

AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES
"AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)
AMMAN - JORDAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT

AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)
AMMAN – JORDAN
DECEMBER 31, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

AM / 81710

To the Partner
Al-Watanieh for Financial Services "Awraq Investment" Company
(A Limited Liability Company)
Amman - Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Al-Watanieh for Financial Services "Awraq Investment" Company (a limited liability Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and the statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in partner's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

- The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, which appear for the purpose of comparison, have been audited by Ernst & Young – Jordan on which an unqualified opinion have been issued on February 12, 2017.
- The accompanying financial statements are a translation of the original financial statements which are in Arabic language, to which reference should be made.

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

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 risk, 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 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 evidenced 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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.

Amman – Jordan
February 27, 2018


Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) – Jordan
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
ديلويت آند توش (الشرق الأوسط)
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AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY

(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

AMMAN - JORDAN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31,	
		2017	2016
		JD	JD
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current Assets:			
Cash on hand and balances at banks and financial institutions	4	5,037,119	1,290,002
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	5	10,084,252	11,038,519
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	127,215	271,025
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		177,363	147,763
Financial assets at amortized cost		554,227	410,359
Accounts receivable - net	7	655,609	203,012
Margin trading accounts receivable - net	8	3,413,484	3,340,222
Other debit balances	9	145,032	255,348
Total Current Assets		20,194,301	16,956,250
Non-current Assets:			
Intangible assets - net	10	4,983	2,142
Fixed Assets - net	11	114,587	146,511
Total Non-Current Assets		119,570	148,653
TOTAL ASSETS		20,313,871	17,104,903
<u>LIABILITIES AND PARTNER'S EQUITY</u>			
Current Liabilities:			
Due to Banks		-	70,179
Accounts payable	12	5,347,719	2,476,394
Margin trading accounts payable		26,625	29,559
Due to related parties	18	25,073	230,413
Deferred tax liabilities	13/c	1,818	2,581
Provision for income tax	13/b	2,806,529	2,625,393
Other credit balances	14	342,490	919,681
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,550,254	6,354,200
Partner's Equity:			
Paid-up capital	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
Statutory reserve		2,135,195	2,014,657
Fair value reserve - net		16,365	23,225
Retained earnings		4,612,057	3,712,821
Total Partner's Equity		11,763,617	10,750,703
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PARTNER'S EQUITY		20,313,871	17,104,903

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE ACCOMPANYING INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY

(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

AMMAN - JORDAN

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	For the Year Ended	
		December 31,	
		2017	2016
		JD	JD
Revenue:			
Net brokerage revenue	15	325,016	658,662
Interest income on margin accounts		257,707	297,989
Investment Funds Management Fees		58,447	77,737
Investment portfolios Management Fees	16	123,258	2,001,694
(Loss) gain from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,301)	20,257
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(24,177)	(8,484)
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		13,907	13,607
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		7,750	3,994
Interest on financial assets at amortized cost		27,347	14,141
Interest income	17	1,096,593	321,297
Other revenue		<u>9,694</u>	<u>2,145</u>
Total Revenue		1,892,241	3,403,039
<u>Less:</u> General and administrative expenses	21	642,111	970,844
Depreciation and amortization		35,514	36,166
Interest expense and bank charges		<u>9,238</u>	<u>9,950</u>
Total Expenses		<u>686,863</u>	<u>1,016,960</u>
Profit for the Year before Income Tax		1,205,378	2,386,079
Income tax (expense)	13/a	<u>(185,604)</u>	<u>(567,125)</u>
Profit for the Year		1,019,774	1,818,954
Comprehensive income items:			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>(6,860)</u>	<u>(4,911)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>1,012,914</u></u>	<u><u>1,814,043</u></u>

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AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AMRAO INVESTMENT" COMPANY

(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

AMMAN - JORDAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNER'S EQUITY

	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Cumulative change in fair value	Retained Earnings	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017					
Balance - Beginning of the year	5,000,000	2,014,657	23,225	3,712,821	10,750,703
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,019,774	1,019,774
Cumulative change in fair value	-	-	(6,860)	-	(6,860)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,860)	1,019,774	1,012,914
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	120,538	-	(120,538)	-
Balance - End of the Year	5,000,000	2,135,195	16,365	4,612,057	11,763,617
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016					
Balance - Beginning of the year	5,000,000	1,776,050	34,441	2,126,169	8,936,660
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,818,954	1,818,954
Cumulative change in fair value	-	-	(4,911)	-	(4,911)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,911)	1,818,954	1,814,043
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	238,607	-	(238,607)	-
Gain on sale financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(6,305)	6,305	-
Balance - End of the Year	5,000,000	2,014,657	23,225	3,712,821	10,750,703

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AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY

(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

AMMAN - JORDAN

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	Note	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit for the year before income tax	1,205,378	2,386,079
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & amortization	35,514	36,166
Unrealized loss (gain) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,301	(20,257)
(Gain) on sale of fixed assets	-	(759)
Written-off debts	7 54,325	110,605
Interest income on financial assets at amortized cost	(27,347)	(14,141)
Loss on sale of financial assets	24,177	8,484
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities before Changes in Working Capital	1,295,348	2,506,177
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(506,922)	2,029,624
(Increase) decrease in margin trading accounts receivable	(73,262)	433,146
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	116,332	70,950
Decrease in other debit balances	110,316	129,576
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,871,325	(3,410,172)
(Decrease) increase in margin trading accounts payable	(2,934)	12,074
(Decrease) increase in due to related parties	(205,340)	64,614
(Decrease) in other credit balances	(577,191)	(349,962)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax Paid	3,027,672	1,486,027
Income tax paid	13/b (4,468)	(28,036)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	3,023,204	1,457,991
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
(Increase) in deposits at banks and financial institutions (matures in more than three months)	(455,115)	(7,830,084)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost	-	100,000
(Change in)/Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	11,068
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	899
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,379)	(9,490)
Purchase of intangible assets	(5,052)	(1,332)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(30,370)	(103,932)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(134,359)	(210,307)
Interest income received from financial assets at amortized cost	10,984	9,674
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities	(615,291)	(8,033,504)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	2,407,913	(6,575,513)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the year	4,428,258	11,003,771
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year	19 6,836,171	4,428,258

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AL-WATANIEH FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES "AWRAQ INVESTMENT" COMPANY
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)
AMMAN - JORDAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General

Al-Watanieh for Financial Services "Awraq Investment" Company was established in Jordan as a limited liability Company on August 5, 1992 in accordance with Jordanian Companies Law under registration number (2902) with a capital of JD 250,000. The Company's paid-up capital was increased gradually to reach JD 5 million. The Company is registered in Amman - Jordan. Its address is Um Uthaina, Saad bin Abi Waqqas Street, P.O. Box 925102, Amman 11110. The Company is wholly owned by Cairo Amman Bank.

The Company registered a new trademark in 2006 and the Company's commercial name became "Awraq Investment". The Company's activities and financial services were expanded and licenses were obtained in order for the Company's main objectives to become as follows:

- Provide brokerage services in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and regional and international markets which include acting as a commission broker for the clients of the Company and trading financial securities for the Company's portfolio.
- Practice margin financing.
- Provide investment management services.
- Financial and economic research relating to the Company.

The accompanying financial statements were approved by the Company's Management Committee on February 5, 2018.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation of the financial statements

- The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the related interpretations issued by the Committee of the IASB and according to effective local laws.
- The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar Which is the functional currency of the Company.
- The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost principle, except for financial assets and financial liabilities which are stated at fair value as of the date of the financial statements.
- The accounting policies adopted for the current year are consistent with those applied in the year ended December 31, 2016 except what is stated in Note (23-a).

The following are the most significant accounting policies:

a. Margin Trading Accounts Receivable

- The margin trading accounts receivable are stated at net realizable value.
- A provision for the impairment of margin trading accounts receivable is recorded if it appears that it is improbable that the amounts due to the Company will be collected and when subjective evidence is available that an occurrence has negatively impacted the future cash flows for those receivables and when the drop can be measured in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amount of the provision is stated in the statement of income.
- Interest and commissions on non-performing margin trading accounts receivable granted to clients are suspended in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- A margin financing risk reserve is calculated in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

b. Fixed Assets

- Fixed assets are stated at cost and depreciated according to the straight line method over their expected operating lives at annual rates ranging between 15% and 35%.
- When the recoverable amount of any fixed asset becomes less than its net book value, its carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is charged to the statement of income.
- The productive lives of fixed assets are reassessed each year. If the assessment differs from previous estimates, the change is recorded in subsequent years, being a change in estimates.
- Fixed assets are derecognized when disposed of or when no future benefits are expected from their use or disposal.

c. Intangible Assets

- Intangible assets are recorded at cost and are classified on the basis of either definite or indefinite useful life. Intangible asset with definite useful economic lives are amortized over their useful lives at an annual rate of 25%.
- Any indication of impairment in the value of intangible assets as of the date of the financial statements is reviewed. Furthermore, the estimated useful lives of the impaired intangible assets are reassessed and impairment is recorded in the statement of income.
- No capitalization of intangible assets resulting from the Company's operations is made. These are rather recorded as expense in the statement of income for the year.

d. Income Taxes:

- Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes.
- Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Moreover, income subject to tax differs from income declared in the financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenue or tax expenses not deductible in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax authorities, and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.
- Taxes are calculated on the basis of tax rates prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations, and instructions of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

- Deferred taxes (if exist) are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets or liabilities in the financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the liability method in the statement of financial position according to the rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or tax assets and liabilities are recognized.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the financial statements, and reduced in case it is expected that no benefit will arise therefrom, partially or totally or tax liabilities recognized.

e. Buy and Sell Commissions

Commissions resulting for buy and sell of shares are recorded under revenues when realized and expenses are calculated on accrual basis.

f. Revenue and expenses recognition:

- Interest revenue is recognized on the basis of actual interest except for interests and commissions for non performing margin trading accounts which is not recognized as revenues and is recorded under suspended interests and commissions.
- Bank interest revenues and expenses are recognized on accrual basis.
- Expenses are recognized on accrual basis

g. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reflected in the statement of financial position only when there are legal rights to offset the recognized amounts, the Company intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

h. Transactions in Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Moreover, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Jordanian Dinar at the exchange rates prevailing at year-end, gains or losses resulting therefrom are taken to the statement of income.

3. Accounting Estimates

Preparation of the accompanying financial statements and the application of the accounting policies require the Company's management to perform assessments and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets, financial liabilities, and to disclose contingent liabilities. Moreover, these assessments and assumptions affect revenues, expenses, provisions as well as changes in fair value represented in statement of changes in in partner's equity. In particular, this requires the Company's management to issue significant judgments and assumptions to assess future cash flow amounts and their timing. Moreover, the said assessments are necessarily based on assumptions and factors with varying degrees of consideration and uncertainty. In addition, actual results may differ from assessments due to the changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those assessments in the future.

Management believes that the assessments adopted in the financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

- A provision for doubtful debts is taken on basis and estimates set by management in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards "IFRS".

- Management periodically reassesses the economic useful lives of tangible and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of these assets and the assessment of their useful economic lives expected in the future. Impairment loss is taken to the statement of income.
- The company reassesses the lawsuits filed against it based on adequate legal study prepared by the Company's legal consultant and a provision is formed regarding the lawsuits in the statement of income.
- The financial year bears its share of income tax expense in accordance with the regulations, laws and accounting principles.

4. Cash on Hand and Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Cash on hand	421	171
Accounts at Cairo Amman Bank	3,952,651	608,009
Current Accounts at other banks and financial institutions	1,084,047	681,822
	<u>5,037,119</u>	<u>1,290,002</u>

5. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions *		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions **		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits maturing within less than 3 months	1,799,052	3,208,435	-	-	1,799,052	3,208,435
Deposits maturing within less than 1 year	358,398	-	7,926,802	-	8,285,200	-
More than one year	-	-	-	7,830,084	-	7,830,084
	<u>2,157,450</u>	<u>3,208,435</u>	<u>7,926,802</u>	<u>7,830,084</u>	<u>10,084,252</u>	<u>11,038,519</u>

* For the year 2017, this account consists of the Company's deposits at Cairo Amman Bank in Jordanian Dinar and British Pound at an average interest rate of around 5% for Jordanian Dinar and 0.27% for the British Pound.

** This item represents a deposit at First National Bank Lebanon at an average interest rate of 11% as an upfront payment in Lebanese Pound and placed at an annual rate of 3% after 12 months, as well as an interest of 5.75% paid every 3 months in US Dollar.

6. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Company's quoted shares in financial markets:		
Quoted shares in the Jordanian Market	59,134	148,845
Quoted shares in foreign markets	68,081	122,180
	<u>127,215</u>	<u>271,025</u>

7. Accounts Receivable - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Brokerage Accounts receivable	1,478,323	1,074,527
<u>Less: Provision for doubtful debts</u>	<u>(822,714)</u>	<u>(871,515)</u>
	<u>655,609</u>	<u>203,012</u>

The movement on the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	871,515	1,070,255
Written off receivables during the year	(54,325)	(110,605)
Transferred from/(to) margin trading receivables provision	5,524	(88,135)
Balance - End of the Year	<u>822,714</u>	<u>871,515</u>

The Company follows a policy of dealing with creditworthy counter parties in addition to having enough collaterals to minimize the risk of any financial losses resulting from defaults. The Company takes into consideration the subsequent collections when calculating the provision for doubtful debts. Brokerage Accounts receivable aging is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
1 day - 7 days	231,078	21,353
8 days - 90 days	259,832	31
More than 91 days	164,699	181,628
	<u>655,609</u>	<u>203,012</u>

Based on management estimates, it is expected that all unimpaired receivables to be collected, noting that these receivables are collateralized with customers' investment portfolios.

8. Margin Trading Accounts Receivable - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Margin trading accounts receivable	4,614,627	4,546,889
<u>Less: Suspended interest</u>	<u>(58,659)</u>	<u>(58,659)</u>
Provision for doubtful debts	(1,142,484)	(1,148,008)
	<u>3,413,484</u>	<u>3,340,222</u>

The movement on the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,148,008	1,059,873
Transferred (to)/from margin trading receivables provision	(5,524)	88,135
Balance - End of the Year	<u>1,142,484</u>	<u>1,148,008</u>

Margin trading receivables aging is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
1 day – 7 days	221,083	58,946
8 days – 90 days	510,661	323,235
More than 91 days	2,681,740	2,958,041
	<u>3,413,484</u>	<u>3,340,222</u>

9. Other Debit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Prepaid expenses	21,703	17,773
Settlement guarantee fund contribution	25,000	25,000
Accrued revenues	96,914	66,724
Securities Depository Center reconciliation	-	144,486
Other	1,415	1,365
	<u>145,032</u>	<u>255,348</u>

10. Intangible Assets-Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	219,858	218,526
Additions	5,052	1,332
Balance - End of the Year	224,910	219,858
Less: Accumulated amortization *	219,927	217,716
	<u>4,983</u>	<u>2,142</u>
Annual amortization rate %	25	25

* The movement on the accumulated amortization is as follows:

	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Accumulated amortization –beginning of the year	217,716	217,067
Amortization for the year	2,211	649
Accumulated amortization – End of the Year	<u>219,927</u>	<u>217,716</u>

11. Fixed assets - net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Tools and Equipment	Decorations	Vehicles	Total
Year 2017	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,970	188,262	147,772	18,000	418,004
Additions	-	1,379	-	-	1,379
Balance at the end of the year	63,970	189,641	147,772	18,000	419,383
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	56,677	175,856	26,584	12,376	271,493
Additions	2,056	6,589	21,958	2,700	33,303
Balance at the end of the year	58,733	182,445	48,542	15,076	304,796
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2017	<u>5,237</u>	<u>7,196</u>	<u>99,230</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>114,587</u>
Annual Depreciation Rate %	20	20 - 35	15 - 20	15	
	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Tools and Equipment	Decorations	Vehicles	Total
Year 2016	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	88,094	185,792	146,886	18,000	438,772
Additions	4,582	4,022	886	-	9,490
Disposals	(28,706)	(1,552)	-	-	(30,258)
Balance at the end of the year	63,970	188,262	147,772	18,000	418,004
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	83,203	168,570	4,645	9,676	266,094
Additions	2,042	8,836	21,939	2,700	35,517
Disposals	(28,568)	(1,550)	-	-	(30,118)
Balance at the end of the year	56,677	175,856	26,584	12,376	271,493
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2016	<u>7,293</u>	<u>12,406</u>	<u>121,188</u>	<u>5,624</u>	<u>146,511</u>
Annual Depreciation Rate %	20	20 - 35	15 - 20	15	

12. Accounts Payable

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Local, regional and foreign markets accounts payable – Jordanian Dinar	313,800	337,149
Regional and foreign markets accounts payable – US Dollar	4,379,691	1,032,247
Regional and foreign markets accounts payable – Other currencies	630,306	1,106,998
Other	23,922	-
	<u>5,347,719</u>	<u>2,476,394</u>

13. Income Tax

a. Income Tax Expense

This item consists of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Income tax payable for the year's profits*	185,604	567,125
	<u>185,604</u>	<u>567,125</u>

- * The income tax expense is recorded based on the taxable profits at a rate of 24% (10% for external).

b. Income Tax Provision

The movement on the income tax provision is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,625,393	2,085,603
Income tax on gains from the sale of investment*	-	701
Income tax payable for the year's profits	185,604	567,125
	<u>2,810,997</u>	<u>2,653,429</u>
<u>Less:</u> Income tax paid during the year	<u>(4,468)</u>	<u>(28,036)</u>
	<u>2,806,529</u>	<u>2,625,393</u>

- * This item resulted from income tax payable on the realized gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which in accordance to IFRS 9 are not recorded in the profit or loss statement and are recognized directly through retained earnings.

c. The movement on the deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,581	3,827
Released during the year	763	1,246
Balance – End of the Year	<u>1,818</u>	<u>2,581</u>

d. Tax Status

The company reached a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2009. The Income and Sales Tax Department reviewed the Company's records for the years 2010 and 2011, and estimated an accrued income tax for the two years of JD 318,644 on the amounts paid. The Company objected against the decision at the designated courts. The Court of First Instance issued its decision in June 2016 to cancel the claim of Income and Sales Tax Department and had the file returned to the Income and Sales Tax department for correction. The decision was confirmed during the appeal stage in October 2016. Based on the court's decision, the Income and Sales Tax Department reissued notices with the same amounts, the Company objected against the issued notices and a decision of objection with disapproval was issued in June 2017 and filed the objection at the designated courts in July 2017. The case is still pending before the court, noting that the legal period for correcting the legal procedures has ended after 4 years from the date of applying the tax filing for the 2 years under investigation.

The Income and Sales Tax Department reviewed the Company's records for the years 2012, 2013, and 2014 and estimated an accrued income tax for those years with an amount of JD 1,222,807 over the amounts paid. The Company objected against the decision at the designated courts. The case is still pending before the Court of First Instance.

The Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the Company's records for the years 2015 and 2016 until the date of the financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the provisions recorded at the date of the statement of financial position is sufficient to cover the potential tax liabilities.

14. Other Credit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Interest received in advance	149,983	740,093
Salaries and employees benefits provision	85,797	133,413
Accrued expenses	35,959	39,506
Securities Depository Center reconciliation	64,104	-
Client deposits	5,882	4,392
Other	765	2,277
	<u>342,490</u>	<u>919,681</u>

15. Net Brokerage Revenue

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Local market trading commissions	207,830	504,512
Regional and foreign markets trading commissions	117,186	154,150
	<u>325,016</u>	<u>658,662</u>

16. Investment Portfolios Management Fees

The Company manages investment portfolios based on an investment management license granted by the Jordan Securities Commission on July 31, 2006. The company manages investment portfolios on behalf of others in exchange for management and performance fees which appear in the statement of income. The portfolio balances are kept in separate accounts which do not appear in the Company's financial statements.

17. Interest Income

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Bank interest income *	1,096,593	321,297
	<u>1,096,593</u>	<u>321,297</u>

- * This item consists of interest received during the year on deposits at Cairo Amman Bank and First National Bank (note 5).

18. Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

Transactions and balances with related parties during the year were as follows:

	December 31, 2017				For the Year Ended December 31, 2017		
	Deposits and Current Accounts	Due to Banks	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable	Net Commission Revenue	Interest Revenue	Other Expenses
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Amman Cairo Bank *	6,110,101	-	-	-	108,175	96,837	2,412
Al-Watanieh Securities Company - Palestine **	-	-	-	25,073	-	-	-
Board members, senior management and their families ***	-	-	428,378	-	29,507	38,410	-
	December 31, 2016				For the Year Ended December 31, 2016		
	Deposits and Current Accounts	Due to Banks	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable	Net Commission Revenue	Interest Revenue	Other Expenses
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Amman Cairo Bank *	1,316,444	70,179	-	-	1,982,391	122,834	2,590
Al-Watanieh Securities Co. - Palestine **	-	-	-	230,413	-	-	-
Board members, senior management, and their families ***	-	-	1,508,327	8,135	73,203	83,944	-

Off Balance Sheet Items

- Managed accounts for the Parent Company "Cairo Amman Bank" amounted to JD zero for the year ended December 31, 2017 (JD 132,999,984 as of December 31, 2016).
- Letters of guarantee issued by Cairo Amman Bank on behalf of the Company amounted to JD 175,000 as of December 31, 2017 (JD 175,000 as of December 31, 2016).
- Investments at Al-Safa Bank (a sister company) amounted to JD 88,625 for the year ended December 31, 2017.
- Executive management salaries, bonuses, and benefits amounted to JD 110,920 for the year ended December 31, 2017 (JD 253,969 for the year ended December 31, 2016).

* Holding company.

** Sister company.

*** This item consists of board of director members of the holding company Cairo Amman Bank.

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents stated in the statement of cash flows consist of the following balances listed in the statement of financial position:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Cash on hand and balances at banks	5,037,119	1,290,002
Deposits at banks and financial institutions (less than 3 months)	1,799,052	3,208,435
<u>Less: Due to bank</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(70,179)</u>
	<u>6,836,171</u>	<u>4,428,258</u>

20. Accounts Managed for the Benefit of Clients

These accounts represent cash and investments managed on behalf of some of the Company's clients. The Company manages these accounts under clients' responsibility in exchange for management fees, the management for these accounts is subject to the desire of the clients and it is not capital guaranteed. These are not included as part of the Company's assets and liabilities. These accounts amounted to JD 454,068 as of December 31, 2017 (JD 134,360,680 as of December 31, 2016).

In 2010, the Company established an investment fund in the Kingdom of Bahrain in which the Company manages this fund for the fund's investment unit holders. An approval by the Central Bank of Bahrain on liquidating the investment fund in the Kingdom of Bahrain was granted on May 22, 2017. The investment fund's total assets amounted to JD 3,789,801 as of October 8, 2017 (date of liquidation) (JD 3,821,108 as of December 31, 2016). The value of the investment unit amounted to USD 52.0171 as of October 8, 2017 (USD 52.44 as of December 31, 2016). The number of issued units amounted to 102.76 as of October 8, 2017 (102.760 as of December 31, 2016). These accounts are not included as part of the Company's assets and liabilities and the Company is in the process of liquidating the fund.

21. General and Administrative Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Salaries and employees benefits	344,470	497,440
Company's share of the social security contributions	42,103	49,287
<u>Assigned personnel</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,097</u>
Rent	60,134	57,369
Insurance expenses	23,636	26,864
Stationary	3,107	2,617
Advertising expenses	590	828
Hospitality	1,044	1,492
Telephone and postage	17,973	17,962
Professional fees	13,642	22,322
Training and conference expenses	3,385	3,631
Fees and subscriptions	54,451	82,320
Cleaning expenses	5,578	5,513
Vehicle maintenance	1,282	1,392
Investor protection fund expenses	6,032	22,097
Brokerage errors	18	413
Board of directors transportation	9,000	9,000
Maintenance expenses	13,337	17,203
Water and electricity	10,162	11,724
Legal cases expenses	6,917	13,684
Custody expenses	18,523	17,565
Other	6,727	24,024
	<u>642,111</u>	<u>970,844</u>

22. Contingent Liabilities

a. Off-Statement of Financial Position Liabilities

The Company was contingently liable for bank guarantees with an amount of JD 888,000 as of December 31, 2017 (JD 970,000 as of December 31, 2016) most of them are for Jordan Securities Commission and the Securities Depository Center.

b. Lawsuits against the Company

There are no lawsuits raised against the Company as of the date of the financial statements except for a counter claim on a lawsuit raised by the Company as regards to a financial claim with an amount of JD 938,360.

23. Risk Management

a. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company has a strategy of maintaining a reasonable debt-to-equity ratio. The ratio is calculated through dividing total liabilities by total equity. The Company's overall strategy has remained unchanged since 2016.

The capital structure includes paid-in capital, statutory reserve, fair value reserve, and retained earnings totaling JD 11,763,617 as of December 31, 2017 against JD 10,750,703 as of December 31, 2016.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its commitments. The liquidity position of the Company as of the date of the financial statements is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	JD	JD
Current assets	20,194,301	16,956,250
<u>Less: Current liabilities</u>	<u>8,550,254</u>	<u>6,354,200</u>
Excess in working capital	<u>11,644,047</u>	<u>10,602,050</u>

The Company manages liquidity risk by constant monitoring of actual and forecast cash flows. Furthermore, a portion of the Company's funds is invested in balances at the bank which is readily available to meet short-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company believes the liquidity risk is adequately low, enabling the company to obtain the required funding from the bank and related parties.

c. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that debtors and other counterparties will default on their contractual obligations towards the Company.

The company believes that its not significantly exposed to credit risk since it continuously monitors its credit balances and establishes credit ceiling for its clients while continuously monitoring existing account receivable balances. The company also retains the balances and deposits at leading banking institutions.

d. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on bank deposit at the date of the financial statements. The analysis is prepared assuming that the balance outstanding at the date of the financial statements was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% increase/decrease is used.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	+1%	-1%
	JD	JD
Profit (loss) for the year	136,380	(136,380)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	+1%	-1%
	JD	JD
Profit (loss) for the year	78,009	(78,009)

Management believes the risk of interest rate fluctuations is immaterial and will have no substantial impact on the Company's performance.

24. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

a. New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, have been adopted in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The Company has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how an entity should evaluate whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which it can utilize a deductible temporary difference.

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative

The Company has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

b. New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not yet applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle amending IFRS 1 and IAS 28

The improvements include the amendments on IFRS 1 and IAS 28 and they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017

The improvements include the amendments on IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23 and they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where:

- there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency;
- the entity recognises a prepayment asset or a deferred income liability in respect of that consideration, in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income; and
- the prepayment asset or deferred income liability is non-monetary.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. It specifically considers:

- Whether tax treatments should be considered collectively;
- Assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations;
- The determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and
- The effect of changes in facts and circumstances.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share Based Payment

The amendments are related to classification and measurement of share based payment transactions and they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

The amendments relating to the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming new insurance contracts standard and they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property

Paragraph 57 has been amended to state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change of use occurs if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use. The paragraph has been amended to state that the list of examples therein is non-exhaustive.

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments are related to long-term interests in associates and joint ventures. These amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied.

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.

The Company will apply IFRS 16 in the effective date and the Company's management is in the process of evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (revised versions in 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014)

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

A finalized version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- **Classification and measurement:** Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
- **Impairment:** The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized
- **Hedge accounting:** Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.
- **Derecognition:** The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 (phase 1) that was issued in 2009 related to classification and measurement financial assets, the company will adopt the finalised version of IFRS 9 from the effective date of January 1, 2018; apply it retrospectively and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2018.

The Company is continuing to analyze the impact of the changes and currently does not consider it likely to have a major impact on its adoption. This assessment is based on currently available information and is subject to changes that may arise when the Company presents its first financial statements as on December 31, 2018 that includes the effects of its application from the effective date.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendments are related to prepayment features with negative compensation. This amends the existing requirements in IFRS 9 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which established a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- 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.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

IFRS 15 may be adopted retrospectively, by restating comparatives and adjusting retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest comparative period. – Alternatively, IFRS 15 may be adopted as of the application date on January 1, 2018, by adjusting retained earnings at the beginning of the first reporting year (the cumulative effect approach).

The Company intends to adopt the standard using the cumulative effect approach, which means that the Company will recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. The Company is continuing to analyze the impact of the changes and its impact will be disclosed in the first financial statements as of December 31, 2018 that includes the effects of its application from the effective date.

Amendments to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The amendments are to clarify three aspects of the standard (identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, and licensing) and to provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts.

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments are related to disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9. The Amendments are effective when IFRS 9 is first applied

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments are related to the additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9. The Amendments are effective when IFRS 9 is first applied

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as of January 1, 2021.

Amendments to IFRS 10 Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)

The amendments are related to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.

The Amendments effective date deferred indefinitely and the adoption is still permitted.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, except for IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Management anticipates that IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning January 1, 2018 and that IFRS 16 will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning January 1, 2019.

25. Fair Value Hierarchy

a. Fair value of financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table provides information about how the fair value of those financial assets is determined (valuation techniques and key inputs used).

Financial Assets	Fair value		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Techniques and Key Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relation between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value
	December 31,					
	2017	2016				
	JD	JD				
Financial assets at fair value						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Quoted Shares	127,215	271,025	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	177,363	147,763				
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	304,578	418,788	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during 2017 and 2016.

b. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Except as listed in the following table, the book value of financial assets and financial liabilities shown in the Company's financial statements approximate their fair value.

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		Fair Value Hierarchy
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Deposits at banks	10,084,252	10,126,913	11,038,519	11,073,576	Level 2
Financial assets at amortized cost	554,227	562,966	410,359	412,363	Level 2
Total Financial Assets not Calculated at Fair Value	10,638,479	10,689,879	11,448,878	11,485,939	

For items listed above, the fair value of financial assets included in level 2 has been measured in accordance with the generally accepted pricing models which reflect the credit risk of counterparties.