JDFI

الشركة الأردنية للتطوير والاستثمار المالي

JORDANIAN CO. FOR DEVELOPING & FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

الرقم : 2017/28/ ق م

التاريخ : 2017/05/15

السادة بورصة عمان المحترمين

تحية طيبة وبعد ،

مرفق لكم طيه البيانات المالية المنتهية كما هي في 2016/12/31 باللغة الأنجليزية ، مدققة من مدققي حسابات الشركة السادة (شركة غوشة وشركاه) بالإضافة الى البيانات المالية الربع السنوية كما هي في 2017/3/31 وباللغة الإنجليزية .

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الإحترام ،،،

بورصة عمان
الدائـرة الإدارية والمالية
الديـوان
١٥ أيار ٢٠١٧
الرقم المتسلسل: 3096
رقم الملف: 41032
الجهة المختصة: 2110/611

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

الدكتور عامر المعشر

الشركة الأردنية للتطوير والاستثمار المالي JDFI

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فاكس: ٥٥١٤٤٤٥ ٦ ٩٦٢+
صندوق بريد ٨٥١١٥٧ عمان ١١١٨٥ الأردن

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the shareholders
JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

Report on auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of jordanian for developing and financial investment company (P.L.C), which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial positionas of December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated Statement of owners' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended,notes to the consolidated financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, theconsolidated statement of financialposition of jordanian for developing and financial investment company. (P.L.C) as of December 31,2016, and itsconsolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion
We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements. We are independent from the Company in accordance with International Standard Board Code of Ethics for professional accountants ("the code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

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

Key audit matters
Key audit matters, according to our professional judgment, are matters that had the significant importance in our auditing procedures that we performed to the consolidated financial statement. The basic auditing matters have been addressed in our auditing workflow to consolidated financial standards as we do not express separate opinions.

- Investment in credit card system
In accordance with IFRS, the management of the company that invests in the credit card system has chosen record the investment at cost, the company should test for impairment of the investment in the credit card system in the financial position if any, and if any indication of impairment exists, it should be recorded in accordance with the policy of impairment of assets, where the management assesses the decline through accredited experts for evaluation, if any, and because ofits importance it is considered an important audit risk.

Followed procedures within key audit matters.

-Investment in credit card system
The auditing procedures included control procedures used in the verification process of existence and completeness. The value of the investment in the credit card system has been verified through claims and invoices. There is no decline in the value of investments in the credit card system through management hypothesis taking into consideration the available external information on the risks of impairment investment in the credit card system, and we have also focused on the adequacy of the company's disclosures.

Other information
The management is responsible for other information.
Which includes other information reported in the annual report, but not included in the consolidated financial statements and our audit report on it.

Our opinion does not include these other information, and we do not express any assertion over it.

Regarding our audit on consolidate financial statements we are obliged to review these other information, and while that, we consider the compatibility of these information with their consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge that we gained through audit procedure or seems to contain significant errors. If we detected based on our audit, the existence of significant errors in the information, we are obliged to report this fact. Regarding this, we have nothing to report.

Management and individuals responsible of governance about theconsolidated financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. And for such internal control,management is determined to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the 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 the management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Individuals responsible of governance are responsible of supervising the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Certified public accountant responsibility
Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, and to issue and 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and or considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with The International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 the Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves Fair Presentation.

We communicated with audit committee, 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.

Legal requirements report

The Company maintains proper books of accounts and the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the consolidated financial statements contained in the report of the board of directors in accordance with the proper books of accounts.

Ghosheh & Co. (CPA's)
A member of Nexia International
غوشه و شركاه

Ghosheh & Co.

Sinan Ghosheh
License No.(580)

Amman-Jordan
March 11 , 2017

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

THE STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINARS)

	Note	2016	2015
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipments	4	**65,741**	81,229
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehsive income		**149**	112
Investment icn credit card system		**1,771,000**	1,771,000
Goodwill		-	231,966
Total non-current assets		**1,836,890**	2,084,307
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	5	**814,824**	1,171,025
Accounts receivables	6	**45,876**	45,876
Cash and cash equivalents		**846**	2,259
Total current assets		**861,546**	1,219,160
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,698,436**	3,303,467
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Statutory reserves	9	**379,470**	379,470
Fair value reserve		**(227)**	(264)
Accumulated losses		**(904,287)**	(526,443)
Total owners' equity		**2,474,956**	2,852,763
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	7	**62,093**	39,673
Accounts payable		**161,387**	411,031
Total current liabilities		**223,480**	450,704
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**2,698,436**	3,303,467

The accompanying notes are an integral part of theseconsolidated financial statements

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2016	2015
General and administrative expenses	10	**(148,336)**	(158,671)
Financialcharges		**(42)**	(19)
Margin interest expenses		-	(22,037)
Goodwill amortization provision		**(231,966)**	-
Other revenues and expenses		**2,500**	41
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(377,844)**	(180,686)
Other Comprehensive Income :			
Realized loss from sale of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(434,229)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOMETRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS		**(377,844)**	(614,915)
Change in fair value reserve		**37**	317,688
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(377,807)**	(297,227)
loss per Share:			
loss per Share JD/Share		**(0,126)**	(0,205)
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares		**3,000,000**	3,000,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of theseconsolidated financial statements

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED OWNERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	3,000,000	379,470	(317,952)	88,472	3,149,990
Comprehensive income	-	-	317,688	(614,915)	(297,227)
December 31, 2015	**3,000,000**	**379,470**	**(264)**	**(526,443)**	**2,852,763**
Comprehensive income	-	-	**37**	**(377,844)**	**(377,807)**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**3,000,000**	**379,470**	**(227)**	**(904,287)**	**2,474,956**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of theseconsolidated financial statements

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	2016	2015
Operating Activities		
Lossfor the year	**(377,844)**	(614,915)
Adjustments for loss Before Income Tax:		
Realized loss from sale of financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	434,229
Goodwill amortization provision	**231,966**	-
Financial charges	**42**	19
Depreciation	**15,488**	11,616
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Accounts receivables	-	1,142,934
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**356,201**	(1,093,636)
Accounts payable	**(249,644)**	321,162
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**22,420**	1,303
Cash (used in) / available fromoperating activities	**(1,371)**	202,712
Finance charges paid	**(42)**	(19)
Net cash (used in) / available from operating activities	**(1,413)**	202,693
Investing Activities		
Changes in property and equipments	-	(32,642)
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehnsive income	-	370,035
Investment in credit cards system	-	(1,771,000)
Payments on purchase of investment	-	750,000
Goodwill	-	(231,966)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(915,573)
Financing Activities	-	
Margin finance payables	-	(308,409)
Net cash used infinancing activities	-	(308,409)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,413)**	(1,021,289)
Cash and cash equivalents, January1	**2,259**	1,023,548
Cash and cash equivalents, December31	**846**	2,259

The accompanying notes are an integral part of theseconsolidated financial statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY

The Jordanian for Development and Financial Investment Company (previously: Jordan Industries and Sulfur Company). At its Extraordinary Meeting held on January 22, 2015, the Company changed its name from Jordan Industries and Sulfur Company to Jordan for Development andFinancial Investment Company and the procedures were completed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on January 29, 2015 And its a Jordanian limited public shareholding company (the "Company") registered in the register of public shareholding companies Limited on August 13, 1981 under No. 158 with the Controller of Companies in the Ministry of Industry and Trade,the Company's authorized and paid up capital is JD 3,000,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares each for of JD 1.

The princibal activity of the Company is to produce, manufacture all kinds of iron and steel .

The Company's headquarter is in Amman.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 include the financial statements of the following subsidiary company (Mazaya Investment Payment Company L.L.C) registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on March 10, 2009 with 100% ownership. The Company's main activity consists of credit consultations, Import and export, shareholding and participation in other companies, buying and selling shares and bonds for the company's purposes other than financial intermediation, owning movable and immovable assets for thecompany purposes , selling prepaid cards for telecommunication and internet services, borrowing from banks and financial institutions. The implementation of the company's goals, the collection of funds and debts other than bank debt to serve the company's interest, development and marketing of accounting systems, development of business solutions and software, organization of exhibitions and conferences, business services (except dealing with international exchanges).

According to the equity method, the book value of invesment

	2016	2015
Investment beginning balance	**1,993,304**	2,000,000
Company's share of the results of associated company	**(7,434)**	(6,696)
Goodwill amortization provision	**(231,966)**	-
Investment balance at December 31	**1,753,904**	1,993,304

As of December 31, the summary of the total assets, liabilities items are as follows:

	2016	2015
Total assets	**1,804,664**	1,804,664
Total liabilities	**50,760**	43,326
Total partners equity	**1,753,904**	1,761,338
Investment in credit cards system	**1,771,000**	1,771,000
Capital	**1,771,000**	1,771,000
Accounts receivable	**33,664**	33,664
Loss for the year	**(7,434)**	(6,696)

2. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRSs IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE:-

The following new standards and amendments to the standards have been issued but are not yet effective and the Company intends to adopt thesestandards, where applicable, when they become effective.

New Standards	Effective Date
(IFRS) No.9 – Financial Instruments	January 1,2018
(IFRS) No.15 – Revenue from Contract with Customers	January 1,2018
(IFRS) No.16 – Leases	January 1,2019

Board of directors of the company is expecting that the application of these standards and interpretations will not have a substantial impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements
The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards .

The Basics ofpreparation
Theseconsolidated financial statements , were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of transactions recorded in Jordanian Dinar.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis , However financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at fair value. The following is asummary of significant accounting policies applied by the company as follows :

Basis of Consolidation Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of injaz for development and projects Company (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

- Ability to exert power over the investee.
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Ability to exert power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described in the accounting policy for subsidiaries above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting, The Company shall have control over the investee when the voting rights sufficient to give it the ability to direct relevant activities of the investee individually.

When The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee, it consider all the relevant facts and circumstances which includes:

- Size of the holding relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders
- Potential voting rights, others vote-holders, and Other parties
- Other contractual rights
- Any additional facts and circumstances may indicate that the company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the activities related to the time needed to make decisions, including how to vote at previous shareholders meetings.

The consolidation process begins when the company's achieve control on the investee enterprise (subsidiary), while that process stops when the company's loses control of the investee (subsidiary). In particular Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated comprehensive income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of which it loses control of a subsidiary company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Croup's accounting policies.

All intergroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Expenses
General and administrative expenses include both direct and indirect costs not specifically part of production costs as required under generally accepted accounting principles. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and cost of sales are made on a consistent basis when required.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalent include cash, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts Receivables
Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less aprovision for any uncollectable amounts. An estimate for impairmnt of account receivable is made when there is a subjective evidance thatthe collection of the full amount is no longer probable.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities
Accounts payable are stated at the obligation amounts for received services and goods, whether billed by the suppliers or not.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of investment in subsidiaries over the fair value of its net assets at the date of acquisition. In accordance with IAS 38, goodwill is not amortized and if there is evidence of impairment the estimated recoverable amount is reduced to its estimated value.

Investment in credit cards system
Investment in the credit cards system appears at cost and any additions to finance these investments are capitalized.

Financial assets specified at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income
Specific financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income are non-derivative financial assets, the purpose of the acquisition is to keep them as available for sale until the date of maturity, not for trading.

Differences in the change in fair value of financial assets specified at fair value through other comprehensive income statement are recorded in other comprehensive income statement.Financial assets specified at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income thatis have a market prices stated at fair value after deducting any accumulated Impairment losses in its fair value.
Financial assets specified at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income that is do not have a market prices and cannot determine the fair value stated at cost and any Decline in its value recorded in other comprehensive income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from differences of foreign currency translation for the debt instruments are recorded within the financial assets specified at fair valuethrough other comprehensive income statement in the statement of other comprehensive income, while differences from foreign currency translation for the debt instruments are recorded in the accumulated change in fair value in owners' equity.

Property and Equipments
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis except power plant and equipment and machinary (melting furnace) depreciation is calculated on production capacity basis, the depreciation percentage for the assets as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate
Furniture and office equipments	10%-20%
Decors	10%-20%
MPLS Systems Devices	10%-20%
Computers and network	25%
Air conditioning	10%-20%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and depreciation period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment.
Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position when any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.
In case of any indication to the low value, Impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets
At any subsequent exclusion of property and equipment, the value of gains or losses resulting recognized, Which represents the difference between the net proceeds of exclusion and the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position, Gross Profit and loss.

Impairment in the Value of Non-Current Assets
On the date of each consolidated statement of financial position the company review the listed values for it's assets to specify if there is an indication to be decline losses of the value.if there is indication to that, the recovery value of the asset will be estimated to determine the loss of decline in the value if it be. In case , Inability to estimate the recovery value of specific asset.The Company estimate the recovery value for cash producing unit that related in the same asset .when there is ability to determine basis of distribution that is fixed and reasonable , the joint assets distribute to units producing of cash that related in the same asset . the joint assets distribute to specific cash producing unit or it distribute to specific cash producing unit or it distribute to smallest group from cash producing unit that it is able to determine basic fixed and resonable distribution for it.
The Recovery value is the fair value of asset minus the cost of sale or used value whichever is higher.
In case, the recovery value (or the cash producing unit) estimated to be lower than the carrying value , the carryig value for asset (or cash producing unit) is reduced to the recovery value. Losses of the decline recognized directly in the consolidated statement ofcomprehensive income except if the asset that is re-evaluted then it is recorded as losses of the decline as reduction from re-evaluation provision.

In case, Recovery losses for decline of the value, Increase the listed value of asset (or unit producing of cash) to the fair value of recovery as not to increase the adjusted listed value of asset (or unit producing of cash) as if it had not been calculating the losses of the value decline in the previous years. Record recovery of losses in value decline directly either in the profit or the loss except the asset had been recording in the re-evaluation value.In this case, record recovery of losses in value decline as increase in the re-evaluation provision.

Use of estimates
The preparation of the consolidted financial statements and the application of accounting policies require management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts of financial assets and liabilities and disclose potential liabilities. These estimates and judgments also affect income, expenses and provisions, as well as changes in fair value that appear in the statement of income. the company management issue significant judgments and provisions to estimate the amounts of future cash flows and times, the estimates are necessarily based on assumptions and factors with varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results D differ from estimates due to the changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

We believe that our estimates in the financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:

Provision for impairment of receivables where impairment provision review within the foundations established by the management and International Financial Reporting Standards and are allocated according to the foundations of the most stringent calculation.

- The management estimated useful lives of the adoption of the tangible assets periodically for the purposes of calculating depreciation provision for these assets and estimates of the expected useful lives in the future, and is taken impairment loss (if any) in the statement of comprehensive income.

Segment report

The business sector represents a collection of assets and operation engaged together in providing product or services subjected to risks and returns that are different from those of other business sectors, which are measured according to the reports that are used by the executive director and the main decision – makers in the Company.

Geographical segment is associated in providing products in particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are differed from those for sectors to work in economic environment.

Offsetting

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

Income tax

The Company is subject to the Income Tax Law for the year and its subsequent amendments and the regulations issued by the Income Tax Department in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and provided on accrual basis, Income Tax is computed based on adjusted net income. According to International Accounting Standard number (12), the company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the differences between the accounting value and tax value of the assets and liabilities related to the provisions, these assets are not shown in the financial statements since it's immaterial.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transaction are translated into Jordanian Dinars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assests and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the consolidated financial position are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are be included in the comprehensive income statement.

4 – PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT

	January 1	Additions	Disposals	December 31
Cost:				
Furniture and office equipments	15,303	-	-	**15,303**
Decors	39,202	-	-	**39,202**
MPLS Systems Devices	5,725	-	-	**5,725**
Computers and network	15,615	-	-	**15,615**
Air conditioning	17,000	-	-	**17,000**
Total cost	92,845	-	-	**92,845**
Depreciation:				
Furniture and office equipments	1,722	**2,295**	-	**4,017**
Decors	4,410	**5,880**	-	**10,290**
MPLS Systems Devices	644	**859**	-	**1,503**
Computers and network	2,928	**3,904**	-	**6,832**
Air conditioning	1,912	**2,550**	-	**4,462**
Total depreciation	11,616	**15,488**	-	**27,104**
Net book value January 1	81,229			
Net book value December 31				**65,741**

5. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016	2015
Prepaid expenses	**7,000**	63,250
Refundable deposits	**2,903**	2,903
Work injuries deposits	**2,214**	2,214
Due from employees	**350**	-
Due from income tax	**11,660**	11,961
Due from sales tax	**3,584**	3,584
Deposits with others	**787,113**	1,087,113
	814,824	1,171,025

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLECHECKS UNDER COLLECTION

	2016	2015
Trade receivables	**410,433**	410,433
Impairment of accounts receivable	**(364,557)**	(364,557)
	45,876	45,876

7. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2016	2015
Accrued expenses	**24,162**	3,808
Due to social security	**4,247**	2,181
Contingent liabilities	**25,000**	25,000
Other deposits	**8,684**	8,684
	62,093	39,673

8. INCOME TAX

The company's income tax with the Income and Sales Tax Department settled until the end of 2015.As for 2013, 2014 the tax declaration has been submitted and the consolidated financial statements have not been audited by the Income and Sales Tax Department until the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

The subsidary company setteled its tax position (Mazaya Investment Payment Company) with the income and sales tax department until 2015

9. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Companies Law in the Hashemite Kingdome of Jordan and the Company's Article of Association, the Company has established a statuatry reserve by the appropraition of 10% of net income until the reserve equals 25% of the capital. However, the company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue this deduction untill this reserve is equal to the subscribed capital of the Company in full. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

10.GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Salaries ,wages and related other benefits	**30,939**	43,520
Rents	**75,000**	75,000
Social security	**3,795**	2,577
Government fees and subscriptions	**3,300**	6,211
Telephone and post and electricity	**5,191**	6,708
Stationary and printings	**800**	192
Maintanance and cleaning	**1,500**	1,425
Professional fees, consulting and research	**11,000**	10,197
Depreciations	**15,488**	11,616
Others	**1,323**	1,225
	148,336	158,671

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fair Value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and checks under collection and receivables, securities, and include accounts payable, credit facilities and loans and credits and other financial liabilities.

First level: the market prices stated in active markets for the same financial instruments.

Level II: assessment methods depend on the input affect the fair value and can be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

Level III: valuation techniques based on inputs affect the fair value cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market

December 31, 2016	level one	Second Level	third level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statementof comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	149	-	-	149
	149	-	-	149

December 31, 2015	level one	Second Level	third level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statementof comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	112	-	-	112
	112	-	-	112

Management of share capital risks
The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it is take the highest return by the best limit for debts and shareholders equity balances.

The management of the financial risks

Management of the foreign currencies risks
The company maybe exposed to significant risks related with the foreign currencies changing, especially with regord to the procurement of iron albelt by (EUR) where the efective mangement for this exposed.

Management of the interest price risks
Risk related to interest rate result mainly from borrowing money at varying interest rates and short term deposits at fixed interest rates.

Sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the impact of the assumed changes possible prices of interest on the profit of the Company for one year and it is calculated based on the financial liabilities which carry variable interest rates at the end of the year.

Credit risk management
The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks, The significant credit exposed for any parts or group of parts that have a similar specification.The Company classified the parts which have similar specifications as a related parties. Except the amounts which are related in the cash money. The credit risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks have good reputations and have been controlled from control parties.

The amounts had listed in the financial statements data represents the highest credit risk expose to the trade accounts receivable and to the cash and cash equivalent.

Management of liquidity risks
Board of directors is responsible for management of liquidity risks to manage the cash requirements, short, medium and long term liquidity. The Company managed the liquidity risks through controlling the future cash flow that evaluated permanently and correspond the due dates of assets and liabilities.

The following table represents the contractual eligibilities to non-derivative financial liabilities.

The table has prepared on the non-deducted cash flows to the financial liabilities basis according to the early due dates that may required from the Company to pay or receive.

The table below contains cash flows for major amounts and interests.

	Interest rate	Year or less	More than year	Total
2016				
Instruments without interes		**223,480**	-	**223,480**
Instruments with interest	**12%**	-	-	-
Total		**223,480**	-	**223,480**
2015				
Instruments without interes		450,704	-	450,704
Instruments with interest	12%	-	-	-
Total		450,704	-	450,704

12.SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in the main work sector which contains manufacturing and producing all kinds of iron and steel. The Company work in one geographic sector is the Hashemit Jordanian kingdom.

13.APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on March 11, 2017, andthese finaincial statements require the approval of the General Assembly for shareholders.

14.COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures for 2015 have been reclassified to conform the presentation in the current year.