

### الشركة العربية الدولية للتعليم والاستثمار ش. م. ع

Arab International Co. For Education & Investment P.L.C.

رأس السال العداوع 40500000 دينان أردني -سجل تجاري 208 . Com.Reg:208 - 208, 1.D40,500,000 دينان أودني



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To: Jordan Securities Commission Amman Stock Exchange السادة هيئة الأوراق المالية السادة بورصة عمان

Subject: Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended 31/12/2016

الموضوع: البيانات المالية السنوية المدققة للسنة المنتهبة في 2016/12/31

Attached the Audited Financial Statements of ARAB INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR EDUCATION & INVESTMENT for the fiscal year ended 31/12/2016

مرفق طيه نسخة من البيانات المالية المدققة للشركة العربية الدولية للتعليم والاستثمار عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 2016/12/31

Kindly accept our high appreciation and respect

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،،

Dr. Haitham Abdallah Abu-Khadijeh.

- CA

Vice Chairman of the Board General Manager د. هيئم عبد الله أبو خديجة

نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة المدير العام

<u>مينة الأوراق الثالية</u> الدائرة الادارية / الديوان

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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Kawasmy & Partners CO.

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### A TRANSLATION OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN ARABIC

To the General Assembly ARAB INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR EDUCATION AND INVESTMENT (Public Shareholding Company) Amman - Jordan

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arab International Company for Education and Investment – Public Shareholding Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board of Accountant Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key Audit matters are described below:

### 1- Losing control of Ibn Alhaytham Hospital Company

### Description of Key Audit matter

The Company board of directors decided in their meeting held in the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2016 to sell 2,000,000 shares of Ibn Alhaytham hospital shares "subsidiary company" in the amount of 2,684,799 Jordanian Dinar. The number of the owned shares became 9,737,443 which equivalent to 48.69% after the sale transaction. And the company has lost its control over its subsidiary from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2016.

### How the Matter was addressed in Our Audit

Our audit procedures included the estimates of the Company's internal controls over the process of determining the value of the remaining shares and the adoption of equity method to determine if there was any impairment in its value and calculating the profit and loss resulting from the selling of these shares, in addition, the evaluation of the assessments followed by the management to determine the fair value/investment impairment. Also this assessments have been compared with the requirements of the international financial reporting standards considering the available information.

The audit procedures also included the evaluation of the methodology used and the extent of the appropriateness of the evaluation models and the inputs used to determine the fair value/ investments impairments, and review the reasonableness of the most important inputs used in the evaluation process through reviewing the available market information as the share price in the time of sale, as well as we have evaluated the sufficiency of the company's disclosure related to the significant assessment.

### 2- Legal Cases and Contingent Liabilities

### Description of Key Audit matter

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from legal cases held against the Company or from governmental fines. The amounts involved are potentially significant and the application of IFRS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability, require from management judgments and estimates, accordingly the determination of liabilities is considered a key audit matter.

The disclosures relative to legal and contingent liabilities are summarized respectively in Note 30 to the financial statements.

### How the Matter was addressed in Our Audit

Our audit procedures includes the assessment of the Company's internal controls to determine the liabilities and the review of correspondence with the regulatory parties and the Company's external legal consultants on all significant legal cases and discussions with the Company's external legal consultant when necessary. In addition, we obtained formal opinion from the Company's external legal consultants for all significant litigation, analyzed correspondence with regulators, and monitored the procedures followed to obtain information from third parties. We also assessed the disclosures made by the Company



### 3- Impairment of account receivables and cheques under collection

### **Description of Key Audit matter**

The impairment loss of account receivables and cheques under collection is considered one of the matters that have an impact over the Company's results and requires significant judgment and estimates from management to determine the default and accordingly the existence of impairment. Following the requirements of IFRS, management exercises judgment estimates over the inputs used to determine the impairment including the date of default, the financial position of the customers and the position of the legal cases held against these customers. Accordingly, the accounts receivables and cheques under collection is considered a key audit matter.

The company has accounts receivables and cheques under collection with total balance of 3,206,720 as of the 31 of December 2016, and the company recorded a provision for doubtful debts in the amount of 548,076 JOD as of the 31 of December 2016.

### How the Matter was addressed in Our Audit

Our audit procedures included the assessment of the Company's internal controls over the collection processes for receivables and cheques under collection; testing the receipt of cash after the year end, testing the sufficiency of the Company's provisions against receivables and the cheques under collections and testing the position of the legal cases held by the Company by assessing management's assumptions, taking account of externally available data on trade credit exposures and our own knowledge of recent bad debt experience. We have also considered the adequacy of the Company's disclosures about the degree of estimation involved in arriving at the provision and the disclosures over the movement of doubtful debts provision.

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report on the financial statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We were not provided with the annual report of the company or any other information as it relates to this paragraph until the date of this report.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
  evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
  detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
  as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
  of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events
  in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company maintains proper accounting records. The accompanying financial statements are, in all material aspects, in agreement with the Company's accounting records, and we recommend that the Company's General Assembly approves these financial statements.

Kawasmy and Partners KPMG Jordan

Hatem Kawasmy

License No (656)

Amman – Jordan 6 March 2017

KPNG Kawasny & Partners Co.

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL TOSITION		As at Deco	ember 31,
In Jordanian Dinar	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Non- current assets:	5	20.052.422	£1 10£ 2£0
Property, plant and equipment	5 6	30,053,432	51,125,350
Projects under Constructions	7	5,434,369 43,650	3,954,728 85,473
Intangible assets Investments in associate	8	55,915,468	49,992,237
Financial assets at fair value through other Comprehensive income	9	80,000	91,200
Total non-current assets	_	91,526,919	105,248,988
Current assets:	***************************************		
Inventory	10	418,929	1,842,241
Other Debit Balances	11	726,485	946,734
Financial assets at fair value through profit & Loss	12	1,330,149	2,316,978
Due from related party	13	187,105	131,330
Account receivables and cheques under collection	14	2,658,644	7,813,130
Cash and Cash equivalent	15	418,717	344,998
Total current assets		5,740,029	13,395,411
Total Assets	_	97,266,948	118,644,399
Shareholder's equity And Liabilities	_		
Shareholder's equity			
Paid- up capital	1	40,500,000	40,500,000
Statutory reserve	16	10,125,000	10,125,000
Fair Value reserve	9	3,853,656	8,196,670
Shares owned by Subsidiary	17	-	(4,139,303)
Retained earnings		31,495,482	28,604,524
Total Shareholder's equity of the company	_	85,974,138	83,286,891
Non-Controlling interest	_	=	10,670,969
Sharcholders' Equity	_	85,974,138	93,957,860
Liabilities	_		
Current liabilities:			
Short term loans	19	-	6,474,445
Banks Over Draft	20	-	1,984,492
Other Credit balances	21	3,108,474	2,904,527
Income tax provision	22	1,907,297	1,586,195
Due to related parties	13	223,742	46,325
Unearned revenue	23	5,146,497	7,347,852
Deferred Cheques		189,145	425,039
Students Refundable deposits		321,442	393,539
Notes and Account Payables		396,213	3,524,125
Total current liabilities	_	11,292,810	24,686,539
Total shareholder's equity And Liabilities	_	97,266,948	118,644,399

The accompanying notes on pages from (10) to (34) are an integral part of these financial statements. Financial statements from page (6) to (9) has been approved by the board of directors on February 1, 2017

### **Chairman of Board of Directors**

Financial Manager

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		For the year ende	ed December 31,
In Jordanian Dinar	Note	2016	2015
Davierus	24	32,131,912	48,622,554
Revenue Operating Costs	25	(16,699,273)	(27,987,233)
Operating Costs	23	(10,099,273)	(21,961,233)
Gross Profit		15,432,639	20,635,321
Administrative Expenses		(5,349,965)	(10,234,937)
Bad Debt Provision	26	(147,642)	(109,232)
Litigation and fees		(377,563)	(287,454)
Operating Profits		9,557,469	10,003,698
Financing Costs		(202,186)	(914,743)
Company's share in associate profits	8	2,418,576	3,069,723
Gain (Loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit	J	-, ,	2,002,
or loss		(11,124)	127,190
Gain from sale of shares in subsidiary		319,000	
Other Revenues	27	1,027,989	1,290,254
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	21	(788)	(17,520)
Loss on disposar or property and equipment		(700)	(17,320)
Profit for the year before income Tax		13,108,936	13,558,602
Income tax for the year	22	(2,215,089)	(2,244,566)
Profit for the Year		10,893,847	11,314,036
Other comprehensive income items  Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:  Cumulative change in fair value of financial assets at fair value			
through other comprehensive income Profit from selling financial assets at fair value through other		(5,781,595)	(1,999,082)
comprehensive income.		97,111	72,216
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,209,363	9,387,170
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the company		10,908,225	11,066,320
Non-controlling Interest		(14,378)	247,716
Total:		10,893,847	11,314,036
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the company		5,253,459	9,173,550
Non-controlling Interest		(44,096)	213,620
Total:		5,209,363	9,387,170
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Dinar/Share)	28	0,269	0,273

The accompanying notes on pages from (10) to (34) are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Chairman of Board of Directors** 

Financial Manager

ARAB INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR EDUCATION AND INVESTMENT (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
AMMAN - JORDAN

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	,			WARRY	Retained Earnings	Earnings			
			Fair	** Shares				Non-	
	Paid-up	Statutory	Value	owned by	Realized	Unrealized	Shareholders?	Controlling	
Jordanian Dinar	capital	reserve	Reserves	subsidiary	gain	gain	equity	Interest	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2016									
Balance as of 1 January 2016	40,500,000	10,125,000	8,196,670	(4,139,303)	13,801,972	14,802,552	83,286,891	10,670,969	93,957,860
Profit for the year	ì	t	ı	1	8,475,271	2,418,576	10,893,847	ſ	10,893,847
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair									
value through other comprehensive income	ı	1	(5,781,595)	ı	1	ı	(5,781,595)	•	(5,781,595)
Profits from selling financial assets at fair value									
through other comprehensive income.	į	ŧ	ì	ł	97,111	ı	97,111	•	97,111
Effect of disposal of subsidiary	•	1	1,438,581	4,139,303	1	•	5,577,884	(10,670,969)	(5,093,085)
Dividends Note(18)	1	•	•	i	(8,100,000)	•	(8,100,000)	1	(8,100,000)
							1 1 6 1 6		***************************************
Balance at 31 December 2016	40,500,000	10,125,000	3,853,656	-	14,274,354	17,221,128	85,974,138	1	85,974,138
For the year ended 31 December 2015									
Balance as of 1 January 2015	40,500,000	10,125,000	10,178,972	(4,139,303)	17,436,558	11,751,197	85,852,424	10,457,349	96,309,773
Profit for the year	ı	1	1	ı	8,014,965	3,051,355	11,066,320	247,716	11,314,036
changes in fair value of financial assets at fair									
value through other comprehensive income	1	•	(1,964,243)	1	•	1	(1,964,243)	(34,839)	(1,999,082)
Profits from selling financial assets at fair value									
through other comprehensive income.	1	•	ı	1	71,473	ı	71,473	743	72,216
Transfer from fair value reserve	ı	1	(18,059)	1	18,059	•	•	•	•
Dividends Note(18)	E	1	•	i	(11,739,083)	•	(11,739,083)	ı	(11,739,083)
Balance at 31 December 2015	40,500,000	10,125,000	8,196,670	(4,139,303)	13,801,972	14,802,552	83,286,891	10,670,969	93,957,860
							:		

\*In accordance with the instructions of the Securities Commission, it is prohibited to dispose of the balance of unrealized gains.

\*\*Fair value reserve is the result of changes in the fair value and impairment of shareholders instruments determined at fair value through other comprehensive income, In accordance with the instructions of the Securities Commission, it is prohibited to dispose of the fair value reserve.

The accompanying notes on pages from (10) to (34) are an integral part of these financial statements.

	For the year ended	
Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Profit before income tax	13,108,936	13,558,60
Adjustments:	15,100,550	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Adjustments: Depreciation and amortization	2,166,429	4,716,48
Bad debt provision	87,642	109,23
Company's share in associate profits	(2,418,576)	(3,069,723
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or	11,124	18,36
loss	11,127	10,50
Gain from sale of shares in subsidiary	(319,000)	
	(788)	17,52
Loss (gains) on disposal of property and equipment	202,186	914,74
Financing costs		
Changes in:	12,837,953	16,265,2
Account Receivables and cheques under collection	(194,644)	(340,02
Due from related parties	(22,752)	46,6
nventory	16,226	504,8
Other Debit Balances	(94,497)	296,3
Notes and Account Payables	58,592	155,5
Due to related parties	210,083	(182,23
Jnearned revenue	(1,510,593)	1,600,1
Students Refundable deposits	(72,095)	87,6
Other Credit Balances	648,071	593,8
	11,876,344	19,028,0
ncome tax paid	(1,772,505)	(1,998,23
Net cash flows from operating activities	10,103,839	17,029,7
CO. 1. 701 C		
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:	(2.159.790)	(4.522.0)
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(2,158,780)	(4,532,0
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	3,745	15,2
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(2,784)	(5,0
Dividends from associates	2,272,719	871,0
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary shares	2,684,799	
Proceeds from reduction of paid up capital of Al mehania company-		
inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.	-	40,0
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets at fair value through profit		
or loss	975,705	343,9
Projects under constructions	(1,579,641)	(1,133,6
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	2,195,763	(4,400,5
Cash Flow Financing Activities:		
Banks Borrowings	(3,474,445)	4,474,4
Banks Over Draft	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(5,396,02
Deferred cheques	(235,894)	(9
Dividends	(8,100,000)	(11,739,0
Paid financing costs	(202,186)	(914,74
Net cash flows used in financing activities:	(12,012,525)	(13,576,3
	207 077	(0.47 A
Net change in Cash and Cash equivalent	287,077	(947,0
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of the year	131,640	1,292,0
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	418,717	344,9

The accompanying notes on pages from (10) to (34) are an integral part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. General

The Arab International Company for Education and Investment was established and registered as a limited public shareholding company under No. 208 on November 20, 1989. The company operates its educational activities through the Applied Science University, which started teaching as of October 13, 1991. The company's capital is 40,500,000 JD represented by 40,500,000 Share.

One of the company's main objective is to found and establish a private university to accommodate students from Jordan and abroad and prepare them as specialists at the university level in the technological fields mainly inlaid with human and social studies that can contribute to meet the needs of the Kingdom and neighboring Arab countries

It also aims to establish a number of centers and institutes for the rehabilitation of students enrolled to a leading positions in various scientific, training and performance fields.

The company may, in order to achieve its objectives directly, carry out all the investment activities required by its business and its interest in selling, buying, owning, brokering, lending, borrowing, pledging and lending. The company may also have an interest to participate in any way in the bodies and institutions that cooperate to achieve its objectives in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan or outside.

- The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 1 February 2017 and are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.
  - The company is listed on the Amman Stock Exchange

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

### b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss and other comprehencive income which appears at fair value and financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost.

### c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in the Jordanian Dinar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### d. Use of Judgments and estimates

- The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
- Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.
- In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are summarized as follows:

Management periodically reassesses the economic useful lives of tangible and intangible assets based on the general condition of these assets and the expectation for their useful economic lives in the future.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management frequently reviews the lawsuits raised against the Company based on a legal study prepared by the Company's lawyer. This study highlights potential risks that the Company may incur in the future.

A provision for doubtful debts is taken on the basis and estimates approved by management in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Management estimates the provision to decrease inventory to net realizable value if the cost of inventory may not be recoverable, damaged, wholly or partially obsolete, and it selling price to fall below cost or any other factors that causes the recoverable amount to be lower than its carrying amount.

Management estimates the recoverable amount of the other financial assets to determine whether there was any impairment in its value.

Management recognizes income tax expense for the year based on management's estimate for taxable profit in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations

### -Fair value measurement:

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company

The asset or liability measured at fair value might be either of the following:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period

### e. The excess of financial liabilities over financial assets

The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by JOD 5,552,781 as of December 31, 2016 (JOD 11,291,128: December 31, 2015). Management of the company create available financial resources when needed and through the company's operation, based on that, the management foresees no issues in meeting the current liabilities when these liabilities due at least for the next twelve months.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The company has adopted early International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to be applied on the financial statement that begins on the first of January 2011 based on the instructions of security exchange commission. This standard is mandatory well be applied internationally on January 1, 2018:

The accounting policies applied by the Company in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the same as those applied by the Company in its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, except for the following International Financial Reporting Standards effective after January 1, 2016 and after:

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in statement of comprehensive income as incurred

### Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis in statement of profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each component. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment for the current year are as follows:

property and equipment	Depreciation rate %
	%
Buildings and constructions	2-20
Laboratory and office equipment	12-15
Furnitures and Fixtures	2.5-15
Tools and equipments	15-20
Cars and buses	10-15
Laboratory Equipments	20
Scientific Research Instruments -Solar Energy	20
Educational and clarification tools	20
Books and periodicals	5
Other Property and Equipments	15-20
Irrigation networks	20
Power plant	10

- Property and equipment useful lives are reviewed at the end of each year; and if the expected useful life differs from the previous estimate, the difference is booked in subsequent years as a change in accounting estimates.

### d. Impairment

### Financial Assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired.

A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Non-Financial Assets

- The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.
- An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.
- Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.
- All impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### e. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, which have finite useful lives, are amortized over their useful lives. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; however, intangible assets without definite useful lives should not be amortized and are required to be tested for impairment as of the date the financial statement. Impairment loss shall be recognized in the statement of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets arising from company operation are not capitalized and should be recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

Intangible assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired as well as the useful lives of the intangible asset are annually reassessed and any adjustments raised are recognized in the subsequent years.

### Amortization

The amortization expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of each item of intangible assets. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. They are amortized annually as follows

Intangible Asset	Amortization %
-	%
Computers software and program	20

### f. Revenues recognition and expenses realization

Revenue recognition and expenses realization are recognized based on accrual basis.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts.

Revenue is recognized in in the statement of profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on the number of semeseters' days completed to total schedualed days. Interest revenues and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income consist of the below:

Interest revenue\expense on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost calculated using effective interest rate.

Interest revenue on banks deposits.

Interest expense on banks overdrafts and laons.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### g. Inventory

Inventory presented at the lower of cost or net realizable value whichever is lower, the cost is determined using weighted average which includes the costs included to bring the inventory to the company and based on the agreed on condition.

The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary business cycle minus estimated costs for completion and necessary cost to complete the selling process.

### h. Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Jordanian Dinar at the exchange rate at that date.

The foreign currency gain (loss) on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in Jordanian Dinar at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest rate and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated to JOD at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to Jordanian Dinar at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation of foreign currencies to Jordanian Dinar are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

### i. Fair value for financial assets

Fair values represent the amount with which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction

The closing prices (purchase of assets / sale of liabilities) on the consolidated financial statements date in effective markets, represents the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that have market prices.

In the absence of quoted prices or lack of active trading of some financial assets or the in absence of an active market, fair value is determined by comparing with current market value of financial instrument, or by using the discounted future cash flows discounted at the rate of similar financial instrument or by use the net assets value method of investments.

### i. Offsetting

Financial liabilities are set off against financial assets, and the net amount is shown in the financial position only when the obliging legal rights are available or when settled on net basis or the realization of assets or settlement of liabilities is done at the same time.

### k. Date of recognition of financial assets

Purchase and sell of financial assets are recognized on the trading date (date when company commitment to sell or buy financial assets)

### 1. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

### m. Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings. All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### n. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except, to the extent that, it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current tax payable is in accordance with prevailing income tax law in Jordan.

### o. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

### 4. Segment Reporting

The Company has several sectors as described below and are strategic sectors in the Company. Strategic departments provide different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technical and marketing strategies.

Information relating to the results of each sector is included in the report below. Performance is measured based on the profit segment before tax, as reported in internal management reports reviewed by the company's management. The profit of the segment is used to measure performance where management believes that this information is most important in evaluating the results of certain segments relating to other entities operating within these segments.

When providing information on a geographical basis, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of the customers and the segment's assets are based on the geographical location of the asset.

### a. Operating Segment

The Company operates its activities in major operating segments, which represents the follows:

- Education
- Medical Services
- Investments
- Others

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### b. Geographical Segment

- The Company operated its activities inside of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Operating segments include the following

Jordanian Dinar	Education	Medical Services	Investments	Others	Total
December 31, 2016					
Segment revenue	14,264,675	1,167,964	2,737,576	1,027,989	19,198,204
Financing expenses	(108,455)	(93,731)	-	-	(202,186)
Administrative expense	(4,231,605)	(1,130,272)	•	-	(5,361,877)
Provision for Doubtful Debt	(87,642)	(60,000)	•	-	(147,642)
Litigation Provision	(370,063)	(7,500)	-	-	(377,563)
Segment Profits	9,466,910	(123,539)	2,737,576	1,027,989	13,108,936
Total segments assets	41,351,480	-	55,915,468	-	97,266,948
Total segments liability	(11,292,810)	-	-	-	(11,292,810)
Segment net Assets	30,058,670	*	55,915,468	<b>T</b>	85,974,138
Capital expenditure December 31, 2015	(2,161,564)	-	-	-	(2,161,564)
Segment revenue	14,098,084	6,537,237	3,196,913	1,272,734	25,104,968
Financing expenses	(343,490)	(571,253)		-	(914,743)
Administrative expense	(5,560,721)	(4,674,216)	-	-	(10,234,937)
Provision for Doubtful Debt	(9,232)	(100,000)	-		(109,232)
Litigation Provision	(257,454)	(30,000)	-	-	(287,454)
Segment Profits	7,927,187	1,161,768	3,196,913	1,272,734	13,558,602
Total segments assets	37,776,361	28,467,623	52,400,415	-	118,644,399
Total segments liability	(15,131,416)	(9,555,123)	-	-	(24,686,539)
Segment net Assets	22,644,945	18,912,500	52,400,415	=	93,957,860
Capital expenditure	(2,291,087)	(2,245,943)	-	-	(4,537,030)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 5. Property and equipment's

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Projects under construction		
This item consists of the following:		
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Central Computer building project	5,423,094	2,663,248
Surgery of the skull and spine training laps project	-	1,121,305
Rehabilitation of Alalali building project	11,275	-
Solar system project- Second Stage	<u>.</u>	70,175
Payments for the purchase of property and		
equipment's	<u> </u>	100,000
	5,434,369	3,954,728
Those projects are expected to be finalized in 2017.		
Intangible assets		
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Cost at the beginning of the year	729,462	726,963
	2,784	5,010
	(26,847)	(2,511)
Cost at year end	705,399	729,462
Accumulated amortization at the beginning of		
the year	643,989	597,436
Amortization for the year	44,604	49,062
Disposals	(26,844)	(2,509)
Accumulated amortization at year end	661,749	643,989
Net Book Value	43,650	85,473
	Projects under construction  This item consists of the following:  In Jordanian Dinar  Central Computer building project Surgery of the skull and spine training laps project Rehabilitation of Alalali building project Solar system project- Second Stage Payments for the purchase of property and equipment's  Those projects are expected to be finalized in 2017.  Intangible assets  In Jordanian Dinar  Cost at the beginning of the year Additions for the year Disposals Cost at year end  Accumulated amortization at the beginning of the year Amortization for the year Disposals Accumulated amortization at year end	Projects under construction This item consists of the following:  In Jordanian Dinar  Central Computer building project Surgery of the skull and spine training laps project Rehabilitation of Alalali building project Solar system project- Second Stage Payments for the purchase of property and equipment's  Those projects are expected to be finalized in 2017.  Intangible assets  In Jordanian Dinar  Cost at the beginning of the year Additions for the year Disposals Cost at year end  Accumulated amortization at the beginning of the year Amortization for the year Disposals  Accumulated amortization at year end  Accumulated amortization at year end  Accumulated amortization at year end  661,749

### 8. <u>Investment in Associates</u>

			Decem	ber 31,
	Number of	Ownership	2016	2015
In Jordanian Dinar	shares	percentage		
	Share	%		
Public Shareholding Companies				
(listed in Amman stock exchange)				
Arab International Food Factories &				
Investment Co	4,861,945	46,30	12,792,520	15,692,512
International For Medical Investment	2,168,108	48,18	1,436,147	2,388,549
Ettihad Schools Co	6,246,489	41,643	7,780,978	7,410,747
First Finance Co	8,163,047	23,32	11,416,250	11,452,433
Ibn Alhaitham Hospital Co	9,737,443	48.69	11,769,490	-
Jordanian Real-estate Company for				
Development	5,592,601	16,21	5,648,997	5,729,500
			50,844,382	42,673,741

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Number of shares	Ownership percentage	Decem	ıber 31,
	Share	%	2016	2015
Limited responsibility companies				
(Non-Listed)				
Trans world for Information				
Technology	45,810	44,91	344,714	491,829
Al Omana' for investment and				
portfolio management	4,399,091	48,88	4,709,872	6,820,167
Applied Energy Co	_	40	10,000	-
University Scientific research				
company	6,000	20	6,000	6,000
Jordanian Consultative Center for				
Administrative Development and				
Capacity Building	500	50	500	500
			5,071,086	7,318,496
Total			55,915,468	49,992,237
The movement of investments in assoc	iates is as follo	ws:		
In Jordanian Dinar			2016	2015
Balance at the beginning of the yea	ı <b>'</b>		49,992,237	49,687,44
Effect of disposal of subsidiary			11,412,081	
Adjusted beginning balance			61,404,318	49,687,44
The Company's share in associates pr	ofits		2,418,576	
Company's share of other comprehen			(5,644,707)	(1,893,91
Acquisition of Investments			10,000	
Dividends distribution			(2,272,719)	(871,01
Dividonas alemeates			• • • •	, ,

<sup>\*</sup>The number of shares reserved for the purposes of membership in the board of directors of the below companies at the Security Depositary Center as follows:

Company name	Nature of Investment	Number of Shares	Market Value as of 31 of December 2016	Market Value as of 31 of December 2015
Arab International Food Factories &				
Investment Company	Associate	5,000	10,250	10,750
International for Medical Investments	Associate	20,000	14,200	44,600
Ettihad Schools Company	Associate	20,000	21,400	25,400
First Finance Company	Associate	50,000	41,000	87,000
Jordanian Real Estate Company For				
Development	Associate	5,000	2,800	2,900
Ibn Alhaytham Hospital Company	Associate	40,000	44,000	-
			133,650	170,650

The company own investments in associates "Amana Agricultural & Industrial Investments Co" number of shares is 1,206,727. The company has taken an impairment provision in full value in previous years.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015				
Almehania al aqaria company- listed in Amman stock exchange Reduction of almehania company capital	91,200	750,717 (40,000)				
Fair Value Reserve	(11,200)	(619,517)				
	80,000	91,200				
<u>Fair Value Reserve</u> <i>In Jordanian Dinar</i>	2016	2015				
Balance at the beginning of the year Change in Fair Value in Associates Reduction of almehania company capital	8,196,670 (5,770,395) -	10,178,972 (1,929,443) (40,000)				
Change in company's shares fair value Transferred from fair value reserve Effect of disposal of subsidiary	(11,200) - 1,428,581	5,200 (18,059)				
Year end balance	3,843,656	8,196,670				
10. Inventory						
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015				
Medicine and medical materials Supplies inventory and Others	418,929	1,322,594 519,647				
	418,929	1,842,241				
11. Other Debit Balances In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015				
	173,846	241,323				
Prepaid Expenses Refundable Deposits	250,791	242,730				
Advance Payments and Others	104,793	190,615				
Employees receivables	197,055	272,066				
Total	726,485	946,734				

### 12. Financial assets at fair value through Profit or Loss

Jordanian Dinar			Decembe	er 31,
	Number of shares	Fair Value	2016	2015
Al-Isra for Education and Investments Jordan Masaken for Land and	277,851	4.56	1,267,000	2,210,575
Industrial Development Projects	13	3.56	46	43,300
First National Vegetable Oil Industries	350,575	0,18	63,103	63,103
			1,330,149	2,316,978

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 13. Related Parties Transactions

Related parties include key shareholders, key management personnel, key managers, associates and subsidiaries and controlled companies. The Company's management has approved the pricing policies and terms of transactions with related parties.

### 13-1) Due from Related Parties:

In Jordanian Dinar	Nature of	Nature of		Volume of Transactions		As of 31 of December	
	Relationship	Transaction	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Etihad School Co Arab International Food Factories &	Associate	Expense	17,545	55,082	9,134	19,165	
Investment Company	Associate	Expense	6,356	13	6,268	5,493	
International company for medical		Expense	106,000	206			
investment	Associate				51,855	-	
University Scientific research company	Associate	Expense	-	8,132	8,132	8,132	
Al Omana' for investment and							
portfolio management	Associate	Brokerage	3,663,491	220	13,261	2,640	
Jordanian Consultative Center for							
Administrative Development and			-	86,500			
Capacity Building	Associate	Expense			86,500	86,500	
Jordanian Realestate Company for		Expense	290	4,211			
Development	Associate				290	4,211	
First Finance Company	Associate	Expense	13,082	2,871	10,565	5,189	
Applied Energy Company	Associate	Expense	1,100	-	1,100	-	
					187,105	131,330	

### 13-2) Due to Related Parties:

In Jordanian Dinar	Nature of	Nature of	Volume of Transactions		As of 31 of December	
	Relationship	Transactions	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ibn Alhaytham Hospital Company	Associates	Treatment and Medical services	329,571	-	186,125	-
International company for medical		Medical				
investment	Associates	Services Technology	-	79,326	-	32,836
Trans world Information Technology	Associates	services	25,694	5,877	37,617	13,489
					223,742	46,325

### 13-3) Salaries and benefits of executive management:

The salaries and benefits of the top executive management during the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to 823,899 JOD (31 December 2015: 1,066,857 JOD).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 14. Account Receivables and Cheques under Collection

In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Students Receivables	2,359,358	2,112,819
Accounts Receivables	311,821	8,128,524
Cheques under Collection	535,541	816,227

Accounts Receivables	311,821	8,128,524
Cheques under Collection	535,541	816,227
Legal Cases receivables	-	100,900
Total	3,206,720	11,158,470
Deduct: Bad Debt Provision*	(548,076)	(3,345,340)
Net	2,658,644	7,813,130

### \* Movement on bad debt provision is as follows:

In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,345,340	3,236,108
Effect of disposal of subsidiary	(2,884,906)	-
Adjusted beginning balance	460,434	3,236,108
Additions for the year	87,642	109,232
Year end balance	548,076	3,345,340

### 15. Cash and cash equivalent

In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015	
Cash on hand	16,934	192,775	
Cash at banks	401,783	152,223	
	418,717	344,998	

### 16. Statutory Reserve

The amounts collected in this account represent the amount transferred from the annual profits before taxes by 10% during the year and prior years in accordance with the Companies Law and It is not available for distribution to the shareholders, provided that deductions for statutory reserve account do not exceed 25% of the paid up share capital.

### 17. Shares owned by subsidiary

This item represent the cost of the shares owned by Ibn Alhaytham hospital company in the parent company (Arab International company for Education and Investment) before losing the control over the subsidiary. Were the balance became zero due to the disposal of subsidiary as of 31 December 2016.

### 18. Dividends

The company has distributed 20% of the capital as cash dividends in the amount of 8,100,000 Jordanian Dinar based on the ordinary general assembly meeting held on 23 April 2016.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19.	Loans  In Jordanian Dinar	Facilities type	Guarantees	Interest Rate	Facilities Limits	2016		2015
	Bank							
	Al-Rajhi bank	Loan	Company Name Company	7,75%	7,000,000	-		3,474,445
	Al-Rajhi bank	Loan	Name	7:5%	3,000,000	_		3,000,000
	7 II Taylar outhe	2000	1,41110	, 0,0	_	_		6,474,445
							_	0,77,773
20.	Banks Overdraft							
A01	Danks Overtaine	Facilities		Interest	Facilities			
	In Jordanian Dinar	type	Guarantees		Limit	2016		2015
	Bank			•				
			Company					
	Arab bank	Overdraft	Name	% 8,12	5 4,000,000		-	-
	11 m 11 1 1	010	Company	0/7 5	0 7 000 000			
	Al-Rajhi bank	Overdraft	Name Company	%7,5	0 7,000,000		-	-
	Arab Bank	Overdraft	Name	%7,7	5 5,000,000		_	1,013,816
	THU BUIL	01010101	Company	, , , ,	,,			-,,
	Etihad Bank	Overdraft	Name	%7,7	5 1,000,000			970,676
								1,984,492
	Other Credit Balances In Jordanian Dinar Shareholders deposits Social security, Income Other Deposits Employees Payables Board of directors bonu Accrual expenses End of services and vac Contractors retentions provision for 13th & 14 Claims Provision	s provision ation provisio	ons		732,035 178,737 43,058 179,592 60,000 101,060 1,004,148 168 177,549 632,127 3,108,474		741,902 279,591 106,476 17,924 50,000 199,031 844,751 168 180,875 483,809 904,527	1 5 1 1 1 3 5 9
22	. Income Tax				***			
	In Jordanian Dinar		2016	2015			-	
		1	Arab International	Aral Internat		Ibn		
		•	company for ducation and investment	for com education	pany Al n and H	haytham Iospital ompany	т	otal
	and the second second		221 00034040					<del> </del>
	Balance at the beginn	ing of	1,464,713	1 20	3,558	136,310	1 2	39,868
	the year Income Tax for the yea		2,215,089		15,536 15,511	199,055		244,566
	Income tax for the year		(1,772,505)			(213,883)		98,239)
	Yearend balance	_	1,907,297		54,713	121,482		86,195
	Toutong paramet	<u></u>	197019471			1-1,102		

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The company has filed its income tax return for the year 2016. A final settlement has been reached with the Income and Sales Tax Department relating to the Company's income tax up to 2014.

### **Reconciliation of Taxable Income**

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's estimate of the expected weighted annual income tax rate of the Parent Company and the subsidiary for the full fiscal year which is applied to profit before tax for the financial period

	•	For the year ended	December 31,
	In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
	Profit for the year before income tax	13,108,936	13,558,602
	Less: Non-taxable income	(2,033,489)	(2,335,772)
	Taxable income	11,075,447	11,222,830
	Income Tax Payable	2,215,089	2,244,566
	Income tax rate	%20	%20
	Effective tax rate	%16.9	%16.6
23.	Unearned Revenues		
	In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
	Tuition fees and others	3,751,466	5,131,090
	Revenue of Credit hours and students transfer fees	1,297,866	1,420,864
	Health insurance Revenues Others	97,165	690,762 105,136
	Others	5,146,497	7,347,852
		3,140,477	7,547,052
24.	Revenues		
	In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
	<u>University revenues</u>		
	Credit hours fees	23,486,805	24,552,273
	Services and students transfers fees	5,679,544	5,779,197
	Registration fees and others	386,611	454,667
	Total University Revenues	29,552,960	30,786,137
	Less: Unearned revenues (Note 23)	(1,297,866)	(1,420,864)
	Net University Revenues	28,255,094	29,365,273
	Hospital Revenues	•	
	Entrances, Surgeries and Clinics Revenues	2,971,976	12,022,263
	Pharmacy Revenues	220,472	2,536,146
	Radiology Revenues	360,071	2,244,514
	Laps Revenues	324,299	2,454,358
	Total hospital revenues for the first quarter	3,876,818	19,257,281
	Total Revenues	32,131,912	48,622,554

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 25. Operating Expenses

Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Employees' Salaries and benefits	8,586,037	11,796,756
Depreciation	2,560,944	3,766,960
Medical Supply- Cost of Goods Sold	333,883	2,756,010
Medicine- Cost of Revenues	595,320	2,437,346
Teaching, research, scholarship and student activities needs	1,372,313	2,401,704
Company's contribution to social security	840,085	1,197,319
Maintenance	328,763	683,049
Water and electricity	652,415	569,906
Non-medical Supply-Cost of Goods Sold	86,064	385,464
Laps-Cost of Goods Sold	96,797	380,887
Health Insurance	220,700	55,628
Consumable materials	166,728	234,193
Fuels	157,668	223,932
Registration and insurance Expenses	160,560	206,519
Stationary, publications and computer supplies	74,851	162,441
College accreditation fees	101,000	123,000
Medical gases and printing films	21,799	106,419
External Examinations	24,246	103,685
provision for 13th & 14th & Special contract and other		
benefits	138,553	98,857
Donations and Hospitality	11,353	79,202
Advertisements, newspapers and magazines	43,437	46,655
Travel and Transportation	-	7,213
Others	125,757	164,088
	16,699,273	27,987,233

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Zu. Aumminutante dapense:	26.	Administrative Expenses
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Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Employees' Salaries and benefits	2,756,054	4,110,162
Water and electricity	355,345	1,528,858
Donations and Hospitality	255,881	702,001
Registration and Insurance Expenses	35,772	399,976
Health Insurance	102,268	110,281
Company's contribution to social security	273,476	375,104
Maintenance	207,648	220,652
Professional Fees	136,975	217,492
Fuels	90,153	212,922
Advertisements, newspapers and magazines	124,683	167,650
Income Tax Expenses	93,000	158,246
Stationary and publications	57,112	138,877
Portals, Fax and Telephones	41,614	100,965
Teaching, research, scholarship and student activities needs	158,935	86,997
	17,185	73,458
Cleaning	57,000	57,000
Board of Trustees members transportation	60,000	45,000
Board of directors rewards	36,000	36,000
Board of directors members transportation	6,191	32,778
Travel and transportation	253,815	949,521
Depreciations	52,810	28,806
Rent of company's office	•	4,940
Social responsibility Others	1,502 176,546	477,251
	5,349,965	10,234,937
27. Other Revenues		
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Booths rent revenues	136,721	136,400
University Facilities net revenues	118,242	253,575
Rents	50,635	169,879
Net courses revenues	328,001	262,247
Dividends distributed by the investee companies	112,689	202,2.7
	35,267	259,515
Acquired discount revenues	98,011	49,191
End of scholarships revenues	148,423	159,447
Others	1,027,989	1,290,254
28. Basic and diluted earnings per share		
20. Dasie and thated currings per share	For the year ende	ed December 31
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Profit for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders		
****	10,908,225	11,066,320
Weighted average number of shares (share)	40,500,000	40,500,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share per the year	0,269	0,273

The diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Risk management framework

The management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company receivables and investment securities.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Carrying `	Value
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015
Cash at banks	401,783	152,223
Other Debit balances	552,639	705,411
Due from related parties	187,200	131,330
Account receivables and cheques under collections	2,658,644	7,813,130
	3,800,266	8,802,094

### - Liquidity risk

- Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.
- The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always
  have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions,
  without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company reputation.
- The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.
- The following are the contracted maturities of financial liabilities:

In Jordanian Dinar	Book value	Contracted cash flows	Less than one year	More than one year
As of December 31, 2016				
Other credit balances	3,108,474	(3,108,474)	(3,108,474)	-
Students Refundable deposits	321,442	(321,442)	(321,442)	-
Due to related parties	223,742	(223,742)	(223,742)	_
Unearned revenues	5,146,497	(5,146,497)	(5,146,497)	_
Deferred cheques	189,145	(189,145)	(189,145)	-
Accounts and notes payable	396,213	(396,213)	(396,213)	-
	9,385,513	(9,385,513)	(9,385,513)	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In Jordanian Dinar	Book value	Contracted cash flows	Less than one year	More than one year
As of December 31, 2015				
Short term loans	6,474,445	(6,474,445)	(6,474,445)	-
Banks Overdrafts	1,984,492	(1,984,492)	(1,984,492)	-
Other Credit balances	2,904,527	(2,904,527)	(2,904,527)	-
Students Refundable deposits	393,539	(393,539)	(393,539)	-
Due to related parties	46,325	(46,325)	(46,325)	-
Unearned revenues	7,347,852	(7,347,852)	(7,347,852)	-
Deferred cheques	425,039	(425,039)	(425,039)	-
Accounts and notes payable	3,524,125	(3,524,125)	(3,524,125)	-
	23,100,344	(23,100,344)	(23,100,344)	<b>i</b>

### - Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity prices will affect the Company profit or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

### - Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk through sales and purchases transactions which are denominated in currencies other than the Jordanian Dinar. All of the Company's assets and operations are denominated in Jordanian Dinars and transactions abroad are denominated in US Dollars and the exchange rate of the Dollar against the Dinar is stable at JD 0.71 per USD. Therefore, the company is not substantially exposed to exchange rate risk

### The risk of price volatility

Interest bearing financial instruments at the reporting date are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
In Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015	-
Financial instrument at variable rate			
Financial liabilities	=	8,883,976	

### Other Market Price Risk:

Equity price risk arises from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held to meet the partially unfunded portion of the Company's liabilities and investments at fair value through profit or loss. The company's management monitors the debt and securities portfolio in its investment portfolio based on market indices. The material investments are managed in the portfolio on an individual basis and the risk management committee approves all selling and buying decisions.

### Sensitivity analysis for equity price risk

A change of 5% in fair value of the securities at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates remain constant.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2016	Owners	Owners Equity		
	5%	5%		
	increase	Decrease		
In Jordanian Dinar				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,000	(4,000)		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	66,507	(66,507)		
31 December 2015				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,560	(4,560)		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	115,849	(115,849)		

### Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, statutory reserve and retained earnings.

The management monitors the return on capital, which the management defined as net operation income divided by total shareholders' equity..

The management seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year neither the Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

### **Debt-to-adjusted Capital Ratio**

	As of Decem	ber 31,
In Jordanian Dina	2016	2015
Total debt Less: Cash on hand and at banks	11,292,810 (418,717)	24,686,539 (344,998)
Net debt	10,874,093	24,341,541
Net Shareholders' equity Net Shareholders' equity	85,974,138 85,974,138	93,957,860 93,957,860
Debt - to -adjusted capital ratio	0,126	0,259

### 32. Fair Value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). Prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments or through the use of valuation model that includes inputs that can be traced to markets, these inputs good be defend directly or indirectly.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### a. Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Jordanian Dinar	Carrying	)	Fair value		
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2016 Financial assets at fair value through other					
comprehensive income	80,000	80,000	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,330,149	1,330,149	-	-	
31 December 2015	01 200				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	91,200	91,200	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,316,978	2,316,978	-	-	

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### b. Financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value:

With the exception of the table below, the Company's management believes that the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value below as result of the maturity of these assets and liabilities in the short term

	Fair value			
Jordanian Dinar	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As of December 31, 2016				
Cash and cash equivalent	418,717	418,717	-	
Accounts Receivables and Cheques under collection	2,658,644	-	2,658,644	
Due from related parties	187,105	_	187,200	
Other debit balances	726,485	-	726,485	
Account and notes payables	396,213	_	396,213	
Due to related parties	223,742	_	223,837	
Deferred cheques	189,145	-	189,145	
Unearned Revenues	5,146,497	-	5,146,497	
Students refundable deposits	321,442	_	321,442	
Other Credit balances	3,108,474	-	3,108,474	
As of December 31, 2015				
Cash and cash equivalent	344,998	344,998	-	-
Accounts Receivables and Cheques under collection	7,813,130	-	7,813,130	-
Due from related parties	131,330	-	131,330	-
Other Debit balances	946,734	_	946,734	
Banks Overdraft	1,984,492	1,984,492	-	
Short term loans	6,474,445	6,474,445	-	-
Account payables	3,524,125	_	3,524,125	-
Due to related parties	46,325	_	46,325	-
Deferred cheques	425,039	-	425,039	
Unearned Revenues	7,347,852	-	7,347,852	-
Students refundable deposits	393,539	-	393,539	-
Other Credit balances	2,904,527	-	2,904,527	-

For items illustrated above, level 2 fair values for financial assets and liabilities have been determined based on effective Interest rates and the agreed upon pricing models.

The company must disclose any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value and the reason behind this conversion and the company's policy that determines when switching between the fair values levels hold.

### SUPPLEMENTARY UNAUDITED INFORMATION

The following is a comparison between the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the Arab International company for Education and Investment for the period ended December 31, 2016 with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income without consolidating the financial results of Ibn Alhaytham hospital company for the period ended December 31, 2015.

	For the year ended December 31		
Jordanian Dinar	2016	2015	
Revenues Operating Expenses	28,255,094 (13,990,418)	29,365,272 (14,989,204)	
Gross Profits	14,264,676	14,376,068	
Administrative expenses	(4,589,756)	(5,179,002)	
Bad Debt Provision	(87,642)	(9,232)	
Company's share in profits of associates	2,415,824	2,982,768	
Interest Payables	608	388	
Financing Expenses	(109,063)	(343,490)	
Gain (Loss) from change in value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(11,124)	127,190	
Other Revenues	935,222	806,294	
Loss on sale of property and equipment	(788)	(16,856)	
Gain on sale of subsidiary shares	319,000	-	
Income before tax	13,136,957	12,744,128	
Income Tax	(2,215,089)	(2,045,511)	
Profit for the year	10,921,868	10,698,617	
Other Comprehensive Income Items  Items cannot be reclassified into profit or loss			
Cumulative change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through	(5,748,227)	(1,877,117)	
other comprehensive income	95,072	70,340	
Total Comprehensive Income	5,268,713	8,891,840	