7,096,935	215,505

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Financial risk management (continued)

The following table shows the currencies position denominated in Egyptian Pounds at the date of the statement of financial position.

	2021			2020
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net
Euros	70,192,138	(39,969,834)	30,222,304	(78,690,790)
US Dollars	78,470,225	(118,660,642)	(40,190,417)	(188,104,567)

At 31 December 2021, if the Egyptian Pounds had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the Euro with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been EGP 3,022,230 (2020: EGP 7,869,079) higher / lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro-denominated financial assets and liabilities.

At 31 December 2021, if the Egyptian Pounds had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been EGP 4,019,042 (2020: EGP 18,810,457) lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses on translation of US dollar-denominated assets and liabilities.

ii. Price risk

The company has no investment in 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 Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term Loans. Loans issued at variable rates expose the Company 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. Loans measured at amortized cost with fixed rates do not expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

On 31 December 2021, if interest rates on Egyptian pound-denominated net interest-bearing liabilities had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been EGP 5,982,339 (2020: EGP 6,015,904) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate Loans.

Borrowing at statement of financial position date as of 31 December 2021 with variable interest rate amounted to EGP 213,155,171 (2020: EGP 537,279,353).

Overdraft at the statement of financial position date as of 31 December 2021 amounted to EGP 385,078,699 (2020: EGP 64,311,046).

There is no cash flow interest rate risk on fixed rate borrowings since they carry a fixed rate of interest. Interest rates on these fixed rate borrowings is close to the market rate of interest and therefore their carrying value approximates the fair value.

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Amount	% of total loans	Amount	% of total loans
Variable rate borrowings	213,155,171	44%	537,279,353	83%
Fixed rate borrowings	273,503,994	56%	112,218,638	17%
Total	486,659,165	100%	649,497,991	100%

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Financial risk management (continued)

B. Credit risk

(i) Risk management

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, treasury bills, as well as credit exposures to wholesalers and retail customers, including outstanding accounts and notes receivables.

(ii) Security

For banks and financial institutions, the company is dealing with the banks which have a high independent rating and banks and financial institutions with a good reputation and subject to supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt.

For the wholesalers, the Credit Controllers assess the credit quality of the wholesale customer, considering its financial position, and their market reputation, past experience and other factors. Sales of the company are for a major customer (Digma for Trading – company's subsidiary), which represent 90% of total company's sales.

(iii) Credit quality

The credit ratings for the banks the group is dealing with is are follows:

Bank	Credit Rating
Qatar National Bank (QNB)	A+
Credit Agricole Egypt (CAE)	A+
Commercial International Bank (CIB)	B+
National Bank of Kuwait (NBK)	AA-
Arab Bank of Egypt (ABE)	BB
Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait (ABK)	A+
Ahli United Bank (AUB)	BB+
Attijariwafa bank	BB
Banque Misr (BM)	B+
National Bank of Egypt (NBE)	B+

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

For corporate Bonds the Group deals with EFG Hermes which are considered with a high credit rating (A +)

The deposits with others are deposits with the government which are considered with a high credit rating (Egypt B+)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of receivables and the intercompany receivable, treasury bills as well as the cash and cash equivalents.

The Group exposure to expected credit loss was quantified and it is immaterial.

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Financial risk management (continued)

C. Credit quality of financial assets

Trade receivables

Counter parties without external credit rating:

	2021	2020
Trade receivables	-	7,309,560
Total	-	7,309,560

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due from settlement within 90 days.

Outstanding trade receivables are current and not past due.

Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits:

All cash balances are deposited at banks that are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt.

D. Liquidity risk

i) Maturity of financial liabilities

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company'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 Company 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 statement of financial position ratio targets.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 based on contractual payment dates and current interest rates.

	Less than 6 month	Between 6 month & 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	More than 2 years
2021				
Borrowings	75,314,546	76,209,484	105,196,673	231,128,500
Future interest payments	16,301,750	22,314,269	36,237,808	53,035,419
Trade and other payables	384,379,474	-	-	-
Due to related parties	63,581	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	385,078,699	-	-	-
Notes payable	39,166,376	-	-	-
Total	900,304,426	98,523,753	141,434,481	284,163,919
2020				
Borrowings	74,390,762	64,739,985	300,319,562	210,047,682
Future interest payments	13,288,329	19,512,843	30,895,183	41,524,747
Trade and other payables	339,953,728	-	-	-
Due to related parties	4,280	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	64,311,046	-	-	-
Notes payable	61,578,440	-	-	-
Total	553,526,585	84,252,828	331,214,745	251,572,429

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Financial risk management (continued)

ii) Financing arrangements

The amount of unused credit facility is EGP 578,453,000 of 31 December 2021 (2020: EGP 597,531,044).

(2) Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's 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 an optimum, the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company monitors the capital structure on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net loan represents all loans and overdraft and less cash and bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity, plus net debts.

The gearing ratio at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 were as follows:

Description	2021	2020
Total Borrowings	487,849,202	653,187,023
Bank Overdraft	385,078,699	64,311,046
Total borrowings and overdraft	872,927,901	717,498,069
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalent (Excluding bank overdrafts)	(77,776,880)	(143,662,933)
Net debt	795,151,021	573,835,136
Total equity	1,972,608,685	1,695,690,463
Total capital	2,767,759,706	2,269,525,599
 Gearing ratio	 29%	 25%

The increase in the gearing ratio mainly results from the increase in Bank Overdraft during the year.

Loan covenants:

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

- The debt to equity ratio must be not more than 1:1.
- Debt service ratio shall not fall below 1.25.
- Leverage ratio shall not exceed 1.5:1.
- Current ratio shall not be less than 1

As of 31 December 2021, the Company was in compliance with the debt covenants.

(3) 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 company for similar financial instruments.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments and personal judgement

(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 company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results.

Impairment of infinite life intangible assets (Trademark & Know How)

The Company tests whether infinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment on an annual basis.

The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on a value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions (Note 6).

Employee benefit retirement obligation

The present value of employees' defined benefits obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost of employees' benefits include the discount rate of future cash outflows and any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of employees' benefits.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate of cash flows at the end of each financial year. The discount rate is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefits obligations. The Company considers the discount rate at the end of the financial year on market returns on the government bonds denominated in the currency and the year estimated for the defined benefits obligations.

Note (16) shows the main assumptions used to estimate the employees' benefit obligation.

(2) Critical judgments in applying the company's policies

Revenue recognition

The Company, based on past performance, are confident that the quality of products is such that the expiry and dissatisfaction rate will be below 1%. Management has determined that it is highly probable that there will be no reversal of revenue recognized and a significant reversal in the amount of revenue will not occur.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements – For the year ended 31 December 2021

(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 1 January 2020								
Cost	120,908,260	813,192,992	1,008,305,844	40,955,670	119,712,808	77,819,725	86,490,767	2,267,386,066
Accumulated depreciation	-	(139,215,533)	(336,779,828)	(17,043,210)	(77,942,992)	(57,667,633)	-	(628,649,196)
Net book amount	120,908,260	673,977,459	671,526,016	23,912,460	41,769,816	20,152,092	86,490,767	1,638,736,870
Year ended 31 December 2020								
Opening net book amount	120,908,260	673,977,459	671,526,016	23,912,460	41,769,816	20,152,092	86,490,767	1,638,736,870
Additions	-	-	1,894,261	5,163,150	9,991,744	1,730,908	251,029,644	269,809,707
Depreciation charge	-	(33,191,078)	(51,545,389)	(7,156,432)	(18,676,950)	(8,335,961)	-	(118,905,810)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	87,264	1,691,940	3,021,909	393,367	-	5,194,480
Disposals	-	-	(87,264)	(1,691,940)	(3,029,352)	(393,367)	-	(5,201,923)
Transfers from Projects under construction	-	26,003,384	123,191,114	-	30,500,918	288,788	(179,984,204)	-
Closing net book amount	120,908,260	666,789,765	745,066,002	21,919,178	63,578,085	13,835,827	157,536,207	1,789,633,324
At 31 December 2020								
Cost	120,908,260	839,196,376	1,133,303,955	44,426,880	157,176,118	79,446,054	157,536,207	2,531,993,850
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(172,406,611)	(388,237,953)	(22,507,702)	(93,598,033)	(65,610,227)	-	(742,360,526)
Net book amount at 31 December 2020	120,908,260	666,789,765	745,066,002	21,919,178	63,578,085	13,835,827	157,536,207	1,789,633,324
Year ended 31 December 2021								
Opening net book amount	120,908,260	666,789,765	745,066,002	21,919,178	63,578,085	13,835,827	157,536,207	1,789,633,324
Additions	-	-	369,549	3,872,074	7,087,721	3,079,793	121,807,707	136,216,844
Depreciation charge	-	(33,519,201)	(60,076,215)	(6,710,339)	(21,489,395)	(7,051,664)	-	(128,846,814)
Disposals	-	-	(66,264)	(5,687,339)	(677,266)	(402,469)	-	(6,833,338)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	22,113	3,829,917	665,168	402,049	-	4,919,247
Transfers from Projects under construction	-	782,430	166,313,061	-	23,716,593	5,907,205	(197,874,873)	(1,155,584)
Closing net book amount	120,908,260	634,052,994	851,628,246	17,223,491	72,880,906	15,770,741	81,469,041	1,793,933,679
At 31 December 2021								
Cost	120,908,260	839,978,806	1,299,920,301	42,611,615	187,303,166	88,030,583	81,469,041	2,660,221,772
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(205,925,812)	(448,292,055)	(25,388,124)	(114,422,260)	(72,259,842)	-	(866,288,093)
Net book amount at 31 December 2021	120,908,260	634,052,994	851,628,246	17,223,491	72,880,906	15,770,741	81,469,041	1,793,933,679

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

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation included in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:

	2021	2020
Charged to cost of sales	112,458,821	101,238,070
Charged to administrative expenses	16,073,619	17,240,537
Charged to distribution costs	314,374	427,203
	128,846,814	118,905,810

The project under construction represents the following Categories:

	2021	2020
Machinery and equipment	53,525,582	139,284,152
Technical and other installations	5,912,657	6,219,892
Tools and equipment	14,124,258	3,750,017
Buildings	7,906,544	8,282,146
	81,469,041	157,536,207

Cash flow statement

The proceeds from disposal of fixed assets amount in the cash flow represented as follows:

	2021	2020
Net book value of the assets disposed	1,914,091	7,443
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 22)	3,004,115	898,336
	4,918,206	905,779

6. Intangible assets

	2021			
	Trademark (A)	Know how (B)	Software (C)	Total
Cost	131,480,647	31,430,995	6,271,638	169,183,280
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(2,630,701)	(2,630,701)
Transferred from PUC (Note 5)	-	-	1,155,584	1,155,584
Amortisation for the year	-	-	(2,490,966)	(2,490,966)
Additions	-	-	15,495,981	15,495,981
Balance as of	131,480,647	31,430,995	17,801,536	180,713,178

	2020			
	Trademark (A)	Know how (B)	Software (C)	Total
Cost	131,480,647	31,430,995	5,365,008	168,276,650
Additions	-	-	906,630	906,630
Amortisation for the year	-	-	(2,630,701)	(2,630,701)
Balance as of	131,480,647	31,430,995	3,640,937	166,552,579

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Intangible assets (continued)

A. Trademark

	Trademark (HOHOS, Twinkies & Tiger Tail)	
	2021	2020
Cost		
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 EGP 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 finite life, and on the 16th of April 2015 the Company had signed a new contract for 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.

B. Know how

	Know How	
	2021	2020
Cost		
Opening Balance	31,430,995	31,430,995
Balance as of	31,430,995	31,430,995

On the 16 April 2015 the Company 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.

C. Software

	Software	
	2021	2020
Opening balance	3,640,937	5,365,008
Transferred from PUC (Note 5)	1,155,584	-
Amortization for the year	(2,490,966)	(2,630,701)
Additions	15,495,981	906,630
Balance as of	17,801,536	3,640,937

D. Impairment test for infinite life intangible assets

Infinite life intangible assets are monitored by management at the level of cake segment – cash generating unit.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Intangible assets (continued)

E. Recoverable amount of cake segment

The recoverable amount of the cake segment is determined based on value-in-use calculation which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flows projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rate stated below. This growth rate is consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry where each CGU operates.

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 2021 as follows:

Average gross margin	34%
Sales growth rate	11%
Pre-tax discount rate	15.26%
Terminal growth rate	5%

Management has determined the value assigned to each of the above key assumptions.

Assumption	Approach used
Sales volume	Average annual growth rate over the five-year forecast period; based on past performance and management's expectations of market development
Sales price	Average annual growth rate over the five-year forecast period; based on current industry trends and including long term inflation forecasts.
Budgeted gross margin	Based on past performance and management's expectations for the future.
Other operating costs	Fixed costs of the CGUs, which do not vary significantly with sales volumes or prices. Management forecasts these costs based on the current structure of the business
Annual capital expenditure	Expected cash costs in the CGUs. This is based on the historical experience of management, and the planned refurbishment expenditure
Long-term growth rate	This is the weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period. The rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports
Pre-tax discount rates	Reflect specific risks relating to the industry in which it operates.

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 less than its recoverable amount.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Intangible assets (continued)

Sensitivity of recoverable amounts

The growth rate in the forecast period has been estimated to be 5%. If all other assumptions kept the same, a reduction of this growth rate by 100% would give a value in use exceed the current carrying amount.

The discount rate in the forecast period has been estimated to be 15.26%. If all other assumptions kept the same, and the discount rate is 25% would give a value in use exceed the current carrying amount.

At 31 December 2021, if the gross profit 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.

7. Investments in subsidiaries

On 6 March 2019, the company signed an official agreement with Confindel LTD for the acquisition of 2,279,287 shares (22.27%) which is their total ownership in Edita Confectionary Industries for a total consideration of 55,297,782. The deal was finalized in June of 2019; and Edita Food Industries' share in Edita Confectionary Industries increased from 77.71% to 99.98%.

	Country of Incorporation	% interest held	2021	2020
Digma for Trading Company	Egypt	99.80%	44,939,639	44,939,639
Edita Confectionary Industries	Egypt	99.98%	134,820,782	134,820,782
Edita Participation Ltd.	Cyprus	100%	14,024	14,024
Balance at			179,774,445	179,774,445

8. Inventories

	2021	2020
Raw and packaging materials	396,817,986	187,123,564
Spare parts	32,291,561	31,071,676
Finished goods	12,866,589	13,841,339
Work in process	18,758,526	12,386,648
Consumables	5,744,987	6,330,922
Total	466,479,649	250,754,149
Less: allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventory	(3,737,579)	(2,425,868)
Net	462,742,070	248,328,281

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Inventories (continued)

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

During the year ended 31 December 2021, there has been a slow moving and obsolete inventory addition amounted to EGP 1,871,037 (2020: EGP 822,000) (Note 23) and utilized amounted to EGP 559,326 (2020: EGP 651,969).

The cost of inventory recognized as an expense and included in cost of sales amounted to EGP 2,560,687,756 as of 31 December 2021 (2020: EGP 1,739,316,021).

9. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
Trade receivables *	-	7,309,560
Notes Receivables	-	6,812,170
Advances to suppliers	93,041,074	25,741,096
Prepaid expenses	37,732,474	17,787,451
Deposits with others	12,752,642	12,658,421
Export subsidies grant receivable	10,187,538	-
Other current assets	6,353,628	3,777,694
Value added tax – receivables	479,190	-
Letters of credit	231,829	218,521
Employee loans	111,822	52,170
Total	160,890,197	74,357,083

* The balance included due from related party (Dislog SA) amounted to Nil (2020: EGP 7,302,298 (Note 10).

10. Related parties

The company entered into several transactions with companies and entities that are included within the definition of related parties, as stated in EAS 15, "Disclosure of related parties". The related parties comprise the company's board of directors, their entities, companies under common control, and/ or joint management and control, and their partners and employees of senior management. The partners of joint arrangement and non-controlling interest are considered by the Company as related parties. The management decides the terms and conditions of transactions and services provided from/ to related parties, as well as other expenses. Below is the statement that shows the nature and values of transaction with related parties during the year, and the balances due at the date of the financial statements.

a. Due from related parties

	2021	2020
Edita Participation Ltd.	9,308,274	7,436,920
Edita Food Industries Morocco.	3,877,682	917,174
Digma for Trading Company	10,705,655	6,236,663
Total	23,891,611	14,590,757

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Related parties (continued)

b. Due to related parties

	2021	2020
Edita Confectionary Industries	63,581	4,280
Total	63,581	4,280

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

1. Edita Confectionary Industries

The nature of transaction during the year ended 31 December 2021 is represented in sale of raw material amounting to EGP 4,793,285. (2020: EGP 7,802,766)

Edita Confectionary Industries is considered a related party as the Company is the main shareholder in Edita Confectionary Industries.

2. Edita Participation Ltd

During the year, the nature of transaction was evaluation for the foreign currency amounted to 1,644,577 (2020: settlement amounted to EGP 1,985,813) to Edita Participation Company Ltd (EPL) for the purpose of supporting EPL in establishing a company in Morocco.

3. Digma for Trading Company S.A.E.

Digma for Trading is handling the distribution of all the company's products in local market. The total sales to Digma for Trading during the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to EGP 3,989,916,265 (2020: EGP 3,008,846,995).

Digma for Trading is considered a related party as the company is the main shareholder in Digma for Trading.

4. Edita Food Industries Morocco

The nature of transaction during the year ended 31 December 2021 is represented in payment on behalf amounted to EGP 3,877,682.

Edita food industries Morocco is considered a related party as Edita Participation Ltd is the Main Shareholder (76%).

5. La Marocaine De Distribution De Logistiquis (Dislog S.A)

The nature of transaction during the year ended 31 December 2020 is represented in sale of finished goods amounting to EGP 4,434,326 (2020: EGP 21,411,280).

La Marocaine De Distribution De Logistiquis (Dislog S.A) is considered a related party as the Company is the shareholder in Edita Food Industries Morocco.

c. Key management compensation

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the company paid an amount of EGP 81,099,431 as salaries to the key management members (2020: EGP 79,777,237).

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

11. Financial assets at amortised cost

	2021	2020
Treasury bills	714,762,453	448,889,188
Corporate bonds	-	50,342,959
	714,762,453	499,232,147

11.1 Treasury bills

	2021	2020
Treasury bills par value		
91 Days maturity	177,650,000	159,850,000
250- 273 Days maturity	572,400,000	314,675,000
	750,050,000	474,525,000
Unearned interest	(60,212,974)	(32,297,095)
Amount of treasury bills paid	689,837,026	442,227,905
Interest income recognized to profit or loss	24,925,427	6,661,283
Treasury bills balance	714,762,453	448,889,188

The average effective interest rate related to treasury bills is 12.88%.

The group has adopted 12-month ECL approach, based on management assessment, there will be immaterial impact on treasury bills due to the following factors:

- It is issued and guaranteed by Government of Egypt.
- There is no history of default.
- Incorporating forward-looking information would not result in an increase in Expected default rate.

11.2 Corporate Bonds

	2021	2020
Corporate bonds		
More than 90 Days maturity	50,000,000	50,000,000
Interest income recognized to profit or loss	5,674,411	342,959
Redeemed amount	(55,674,411)	-
	-	50,342,959

On December 2020, the group purchased Corporate bonds of EFG-Hermes amounted to EGP 50 million with a maturity on December 2021 and effective interest rate 11.38%.

The carrying value of the bonds approximate the fair value at initial recognition since the bonds bear a prevailing market rate of interest.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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12. Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)

	2021	2020
Cash on hand	965,314	398,244
Cash at banks	1,021,726	6,507,499
Time deposit – Foreign currency	75,789,840	136,757,190
Cash and bank balances	77,776,880	143,662,933

The average rate on time deposit in USD is 1% with a maturity of less than a month.

For the purpose of the preparation of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2021	2020
Cash and bank balances	77,776,880	143,662,933
Bank overdraft (Note 19)	(385,078,699)	(64,311,046)
Total	(307,301,819)	79,351,887

Non-cash Investing and Finance Activities

Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment from Projects under construction. (Refer note 5).

13. Share capital

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

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

Shareholders	No. of shares	Shares value	Percentage of ownership
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 30 March 2016 an extra ordinary general assembly meeting was 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.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Share capital (continued)

The issued capital amounted to EGP 144,611,688 (par value EGP 0.2 per share) is distributed as follows as of 31 December 2021:

Shareholders	No. of shares	Shares value	Percentage of ownership
Quantum Investment BV	303,308,300	60,661,660	41.95%
The Bank of New York Mellon "depository bank for shares traded in London Stock Exchange"	85,792,350	17,158,470	11.87%
Kingsway Fund Frontier Consumer Franchises	45,623,461	9,124,692	6.31%
Others (Public stocks)	288,334,328	57,666,866	39.87%
	723,058,439	144,611,688	100%

The issued capital amounted to EGP 145,072,580 (par value EGP 0.2 per share) is distributed as follows as of 31 December 2020:

Shareholders	No. of shares	Shares value	Percentage of ownership
Quantum Investment BV	303,308,300	60,661,660	41.815%
The Bank of New York Mellon "depository bank for shares traded in London Stock Exchange"	86,749,655	17,349,931	11.959%
Kingsway Fund Frontier Consumer Franchises	59,553,461	11,910,692	8.210%
Treasury shares	2,304,461	460,892	0.318 %
Others (Public stocks)	273,447,023	54,689,405	37.698%
	725,362,900	145,072,580	100%

Treasury shares

According to Board of Director resolution on 5 April 2020, the group purchased 2,304,461 shares from the stock market and held in treasury for a total consideration of EGP 22,556,296, the consideration paid has been accounted for as a reserve in the statement of shareholders' Equity.

On 4 April 2021, the extra ordinary general assembly meeting approved to write off the treasury shares. Accordingly, the share capital has been reduced by the par value of the treasury shares and the difference between the par value and the consideration paid to acquire those shares was absorbed in retained earnings.

14. Legal reserve

In accordance with company Law No. 159 of 1981 and the company's Articles of Association, 5% of annual net profit is transferred to the legal reserve. 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.

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Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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15. Borrowings

	2021			2020		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
First loan	-	-	-	10,187,943	-	10,187,943
Second loan	9,221,688	-	9,221,688	18,675,563	9,000,000	27,675,563
Third loan	16,044,582	-	16,044,582	16,479,208	26,396,659	42,875,867
Fourth loan	40,050,000	60,000,000	100,050,000	40,086,373	132,747,039	172,833,412
Fifth loan	-	-	-	16,831	4,136,902	4,153,733
Sixth loan	63,602,811	25,216,000	88,818,811	57,229,635	222,323,200	279,552,835
Seventh loan	9,567,069	78,616,366	88,183,435	112,762	82,798,473	82,911,235
Eighth loan	12,935,925	57,904,510	70,840,435	31,465	32,964,970	32,996,435
Ninth loan	75,198	61,763,341	61,838,539	-	-	-
Tenth loan	26,756	52,824,956	52,851,712	-	-	-
Total	151,524,029	336,325,173	487,849,202	142,819,780	510,367,243	653,187,023

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

	2021	2020
Balance due within 1 year	150,333,992	139,130,748
Accrued interest	1,190,037	3,689,032
Total	151,524,029	142,819,780

Borrower	Type of debt	Guaranties	Currency	Tenure	Interest rate
First loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 185,000,000	EGP/USD	7 years with first installment in Jan 2016	1% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and 2.5% above the Libor rate 3 months.
Second loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 90,000,000	EGP	7 years with first installment in April 2017	1 % above lending rate of Central Bank of Egypt.
Third loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 202,234.888	EGP/USD	7 years with first installment in April 2017	1% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and 4.5% above the Libor rate 1 month.
Fourth loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company amounted to LE 220,000,000 and 6,000,000 Euro	EGP/ USD	7 years with first installment in May 2017	0.5% above mid corridor rate of Central Bank of Egypt and average 4% for USD above Libor rate 6 months.
Fifth loan	Loan		USD	4 years with the first installment in Sep 2018	3.85% above the USD Libor rate 3 months.
Sixth loan	Loan		USD	5 years with the first installment in May 2021	4% above the USD Libor rate – 6 months.
Seventh loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company	EGP	7 years with first installment in Nov 2022	8 %
Eighth loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company	EGP	7 years with first installment in June 2022	8 %
Ninth Loan	Loan	Cross corporate guarantee Digma Trading Company	EGP	7 years with first installment in Sep 2023	8%
Tenth loan	Loan		EGP	7 years with first installment in July 2023	8%

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Borrowings (continued)

Ninth loan

During the year, the group obtained a loan facility of EGP 90 million from one of the commercial banks under the central bank of Egypt initiative to support the Egyptian manufacturing companies, according to the initiative, the loan was obtained at interest rate of 8 % that is lower than the prevailing market rate of similar loans. The group utilised EGP 62.9 million from the total facility up to 31 December 2021.

Terms of payments:

Edita is obligated to pay the loan on 10 semi-annual instalments and the first instalment is due in September 2023.

Fair value:

The fair value of the loan at initial recognition has been calculated by discounting the future cash outflows using the prevailing market rate of interest which 9.25%, the difference between the fair value and loan proceed has been accounted for as deferred government grant to be amortised over the loan's term.

Tenth loan

During the year, the group obtained a loan facility of EGP 150 million from one of the commercial banks under the central bank of Egypt initiative to support the Egyptian manufacturing companies, according to the initiative, the loan was obtained at interest rate of 8 % that is lower than the prevailing market rate of similar loans. The group utilised EGP 53.5 million from the total facility up to 31 December 2021.

Terms of payments:

Edita is obligated to pay the loan on 11 semi-annual installments and the first instalment is due in July 2023.

Fair value:

The fair value of the loan at initial recognition has been calculated by discounting the future cash outflows using the prevailing market rate of interest which is 9.75%, the difference between the fair value and loan proceed has been accounted for as deferred government grant to be amortised over the loan's term.

Deferred government grant

During the year, the group obtained a loan facility of EGP 441 million from commercial banks under the central bank of Egypt initiative to support the Egyptian manufacturing companies, according to the initiative, the loan was obtained at interest rate of 8% that is lower than the prevailing market rate of similar loans by average 2%. and recognized in the profit or loss over the year necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

The Deferred government grants is according to the following schedule:

	2021			2020		
	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Total
Seventh loan	2,517,521	4,931,993	7,449,514	2,244,311	7,159,895	9,404,206
Eighth loan	1,055,416	2,277,069	3,332,485	700,853	2,112,016	2,812,869
Ninth loan	497,621	1,476,828	1,974,449	-	-	-
Tenth loan	394,988	1,211,398	1,606,386	-	-	-
	4,465,546	9,897,288	14,362,834	2,945,164	9,271,911	12,217,075

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16. 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:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	14.5%	14.2%
Average salary increase rate	10%	10%
Turnover rate	20%	21%
Life table	49-52	49-52

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

	2021	2020
Present value of obligations	24,103,494	20,164,016
Liability at the statement of financial position	24,103,494	20,164,016

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

	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of the year	20,164,016	11,600,000
Interest expenses	2,923,783	1,647,200
Current service cost	489,744	2,648,486
Total amount recognised in profit or loss (Note 23)	3,413,527	4,295,686
Remeasurements: - Loss from change in assumptions	2,476,661	4,704,314
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	2,476,661	4,704,314
Paid during the year	(1,950,710)	(435,984)
Balance at end of the year	24,103,494	20,164,016

Sensitivity in Defined Benefit Obligation: -

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in provision
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by 9%	Increase by 9%
Salary increase	0.5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
Mortality age	1%	Increase by 9%	Decrease by 9%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in discount rate while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the separate balance sheet statement.

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17. Deferred tax liabilities, net

Deferred income taxes represent tax expenses on the temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

	Net deferred tax liabilities			
	Fixed assets depreciation	Other Provisions	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2021 2020
A. <u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Balance at 1 January	-	6,980,575	285,355	7,030,007
Charged to statement of profit or loss	-	(356,488)	4,092,395	(822,548)
Charged to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,058,471
Ending balance as of	-	6,624,087	4,377,750	7,265,930
B. <u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Balance at 1 January	(160,848,777)	-	-	(145,275,114)
Charged to statement of profit or loss	(20,444,066)	-	-	(15,573,663)
Ending balance as of	(181,292,843)	-	-	(160,848,777)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(181,292,843)	6,624,087	4,377,750	(153,582,847)
Balance at 1 January	(160,848,777)	6,980,575	285,355	(138,245,107)
Charged to statement of profit or loss (Note 25)	(20,444,066)	(356,488)	4,092,395	(16,396,211)
Charged to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,058,471
Ending balance as of	(181,292,843)	6,624,087	4,377,750	(153,582,847)

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

18. Provisions

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	25,408,958	14,243,408
Charged during the year (Note 23)	4,850,374	16,750,025
Utilized during the year	(10,155,266)	(2,500,000)
No longer required	(58,635)	(3,084,475)
Ending Balance as of	20,045,431	25,408,958

Provisions related to claims expected to be made by a third party in connection with the company's operations. The information usually required by Egyptian Accounting 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.

19. Bank overdrafts

	2021	2020
Bank overdraft	385,078,699	64,311,046
Total	385,078,699	64,311,046

Bank overdraft is an integral part of the Company's cash management to finance its working capital. The average interest rate for bank overdraft was 8.05% as of 31 December 2021 (2020: 9.29%).

20. Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
Trade payables	296,483,194	176,761,044
Payables from purchase of property, plant, and equipment	24,980,053	64,177,886
Notes payable	39,166,376	61,578,440
Taxes payable	34,345,734	26,676,620
Accrued expenses	36,707,841	68,365,558
Other credit balances	21,607,516	21,533,626
Social insurance	4,240,653	6,286,325
Advances from customers	13,679,950	9,488,030
Dividends payable	932,364	4,920,566
Deposits from others	3,668,506	4,195,048
Deferred government grant (Note 15)	4,465,546	2,945,164
Total	480,277,733	446,928,307

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

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.**Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

21. Current income tax liabilities

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	47,582,698	68,778,282
Income tax paid during the year	(48,319,265)	(69,514,851)
Withholding tax receivable	(5,022,384)	(4,004,317)
Income tax for the year	121,130,591	101,565,244
Corporate income tax – advances	(58,267,500)	(31,943,343)
Tax on Treasury bills	(10,285,543)	(15,820,937)
Accrued interest – advances	(2,549,203)	(1,477,380)
Balance as of	44,269,394	47,582,698

22. Other income

	2021	2020
Export subsidies	29,904,977	70,739,519
Other income	5,022,213	2,475,305
Gain from sale of property plant and equipment (Note 5)	3,004,115	898,336
Provision no longer required	58,635	3,084,475
Income from government grant	3,281,728	1,022,159
Total	41,271,668	78,219,794

23. Other losses

	2021	2020
Provision for employee benefit obligation (Note 16)	(3,413,527)	(4,295,686)
Solidarity contribution	(10,728,383)	(8,125,516)
Allowance for slow moving inventory (Note 8)	(1,871,037)	(822,000)
Other provisions (Note 18)	(4,850,374)	(16,750,025)
Other losses – net	(20,863,321)	(29,993,227)

24. Finance income / (cost)

	2021	2020
Interest income		
Interest income	73,617,090	73,967,080
Interest income – Corporate tax advance	2,549,203	1,477,380
	76,166,293	75,444,460
Finance cost - net		
Interest expenses	(53,974,879)	(68,333,569)
Foreign exchange gain	7,096,934	215,505
	(46,877,945)	(68,118,064)
Finance income – net	29,288,348	7,326,396

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

25. Income tax expense

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

	2021	2020
Income tax expense	121,130,591	101,565,244
Deferred tax expense	16,708,159	16,396,211
Total	137,838,750	117,961,455
Profit before income tax	600,283,633	511,062,476
Tax calculated based on applicable tax rates	135,063,817	114,989,057
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	2,774,933	2,972,398
Income tax expense	137,838,750	117,961,455

26. 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 year.

	2021	2020
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders*	462,444,883	393,101,021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue		
Ordinary shares	723,058,439	725,362,900
Treasury shares	-	(1,536,307)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	723,058,439	723,826,593
Basic earnings per share	0.64	0.54

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.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.**Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

27. Expenses by nature

	2021	2020
Cost of sales	3,235,634,009	2,351,981,282
Distribution cost	251,537,853	184,832,021
Administrative expenses	253,594,448	257,883,422
	3,740,766,310	2,794,696,725
Raw and packaging materials used	2,560,689,756	1,739,316,021
Salaries and wages	406,710,779	368,789,032
Advertising expense	232,719,990	159,407,999
Depreciation and amortization	131,337,780	121,536,511
Gas, water and electricity	96,308,686	86,596,490
Miscellaneous and other expense	77,289,827	101,870,604
Employees benefits	71,185,060	65,829,641
Transportation expense	53,807,305	50,240,987
Company share in social insurance	30,962,434	31,689,337
Maintenance	43,864,858	35,154,206
Consumables	31,817,032	29,881,055
Vehicle expense	4,072,803	4,078,890
Rent expense	-	305,952
Total cost of sales, distribution costs, and administrative expenses	3,740,766,310	2,794,696,725

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

28. Segment reporting

Segment	Brand	Product																								
Cake	Tiger tail, Twinkies, Todo and HOHOS	Traditional rolled filled and layered cake as well as brownies and packaged donut																								
Croissants	Molto	Sweet and savoury croissants and strudels																								
Rusks	Bake Rolz, Bake Stix	Baked wheat salty snack																								
Wafer	Freska	Filled wafers																								
Biscuits	Oniro																									
(Amounts presented to the nearest thousands EGP)																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Cake</th> <th colspan="2">Croissant</th> <th colspan="2">Rusks</th> <th colspan="2">Wafer</th> <th colspan="2">Biscuits</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> </table>	Cake		Croissant		Rusks		Wafer		Biscuits		Total		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Cake		Croissant		Rusks		Wafer		Biscuits		Total																
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020															
Revenue	1,894,156	1,451,726	1,613,603	1,258,916	250,362	234,554	520,231	288,545	13,002	16,465	4,291,353	3,250,206														
Gross profit	516,770	465,467	381,144	333,817	49,065	47,623	111,394	55,457	(2,653)	(4,139)	1,055,719	898,225														
Operating profit	346,071	349,498	218,401	170,341	28,924	24,736	24,603	(10,410)	(47,005)	(30,429)	570,995	503,736														

(Amounts presented to the nearest thousands EGP)

	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	1,894,156	1,451,726	1,613,603	1,258,916	250,362	234,554	520,231	288,545	13,002	16,465	4,291,353	3,250,206
Gross profit	516,770	465,467	381,144	333,817	49,065	47,623	111,394	55,457	(2,653)	(4,139)	1,055,719	898,225
Operating profit	346,071	349,498	218,401	170,341	28,924	24,736	24,603	(10,410)	(47,005)	(30,429)	570,995	503,736

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Segment reporting (continued)

Operating profit

	2021	2020
Operating profit	570,995	503,736
Finance cost - net	(46,878)	(68,118)
Interest income	76,167	75,444
Income tax	(137,839)	(117,961)
Net profit	462,445	393,101

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

- Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the chief operating decision makers of the Company for the purpose of allocating and assessing resources.
- The chief operating decision makers consider the business from products perspective. Although Rusks, Wafer, and Candy do not meet the quantitative threshold required by EAS 41 for reportable segments, management has concluded that these segments should be reported as it is closely monitored by the chief operating decision makers as it is expected to materially contribute to the Company revenue in the future.
- The chief operating decision makers assesses the performance of the operating segments based on their operating profit.
- There were no inter-segment sales made during the year.
- Finance income and finance cost are not allocated to segments, as this type of activity is driven by the central treasury function which manage the cash position of the Company.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

29. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or pay the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or the liability.

The Company should be able to have access to the principal market or the most advantageous market. In the absence of principal market, the Company does not need to conduct a thorough search of all possible markets to determine the principal or the most advantageous market. However, the Company takes into consideration all information reasonably available.

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the separate financial statements at 31 December 2020 within the hierarchy of the fair value, based on the input levels that are considered to be significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Inputs of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, which the Company can have access to at the date of measurement.
- Level 2- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3- Unobservable inputs of the asset or the liability.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are considered at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- o Bank balances and cash, trade receivables, other financial assets, due from related parties, trade and other payables and due to related parties approximate their carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value of bank loans:

- o Interest-bearing loans: Fair value is approximately equal the carrying amount since the loan is bearing variable interest rate that approximate the market prevailing rates.
- o Fixed interest-bearing loans:
 - Edita Morocco Loan: Fair value is approximately equal the carrying amount since the loan is bearing Fixed interest rate that approximate the market prevailing rates.
 - Edita Food Industries loans: The fair value of the loan at the reporting date has been calculated by discounting the future cash outflows using the prevailing market rate of interest of 9.75% at the reporting date.

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Fair value measurement (continued)

The fair value is determined to be as follows:

	Fair value at reporting date	Carrying amount
Seventh loan	89,672,295	88,183,435
Eighth loan	72,713,690	70,840,435
Ninth loan	60,817,806	61,838,539
Tenth loan	52,348,719	52,851,708

30. 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 date.

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 2016 and all due tax amounts paid.
- For the years 2017 – 2020 the Company submitted 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 2019 and company paid tax due.

c) VAT & Sales tax

- The sales tax inspection was performed till 31 December 2019 and tax due was paid.

d) Stamp duty tax

- The stamp duty tax inspection was performed till 2018.

31. Commitments

Capital comments

The Company has capital commitments as of 31 December 2021 of EGP 533 M (31 December 2020: EGP 66.7 M) in respect of the capital expenditure.

The banks have issued internal document collections in favor of Edita Food Industries amounted to EGP 29,085,087 which guarantee Edita for the goods imported (2020: Nil)

EDITA FOOD INDUSTRIES S.A.E.**Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

32. Financial instrument by category

	Loans & receivables	
	2021	2020
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables (excluding non- financial assets) *	29,637,459	30,828,536
Due from related parties	23,891,611	14,590,757
Financial assets at amortized cost	714,762,453	499,232,147
Cash and bank balances	77,776,880	143,662,933
Total	846,068,403	688,314,373
Other financial liabilities at amortised costs		
	2021	2020
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Borrowings *	487,849,202	653,187,023
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities) *	423,545,850	401,532,168
Due to related parties	63,581	4,280
Bank overdraft	385,078,699	64,311,046
Total	1,296,537,332	1,119,034,517

- * At the Balance sheet date, the carrying value of all short-term financial assets and liabilities approximates the fair value. Long-term borrowings also approximate the fair value as the loans bears a variable interest rate, so the fair value approximate the principal amount.

Trade and other receivables presented above excludes prepaid expenses, advances to supplies and taxes.

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