

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

**UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three-months and six-months periods ended June 30, 2016
with
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the three-months and six-months periods ended June 30, 2015

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REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Shareholders
Savola Group Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Scope of review

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet of Savola Group Company (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group") as at June 30, 2016, the related interim consolidated statement of income for the three-month and six-month periods the ended, interim consolidated statements of cash flows and changes in equity for the six-months period then ended and the accompanying notes 1 through 14 which form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements. These interim consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management and have been prepared by them and submitted to us together with all the information and explanations which we required. Our responsibility is to provide a conclusion on the review of these interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with the Auditing Standard on Review of Interim Financial Reporting issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA). A review consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and information and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. The scope of such review is substantially less than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Review conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with the accounting standards generally accepted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

For KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Ebrahim Oboud Baeshen
License No. 382

Jeddah, Shawwal 22, 1437H
Corresponding to July 27, 2016



SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

As at June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,485,092	2,144,285
Accounts receivable		1,061,043	1,315,459
Inventories		4,527,157	4,785,492
Prepayments and other current assets		1,387,126	1,973,908
Assets classified as held for sale	1 & 4	772,274	40,525
Total current assets		9,232,692	10,259,669
Non-current assets:			
Long-term receivables		170,796	327,433
Investments	5	8,506,578	8,331,115
Property, plant and equipment		7,779,075	7,221,526
Intangible assets		1,076,138	1,151,939
Total non-current assets		17,532,587	17,032,013
Total assets		26,765,279	27,291,682
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	6	4,095,067	4,280,770
Current maturity of long-term borrowings	7	358,507	349,960
Accounts payable		3,056,561	3,616,313
Accrued and other current liabilities		2,267,652	2,359,942
Liabilities classified as held for sale	1 & 4	767,212	84,198
Total current liabilities		10,544,999	10,691,183
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings	7	4,447,764	4,413,319
Deferred gain		166,765	183,862
Deferred tax liability		96,514	79,590
Long-term payables		51,816	64,174
Employees' end of service benefits		423,302	385,453
Total non-current liabilities		5,186,161	5,126,398
Total liabilities		15,731,160	15,817,581
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	5,339,807	5,339,807
Share premium reserve		342,974	342,974
Statutory reserve		1,774,085	1,594,910
General reserve		4,000	4,000
Fair value reserve		(34,154)	278,766
Effect of acquisition transactions with non-controlling interest without change in control	1	(171,375)	(218,851)
Currency translation differences		(1,259,339)	(969,808)
Retained earnings		4,213,839	4,103,226
Equity attributable to shareholders' of the Parent Company		10,209,837	10,475,024
Non-controlling interest		824,282	999,077
Total equity		11,034,119	11,474,101
Total liabilities and equity		26,765,279	27,291,682
Contingencies and commitments	12		

The accompanying notes 1 through 14 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

For the three-months and six-months periods ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Three-months period ended June 30,		Six-months period ended June 30,	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue		6,890,056	7,036,491	12,913,227	13,260,205
Cost of revenue		(5,600,469)	(5,683,253)	(10,400,548)	(10,747,813)
Gross profit		1,289,587	1,353,238	2,512,679	2,512,392
Share in net results of associates and dividend income of available-for-sale investments - net		249,531	216,670	382,547	359,289
		1,539,118	1,569,908	2,895,226	2,871,681
Expenses					
Selling and marketing		(929,640)	(883,532)	(1,838,644)	(1,675,390)
General and administrative		(195,284)	(143,656)	(356,886)	(283,025)
		(1,124,924)	(1,027,188)	(2,195,530)	(1,958,415)
Income from operations		414,194	542,720	699,696	913,266
Other income / (expenses)					
Gain on disposal of investments	1	—	--	—	265,152
Financial charges, net		(100,065)	(42,751)	(192,321)	(133,868)
Income before Zakat and Taxes		314,129	499,969	507,375	1,044,550
Zakat and foreign income taxes		(41,545)	(42,602)	(70,137)	(80,795)
Income from continuing operations		272,584	457,367	437,238	963,755
Loss from discontinued operations	1 & 4	(42,256)	(665)	(149,564)	(38,424)
Net income for the period		230,328	456,702	287,674	925,331
Net income for the period attributable to:					
- Shareholders' of the Parent company		246,661	434,366	339,584	904,877
- Non-controlling interest		(16,333)	22,336	(51,910)	20,454
Net income for the period		230,328	456,702	287,674	925,331
Earnings per share:	11				
Income from operations		0.78	1.02	1.31	1.71
Net income for the period attributable to the shareholders of Parent Company		0.46	0.81	0.64	1.69
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)		533,981	533,981	533,981	533,981

The accompanying notes 1 through 14 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income for the period		287,674	925,331
<u>Adjustments for non-cash items</u>			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment		368,034	317,373
Gain on disposal of investments		--	(265,152)
Financial charges - net		192,321	198,272
Share in net income of associates, net		(382,547)	(359,289)
Deferred gain amortization		(8,549)	(8,548)
		<u>456,933</u>	<u>807,987</u>
<u>Changes in working capital</u>			
Accounts receivable		(281,422)	(281,648)
Inventories		20,960	(472,736)
Prepayments and other current assets		34,075	(226,330)
Accounts payable		222,083	924,516
Accrued and other current liabilities		428,095	306,110
		<u>880,724</u>	<u>1,057,899</u>
Employees' end of service benefits, net		16,964	16,103
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>897,688</u>	<u>1,074,002</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(813,422)	(904,639)
Dividends received		284,988	255,352
Contribution to settle an associate's liability		(20,403)	--
Net change in long-term receivables		6,338	(6,674)
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary		--	910,000
Change in intangible assets		7,582	(11,860)
Net cash (utilized in) / generated from investing activities		<u>(534,917)</u>	<u>242,179</u>
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings		37,126	430,514
Net change in long-term borrowings		(233,376)	(448,812)
Net change in long-term payables		(1,655)	--
Net change in deferred tax liability		22,744	--
Changes in non-controlling interest		(73,655)	34,006
Financial charges paid		(192,321)	(198,272)
Dividends paid	8	(393,068)	(524,509)
Net cash utilized in financing activities		<u>(834,205)</u>	<u>(707,073)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(471,434)</u>	<u>609,108</u>
Effect of currency exchange rates on cash and cash Equivalents		(71,850)	(99,335)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents classified as held for sale	4	(38,692)	--
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		<u>2,067,068</u>	<u>1,634,512</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		<u>1,485,092</u>	<u>2,144,285</u>
Supplemental schedule of non-cash financial information			
Fair value reserve		(37,938)	296,231
Currency translation differences		(240,252)	(168,280)

The accompanying notes 1 through 14 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

The accompanying notes 1 through 14 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

The accompanying notes 1 through 14 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Savola Group Company is a Saudi Joint Stock company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration No. 4030019708 issued in Jeddah on Rajab 21, 1399H (corresponding to June 16, 1979). The Company was formed under the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia per Royal Decree number M/21 dated Rabi-ul-Awal 29, 1398H (March 9, 1978).

The Parent Company's registered office is located at the following address:

Savola Tower,
The Headquarter Business Park,
Prince Faisal Bin Fahad Street,
Jeddah 23511-7333,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

These accompanying interim consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Savola Group Company (the "Company" (or) the "Parent Company") and its local and foreign subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group").

The Company is a holding company that holds investments. The objectives of the Group include the manufacturing and sale of vegetable oils and to set up related industries, retail outlets, dairy products, fast foods, exports and imports, commercial contracting, trade agencies, development of agricultural products and real estate related investment activities.

At June 30, the Company has investments in the following subsidiaries:

(a) Direct subsidiaries of the Company

(i) Operating subsidiaries

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	<u>Direct ownership interest (%) at June 30,</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Savola Foods Company ("SFC")	Saudi Arabia	Foods	100	100
Panda Retail Company ("Panda")	Saudi Arabia	Retail	91	92
Al Matoun International for Real Estate Investment Holding Company	Saudi Arabia	Real estate	80	80
United Sugar Company, Egypt ("USCE")*	Egypt	Manufacturing of sugar	19.32	19.32
Giant Stores Trading Company ("Giant")*	Saudi Arabia	Retail	10	10
Savola Industrial Investment Company ("SIIC")*	Saudi Arabia	Holding Company	5	5

* Group holds controlling equity ownership interest in USCE, Giant and SIIC through indirect shareholding of other Group companies.

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

(ii) Dormant and Holding subsidiaries

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	<u>Direct ownership interest (%) at June 30,</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Kafazat Al Kawniah for Real Estate Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Alwaqat Al Kawniah Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Aalinah Al Kawniah Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Abtkar Al Kawniah Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Adeem Arabia Company Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	80	80
Madarek Investment Company	Jordan	Holding company	100	100
Arabian Al Utur Holding Company for Commercial Investment	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Al Mojammat Al Mowahadah Real Estate Company	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Marasina International Real Estate Investment Limited.	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Asda'a International Real Estate Investment Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Masa'ay International Real Estate Investment Limited	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Saraya International Real Estate Investment	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	100	100
Savola Trading International Limited	British Virgin Island ("BVI")	Dormant company	100	100
United Properties Development Company	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	100	100
Kamin Al Sharq for Industrial Investments	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	100	100
Arabian Sadouk for Telecommunications Company	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	100	100
Al Maoun International Holding Company	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	100	100
Afia Foods Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	100	100
Al Mustabshiroun International for Real Estate Investment Company (liquidated during June 2016)	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	--	100

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Savola Foods Company

The Company has a 100% (2015: 100%) ownership interest in Savola Foods Company (“SFC”), which was incorporated as a closed Saudi joint stock company pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. 236/G dated Dhu AlQa’adh 21, 1435H (September 16, 2014). Prior to its conversion to a closed joint stock company, the Company was operating as a limited liability company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 4030180782 issued in Jeddah on Rajab 05, 1429H (July 08, 2008).

The principle objective of the Company is to deal in wholesale and retail trading of food items. SFC through its direct and indirect subsidiaries is engaged in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of products related to edible oil, pasta, sugar, seafood, confectionery, and agro cultivation in the local and overseas market.

Subsidiaries controlled through Savola Foods Company:

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	<u>Direct ownership interest (%) at June 30,</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Afia International Company (“AIC”)	Saudi Arabia	Production of edible oils	95.19	95.19
Savola Industrial Investment Company (“SIIC”)	Saudi Arabia	Holding company	95	95
Alexandria Sugar Company Egypt (“ASCE”)	Egypt	Production of sugar	19	19
Savola Foods Emerging Markets Company Limited (“SFEM”)	BVI	Holding company	95.43	95.43
Savola Foods for Sugar Company (“SFSC”)	Cayman Islands	Holding company	95	95
El Maleka for Food Industries Company	Egypt	Production of pasta	100	100
El Farasha for Food Industries Company	Egypt	Production of pasta	100	100
Savola Foods Company International Limited (“SFIC”)	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Holding company	100	100
International Foods Industries Company Limited (“IFI”)	Saudi Arabia	Production of specialty fats	75	60
Afia International Distribution and Marketing Company (“ADC”) (see note (i) below)	Saudi Arabia	Trading and distribution	60	--
Seafood International Two FZCO (see note (ii) below)	UAE	Seafood products trading and distribution	60	--

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Subsidiaries controlled through Afia International Company:

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	<u>Direct ownership interest (%) at June 30,</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Savola Behshahr Company ("SBeC")	Iran	Holding company	90	90
Malintra Holdings	Luxembourg	Holding company	100	100
Savola Foods Limited ("SFL")	BVI	Holding company	100	100
Afia International Company – Jordan	Jordan	Dormant company	97.4	97.4
Inveskz Inc.	BVI	Holding company	90	90
Afia Trading International	BVI	Dormant company	100	100
Savola Foods International	BVI	Dormant company	100	100
KUGU Gida Yatun Ve Ticaret A.S ("KUGU")	Turkey	Holding company	100	100
Afia International Distribution and Marketing Company ("ADC")	Saudi Arabia	Trading and Distribution	40	--
<u>SBeC</u>				
Behshahr Industrial Company ("BIC")	Iran	Production of edible oils	79.9	79.9
Tolue Pakshe Aftab Company	Iran	Trading and distribution	100	100
Savola Behshahr Sugar Company	Iran	Trading and distribution	100	100
Notrika Golden Wheat Company ("Notrika")	Iran	Food and confectionery	90	90
<u>SFL</u>				
Afia International Company, Egypt	Egypt	Production of edible oils	99.92	99.92
Latimar International Limited	BVI	Dormant company	100	100
Elington International Limited	BVI	Dormant company	100	100
<u>KUGU</u>				
Yudum Gida Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S ("Yudum")	Turkey	Production of edible oils	100	100

SAVOLA GROUP COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Subsidiaries controlled through Savola Industrial Investment Company:

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	Direct ownership interest (%)	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>

United Sugar Company ("USC")	Saudi Arabia	Production of sugar	74.48	74.48
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USC

United Sugar Company, Egypt (see Note 1)	Egypt	Production of sugar	56.75	56.75
Alexandria Sugar Company Egypt	Egypt	Production of sugar	62.13	62.13
Beet Sugar Industries	Cayman Islands	Dormant company	100	100

USCE

Alexandria Sugar Company Egypt	Egypt	Production of sugar	18.87	18.87
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ASCE

Alexandria United Company for Land Reclamation	Egypt	Agro cultivation	100	100
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Subsidiaries controlled through Savola Foods Emerging Markets Company Limited:

Savola Morocco Company	Morocco	Production of edible oils	100	100
Savola Edible Oils (Sudan) Ltd.	Sudan	Production of edible oils	100	100
Afia International Company – Algeria	Algeria	Production of edible oils	100	100

Subsidiaries controlled through Savola Foods Company International Limited:

Modern Behtaam Royan Kaveh Company ("MBRK")	Iran	Food and confectionery	100	100
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During March 2016, as part of the Group's strategic assessment of its core operations, the Group's and other shareholders' of USCE signed a Shareholders' Agreement to increase the paid up share capital of USCE in the form of participation by a new shareholder, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD"). Consequent to completion of all legal formalities (including approval from certain regulatory and government authorities in Egypt) for proposed increase in USCE paid-up capital, the ownership of Savola Group and United Sugar Company, an indirect subsidiary of the Group, will be reduced and the Group will jointly direct the strategic, operational and financial activities of USCE.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

At June 30, 2016, the assets and liabilities of USCE have been classified as 'held for sale' in the interim consolidated balance sheet and results of operations of USCE for the three-months and six-months periods ended June 30, 2016 have been disclosed as 'loss from discontinued operations' in the interim consolidated statement of income. Also the amounts relating to USCE for the three-months and six-months periods ended June 30, 2015, have also been reclassified as 'loss from discontinued operations' in the interim consolidated statement of income (Note 4).

(i) During the period ended June 30, 2016, Afia International Distribution and Marketing Company has been formed, which is 60% owned by Savola Foods Company and 40% owned by Afia International Company. Afia International Distribution and Marketing Company is engaged in trading and distribution of food products to wholesale and retail.

(ii) During the period ended June 30, 2016, Seafood International Two FZCO has been incorporated in Jebel Ali Free Zone in Dubai, UAE to engage in trading and distribution of seafood products.

(c) Panda Retail Company

The Company has a 91% (2015: 92%) ownership interest in Panda Retail Company (Formerly Al-Azizia Panda United Company) ("Panda"), which was incorporated as a closed Saudi joint stock company pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. 235/G dated Rajab 22, 1431H (July 3, 2010). Prior to its conversion to a closed joint stock company, the Company was operating as a limited liability company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 1010137417 issued in Riyadh on Rabi-ul-Awal 1, 1416H (July 28, 1995).

Panda together with its subsidiaries is principally engaged in wholesale and retail trading in food supplies and consumable materials. Panda Group operates through its various supermarkets, hypermarkets and convenience stores.

Subsidiaries controlled through Panda

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal business activity</u>	<u>Direct ownership interest (%) at June 30,</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>Panda</u>				
Giant Stores Trading Company	Saudi Arabia	Retail	90	90
Panda for Operations, Maintenance and Contracting Services	Saudi Arabia	Services and maintenance	100	100
Panda International for Retail Trading	Egypt	Retail	100	100
Panda International Retail Trading	UAE	Retail	100	100
Panda Bakeries Company ("Panda Bakeries") (see note (iii) below)	Saudi Arabia	Bakery	100	--
<u>Giant</u>				
Lebanese Sweets and Bakeries ("LSB")	Saudi Arabia	Dormant company	95	95

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

During September, 2009, the Group's subsidiary, Panda acquired the operations of Saudi Geant Company Limited ("Geant"). The share purchase agreement (the "agreement") entitled Geant to acquire 1% shareholding in Panda, starting 2013 for a maximum period of 3 years. Geant exercised its right and acquired 2% shareholding of Panda, during the entitlement period, which resulted in decrease in the ownership interest of the Group in Panda from 93% to 91%. As a result of this transaction, the Group realized a dilution gain of Saudi Riyals 25.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, recorded in the equity within "Effect of acquisition transactions with non-controlling interest without change in control".

Further, during the year ended December 31, 2015 the share capital of Panda has been increased by Saudi Riyals 800 million by issuance of 80 million shares at Saudi Riyals 10 per share to its existing shareholders in the existing shareholder ratio.

(iii) During December 2015, Panda Bakeries has been incorporated in Saudi Arabia and is engaged in wholesale and retail trading of bakery products.

(d) Pursuant to the sale purchase agreement signed during December 2014 by the Group with Takween Advanced Industries (a third party) for sale of its ownership interest in Savola Packaging Systems Limited, representing the Groups' plastic segment, all the legal formalities for the sale were completed during the six months period ended June 30, 2015 and resulted in the gain on disposal of investment amounting to Saudi Riyals 265 million.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Saudi Accounting Standard for interim financial information issued by Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA"). These interim consolidated financial statements do not contain all information and disclosures required for full financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared under historical cost basis convention (except for revaluation of available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments to fair value), using the accrual basis of accounting, and the going concern assumption. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

2.3 Presentation currency

These interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals (SR), which is the presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

(a) Impairment of goodwill

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGUs) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition and fair value of NCI over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. The Group assesses goodwill arising on acquisitions for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For impairment test, the goodwill for subsidiaries is determined individually, as each subsidiary is considered an independent cash generating unit.

The impairment is determined by reviewing the realizable amount of cash generating unit (subsidiary), the acquisition of which has given rise to goodwill. Where the realizable amount of a subsidiary is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

(b) Impairment of available for sale investments

The management exercises judgment to calculate the impairment loss of available for sale investments as well as their underlying assets. This includes the assessment of objective evidence which causes an other than temporary decline in the value of investments. In case of equity instruments any significant and prolonged decline in the fair value of equity investment below its cost is considered as objective evidence for such impairment. The determination of what is 'significant' and 'prolonged' requires management's judgment. The management also considers impairment testing to be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. Furthermore, management considers 20% or more as a reasonable measure for significant decline below its cost, irrespective of the duration of the decline, and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as impairment charge on investments. Prolonged decline represents decline below cost that persists for 9 months or longer irrespective of the amount and is, thus, recognized in the consolidated statement of income as impairment charge on investments. The previously recognized impairment loss in respect of equity investments cannot be reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

(c) Provision for doubtful debts

A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the agreement. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators of objective evidence that the trade receivable is impaired. For significant individual amounts, assessment is made on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but are overdue, are assessed collectively and a provision is recognized considering the length of time considering past recovery rates.

(d) Provision for inventory obsolescence

The management makes a provision for slow moving and obsolete inventory items. Estimates of net realizable value of inventories are based on the most reliable evidence at the time the estimates are made. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly related to events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of year.

(e) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The management determines the estimated useful lives of property and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering expected usage of the assets and physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and change in depreciation charges, if any, are adjusted in current and future periods.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Business Combination

Business combinations (except for entities under common control) are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instrument issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, and includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is classified as goodwill. If the cost of the acquired investee is less than its fair value as of the acquisition date, such difference is adjusted by reducing the fair values of the non-current assets of the acquired investee in proportion to their book values.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Business Combination (continued)

Business combinations including entities or business under common control are measured and accounted for using book value. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognized at the carrying amounts as transferred from the controlling company's books of accounts. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within the Group equity and any gain/loss arising is recognized directly in equity.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-Group/Company transactions that are recognized in assets, are eliminated in full. Also, any unrealized gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Changes in a Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that does not result in a change in control, is accounted as equity transaction and the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interests is adjusted against the fair value of the consideration paid and any difference is recognized directly in equity under "Effect of transactions with non- controlling interest without change in control".

(b) Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Associates are accounted for using the equity method, which are initially recognized at cost including goodwill identified on acquisition. The Company's share in its investees' post-acquisition income and losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and its share in post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognized in the Group's equity. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is continued when the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of an investee.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its equity accounted investees are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

(c) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the interest in subsidiary companies, not held by the Group which are measured at their proportionate share in the subsidiary's identifiable net assets. Transactions with non-controlling interest parties are treated as transactions with parties external to the Group.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Intangible assets

(i) *Goodwill*

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of businesses acquired and the Company's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising on acquisitions is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

(ii) *Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets comprise of trade name and certain other intangibles. These assets are carried at infinite useful life and represent group acquisition of such assets in a business combination. These assets are carried at cost and are not amortized. These assets are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(iii) *Deferred charges*

Deferred charges mainly consist of expenses incurred by the Group on setting up new retail outlets and other projects. Such expenses are amortized using the straight-line method over the related estimated economic lives not exceeding five years.

3.2 Transactions with Non-controlling interests

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

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Available for sale investments

Available for sale investments principally consist of less than 20% share in quoted and unquoted equity investments including mutual funds investments, which are not held for trading purposes and where the Group does not have any significant influence or control. These are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognized in equity as fair value reserve until the investment is disposed. Any significant and prolonged decline in value of the available for sales investments, if any, is charged to the consolidated statement of income. The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the consolidated balance sheet date. For investments where there is no active market, including investments in unquoted private equity, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis, otherwise the cost is considered to be the fair value for these investments.

3.4 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in producing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

3.5 Foreign currency translations

(a) Presentation currency

These interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Exchange difference arising on translation are recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income currently.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Foreign currency translations (continued)

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign subsidiaries and associates, with the exception of economies under hyper-inflation, having reporting currencies other than presentation currency of the Parent Company, are translated into the functional currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- (iii) components of the equity accounts are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the related items originated.

Cumulative adjustments resulting from the translations are reported as a separate component of equity as "currency translation differences".

Any goodwill arising on acquisition of foreign subsidiaries and any subsequent fair value adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries and translated at the closing rate and recognized in the equity.

Dividends received from foreign associate are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date and related currency translation differences are realized in the interim consolidated statement of income.

When investments in foreign subsidiaries and associates are partially or fully disposed off or sold, allocable currency translation differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income as part of gain or loss on disposal or sale.

(d) Hyperinflationary economies

When the economy of a country in which the Group operates is deemed hyperinflationary and the functional currency of a Group entity is the local currency of that hyperinflationary economy, the financial statements of such Group entities are adjusted so that they are stated in terms of the measuring unit currency at the end of the reporting period. This involves restatement of income and expenses to reflect changes in the general price index from the start of the reporting period and, restatement of non-monetary items in the interim consolidated balance sheet, such as property, plant and equipment and inventories, to reflect current purchasing power as at the period end using a general price index from the date when they were first recognized. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in finance costs or income for the period. Comparative amounts are not adjusted. When the economy of a country, in which the Group operates, is no more deemed a hyperinflationary economy, the Group ceases application of hyperinflationary economies accounting at the end of the reporting period that is immediately prior to the period in which hyperinflation ceases. The amounts in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at that date are considered as the carrying amounts for the subsequent interim consolidated financial statements of the Group.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at banks in current accounts and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three month or less, if any, which are available to the Group without any restrictions.

3.7 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less provisions made for doubtful debts. A provision against doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Bad debts are written off when identified, against its related provisions. The provisions are charged to interim consolidated statement of income and any subsequent recovery of receivable amounts previously written off are credited to interim consolidated statement of income.

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Inventories in transit are valued at cost. Stores and spares are valued at cost, less any provision for slow moving items.

Net realisable value comprises estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less further production costs to completion and appropriate selling and distribution costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

3.9 Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amounts is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable within foreseeable future. They are stated at a lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component (cash generating unit) of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and:

- a) represents a major business line or geographical area of operations;
- b) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major business line or geographical area of operations; or
- c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resell.

The Group presents after zakat and tax results from discontinued operations as a single separate component of the interim consolidated statement of income.

Revenues, expenses, taxes and gains or losses are additionally disclosed in the interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Finance costs on borrowings to finance the construction of the assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income when incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the interim consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of individual items of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives of assets is as follow:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	12.5 - 33
Leasehold improvements	3 - 33
Plant and equipment	3 - 30
Furniture and office equipment	3 - 16
Vehicles	4 - 10

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that do not materially extend the asset's life are included in expenses.

3.11 Impairment

(a) Non-financial assets

Long term non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is estimated as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment, other than intangible assets, are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately in the interim consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized on intangible assets with infinite useful life and goodwill are not reversible.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.11 Impairment (continued)

(b) Financial assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income. Impairment is determined as follows:

- (i) For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income; and
- (ii) For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.
- (iii) For impairment of available for sale investments, the cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in statement of income and is removed from equity and recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately in the interim consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized on equity investments classified as available for sale are not reversible.

3.12 Sukuk

The Group classifies its Sukuk as financial liability, in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the Sukuk.

3.13 Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Provision

A provision is recognized if, as a result of past events, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probably that an outflow of economic benefit, will be required to settle the obligation.

3.15 Employees' end of service benefits

Employees' end of service benefits, calculated in accordance with Saudi Arabian labour regulations, are accrued and charged to the interim consolidated statement of income. The liability is calculated at the current value of the vested benefits to which the employee is entitled, should his services be terminated at the balance sheet date.

The foreign subsidiaries provide currently for employee termination and other benefits as required under the laws of their respective countries of domicile. There are no funded or unfunded benefit plans established by the foreign subsidiaries.

3.16 Zakat and taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to zakat and income tax in accordance with the regulations of General Authority of Zakat and Income Tax ("GAZT"). Company's zakat and its share in zakat of subsidiaries are charged to interim consolidated statement of income. Zakat and income tax attributable to other Saudi and foreign shareholders of the consolidated subsidiaries are charged to non-controlling interest in the accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet. Additional zakat and income tax liability, if any, related to prior years' assessments arising from GAZT are accounted for in the period in which the final assessments are finalized.

The Company and its Saudi Arabian subsidiaries withhold taxes on transactions with non-resident parties and on dividends paid to foreign shareholders in accordance with GAZT regulations.

Foreign subsidiaries are subject to income taxes in their respective countries of domicile. Such income taxes are charged to interim consolidated statement of income.

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted in the respective countries at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.17 Revenues

Revenue is recognized to the extent of the following recognition requirements:

- it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group,
- it can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made, and
- the cost incurred to date and expected future costs are identifiable and can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable under contractually defined terms of payment. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before the revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sales is recognized upon delivery or shipment of products by which the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer and the Group has no effective control or continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership over the goods. Sales is recorded net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rental income

Rental income is recognized in on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Promotional and display income

Promotional and display income is comprised of income earned from promotion and display of various products by vendors within the Group's retail stores and is recognized in the period it is earned.

Dividend income

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

3.18 Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses are those arising from the Company's efforts underlying the marketing, selling and distribution functions. All other expenses, excluding cost of revenue and financial charges, are classified as general and administrative expenses. Allocations of common expenses between cost of revenue and selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.19 Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements in the period in which they are approved by shareholders of Group.

Interim dividends are recorded as liability in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors.

3.20 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- (a) hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or
- (b) hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the interim consolidated statement of income, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The Group only applies fair value hedge accounting for hedging commodity (raw sugar) value risk. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the hedging transaction is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income within "cost of revenue". The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income within 'Financial charges, net'. Changes in the fair value of the hedge futures are recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income within 'Cost of revenue':

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.20 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the interim consolidated statement of income within 'Financial charges, net'.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to gain or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects gain or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of commodity value is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income within 'Cost of revenue'. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged, results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory), the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognized in cost of revenue for inventory.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the interim consolidated statement of income within 'Financial charges, net'.

3.21 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Payment under operating lease is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

3.22 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

As disclosed in Note 1, the Group has classified the assets and liabilities of USCE and edible oil operations in Morocco as held-for-sale at June 30, 2016. Further, at January 1, 2016, USCE changed its functional currency, which is deemed to be more appropriately representing the underlying operations of that entity.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

4. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (continued)

Details of the combined assets and liabilities held for sale at June 30, are as follows:

4.1 Assets and liabilities held for sale

	<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	38,692	--
Accounts receivable and other current assets	186,305	20,617
Inventories	252,929	10,681
Property, plant and equipment	291,086	9,227
Other non-current assets	3,262	--
Disclosed as 'Assets classified as held for sale' in the interim consolidated balance sheet	<u>772,274</u>	<u>40,525</u>
Liabilities		
Borrowings	274,042	36,267
Accounts payable and other liabilities	457,969	47,931
Non-current liabilities	35,201	--
Disclosed as 'Liabilities classified as held for sale' in the interim consolidated balance sheet	<u>767,212</u>	<u>84,198</u>

4.2 Income from discontinued operations

Details of the combined income from discontinued food segment for the six-months period ended June 30 are as follows:

	<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)
Sales	530,389	742,361
Cost of revenue	<u>(529,895)</u>	<u>(701,075)</u>
Gross profit	494	41,286
<u>Operating expenses</u>		
Selling and marketing	(1,772)	(2,023)
General and administrative	<u>(9,159)</u>	<u>(11,865)</u>
(Loss) / income from operations	(10,437)	27,398
Financial charges – net	<u>(136,038)</u>	<u>(64,405)</u>
Loss before foreign income taxes and zakat	(146,475)	(37,007)
Zakat and foreign income taxes	<u>(3,089)</u>	<u>(1,417)</u>
Net loss for the period disclosed as 'loss from discontinued operations' in the interim consolidated statement of income	<u>(149,564)</u>	<u>(38,424)</u>

4.3 Cash flows from discontinued operations

Details of cash flows from discontinued operations have been presented within the statement of cash flows for the period ended June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

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5. INVESTMENTS

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)
Investments in associates	5.1	7,808,218	7,351,898
Available for sale (AFS) investments	5.2	698,360	979,217
		<u>8,506,578</u>	<u>8,331,115</u>

5.1 Investment in associates

	<u>Effective ownership interest %</u>		<u>2016</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2015</u> (Unaudited)
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>		
Almarai Company Limited ("Almarai")	36.52	36.52	6,423,938	6,002,559
Kinan International for Real Estate Development Company ("Kinan")	29.9	29.9	632,702	606,662
Herfy Foods Services Company	49	49	407,293	374,248
Al-Seera City Company for Real Estate Development	40	40	151,607	164,578
Intaj Capital Limited ("Intaj")	49	49	174,244	184,244
Knowledge Economic City Developers Company	17	17	16,435	17,200
Others	Various	Various	1,999	2,407
			<u>7,808,218</u>	<u>7,351,898</u>

During September 2014, the Company sold its direct and indirect ownership in Diyar Al Mashreq (Masharef Project) to its associate Kinan at a total price of Saudi Riyals 593.6 million. Accordingly, the Group recorded a capital gain on this transaction amounting to Saudi Riyals 187.5 million. As per the terms of the agreement, Kinan will pay the proceeds in four installments. First instalment of Saudi Riyals 112 million was paid upon signing of contract. The remaining two installments are due within a period of two years ending in the year 2017. The abovementioned receivable amounts from Kinan are discounted at their respective present values.

The schedules for the receipt of remaining two installments for the above transactions are due as follows:

Years ending December 31:

2016	155,538
2017	148,960
	<u>304,498</u>

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For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

5.2 Available for sale investments

AFS investments at June 30 principally comprise the following:

	Effective ownership interest %		2016	2015
	2016	2015	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
<u>Quoted investments</u>				
Knowledge Economic City	6.4	6.4	314,506	592,087
Emaar the Economic City ("Emaar")	0.9	0.9	107,558	110,834
Taameer Jordan Holding Company	5	5	--	--
<u>Unquoted investments -- Carried at cost less impairment</u>				
Joussor Holding Company ("Joussor")	14.81	14.81	135,869	135,869
Swicorp, Saudi Arabia	15	15	115,674	115,674
Dar Al Tamleek	5	5	24,753	24,753
			698,360	979,217

6. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings consist of bank overdrafts, short-term loans and Murabaha financing arrangements from various commercial banks and financial institutions. Such debts bear financial charges at the prevailing market rates. Certain short-term borrowings of subsidiaries are secured by corporate guarantees of the Parent Company.

7. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

	<u>Note</u>	2016	2015
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Commercial banks	(a)	3,306,271	3,263,279
Sukuk	(b)	1,500,000	1,500,000
		4,806,271	4,763,279
Current maturity shown under current liabilities		(358,507)	(349,960)
		4,447,764	4,413,319

- (a) Borrowings from commercial banks and other financial institutions represent financing for the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. Certain of these borrowings are secured by a charge on the property, plant and equipment of certain overseas subsidiaries. The loan agreements include covenants which, amongst other things, require certain financial ratios to be maintained. Some of the long-term borrowings of subsidiaries are secured by corporate guarantees of the Parent Company.

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For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

7. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

- (b) In an extraordinary general meeting held on December 15, 2012, the Company's shareholders approved the establishment of a Sukuk program. Consequently on January 22, 2013, the Group completed its initial offering under this program by issuing Sukuk with a total value of Saudi Riyals 1.5 billion with a tenor of 7 years and carrying an expected variable return to the Sukuk-holders of 6 months SIBOR plus 1.10%. The covenants require certain financial and other conditions including, but not limited to, the Sukuk tranches not exceeding Company's paid-up capital.

As at June 30, 2016, the Group has unused bank financing facilities amounting to Saudi Riyals 3.7 billion (2015: Saudi Riyals 4.3 billion).

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS DECLARATION

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company's share capital of Saudi Riyals 5.3 billion consists of 533.9 million fully paid shares of Saudi Riyals 10 each.

The Board of Directors on July 27, 2016, approved interim dividends of Saudi Riyals 133.5 million (representing Saudi Riyals 0.25 per share).

9. SEASONALITY IN OPERATIONAL RESULTS

Some of the Group's activities are affected by seasonal movements related to the holy months of Ramadan, Shawwal and Hajj season, which cause revenue to increase significantly during those periods. The effect of such period for 2016 and 2015 principally fall in second and third quarters of the financial year. Accordingly, the results of operations presented in the interim consolidated financial statements for the period may not be a fair indicator of the results of operations for the full year.

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- (a) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity),
- (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into the following operating segments:

Foods – Foods segment consist of operations of subsidiaries engaged in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of products related to edible oil, pasta, sugar, seafood, confectionery, and agro cultivation in the local and overseas market.

Retail – Retail segment consist of operations of subsidiaries engaged in wholesale and retail trading in food supplies and consumable materials.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Investment and other activities – segment consist of Head office operations pertaining to investment and other activities.

Selected financial information as at and for the six-months period ended June 30, summarized by segment, is as follows:

	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Foods</u>	<u>USCE (discontinued operations)</u>	<u>Investments and other activities</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016 (Unaudited)						
Revenues - net	7,145,067	5,922,353	--	27,499	(181,692)	12,913,227
Net income / (loss)	(101,300)	340,700	(149,564)	272,537	(22,789)	339,584
Property, plant and equipment - net	4,094,194	3,072,960	--	611,921	--	7,779,075
Other non-current assets	309,133	778,496	--	8,665,883	--	9,753,512
2015 (Unaudited)						
Revenues - net	6,974,084	6,455,721	--	29,385	(198,985)	13,260,205
Net income / (loss)	66,681	343,103	(38,424)	548,137	(14,620)	904,877
Property, plant and equipment – net	3,500,384	2,935,974	252,451	532,717	--	7,221,526
Other non-current assets	334,493	823,302	3,263	8,649,429	--	9,810,487

The Group's operations are conducted in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran and other countries. Selected financial information as at and for the six-months period ended June 30 summarized by geographic area, is as follows:

	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Iran</u>	<u>Other countries</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016 (Unaudited)					
Revenues - net	9,234,550	1,260,758	1,237,356	1,180,563	12,913,227
Net income / (loss)	411,266	(149,782)	49,690	28,410	339,584
Property, plant and equipment - net	5,629,268	1,201,122	749,417	199,268	7,779,075
Other non-current assets	9,072,258	369,820	89,804	221,630	9,753,512
2015 (Unaudited)					
Revenues - net	9,130,724	1,307,595	1,459,611	1,362,275	13,260,205
Net income / (loss)	841,470	(58,895)	70,127	52,175	904,877
Property, plant and equipment - net	4,712,477	1,586,534	713,157	209,358	7,221,526
Other non-current assets	9,061,038	427,237	78,755	243,457	9,810,487

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six-months period ended June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Thousands of Saudi Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share for the six-months period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, have been computed by dividing the operating income (including share of non-controlling interest) and net income attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company for such periods by the weighted average number of shares outstanding 533.981 million (2015: 533.981 million) during such periods.

12. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

At June 30, 2016, the Group had outstanding commitments of Saudi Riyals 49.6 million (2015: Saudi Riyals 23.3 million) for investments.

13. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

(i) Zakat status

The Company has finalised its Zakat status up to the year 1998 and the years 2001 to 2004. The Company filed the Zakat returns for the years 2005 to 2012. The Company has an ongoing objection against the Zakat assessment issued by the General Authority of Zakat and Income Tax (GAZT) for the years 1999 and 2000 which showed Zakat differences of Saudi Riyals 1.9 million. The GAZT issued a claim on the company's accounts for the year 2009 of SR 1.3 million. The Company appealed against the claim. The GAZT recently conducted a field audit on the Company's accounts for the years 2005 to 2012.

The Company's Saudi subsidiaries received final zakat certificates for certain years and provisional zakat certificates for other years. They have also received queries from the GAZT for the open years, for which replies have been / will be filed by the respective companies. Some Saudi subsidiaries received assessments from the GAZT concerning their zakat declarations for the open years, in which the GAZT assessed additional zakat liabilities of approximately Saudi Riyals 42.4 million (2015: Saudi Riyals 42.7 million). The subsidiaries have appealed such additional assessments.

(ii) Income tax status

The Group's foreign subsidiaries are obliged to pay income tax as per applicable tax laws of their countries of incorporation. Some of the foreign subsidiaries are currently tax exempt. Tax paying foreign subsidiaries determine their liabilities based on applicable corporate tax rates to the adjusted taxable income for the year. Certain foreign subsidiaries are also obliged to pay quarterly advance tax determined on prior year tax liability bases.

Certain foreign subsidiaries have received final tax assessments for certain years and provisional tax assessments for other years. They have also received queries from departments of income tax after their assessment or inspections for open years, for which replies have been filed.

The Group management believes that there are no significant amounts under protest with departments of income tax in any foreign operation.

14. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

These interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on Shawwal 22, 1437H, corresponding to July 27, 2016.