BENI SUEF CEMENT COMPANY AND PARTNERS

"MISRIEEN TITAN FOR TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION"

(LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPANY)

(UNDER LIQUIDATION)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORT



Allied for Accounting & Auditing

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AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF BENI SUEF CEMENT COMPANY AND PARTNERS "MISRIEEN TITAN FOR TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION" (LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPANY) (UNDER LIQUIDATION)

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Beni Suef Cement Company and Partners "Misrieen Titan for Trade and Distribution" (Limited Partnership Company) (Under Liquidation), represented in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009, as well as the related statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

The scope of our audit procedures was established based on the tolerable error set for Titan Cement Company S A group reporting purposes amounting to € 800K. Had we been able to perform our audit based on the stand alone materiality level developed by us, other matters might have come to our attention indicating that adjustments might be necessary to the financial statements.

As the Company was not successful in obtaining new contracts, accordingly did not recognize any revenues during the last six years, therefore the partners meeting held on 16 November 2008 decided to liquidate the Company. On 25 November 2008 the Company was cancelled from the commercial register.

As result of the matter referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Company's financial statement as of 31 December 2009 has been prepared on a break up basis.



#### Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter referred to in the preceding three paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above, give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of Beni Suef Cement Company and Partners "Misrieen Titan for Trade and Distribution" (Limited Partnership Company) (Under Liquidation) as of 31 December 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company maintains proper accounting records that comply with the laws and the Company's contract and the financial statements agree with the Company's records

Abdelmobsen A. Tageldeen

Certified Public Accountant (USA)

Fellow of the Egyptian Association of Accountants and Auditors

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A Member of Srnst & Young Global

Cairo: 1 February 2010

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# BALANCE SHEET At 31 December 2009

	Note	2009	2008
		EGP	EGP
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	(4)		-
Current assets			
Prepayments and other debit balances	(5)		273,437
Cash on hand and at bank	(6)	47,587	111,828
	127	47,587	385,265
Total assets		47,587	385,265
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Capital	(9)	20,000	20,000
Accumulated deficit		(2,755,674)	(1,887,757)
Net losses for the year		(420,716)	(867,917)
Total equity		(3,156,390)	(2,735,674)
Current liabilities			
Provision for expected claims	(12)	111,481	15,598
Due to related party	(7)	3,030,655	3,031,000
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	(8)	61,841	74,341
Total current liabilities		3,203,977	3,120,939
Total equity and liabilities		47,587	385,265

General Manager Spiro Spathis

- Auditor's report attached.

<sup>-</sup> The accompanying notes from (1) to (13) are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INCOME For The Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Note		
		2009	2008
		EGP	EGP
Administrative expenses	(10)	(439,716)	(896,704)
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment		19,000	28,787
NET LOSSES FOR THE YEAR		(420,716)	(867,917)

<sup>-</sup> The accompanying notes from (1) to (13) are an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For The Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Capital	Accumulated deficit	Net losses	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as of 1 January 2008	20,000	(1,345,140)	(542,617)	(1,867,757)
Transferred to accumulated deficit		(542,617)	542,617	
Net losses for the year	-		(867,917)	(867,917)
Balance as of 31 December 2008	20,000	(1,887,757)	(867,917)	(2735,674)
Balance as of 1 January 2009	20,000	(1,887,757)	(867,917)	(2,735,674)
Transferred to accumulated deficit	-	(867,917)	867,917	
Net losses for the year			(420,716)	(420,716)
Balance as of 31 December 2009	20,000	(2,755,674)	(420,716)	(3,156,390)

<sup>-</sup> The accompanying notes from (1) to (13) are an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For The Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Note		
		2009	2008
		EGP	EGP
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net losses for the year		(420,716)	(867,917)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		-	2,100
Provision charged		104,758	
Provision used		(8,875)	(1,079)
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment		(19,000)	(28,787)
		(343,833)	(895,683)
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES			
Decrease in prepayments and other debit balances		273,437	98,298
(Decrease) Increase in due to related party		(345)	835,537
Decrease in accrued expenses and other credit balances		(12,500)	(4,920)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIE	ES	(83,241)	33,232
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		19,000	29,511
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		19,000	29,511
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		(64,241)	62,743
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of the year		111,828	49,085
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE YEAR	(6)	47,587	111,828
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<sup>-</sup> The accompanying notes from (1) to (13) are an integral part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2009

#### 1 BACKGROUND

Mohamed Mansour Hassan Company and Partners "Misrieen Titan for Trading and Distribution" was established on 8 July 1997 as a Limited Partnership Company.

The Company was registered in the commercial registry under No. 115794 on 11 September 1997.

According to the contract dated 16 December 2002, some of the old partners were replaced by new partners and the Company's name was changed to Beni Suef Cement Company and Partners "Misrieen Titan for Trading and Distribution" (Limited Partnership Company).

The purpose of the Company was trading and distribution of cement and practicing all services relating to that activity.

On 16 November 2008, the partners have decided to liquidate the Company and as of 25 November 2009 Company was cancelled from the commercial register.

# 2 FUNDUMENTAL ACCOUNTING CONCEPT

The Financial statements have been prepared on a break up basis.

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3-1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in Egyptian pound in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the applicable laws and regulations.

3-2 Changes in accounting policies

There was no change in the accounting policies adopted this period from those policies adopted in the previous year.

3-3 Foreign currency translation

The Company's records are maintained in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. At the financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Egyptian pound using the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Translation differences are recorded in the statement of income. Nonmonetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the initial recognition. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined.

#### 3-4 Other debit balances

Other debit balances are stated at book value less any impairment losses.

#### 3-5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision should be the present value of the expected expenditures required to settle the obligation. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2009

## 3-6 Income taxes

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian tax law.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the amount attributed to an asset or liability for tax purposes (tax base) and its carrying amount in the financial position (accounting base) using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that the asset can be utilized to reduce future taxable profits and the asset is reduced by the portion that will not create future benefit.

### 3-7 Expenses

All expenses including cost of sales, general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized and charged to the statement of income in the financial year in which these expenses were incurred.

# 3-8 Related party transactions

Related party transactions performed by the Company within its normal business transactions are recorded based on the conditions set by the general manager.

#### 3-9 Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the financial years. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

## 3-10 Impairment of assets

The Company regularly assesses whether there is an indication that an asset could be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared with its carrying amount, and when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is charged to the statement of income.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed when there is a change in the recoverable amount of the asset to the extent of the previously recognized loss.

### 3-11 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

## 3-12 Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalent comprise cash on hand, current accounts with banks and time deposits maturing within three months.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2009

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4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET		
	Vehicles	Total
	EGP	EGP
Cost		
As of 1 January 2009	12,500	12,500
Disposals	(12,500)	(12,500)
As of 31 December 2009	-	*
Accumulated depreciation		
As of 1 January 2009	(12,500)	(12,500)
Disposals	12,500	12,500
As of 31 December 2009	( Car	Ξ.
Net book value as of 31 December 2009		-
Net book value as of 31 December 2008		-
5 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES		
	2009	2008
	EGP	EGP
Tax authority		273,437
		273,437
6 CASH ON HAND AND AT BANK		
	2009	2008
	EGP	EGP
Cash on hand	133	110,505
Current account	47,454	1,323
	47,587	111,828

## 7 DUE TO RELATED PARTY

The balance of due to related party amounting to EGP 3,030,655 as of 31 December 2009 represents the balance due to Beni Suef Cement Company (one of the Company's partners).

# 8 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	2009	2008
	EGP	EGP
Accrued expenses	*	12,500
Tax authority(salaries tax)	12,819	12,819
Other credit balances	49,022	49,022
	61,841	74,341
Other credit balances		_

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# 9 CAPITAL

The Company's capital amounts to EGP 20,000 distributed as follows:

		Value
	%	EGP
Beni Suef Cement Company (general partner)	50.00	10,000
East Cement Trade Limited Company (general partner)	49.00	9,800
Ms. Ephtyhia Spathis (limited partner)	1.00	200
	100.00	20,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2009

#### 10 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2009	2008
	EGP	EGP
Salaries and wages	12,000	738,146
Professional fees		40,000
Telephone expenses	*	28,076
Car expenses		57,853
Rent	8.	15,600
Miscellaneous and other expenses (taxes)	427,716	14,919
Depreciation	-	2,110
Control of the Contro	439,716	896,704

#### 11 PROVISIONS

	Balance 1 January 2009	Charged	Used	No longer required	Balance 31 December 2009
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Provision for expected claims	15,598	104,758	(8,875)		111,481
100	15,598	104,758	(8,875)	-	111,481

#### 12 TAX SITUATION

#### a) Corporate taxes

The Company's records were inspected till the year 2004 and the taxes due were paid

No tax inspection took place for the Company's records for the years 2005 till 2007

### b) Salary taxes

The Company's records were inspected till the year 2001 and the taxes due were paid.

The Company's records were inspected for the years from 2002 till 2008 and the tax assessment was not yet received.

# a) Stamp duty taxes

The Company's records were inspected till year 2006 and the taxes due were paid

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2009

## 13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

a) The Company's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and financial liabilities. The financial assets include cash on hand and at bank. The financial liabilities include due to related party and other credit balances.

The significant accounting policies applied for the recognition and measurement of the above - mentioned financial assets and liabilities and the related income and expenses are included in note (3) of the notes to the financial statements.

b) Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial assets and liabilities and the related cash inflows and outflows in foreign currencies will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. There are neither financial assets nor financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

c) Fair value for financial instruments

According to the valuation principle used for valuing the Company's assets and liabilities included in note (2) to these financial statements, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities referred to above are not materially different from their fair values as of the balance sheet date.