Al Eid Food Company

K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Interim Condensed Financial Information for
The Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
With
Independent auditors' review report

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

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Contents

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The Board of Directors
Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Independent auditors' review report on the interim condensed financial information

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of Al Eid Food Company K.S.C. (Public) as of March 31, 2018 and the related interim condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three month period then ended. Management of the company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim condensed financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim condensed financial information based on our review.

Scope of review
We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditors of the Entity". A review of interim condensed financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

Report on other legal and regulatory matters
Furthermore, based on our review, the interim condensed financial information is in agreement with the accounting books of the Company. We further report that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law no. 1 of year 2016 and its executive regulations, as amended, or the Company's memorandum and articles of association, as amended, have occurred during the three month period ended March 31, 2018 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its interim condensed financial position.

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Rödl Middle East – Burgan
International Accountants

Hend Abdullah Al Surayea
License no. 141 A
Member of MAZARS

May 14, 2018
State of Kuwait

Exhibit - A

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Interim condensed statement of financial position as of March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Note	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**464,235**	400,485	860,196
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	3	**11,726,440**	11,767,531	11,197,338
Inventory	4	**8,895,563**	8,944,462	8,095,276
		21,086,238	21,112,478	20,152,810
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		**1**	1	63,758
Property and equipment	6	**285,852**	304,402	348,051
		285,853	304,403	411,809
Total assets		**21,372,091**	21,416,881	20,564,619
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities				
Murabahat payables		**4,419,258**	4,667,260	4,518,318
Accounts payable and other credit balances	7	**313,753**	293,897	266,481
		4,733,011	4,961,157	4,784,799
Non-current liabilities				
Murabahat payables		**1,117,029**	1,194,218	1,515,749
Provision for end of service indemnity		**244,959**	238,744	219,551
		1,361,988	1,432,962	1,735,300
Equity				
Share capital	8	**10,045,588**	10,045,588	10,045,588
Statutory reserve		**1,374,991**	1,374,991	1,233,864
Voluntary reserve		**445,207**	445,207	304,080
Retained earnings		**3,411,306**	3,156,976	2,460,988
		15,277,092	15,022,762	14,044,520
Total liabilities and equity		**21,372,091**	21,416,881	20,564,619

Fahed Saud Al Mutairy
Chairman

Abdullah Saud Al Mutairy
Vice Chairman and Chief executive officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim condensed financial information.

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Note	The three months ended March 31 2018	2017
Revenue			
Sales		**3,735,218**	3,972,594
Cost of sales	9	**(3,148,789)**	(3,340,158)
Gross profit of sales		**586,429**	632,436
Other income		**48,318**	53,614
Total revenue		**634,747**	686,050
Expenses and other charges			
General and administrative expenses		**144,184**	138,092
Finance expenses		**157,562**	108,257
Depreciation and amortization		**18,550**	39,800
Provisions		**17,173**	12,596
Total expenses and other charges		**337,469**	298,745
Net profit for the period before KFAS, Zakat and National Labour Support Tax		**297,278**	387,305
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science		**(2,676)**	(3,486)
Zakat		**(2,763)**	(3,932)
National Labour Support Tax		**(6,909)**	(9,831)
Net profit for the period		**284,930**	370,056
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**284,930**	370,056
Earning per share/(Fils)	10	**2.84**	3.68

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim condensed financial information.

Exhibit - C

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Interim condensed statement of changes in equity for the three months ended March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	10,045,588	1,233,864	304,080	2,090,932	13,674,464
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	370,056	370,056
Balance at March 31, 2017	10,045,588	1,233,864	304,080	2,460,988	14,044,520
Balance at January 1, 2018	10,045,588	1,374,991	445,207	3,156,976	15,022,762
Transition adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 at January 1, 2018 Note (3)	-	-	-	(30,600)	(30,600)
Balance at January 1, 2018 (adjusted)	10,045,588	1,374,991	445,207	3,126,376	14,992,162
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	284,930	284,930
Balance at March 31, 2018	**10,045,588**	**1,374,991**	**445,207**	**3,411,306**	**15,277,092**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim condensed financial information.

Al Eid Food Company

K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Interim condensed statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	The three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	**284,930**	370,056
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	**18,550**	39,800
Provision for end of service indemnity	**6,215**	5,916
Provision for doubtful debts	**3,450**	-
Finance expenses	**157,562**	108,257
Adjusted profit before calculating the effect of changes in working capital items	**470,707**	524,029
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	**7,041**	(281,292)
Inventory	**48,899**	38,167
Accounts payable and other credit balances	**19,856**	18,304
Net cash generated from operating activities	**546,503**	299,208
Cash flows from financing activities		
Murabahat payables	**(325,191)**	73,876
Finance expenses paid	**(157,562)**	(108,257)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(482,753)**	(34,381)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**63,750**	264,827
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**400,485**	595,369
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**464,235**	860,196

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim condensed financial information.

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

1- Company's formation and activities

Al Eid for General Trading and Contracting Company (Abdullah Saud Murdy Al Mutairy and Partners) was incorporated as W.L.L Company in accordance with the Articles of Association dated on March 4, 1994 and subsequent amendments.

The legal entity of the company has been transferred from (limited liability company) to a kuwaiti shareholding company (Public) under the name of Al Eid Food Company as per the Articles of Association dated on June 2, 2004 through transferring all assets and liabilities to the new company based on evaluation made by an independent expert.

The objectives, for which the company was incorporated, are as follows:

- Managing and operating all works related to nutrition supplies in restaurants, hospitals, schools, universities, companies, factories and military camps, parks, commercial and residential complexes, clubs, institutes, entertainment cities, guest houses, residential houses, theaters, cinemas, recreational, sports and tourism projects and shops in various grades and levels including all indigenous and assistance services and facilities thereto and other necessary services, whether directly or to the favor of others.
- Making food and beverages, foodstuffs and other consumables (after the approval of the General Authority of Industry), importing, selling, packaging, storage and distributing in the manner that the company deems appropriate, in wholesale or retail.
- Opening and managing restaurants, including fast-food restaurants.
- Purchasing and importing devices, supplies and equipment necessary for the implementation of the objectives of the company.
- Representing companies and participating in similar tenders that are similar to these purposes.
- Owning movables and real estate that are necessary to conduct its activities to acceptable limits in accordance with the law.
- Utilizing the financial surpluses that are available to the company through investing them in financial portfolios managed by specialized companies and authorities.

The company may conduct the previous mentioned business objectives inside and outside the State of Kuwait by itself or as an agent.

The company has the right to participate or subscribe in any way, in other institutions which operate in the same field or those which would assist in achieving its objectives in Kuwait or abroad and to construct, participate or purchase these institutions or join them.

The postal address of the company is: Ardiya – P.O. Box 41081, Post Code 85851 Kuwait.

The interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 14, 2018.

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

2- Significant accounting policies

2/1) Basis of preparation

The interim condensed financial information of the "Company" has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "***Interim Financial Reporting***". Accordingly, it does not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of this interim condensed financial information are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual audited financial statements of "the Company" for the year ended December 31, 2017 except for the adoption of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") and IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") from January 1, 2018. The changes in the accounting policies arising from the adoption of these standards are explained below.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending December 31, 2018. For further information, refer to the annual audited financial statements and notes thereto for the financial year ended December 31, 2017.

This interim condensed financial information is presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD") which is the functional and presentation currency of "the Company".

2/2) Application of new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

- **Adoption of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments**

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets upon initial recognition of IFRS 9 into following categories:

- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value though other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Amortised cost (AC)

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are added to the cost of all financial instruments except for financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs on financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets whose business model is to acquire and sell, or whose contractual terms do not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding are classified as FVTPL.

In addition to the above, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss. Interest income and dividends are recognised in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Debt instruments at FVOCI
The Company classifies debt instruments at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments classified as FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments at FVOCI
Upon initial recognition, the Company may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as at FVOCI if they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value including foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in OCI. Dividends are recognised in interim condensed statement of profit or loss when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI.

Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses will be reclassified from fair value reserve to retained earnings in the interim condensed statement of changes in equity.

Amortised cost (AC)
The Company classifies financial assets at AC if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets classified at AC are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains/losses and impairment are recognized in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities
The accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from Company's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVTPL. Such movements are presented in OCI with no subsequent reclassification to the interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Under IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms. The accounting for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and in non-financial host contracts has not changed.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Company determines classification and measurement category of financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business model

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows met the SPPI test.

"Principal" for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an "Expected Credit Loss" (ECL) model. Accordingly, the Company applies the new impairment model for its financial assets. The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgment required as to how changes in these macro-economic factors will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

IFRS 9 introduces three-stage approach to measuring ECL. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months ECL
For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months is recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

ECL are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realized and the time value of money.

The Company expects to apply the simplified approach to recognize lifetime expected credit losses for its trade receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. Accordingly, trade receivables which are not credit impaired and which do not have significant financing component is categorized under stage 2 and lifetime ECL is recognised.

Objective evidence that debt instrument is impaired includes whether any payment of principal or profit is overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows including the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, credit rating downgrades, breach of original terms of the contract, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, deterioration in the value of collateral etc. The Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis for each individually significant asset and collectively for others not deemed individually significant.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets for AC.
The effect of adoption of IFRS 9 regarding ECL amounted to KD 3,450 for the three month period ended on March 31, 2018, and the additional impairment in value amounted to KD 30,600 was recorded in retained earning balance in the interim condensed statement of change in equity as shown in note (3) on the interim condensed financial information.

Transition
Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below:

Comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as of 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore is not comparable to the information presented for 2017 under IFRS 9.

- **Adoption of IFRS 15: Revenue from Contract from Customers**
IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue guidance, which is found currently across several Standards and Interpretations within IFRS. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. It established a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company adopted IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contract from Customers" resulting in no change in the revenue recognition policy of the Company in relation to its contracts with customers. Further, adoption of IFRS 15 had no impact on this interim condensed financial information of the Company.

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
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2/3) Critical judgments and estimates

The preparation of interim condensed financial information requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing this interim condensed financial information, the significant judgments made by management in applying "the Company's" accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the annual audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

3- Accounts receivable and other debit balances

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Trade receivables	**9,304,787**	9,183,326	8,720,547
Provision for doubtful debts	**(436,370)**	(402,320)	(402,320)
	8,868,417	8,781,006	8,318,227
Cheques under collection	**2,844,215**	2,972,717	2,877,136
Refundable deposits	**13,808**	13,808	1,975
	11,726,440	11,767,531	11,197,338

On adoption of IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 the Company estimated its ECL under IFRS 9 and recognized KD 3,450 for the three months ended on March 31, 2018, it also recognized additional impairment of KD 30,600 on its trade receivables, this balance is adjusted in the opening balance of retained earnings.

4- Inventory

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Ending inventory	**5,664,394**	5,574,713	5,096,479
Provision for slow moving items	**(114,460)**	(114,460)	(114,460)
	5,549,934	5,460,253	4,982,019
Good in transit	**3,345,629**	3,484,209	3,113,257
	8,895,563	8,944,462	8,095,276

5- Transactions with related parties

Related parties comprise of the major shareholders, Board of Directors, entities controlled by them or under their joint control, executive officers, key management personnel and their close family members. The management approves the terms and condition of related parties transactions. The transactions with related parties are subject to the approval of Shareholders' General Assembly.

The balances of transactions with related parties included in the interim condensed financial information are as follows:

Interim condensed statement of financial position
Interim condensed Statement of financial position does not include any transactions with related parties.

Interim condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	The three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Key Management bonuses and benefits		
Salaries and other benefits	**6,000**	3,750

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K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

6- Property and equipment

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Decorations	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2018	900,000	290,609	419,815	425,642	2,036,066
Balance at March 31, 2018	900,000	290,609	419,815	425,642	2,036,066
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at January 1, 2018	630,000	290,608	385,416	425,640	1,731,664
Charged for the period	11,250	-	7,300	-	18,550
Balance at March 31, 2018	641,250	290,608	392,716	425,640	1,750,214
Net book value					
At March 31, 2018	**258,750**	**1**	**27,099**	**2**	**285,852**
At December 31, 2017 (audited)	270,000	1	34,399	2	304,402

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

7- Accounts payable and other credit balances

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Purchase of vehicles payables	-	-	5,625
Provision for staff leave	37,934	30,426	34,830
KFAS	50,941	48,265	39,050
Zakat	68,374	65,611	63,460
National Labour Support Tax	156,504	149,595	123,516
	313,753	293,897	266,481

8- Share capital

The authorized, issued and full paid-up capital is KD 10,045,588 distributed on 100,455,880 shares with nominal value 100 Fils of each share and all shares are in cash.

9- Cost of sales

	The three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Beginning inventory	5,574,713	4,973,498
Purchases	3,238,470	3,463,139
	8,813,183	8,436,637
Ending inventory	(5,664,394)	(5,096,479)
	3,148,789	3,340,158

10- Earning per share/(Fils)

Earning per share is calculated through dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	The three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Net profit for the period	284,930	370,056
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	100,455,880	100,455,880
Earning per share/(Fils)	2.84	3.68

11- General Assembly of shareholders

The Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on April 30, 2018 has approved the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 and non distribution of dividends for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 nor remuneration for the Board of Directors for the financial year ended December 31, 2017.

Al Eid Food Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the interim condensed financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2018
(Unaudited)
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

12- Financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in the interim condensed statement of financial position as follows:

Financial assets	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	**464,235**	400,485	860,196
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	**11,726,440**	11,767,531	11,197,338
	12,190,675	12,168,016	12,057,534

Financial liabilities	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (audited)	March 31, 2017
Murabahat payables	**5,536,287**	5,861,478	6,034,067
Accounts payable and other credit balances	**313,753**	293,897	266,481
	5,850,040	6,155,375	6,300,548