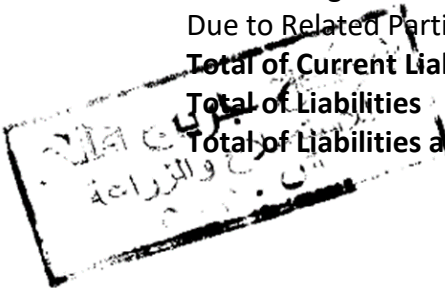


Financial Position
in 30th of June 2019

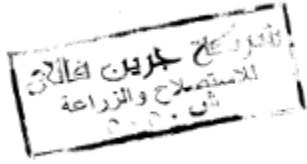
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Long-Term Assets		
Fixed Assets	39,069,690	48,603,282
Projects in Progress	3,043,264	290,297
Total of Long-Term Assets	42,112,954	48,893,579
Current Assets		
Stock	83,258,758	81,255,119
Current Assets Traded for Sale	46,496,376	50,367,476
Customers and Notes Receivable	21,531,923	29,681,428
Debtor and Other Accounts Receivable	52,868,674	57,647,208
Receivable from Related Parties	23,039,585	22,955,194
Cash and its Equivalent	2,073,743	9,254,614
Total of Current Assets	229,269,059	251,161,039
Total of Assets	271,382,013	300,054,618
Property Rights and Liabilities		
Property Rights		
Paid-Up Capital	50,000,000	75,291,700
Amounts under Completion of Capital	35,291,700	-
Reserves	1,749,386	1,749,386
Profits (Losses) of Phase	(8,737,963)	128,419
Net Profit of the Period	8,866,382	4,478,996
Total of Property Rights	87,169,505	81,648,501
Long Term Liabilities		
Long-term Loans	6,208,222	7,668,985
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4,633,800	4,633,800
Total of Long-term Liabilities	10,842,022	12,302,785
Current Liabilities		
Allocations	3,219,760	3,219,760
Credit Facilities	29,999,998	67,852,539
Credit Banks	237,497	225,871
Income Tax Due	1,053,798	2,036,711
Suppliers and Notes Payable	39,707,867	34,364,583
Creditors and Other Credit Accounts	26,212,975	50,515,034
Due of Long-term Liabilities within a year	3,178,306	-
Due of Long-term Loans within a year	22,544,795	9,541,325
Due to Related Parties	47,215,490	38,347,509
Total of Current Liabilities	173,370,486	206,103,332
Total of Liabilities	184,212,508	218,406,117
Total of Liabilities and Property Rights	271,382,013	300,054,618



المندوب
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

المدير المالي
h. Roshdy

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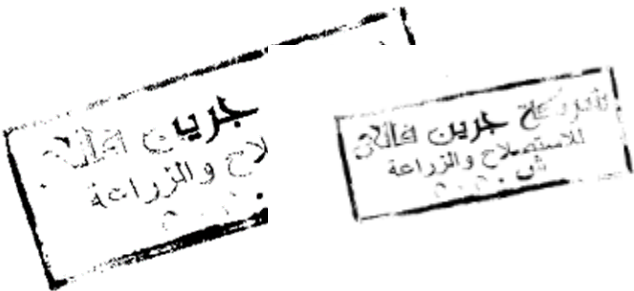


Profits and Losses List
For Fiscal Year ended on 30th of June 2019

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Sales /revenues	272,764,735	314,648,782
Sales Cost /Getting Revenues	(226,873,329)	268,665,776–
Gross Profit	45,891,406	45,983,006
General and Administrative Expenses	(9,082,442)	10,328,369–
Marketing Expenses	(15,173,262)	13,286,909–
Financial Lease	–	0
Decline in Customers and Notes Receivable	–	128,415–
Losses of Treasury	–	90,868–
Net Profit of Fixed Assets Sales	23,518	309,944
Other Operational Revenues	7,665,767	8,532,280
(Losses) Differences in Revaluation of Foreign Exchange	(2,949,643)	3,921,144–
Financial Expenses	(14,337,277)	20,553,818–
Net Profit before Income Taxation	12,038,067	6,515,707
Income Taxation	(3,171,685)	(2,036,711)
Period Net Profit	8,866,382	4,478,996

المدير المالي
رئيس مجلس الإدارة
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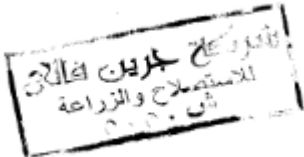
The Annexed Explanatory materials from 1 to 32 are part and Parcel from the Financial Statements and should be read with it



Comprehensive Income Statement

For Fiscal Year ended on 30th of June 2019

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Year Period Profit	8,866,382,00	4,478,996,00
Other Comprehensive Income		
Total of Comprehensive Income	8,866,382,00	4,478,996,00



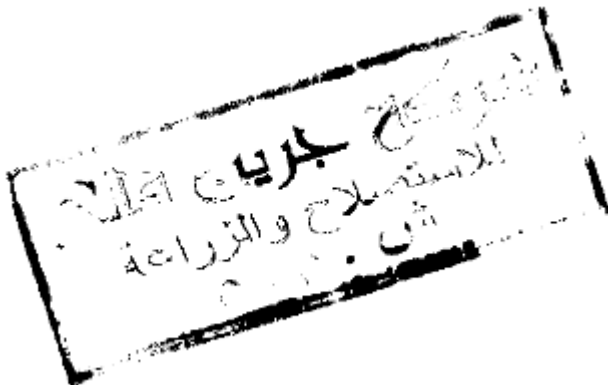
Green Valley for Reclamation (A joint stock company)

Change List for Property Rights

On Fiscal Year ended on 30th of June 2019

	Paid Capital Egyptian Pound	Statutory Reserves Egyptian Pound	Amounts under capital completion Egyptian Pound	Period Profits (Losses) Egyptian Pound	Period Net Profit Egyptian Pound	Totals Egyptian Pound
Balance of 30th June 2017	33,550,000	1,749,386	16,450,000	(16,312,024)	7,574,061	43,011,423
Amount Transferred to Increase Capital Account	16,450,000	-	(16,450,000)	-	-	-
Paid under Capital Increase Account	-	-	35,291,700	-	-	35,291,700
Transferred to Reserves and Retained Earnings	-	-	-	7,574,061	(7,574,061)	-
Period Net Profit	-	-	-	-	8,866,382	8,866,382
Balance of 30 th June 2018	50,000,000	1,749,386	35,291,700	(8,737,963)	8,866,382	87,169,505
Transferred to Increase Capital Account	35,291,700	-	(25,291,700)	-	-	-
Paid under Capital Increase Account	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-	(10,000,000)
Transferred to Reserves and Retained Earnings	-	-	-	8,866,382	(8,866,382)	-
Period Net Profit	-	-	-	-	6,515,707	6,515,707
Balance of 30th June 2019	75,291,700	1,749,386	-	128,419	6,515,707	83,685,212

The Annexed Explanatory materials from 1 to 32 are part and Parcel from the Financial Statements and should be read with it



Cash Flow List
For Fiscal Year ended on 30th of June 2019

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Cash Flow from Operation Activities	12,038,067	6,515,707
Period Net Profit before Taxes		
To be settled with	3,143,428	4,157,551
Amortization of Fixed Assets	-	-
Consumption of Intangible Assets	(23,518)	(309,944)
Profits (Losses) Selling Fixed Assets	418,448	3,921,144
Profits (Losses) Foreign Exchange Reevaluation	-	(128,415)
Decay In	-	-
Recovery of Decay in.....	-	-
Component of the Allocation	-	-
Financial Expenses.....	14,337,277	20,553,818
Financial Revenues	-	-
	<u>29,913,702</u>	<u>34,709,861</u>
Change in Stock.....	(8,527,114)	2,003,639
Change in Current Assets for Sales Purpose.....	(1,513,384)	(3,871,100)
Change in Clients and Notes Receivable	(15,642,219)	(8,149,505)
Change in Debtors and other Debit Accounts	(28,294,650)	(4,778,534)
Change in Amounts Receivable from Related Parties	(11,093,551)	84,391
Change in Suppliers and Notes Payable	19,007,481	(5,343,284)
Change in Debtors and other Credit Accounts	4,480,635	24,302,059
Change in Amounts Receivable for Related Parties	(14,538,130)	(8,867,981)
	<u>(26,207,230)</u>	<u>30,089,547</u>
Cash Flow Resulting from (used in) Operation Activities	-	-
The Used of Allocations	(12,177,340)	(20,553,818)
Improved Credit Interests	(2,019,992)	982,913
Income Paid Taxation	<u>(40,404,562)</u>	<u>10,518,642</u>
Net Cash Flow Resulting from (used in) Operation Activities		
Cash Flow from Investment Activities		
Payments for the Purchase of Fixed Assets	(21,824,453)	(13,812,199)
Payments for the Purchase of Other Assets	-	-
Payments for Projects in Progress	(2,752,967)	(2,107,765)
Payments for the Purchase of Investments	-	-
Receipts from the Sale of Fixed Assets	125,000	431,000
Receipts from the Sale of Investments	-	-
	<u>(24,452,420)</u>	<u>(15,488,964)</u>
Net Cash Flow Resulting from (used in) Investment Activities		
Cash Flow from Finance Activities		
Receipts from Payment of Capital	35,291,700	25,291,700
Receipts from Finance Leases	83,504,617	-
Receipts from Capital Increase	-	(35,291,700)
(Payments in) Long-term Loans	(54,472,197)	(11,542,707)
Change in Credit Facilities	(18,389)	37,852,541
Distribution of Dividends Paid	-	-
	<u>64,305,731</u>	<u>16,309,834</u>
Net Cash Flow from Finance Activities		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and its Equivalents during the Period	<u>(551,251)</u>	<u>11,339,512</u>
Impact of Change in Exchange Rate	(418,448)	(3,921,144)
Opening Cash and its Equivalents for the Period	2,805,945	1,836,246
Closing Cash and its Equivalents for the Period	<u>1,836,246</u>	<u>9,254,614</u>

The Annexed Explanatory materials from 1 to 32 are part and Parcel from the Financial Statements and should be read with it

Company Profile

1.1 Company Establishment

The Company was established in accordance with Law No. 8 of 1997 by issuing the law of guarantees and incentives of investment and its executive regulations and was registered in Commercial Register No. (87141) dated 27th of February 2000 in Cairo Investment Office. The Contract of which has been published in issue number 3145 in the Investment newspaper on March 2000.

1.2 Company Purpose

Reclamation, preparation, purchasing and selling lands along with its main facilities that enable them to be cultivated, and cultivating reclaimed lands under the condition of being allocated for reclamation purpose in addition to another condition related to cultivation, which is using modern watering methods and not immersion method.

1.3 Fiscal Year

The company fiscal year starts in the 1st of July and ends in end of June every year.

1.4 Company Address

58 Salah Salem st., El-Qaraly Building, Ismailia.

2. Fundamentals of Preparation of Financial Statements

2.1 Compliance with Accounting Standards and Laws

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. International financial reporting standards are reviewed when there is no Egyptian accounting standard or legal requirements that specify how certain balances and transactions are to be accounted for.

2.2 Measurement basis

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of continuity and historical cost convention (unless otherwise stated in an accounting policy).

2.3 Trading Currency and Reporting Currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds, which represent the trading currency of the company and the reporting currency of the financial statements.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted this year are consistent with those applied in the past year.



2.5 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities included in the financial statements and associated disclosures as well as disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. The uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates may result in significant modifications on the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are reviewed.

The principal judgments and estimates that significantly affect the company's financial statements are as follows:

2-5-1 The Provisions

Revenue recognition

In making its judgments, management has taken into account the detailed requirements for recognition of revenue arising from the sale of products or the rendering of services as described in IAS 11 "Revenue", particularly with respect to whether the company has transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods To the buyer. This usually occurs when the goods are delivered and the invoice is issued, as well as the range of services performed up to the date of the financial statements.

2-5-2 Estimates

Decrease in the value of customer balances and other receipts

The collectible amounts of customer balances and other receipts are estimated when collection of the full amount is no longer expected. For individually significant amounts, the estimate is made on an individual basis. Amounts that are not individually significant but are past due are assessed overall and are estimated according to the time elapsed since their due date based on historical recovery rates.

Hypothetical life of fixed assets

The management determines the estimated hypothetical life of the fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate is to be determined after considering the expected life of the asset or the material depreciation of the asset. Management periodically reviews the estimated hypothetical life and depreciation method to ensure that the method and duration of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of the economic benefits arising from these assets.

Taxation

The Company is subject to the income tax imposed in the Arab Republic of Egypt and it is necessary to take important provisions to determine the total current tax provisions and deferred taxes. The Company has established the allocations based on reasonable estimates, taking into consideration the possible consequences of the examination process carried out by the Egyptian tax authorities, which is devoted to several factors, including experience in previous tax checks and different interpretations of tax regulations by the company and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise in several subjects according to the conditions prevailing in the Arab Republic of Egypt for a while.



Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused and taxable losses that are likely to be offset by taxable profits. Such losses can be used to cover them. Critical management judgments must determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based on the probable timing and level of future earnings Tax as well as future tax planning strategies.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company in evaluation straightens whether was there indicators on drop value of the origins other than the finance in all period of the periods of preparation of the report, and test of the non-financial assets occur other than the finance to evaluate the fall in value when there are indications that that the book value may not be irrecoverable. And when calculating the value in use, the management evaluates the flows expected from the assets in the future, or from the unit providing the cash and uses the suitable average of deduction to calculate the current value of cashflows.

3. The most significant accounting policies

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently during the periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Accounting Estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires, according to Accounting Egyptian Regulations, that the management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the values of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses during the financial years, thus the actual results may differ from these estimates.

3.2 Translation of transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized using exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the reporting date. All currency differences are recognized in the statement of income (profit or loss).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial recognition.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date that the fair value was determined.



3.3 Fixed Assets and their Depreciation

3.3.1 Recognition and Measurement

The owned fixed assets, which are held for use in operation, provision of goods or services, or for administrative purposes at cost, are proved. Fixed assets are stated at financial position at the historical cost, deducting from them the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of the asset includes all direct costs associated with the asset and is required to prepare it for the status, in which it is operated for the purpose for which the administration decides to acquire the asset for its own sake and in its location.

When the asset consists of a group of main components, which hypothetical ages differ, each of these components is considered an asset in itself.

Assets are recognized at the stage of construction for operation or for administrative purposes at cost. Cost includes professional fees and all direct costs associated with the asset. These assets are amortized when they are completed for the purpose of the asset and the same principles are followed for other assets.

Costs of strategic spare parts relating to fixed assets are recognized in the cost of the asset and amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The remaining values of assets, their default ages and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

3.3.2 Subsequent expenditure on acquisition

The costs of replacing a fixed asset or a major component of the assets originally considered as well as serious transaction costs incurred subsequent to the date of acquisition are capitalized. Any subsequent expenditure on acquisition is capitalized if the resulting future economic return of the asset is capitalized. All other expenses are charged to the statement of income (profit or loss) as an expense when incurred.

3.3.3 Depreciation

Depreciation expense is charged to the statement of income (profit or loss) in accordance with the dilutive installment method over the estimated hypothetical life of each asset type or the hypothetical life of the principal components of the assets that are individually accounted for (except for land where they are not depreciated).

A statement of the estimated hypothetical life and depreciation rates for each item of fixed assets are shown below:

<u>Statement of Assets</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and constructions	5%	20
electric machines	25%	10
Machines, tools and kits	10%	10
Means of Transportation and Movement	20%	10
Furniture and fittings	20%	10

Depreciation of fixed assets is initiated when the asset is completed and becomes available for use in the purposes specified by management.



3.3.4 The profits or the capitalist losses

Specification of the profits or losses resulting from elimination of one of the fixed assets in comparison with the net revenue from the elimination of this asset, with its net book value and the graduation of profits or the resulting losses from the elimination of income statement (the profits or the losses).

3.3.5 Decline in value of fixed assets

The company regularly specifies, on the date of preparation of financial statements, whether there is an indication on decay of a fixed asset. When the book value of the asset becomes more than its retrievable value, a decay of the asset is considered and thus it is decreased to its retrievable value, and the decay loss is proved by the income statement (profits or losses).

A decay loss is repaid only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last decay loss was recognized and are limited so that the book value of the asset (as a result of the repayment of the loss due to decay) does not exceed its recoverable amount or value (Net after depreciation) unless the decay loss for the asset is recognized in prior years and the restatement of repayment is recognized in the statement of income (profit or loss).

3.4 Stock Evaluation

Stock is evaluated by cost using the moving average or net sales value, which of each is less in value, except for the planted products harvested from organic origin as it is then evaluated by fair value on harvest point deducting sales cost.

Net sales value is the estimated selling price in the context of regular activities deducting the estimated cost for finalizing the sales process, and the necessary estimated cost for finalizing the sales.

Acknowledge the stock value has been declined in contrast to the net selling value and all the stock losses within the sales cost of the income list (profits and losses) in the period within which the decrease or loss took place. Acknowledge restoring the decline in the stock resulting from the rise in the net selling value in the income list (losses and profits) as a decline in the selling cost within the period in which the event took place.

3.5 Clients and Other Receipts

Accounts receivable, receivables, accounts receivable and other receivables are stated at the original cost of the invoice or transaction deducting decay losses.

Decay losses are measured by the difference between the book value of customers and other receipts and the present value of expected cash flows. Decay losses are recognized in the statement of income (profit or loss) and recoveries are recognized in the period in which the reversal occurs.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of preparation of the financial statements, Cash and cash equivalents are represented in the Cash-on-hand, the bank current accounts and the deposit accounts, which maturity date is within three months, and the cashflow statements is prepared in an indirect way.



3.7 Allocations

Allocations are acknowledged when there is a present legal, or constructive obligation or another obligation proved by the surrounding circumstances resulting from a past event. It is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits that are to be used to settle that obligation. A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The allocations are audited on the date of financial statements and amend them if necessary, to reflect the best current estimate.

Where the impact of the time value of cash is essential, the amount recognized as an allocation should be the present value of the expected expenditure required to settle the obligation.

If the deduction is used, the excess of the allocation is acknowledged as a result of the passage of time in the statement of income (profits or losses) within financing expenses.

3.8 Loans and Loans Cost

Loans

The Loans are initially acknowledged with the amounts received and the due amounts are apportioned within one year as current liabilities unless the company has the right to defer repayment of the loan balance for more than one year after the financial statements date, the loan balance is displayed among the long term commitments.

Loans and borrowings are measured at initial recognition benefits based on the consumed cost-effective interest rate method and include gains or losses resulting from the exclusion of liabilities in addition to consumption process effective interest rate income (profit or loss).

Loaning Costs

Capitalization costs of the loan is complete related directly in acquisition or establishing or production of the qualified asset, which requires long time for its preparation for usage for specific purposes or for selling as part of the asset cost, and the other cost of loan is loaded as expense in the period in which it is verified.

3.9 Transactions with Related Parties

The related parties are represented in each of the sister companies, major shareholders, directors and senior management of the company. They also represent the companies controlled by them, or jointly controlled or significant influence by those related parties. The terms and pricing policies of the transactions with the related parties are authenticated on a commercial basis.

3.10 Suppliers, Creditors and Other Credit Accounts

Commitments to be paid in the future for goods received and services rendered to the Company, whether invoiced, are represented or not yet.



3.11 Reserves

3.11.1 Legal reserve

In accordance with the main articles of Association of the Company, 5% of the net profit for the year is reserved for the creation of a statutory reserve until the reserve equals 50% of the issued share capital of the company. The reserve is used on the basis of a decision of the General Assembly according to the proposal of the board of directors.

3.11.2 Other Reserves

In accordance with the articles of Association of the Company, extraordinary reserves or unusual consumption funds may be saved. The reserve shall be used on the basis of a decision of the General Assembly in accordance with the proposal of the Board of Directors.

3.12 Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that there is sufficient certainty that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the revenue value can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of any trade discount, amount discount, value added taxes or fees.

The special considerations to be met before revenue recognition are as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company transfers the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer and this usually occurs when the goods are delivered.

Interest income

Revenue is recognized when interest accrues using the method of effective interest rate and the effective interest rate is the rate used to discount future expected cash flows or earned during the expected life of the financial instrument or a lesser period if appropriate to exactly equal book value a financial asset or financial liability.

3.13 Expenses

All expenses including general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized including them in the income statement (profits or losses) in the year in which such expenditure is incurred.

3.14 Taxes on income, assets, and deferred tax liabilities

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian Tax Law.

Current Income Tax

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are assessed according to the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the IRS.



Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognized by applying the temporary difference between the recognized value of the asset or the liability for tax purposes (tax basis) and its value on the statement of financial position (accounting basis) using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred income tax is recognized as an asset when there is a strong probability that the asset will be used to reduce future taxable profits and the asset will be reduced to the extent that the future benefit will not be realized.

The current and deferred tax is recognized as income or expense in the statement of income (profit or loss) for the period, except for the tax arising from a transaction or event in the same period or other period that is recognized directly in equity and recognized directly in equity.

3-1 Decay

3-16-1 Decay of financial assets

The company periodically determines at the financial statements date whether there is an objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets have been decayed and a financial asset or a group of financial assets is decayed. If and if only, there is an objective evidence that the asset has been decayed, one or more events have resulted from the initial recognition of the asset and its impact on the estimated cash flows of a financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

3-16-2 Decay of non-financial assets

The company regularly specifies, on the date of preparation of financial statements, whether there is an indication on decay of a fixed asset. When the book value of an asset or cash-generating unit becomes more than its retrievable value, a decay of the asset is considered and thus it is decreased to its retrievable value, and the decay loss is proved by the income statement (profits or losses).

A decay loss is repaid only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last decay loss was recognized and are limited so that the book value of the asset (as a result of the repayment of the loss due to decay) does not exceed its recoverable amount or value (Net after depreciation) unless the decay loss for the asset is recognized in prior years and the restatement of repayment is recognized in the statement of income (profit or loss).

3-2 Projects under Execution

The amounts spent on the construction or purchase of fixed assets are recognized in the category of projects under construction until the asset becomes valid for use and then its value is charged to fixed assets.

3-3 Leasing

3-18-1 Operating lease

Leases contracts are classified as operating leases in accordance with the Egyptian laws and regulations as rental payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



3-18-2 Financial leasing

Rental payables value from finance leases is recognized as an expense in the statement of income (profits or losses) during each financial period.

In case of sale with re-lease, any gain or loss resulting from the difference between the sale price and the net book value of the asset is deferred and that difference is amortized over the lease term.

The company makes contributions to the General Authority for Pensions and Social Insurance and is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions and are charged to the expenses when they are due.

3-4 Social Insurance

The company makes contributions to the General Authority for Pensions and Social Insurance and is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions and are charged to the expenses when they are due.

3-5 Comparison Numbers

Comparative figures are reclassified as necessary to conform to changes in presentation used in the current period.

3-6 Sectoral reports

An activity segment is a group of assets and processes associated with the provision of products or services that are characterized by risks and benefits that differ from those of other segments of activity. The geographical segment is linked to the provision of products or services within a single economic environment with risks and benefits that are related to geographical segments operating in a different economic environment.

3-7 Set-off between financial asset and liability

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset, and a net offset is presented in the statement of financial position when the company has the enforceable legal right to set-off the recognized amounts. The company has the intention either to settle on a net basis or to recognize the assets and settle the obligation simultaneously. The Company's legal action to make the clearing act enforceable shall be at the occurrence of an event in the future which is often the failure of the other party and shall reflect the Company's normal practices and requirements of the financial markets and other circumstances associated with risk considerations and timing of cash flows of the Company.

3-8 Potential liabilities and potential assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position where they are disclosed only if the potential for outflow of resources embodied in the economic benefit is excluded. The potential asset is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed when the inflow of economic benefit is probable.



3-9 Measurement of fair value

The fair value represents the price that a company would receive for the sale of the asset or consideration paid for the conversion of the liability in a systematic transaction between the market participants on the measurement date. The measurement at fair value is based on the assumption that the asset sale transaction or the transfer of the obligation will occur in the parent market Commitment or market that will return the most benefit to the original or commitment.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For assets traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices.

The fair value of interest-bearing items based on discounted cash flows using interest rates is estimated on similar items with similar terms and same risk characteristics.

For unquoted assets, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar asset or based on expected discounted cash flows.

The Company uses appropriate valuation techniques under the circumstances for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, thereby maximizing the use of observable related data and minimizing the use of observable data to a minimum.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or are disclosed in the financial statements are classified in significant categories on the measurement of fair value as a whole:

Tier 1: Using (non-modified) trading prices for an asset or liability that is the same in active markets.

Tier 2: Using inputs other than trading prices contained in the first tier but can be observed for the origin or liability directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Tier 3: Using evaluation techniques that include inputs of origin or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purposes of fair value disclosures, the company developed categories of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks associated with each level that are classified at fair value hierarchy as shown above.



4. Projects in Progress

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Machines and equipment in Alsalia	2,752,967	-
Buildings in East of Elowinat	290,297	290,297
	3,043,264	290,297

The Movement of the projects in progress was as follows

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Opening Balance for the Period	290,297	3,043,264
Additions during the year	3,252,967	856,069
Transferred to Assets	-	(3,609,036)
	3,043,264	290,297

5. Stock

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Requirements	19,563,161	13,827,418
Packaging	278,424	474,405
Spare Parts	3,209,909	3,674,540
Raw Materials	881,655	4,000,300
Stock in Trade	11,774,362	8,380,694
Stock under Sorting and Preparation	16,732,583	-
Participations	30,818,664	50,897,761
	83,258,258	81,255,118

6. Clients and Notes Receivable

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Local Clients	11,990,171	18,213,305
Export Clients	9,541,752	11,597,537
Notes Receivable	-	-
Decay in Clients Value and Notes Receivable	-	(128,145)
	21,531,923	29,681,420

The Decay movement in the Clients value was as follows

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Component during the year	-	128,145
	-	128,145



7. Debits and Debit Accounts

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Suppliers and Down payments	38,030,083	44,464,969
Down Payment for loan and reclamation of land contract	6,515,429	6,683,424
Prepaid Expenses	70000	-
Escrow Insurances	397,055	599,115
Custody and loans	307,109	108,025
Support of Exports Authority	6,673,877	5,452,299
Tax Authority	-	154,054
Various Debtors	3,288,077	2,635,278
Decay in Debtors	(2,449,956)	(2,449,956)
	52,868,674	57,647,208

The decay Movement during the year as follows

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Opening Balance for the period	2,449,956	2,449,956
The decay composed during the year	-	-
	2,449,956	2,449,956

8. Cash and its equivalents

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Egyptian Pound	251,109	80,502
Cash in hand	365,119	572,03
Current Accounts in banks	616,228	652,533
Foreign Exchange		
Cash in hand	-	251,109
Current Accounts in banks	1,457,515	8,583,958
	1,457,515	8,602,082
	2,072,743	9,245,615

9. Current Assets Available for Sale

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Land in Wady El-Natroun	46,166,627	12,219,479
Befotat Wady El-Natroun	329,749	289,331
	46,496,376	12,508,810



10. Allocations		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Claims Allocations	2,000,000	2,000,000
Disputes Allocations	1,219,760	1,219,760
	3,219,760	3,219,760
11. Credit Bank		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Audi Bank	237,497	225,871
	237,497	225,871
12. Credit Facilities		
The Company received from Audi Bank multi-purpose credit facilities that equal LE 77 Million, with Exporting contracts as a guarantee. The balance of the credit facilities has reached, in 30 th of June 2019, up to LE 76,852,529 (LE 29,999,998 in 30 th of June 2018)		
The facilities movement was as follows		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
First Balance	30,018,387	29,999,998
Used During the Year	109,584,900	105,114,316
Paid till End of year	(109,603,289)	(109,603,775)
End of Period Balance	29,999,998	67,852,539
13. Suppliers and Notes Receivable		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Suppliers	32,507,867	21,220,312
Notes Receivable	7,200,000	13,144,271
	39,707,867	34,364,583
14. Creditors and Other Credit Accounts		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Down Payment Customers	17,949,110	17,262,634
Expenses Due	3,091,771	4,31,115
Current for Taxation Authority	393,248	651,999
Escrow Insurances Notes Receivable	53,983	-
Other Credit Accounts	4,123,058	28,284,286
	26,212,975	50,515,034



15. Capital

- The authorized capital is LE 500 million
- The issued capital is LE 75,291,700 distributed over 752,917 shares and the nominal value of the share is LE 100, all of which are ordinary shares.
- The paid-up capital is LE 75,291,700.

16. Reserves

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Legal Reserves	1,749,386	21,220,312
	1,749,386	1,749,386

17. Commitments of Financial Leasing and Long-Term Loans

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
EFG Hermes Leasing	602,080,223	401,790,401
	-	-
	602,080,223	401,790,401

Amounts Due during the Year from Long-term Commitments

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
EFG Hermes Leasing	3,178,306	3,363,819
	3,178,306	3,363,819

18. Short-Term Loans

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
	22,544,715	-
Remko Co. for Investment	-	9,541,325
Repco Neatly Bank	22,544,715	9,541,325

The Movement of the Account was as Follows

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Opening Balance for the period	-	22,544,795
Disbursed Loans during the year	20,000,000	20,700,000
Scheduled interests	2,540,715	1,490,404
Impact of the change in the exchange rate	-	(251,249)
Paid during the year	-	(34,942,135)
	22,540,715	9,541,325



19. Sales		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Peanut Export Sales	190,393,632	22,544,715
Peanut Local Sales	58,571,103	30,200,000
Seeds Sales	23,800,800	1,490,404
Sales Returns	-	(251,249)
		(34,942,135)
	272,764,735	9,541,325
20. Sales Cost		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Cost of Sold Goods	207,815,244	246,995,752
Salaries and its equivalents	4,803,479	3,892,334
Transfers and Transportation	959,246	477,727
Operation Expenses	10,677,353	13,376,932
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	2,617,989	3,923,131
	226,873,329	268,665,776
21. Administrative and General Expenses		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Salaries and its equivalents	4,633,822	5,236,988
Travel and Transportation	2,073,861	1,229,403
Mail and Phones	372,832	220,490
Repair and Maintenance	61,362	84,306
Consultations	407,711	698,127
Charges and Stamp Duties	85,144	495,723
Rentals	62,255	101,390
Bank Expenses	734,310	439,581
Professional fees	38,500	253,447
Symbiotic Contribution	-	776,376
Other Expenses	365,000	558,118
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	257,645	234,420
	6,083,442	10,328,369
22. Marketing and Sales Expenses		
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Compensations and Sales Bonus	7,797,468	5,211,375
Charged and Stamp Duties	905,780	993,520
Transport	5,808,060	5,825,239
Travel and Transportation	200,201	487,285
Other Expenses	461,753	769,490
	15,173,262	13,286,909



23. Funding Expenses

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Interests Expenses, Loans Stamps and Credit Facilities	14,337,277	20,553,818
	14,337,277	20,553,818

24. Other Returns

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Boosting Export Earnings	2,977,877	8,293,110
Various Returns	4,711,408	165,630
Discount Deducted	-	73,540
	7,689,285	8,532,280



25. Income Tax Due

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Income Current Tax	1,053,798	-
Income Tax Due	1,053,798	-

26. Deferred Income Tax

	Financial Status List		Financial Status (Losses and Profits)	
	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Fixed Assets	4,633,800	6,018,800	2,117,887	1,385,186
Deferred Income Tax Net	4,633,800	6,018,800	2,117,887	1,385,186

27. Related Parties

The essential transactions with the related are represented during the year in the following:

	Green Valley for Agricultural Products	Green Valley for Agricultural Projects	Managing Director Loan	Eng. Sayed ElSamak	Green Valley for Food Industries	Green Valley for Agricultural Investment
Sales	-	-	-	-	20,779,024	-
Cash Transactions	(7,208,887)	4,257,460	-	-	(14,783,632)	4,786
Purchase	-	-	-	-	(10,171,53)	-

The above transactions resulted in the following balances:

	30 June 2018 Egyptian Pound	30 June 2019 Egyptian Pound
Receivable from Related Parties		
Green Valley for Agricultural Industries	20,476,782	16,300,643
Green Valley for Agricultural Investment	2,562,803	2,567,589
Green Valley for Agricultural Projects General	-	4,086,961
Eng. Sayed ElSamak	198,195	-
	22,237,780	22,955,193
Related Parties Due		
Green Valley for Agricultural Products	45,556,396	38,347,509
Green Valley for Agricultural Projects	170,499	-
Managing Director Loan	1,488,595	-
	47,215,490	38,347,509

28. Principles and Methods of Capital Management

Capital management is the ability of the company to maintain its continuity and maintain strong financial ratios in order to support the activities of the company and to benefit the shareholders. Therefore, the policy of the board of directors is to maintain a strong capital base and undertake the necessary market studies to meet the changes in economic conditions in order to maintain investor confidence, creditor, and the market in addition to supporting the growth in the market.



29. Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances at banks, customers, notes receivable from related parties and other receivables. Financial liabilities include credit facilities, suppliers and payment notes due to related parties, due income tax, dividends' creditors and accrued expenses and other credit balances.

Note no. (3) to the financial statements includes the accounting policies followed concerning principles of establishing and measuring financial assets and liabilities mentioned above and the related income and expenses. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not substantially different from their book values unless otherwise stated.

30. Risk Management

This note provides information on the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes concerning the measuring and managing these risks as well as how the Company manages the capital.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and supervising the Company's risk management framework. The Company's senior management is responsible for developing and tracking risk management policies and reporting to the Board of Directors to address their activities on a regular basis. The framework of the Company's current financial risk management is a mix of management policies formally documented risks in specific areas and unofficially documented risk management policies used in other areas.

a) Credit risks

They are financial losses that the Company incur, in case the customer or the counter party suffer from financial distress to meet his/their obligations provided for the financial tool contract. thus, the Company is mainly exposed to credit risks from its customers, notes receivable, various debtors and other debit balances, moreover, the accrued amounts from related parties and from its financial activities, and from its deposits at banks and financial institutions.

Customer balances and notes receivable

Credit risk arises based on the Company's policies, procedures and control systems related to risk management. The credit strength of the customer is measured on the basis of a credit performance card for each individual client. The credit limit is determined based on this valuation. The outstanding balances are monitored continuously. The company makes a decay study as well every fiscal year.

Other financial assets and cash deposits

In respect of credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, which include balances at banks, cash and financial assets at amortized cost, the entity is exposed to credit risk as a result of the counter party defaulting to a maximum that equals the book value of these assets.

The Company's management manages the credit risk arising from balances at banks and financial institutions. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by depositing balances only with international banks or local banks of good reputation. Management does not expect, according to the information available to the Company about them that any party will fail to meet its obligations.

Receivable from related parties

The receivable from related parties is related to transactions that arise in the ordinary course of business with a minimum credit risk so that the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of those balances.



b) Market risks

Market risk arises from the volatility of the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices, such as foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, which may affect the Company's income. Financial instruments that are affected by market risk include loans and deposits with interest. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk within acceptable limits and at the same time achieve profitable returns. The Company does not maintain or export derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

Interest rate risk arises from the volatility of the fair value of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates mainly to the Company's liabilities at interest rate and interest deposits.

Interest rates on financial instruments shall be repriced from one period to another and the period of time shall not exceed one year.

The clarifications of the interest's prices for the credit facilities from the financial institutions as explained in Note (13) ending the financial list.

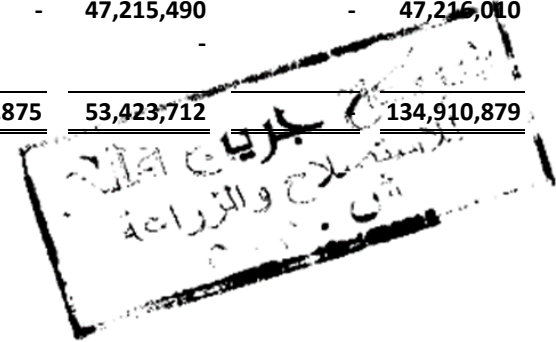
c) Liquidity risk

The Company's management monitors the Company's cash flows, financing and liquidity requirements. The Company's objective is to balance the continuity of funding with flexibility. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient reserves by monitoring the expected and actual cash flows on an ongoing basis and matching the maturity of the financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has sufficient cash to meet the expected operating expenses and includes expenses for financial liabilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on non-deducted contractual payments.

30 June 2018	Less than 3 months	from 3 to 12 months	from 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Credit Facilities	-	29,999,998	-	-	29,999,918
Suppliers	-	32,507,867	-	-	32,502,867
Notes Payable	-	7,200,000	-	-	7,200,000
Commitments of Financial Leasing	-	4,142,954	6,208,222	-	10,350,176
Expenses Due	3,091,771	-	-	-	3,091,771
"Pay-as-you-earn" Taxes	222,950	-	-	-	222,950
Various Creditors	-	4,146,073	-	-	4,146,073
Escrow Insurances	-	52,983	-	-	52,983
Social Insurances	122,131	-	-	-	122,131
Related Parties Due	-	-	47,215,490	-	47,216,010
			-		
Total of non-deducted Financial Commitments	3,436,852	78,049,875	53,423,712		134,910,879



30 June 2019	Less than 3 months	from 3 to 12 months	from 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Credit Facilities	-	67,852,539	-	-	67,852,539
Suppliers	-	16,320,312	-	-	16,220,312
Notes Payable	11,906,071	-	-	-	11,906,071
Commitments of Financial Leasing	-	4,179,741	-	-	4,179,741
Expenses Due	4,316,115	-	-	-	4,316,115
Various Creditors	-	18,474,863	10,533,649	-	29,008,512
Related Parties Due	-	716,095	38,347,509	-	39,063,604
Total of non-deducted Financial Commitments	16,222,186	107,443,550	48,881,158	-	172,546,894

31. Company Taxation Position

a) Bodies Corporate Profits Tax

-Company was exempted from 2001 to 2005 and exempted by 71% from years 2007 to 2009.

*Years from the opening of the activity till 2005:

- The concerned Taxation Authority has connected discretionary and currently it is issuing a reexamine decision.

*Years from 2006 to 2008:

The taxation has been made discretionary using form (19) and it was contested

*Years from 2009 till current date:

- The company journals and the books have not been examined.

b) Value Added Tax

*Years from the opening of the activity till 30/6/2004:

-- The concerned Taxation Authority has examined, and the payment and settlement are done.

*Years from 1/7/2004 till current date:

No examination applied

c) Salaries Taxation and its equivalents

*Years from the opening of the activity till 2004:

-- The concerned Taxation Authority has examined, and the taxes has been paid and settled according to the warrant to examine without fines, which will be settled after issuing the forms of Seizure division in the concerned Taxation Authority.

*Years from 2005 till 2019:

-No examination applied

