SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT

For the three-months period ended 31 March 2017

SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the three-months period ended 31 March 2017

Contents ***Pages***

KPMG

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License No. 46/11/323 issued 11/3/1992

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors
Saudi Ground Services Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 31 March 2017 condensed interim financial statements of Saudi Ground Services Company "the Company" which comprises:

- the condensed statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017;
- the condensed statement of changes in equity for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017;
- the condensed statement of cash flows for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017;and
- the notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

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

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Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 31 March 2017 condensed interim financial statements of Saudi Ground Services Company are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

For KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Ebrahim Oboud Baeshen
License No. 382

Jeddah, 14 Shaban 1438H
Corresponding to May 10, 2017

SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2017

ASSETS	Notes	31 March 2017 (Unaudited)	31 December 2016 (Audited)	1 January 2016 (Audited)
		SR	SR	SR
Property and equipment		471,141,134	479,572,500	473,139,731
Intangible assets and goodwill	5	904,892,221	910,748,159	934,171,909
Equity accounted investee	6	104,337,115	98,337,115	76,201,063
Prepayments and other receivables		16,017,589	16,366,154	16,018,220
Non-current assets		1,496,388,059	1,505,023,928	1,499,530,923
Inventories		--	--	289,202
Trade receivables	7	1,124,301,708	1,071,720,075	809,437,710
Prepayments and other receivables		332,865,179	291,243,168	154,495,902
Investment – held for trading		840,561,562	454,805,928	--
Short term bank deposits		--	404,820,922	--
Cash and cash equivalents		20,416,978	97,803,875	779,437,719
Current assets		2,318,145,427	2,320,393,968	1,743,660,533
Total assets		3,814,533,486	3,825,417,896	3,243,191,456
EQUITY				
Share capital	8	1,880,000,000	1,880,000,000	1,880,000,000
Statutory reserve	9	385,208,854	369,697,271	301,114,388
Actuarial gain/loss reserve		319,228	319,228	--
Retained earnings		621,899,046	726,694,803	449,790,078
Total equity		2,887,427,128	2,976,711,302	2,630,904,466
LIABILITIES				
Employee benefits	13	397,001,159	383,229,749	332,121,860
Non- current liability		397,001,159	383,229,749	332,121,860
Trade payables		43,021,863	28,233,252	51,791,586
Other payables		430,767,162	389,927,419	202,514,600
Accrued Zakat		56,316,174	47,316,174	25,858,944
Current liabilities		530,105,199	465,476,845	280,165,130
Total liabilities		927,106,358	848,706,594	612,286,990
Total equity and liabilities		3,814,533,486	3,825,417,896	3,243,191,456

Chief Financial Officer

for Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

The notes on pages from 7 to 38 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the three-months period ended 31 March 2017

	Note	31 March 2017 (Unaudited)	31 March 2016 (Unaudited)
		SR	SR
Revenue		643,784,628	685,764,144
Operating costs		(421,123,265)	(428,766,649)
Gross profit		222,661,363	256,997,495
General and administrative expenses		(73,488,914)	(61,245,703)
Income from operations		149,172,449	195,751,792
Finance income, net		6,461,145	32,678
Share of profit of equity accounted investee, net of Zakat		6,000,000	6,000,000
Other income		2,482,232	979,384
Profit before Zakat		164,115,826	202,763,854
Zakat expense		(9,000,000)	(10,621,642)
Profit for the period		155,115,826	192,142,212
Other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial gains and losses		--	--
Total comprehensive income		155,115,826	192,142,212
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	10	0.83	1.02

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

The notes on pages from 7 to 38 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the three-months period ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital SR	Statutory reserve SR	Actuarial gain/loss reserve SR	Retained earnings SR	Total equity SR
Balance at 1 January 2016 (Audited)	1,880,000,000	301,114,388	--	449,790,078	2,630,904,466
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the period	--	--	--	192,142,212	192,142,212
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Dividend (note 8)	--	--	--	(95,880,000)	(95,880,000)
Other transactions					
Transfer to statutory reserve	--	19,495,786	--	(19,495,786)	--
Balance at 31 March 2016 (Unaudited)	1,880,000,000	320,610,174	--	526,556,504	2,727,166,678
Balance at 1 January 2017 (Audited)	1,880,000,000	369,697,271	319,228	726,694,803	2,976,711,302
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the period	--	--	--	155,115,826	155,115,826
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Dividend (note 8)	--	--	--	(244,400,000)	(244,400,000)
Other transactions					
Transfer to statutory reserve	--	15,511,583	--	(15,511,583)	--
Balance at 31 March 2017 (Unaudited)	1,880,000,000	385,208,854	319,228	621,899,046	2,887,427,128

Chief Financial Officer   Chief Executive Officer   Chairman

The notes on pages from 7 to 38 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

SAUDI GROUND SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	31 March 2017 (Unaudited) SR	31 March 2016 (Unaudited) SR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before Zakat		164,115,826	202,763,854
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		22,993,402	24,046,081
Amortization	5	5,855,938	5,855,938
Share of profit of equity accounted investee, net of Zakat	6	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(5,238)	--
Impairment loss on receivable	7	11,328,802	--
Unrealized/realized gain on investment - held for Trading		(3,748,662)	--
		194,540,068	226,665,873
Changes in:			
Inventories		--	(2,863,818)
Trade receivables		(63,910,435)	(112,626,568)
Prepayments and other receivables		(41,273,446)	(10,013,056)
Trade payables		14,788,611	25,260,580
Other payables		40,839,743	31,000,841
Employee benefits	13	13,771,410	12,379,575
Net cash from operating activities		158,755,951	169,803,427
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		14,384	--
Acquisition of property and equipment		(14,571,182)	(53,723,448)
Proceeds from redemption of investment- held for trading		140,000,000	--
Short term bank deposits realized		404,820,922	--
Acquisition of investments – held for trading		(522,006,972)	--
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		8,257,152	(53,723,448)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	8	(244,400,000)	(95,880,000)
Cash used in financing activities		(244,400,000)	(95,880,000)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash Equivalents		(77,386,897)	20,199,979
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		97,803,875	779,437,719
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		20,416,978	799,637,698

Chief Financial Officer

For Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

The notes on pages from 7 to 38 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

1.1 Saudi Ground Services Company ("the Company") was registered as a limited liability company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration number 4030181005 dated 11 Rajab 1429H, (corresponding to 14 July 2008). The Company was formed by Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation ("Saudia"), a 100% Government owned entity, in 2008 to consolidate the ground support services business (GSS) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1.2 On 7 February 2010, Saudia signed a Shareholders' Agreement (the "Agreement" or the "Shareholders' Agreement") with Attar Ground Handling and Attar Travel (collectively referred as "Attar") and the shareholders of National Handling Services ("NHS") to acquire their ground handling businesses. As a result of this agreement, the Company acquired the Ground Supporting Services Division of Saudia, ground handling business of Attar and the 100% issued capital of NHS. NHS is liquidated and accordingly not consolidated in these financial statements. The amended Articles of Association reflecting the above changes were approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 23 Muharram 1432H (29 December 2010). The effective date of the above-mentioned acquisition and transfer was agreed between the shareholders as of 1 January 2011. The legal name "Saudi Airlines Ground Services Company" was changed to "Saudi Ground Services Company" under the same commercial registration number 4030181005 on 20 Safar 1432H, (corresponding to 24 January 2011).

1.3 The Company on 17 Jamadul Thani 1435H, corresponding to 17 April 2014, has converted from a limited liability to a closed joint stock company pursuant to Ministerial resolution number 171/R on 17 Jumadul Thani 1435H, corresponding to 17 April 2014.

1.4 As decided by the shareholders of the Company, the Company offered 56.4 million shares, with a nominal value of SR 10 each, representing 30% share capital of the Company, to public during subscription period from 3 June 2015 (corresponding to 15 Shabaan 1436H) to 9 June 2015 (corresponding to 21 Shabaan 1436H) after obtaining required approval from the Capital Market Authority. The Company's shares started trading on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) on 25 June 2015, corresponding to 8 Ramadan 1436H. Accordingly, after successful completion of Initial Public offering (IPO), the Company was declared as a Saudi Joint Stock Company.

1.5 The Company is engaged in providing aircraft cleaning, passenger handling, baggage and ground handling services to Saudi Arabian Airlines, other local and foreign airlines at all airports in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1.6 The Company's registered office is located at the following address:

Saudi Ground Services Company
Nahda District, Henaki Business Centre
Prince Sultan Street
P. O. Box 48154
Jeddah 21572
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements ("interim financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *"Interim Financial Reporting"* as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA"). These are the Company's first International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") Interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS annual financial statements and IFRS 1 *"First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"*, as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA , has been applied. These interim financial statements do not include all the information required for full set of annual Financial Statements prepared under IFRS.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the comparative periods presented is provided in note 14. This note includes reconciliations of equity and total comprehensive income for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under previously issued accounting standards by SOCPA in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the amounts reported for those periods and at the date of transition to IFRS (i.e. 1 January 2016).

At the date of authorization of these interim financial statements, various Standards and Interpretations (including amendments thereto) were in issue but not yet effective. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact on its interim financial statements on the adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods (note 15).

2.2 Basis of measurement

These interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, using the accrual basis of accounting and the going concern concept.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These interim financial statements is presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SR) which is the functional currency of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these interim financial statements, in conformity with IFRS as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions may affect the balances reported for certain assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of certain contingent assets and liabilities as at the condensed statement of financial position date. Any estimates or assumptions affecting assets and liabilities may also affect the reported revenues and expenses for the same reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

i) Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the interim financial statements, is included in the following notes:

a) Note 3 (c) - whether the Company exercises joint control over an investee
b) Note 3 (h) - lease classification

ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties is included in the following notes:

a) Note 3 (j) - impairment in financial and non-financial assets.
b) Note 3 (m) - measurement of defined benefit obligations
c) Note 3 (f) - useful lives and residual values of property and equipment
d) Note 3 (g) - useful lives and residual values of intangible assets

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in the preparation of these interim financial statements except for the application of relevant exceptions or available exemptions as stipulated in IFRS 1. Details of adjustments arising out of transition to IFRS are disclosed in note 14.

(a) Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations (other than business combinations under common control) using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except of related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Business combination under common control

Business combinations including entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using book value accounting and measured at book value. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognized at the carrying amounts as transferred from the parent company's books of accounts. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within the Company's equity and any gain / (loss) arising is recognized directly in equity.

(c) Investments in jointly controlled entity ("equity-accounted investee")

The Company's interest in equity-accounted investee comprise interest in a joint venture.

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Company has joint control whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. The Company's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The condensed interim financial statements include the Company's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Company has a corresponding obligation.

(d) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Financial instruments

The Company classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- held-to-maturity financial assets
- loans and receivables

The Company classifies financial liabilities into other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables issued on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets – Measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities – Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(f) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation represents the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its estimated useful life. Depreciable amount represents cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

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

	Years
Leasehold improvements	5-10
Airport equipment	7-10
Motor vehicles	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4-10
Computer equipment	4

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Intangible assets and goodwill

Recognition and measurement

i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on business combinations is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets represent the customer contracts and customer relationships acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives. These are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including internally generated goodwill, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Amortization

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortized.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Years
Customer contracts	3-5
Customer relationships	20

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Leases

Agreements with third parties are classified as leases when the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, and, the arrangement conveys a right to use that asset. The assessment of whether an arrangement contains a lease is made at the inception of the arrangement, being the earlier of the date of the arrangement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal terms of the arrangement, on the basis of all of the facts and circumstances. A reassessment of whether the arrangement contains a lease after the inception of the arrangement is made only if there is a change in the contractual terms, unless the change only renews or extends the arrangement, or, there is a change in the determination of whether fulfilment is dependent on a specified asset, or, there is a substantial change to the asset.

Operating leases

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset or assets subject to the lease arrangement. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty, is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Inventories

Inventories represent spare parts and other supplies. These are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The carrying amount of inventories is recognized as an expense when the inventories are sold.

The cost of spare parts and supplies is based on weighted average principle. Other costs are included in the cost of spare parts and supplies only to the extent that they are incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Allowance for inventory losses

The Company recognizes an allowance for inventory losses due to factors such as obsolescence, technical faults, physical damage etc. The estimation of such losses includes the consideration of factors including but not limited to introduction of new models or technology by the specific manufacturer, past sales trends and both existing and emerging market conditions.

(j) Impairment

Non derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy and adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and receivables) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Impairment (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(k) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash on hand, cash with banks and other short-term bank deposits with banks with an original maturity of three-months or less, if any, which are available to the Company without any restrictions.

(l) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in providing products or services, which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company's primary format for segmental reporting is based on business segments. The business segments are determined based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure. The Company is principally involved in providing ground handling services to airlines in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, the management believes that, the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment which are subject to same risks and returns.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Long-term employee benefits

i) Defined benefit plans

The Company's obligation under employee end of service benefit plan is accounted for as an unfunded defined benefit plan and is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in personnel expenses in profit or loss.

ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued

(n) Provisions

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

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the course of the ordinary activities of the Company when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. Revenue is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

i) Aircraft ground handling services

The Company is engaged in providing aircraft cleaning, passenger handling, baggage and ground handling services to the local and international airlines. Revenues from these services are recognized in the period in which services are provided.

ii) Income from other services

Income from other services that are incidental to ground handling services are recognized when these related services are provided and classified as part of revenue from these core operating activities.

(p) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income mainly includes dividend income, interest income on short term deposits and realized/ unrealized gain from fair valuation of investment-held for trading and unwinding of the discounts on loans and other financial assets.

Finance costs mainly include impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables) and foreign currency losses. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Interest income is recognized using effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Zakat

The Company is subject to Zakat in accordance with the regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Income Tax ("GAZT"). Provision for Zakat for the Company is charged to the profit or loss. Additional amounts payable, if any, at the finalization of final assessments are accounted for in the period in which these are determined.

The Company withholds taxes on transactions with non-resident parties and on dividends paid to foreign shareholders in accordance with GAZT regulations, which is not recognized as an expense (unless the company is contractually bound to bear) being the obligation of the counter party on whose behalf the amounts are withheld.

(r) Expenses

i) Operating expenses

Operating expenses represents all expenses directly attributable or incidental to the core operating activities of the Company including but not limited to: depreciation of fixed assets, directly attributable employee related costs, rents etc.

ii) General and administrative expenses

All expenses other than cost of revenue and finance costs are classified as general and administrative expenses. Allocation of common expenses between cost of revenue and general and administrative expenses, where required, is made on a reasonable basis with regards to the nature and circumstances of the common expenses.

(s) Dividend

Interim dividends are recorded as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors. Final dividends are recorded in the year in which they were approved by the general assembly of shareholders.

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

As stated in note 1, the Company had following acquisitions during 2011:

i) Ground Support Services Division of Saudia

On 7 February 2010, Saudia and the Company had entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the GSS business unit (SBU) of Saudia.

The assets and liabilities transferred by Saudia, as presented in an independent professional study and shares issued as consideration are summarized as follows:

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

i) Ground Support Services Division of Saudia (continued)

	(SR "000)
Net identifiable assets (at book value)	**130,106**
Purchase consideration in the form of Company's shares issued	**(665,152)**
Excess consideration transferred	**(535,046)**

As the GSS division was previously 100% owned by Saudia and the Company was also 75% owned by Saudia on the SPA date, therefore Saudia owned and controlled the GSS division before this transaction and will continue to control the Company after this transaction.

Under IFRS 3, if a new entity (such as the Company) is formed to issue equity interests to effect a business combination, one of the combining entities that existed before the business combination shall be identified as the acquirer. Since Saudia is the largest shareholder in terms of size and business value and the transaction involved economic substance from the perspective of the reporting entity, the management has identified Saudia as the acquirer in this transaction and adopted "book value accounting". Accordingly, the net assets transferred from Saudia are recorded by the Company at their book values and no separate goodwill and intangibles are recognized by the Company as part of this transaction. Consequently, excess consideration transferred is presented within equity.

ii) National Handling Services Company Limited

On 7 February 2010, the Company entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with the shareholders of NHS for the acquisition of the entire capital of NHS in consideration of the Company's shares. As the principal shareholder of the NHS and pursuant to the Transfer of Operations Agreement ("the Agreement"), the Company resolved to transfer the commercial activities of NHS to the Company. Consequently the assets and liabilities of the NHS were transferred to the Company as of 1 January 2011 along with the business operations.

	(SR "000)
Net identifiable assets at fair value	**110,396**
Goodwill (note 5)	**519,164**
Intangible assets (note 5)	**545,441**
Total assets	**1,175,001**
Fair value of consideration	**1,175,001**

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

iii) Attar Ground Handling / Attar Travel

On 7 February 2010, the Company entered into Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the acquisition of ground handling business of Attar in consideration of the Company's shares.

The assets, liabilities, intangible assets and goodwill recorded in the books of account of the Company including purchase consideration was as follows:

	(SR "000)
Net identifiable assets	**29,135**
Goodwill (note 5)	**63,652**
Intangible assets (note 5)	**76,213**
Total assets	**169,000**
Fair value of consideration	**169,000**

An independent Purchase Price Allocation Study was conducted in 2011 by an independent professional firm and the fair value of equity issued by the Company to NHS and Attar was considered equivalent to the fair value of ground handling business acquired from NHS and Attar.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Reconciliation of carrying amount:

	Goodwill	Customer contracts	Customer relationships	Total
Cost:	SR	SR	SR	SR
Balance at 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 31 March 2017	582,815,659	153,179,000	468,475,000	1,204,469,659
Accumulated amortization:				
Balance 1 January 2016	--	153,179,000	117,118,750	270,297,750
Amortization for the year	--	--	23,423,750	23,423,750
Balance at 31 December 2016	--	153,179,000	140,542,500	293,721,500
Amortization for the period	--	--	5,855,938	5,855,938
Balance at 31 March 2017	--	**153,179,000**	**146,398,438**	**299,577,438**
Carrying amounts				
At 31 March 2017 (Unaudited)	582,815,659	--	322,076,562	904,892,221
At 31 December 2016 (Audited)	582,815,659	--	327,932,500	910,748,159
At 1 January 2016 (Audited)	582,815,659	--	351,356,250	934,171,909

6. EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEE

a) Saudi Amad for Airport Services and Transport Support Company ("SAAS") is a joint venture in which the Company has a joint control and 50% ownership interest. SAAS is one of the Company's strategic supplier and is principally engaged in providing transportation services for passengers and crew in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

SAAS is structured as a separate vehicle and the Company has rights to the net assets of SAAS. Accordingly, the Company has classified its interest in SAAS as a joint venture. The investment in SAAS as at 31 March 2017 is as follows:

Name	**Country of incorporation**	**Effective ownership interest (%)**	**Carrying value**		
		As at 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and **31 March 2017**	**31 March 2017 SR**	31 December 2016 SR	1 January 2016 SR
SAAS	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**50%**	**104,337,115**	98,337,115	76,201,063

b) The movement summary of an equity accounted investee is as follows:

	31 March 2017 SR	**31 December 2016 SR**	1 January 2016 SR
Opening balance	**98,337,115**	76,201,063	66,579,324
Share of net income *	**6,000,000**	22,136,052	34,119,318
Dividend received	**--**	--	(24,497,579)
Closing balance	**104,337,115**	98,337,115	76,201,063

* These numbers are based upon the management accounts of the joint venture for the three month period ended March 31, 2017.

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31 March 2017 SR	31 December 2016 SR	1 January 2016 SR
Trade receivables due from related parties (note 11(a))	**929,740,000**	888,292,370	641,101,136
Other trade receivables	**324,221,892**	301,759,087	257,612,150
	1,253,961,892	1,190,051,457	898,713,286
Less: allowance for impairment losses	**(129,660,184)**	(118,331,382)	(89,275,576)
	1,124,301,708	1,071,720,075	809,437,710

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The movement in impairment losses is as follows:

	31 March 2017 SR	31 December 2016 SR
Opening balance	**118,331,382**	89,275,576
Charge for the period/ year	**11,328,802**	29,055,806
Closing balance	**129,660,184**	118,331,382

Impairment losses are allocated as follows:

	31 March 2017 SR	31 December 2016 SR	1 January 2016 SR
Impairment-individually significant customers	**102,997,621**	93,301,819	64,246,013
Insignificant customers on collective basis	**26,662,563**	25,029,563	25,029,563
	129,660,184	118,331,382	89,275,576

8. SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 March 2017, the authorized, issued and paid up share capital of SR 1,880,000,000 (1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016: SR 1,880,000,000) consists of 188,000,000 (1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016: 188,000,000) fully paid shares of SR 10 each.

During the three-month period ended 31 March 2017, Company declared a dividend of SR 244,400,000 (31 March 2016: SR 95,880,000) out of the retained earnings as approved by the Board of Directors.

9. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Company's Byelaws, the Company sets aside 10% of its net income in each year to a statutory reserve until such reserve equals to 30% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share for the three-months period ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 has been computed by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company for such period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted earnings per share ('EPS') is not applicable to the Company. In addition, no separate earnings per share calculation from continuing operations has been presented since there were no discontinued operations during both the periods presented.

11. RELATED PARTY

The Company, in the normal course of business, enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party contained in International Accounting Standard 24. These transactions are carried out at terms agreed with the related parties:

(a) Due from related parties - under trade receivable:

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017 SR	Closing balance 31 March 2017 SR	Closing balance 31 December 2016 SR	Closing balance 1 January 2016 SR
Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation	Parent Company	Services provided	**322,366,467**	**729,458,468**	721,352,682	552,898,540
National Air Services	Affiliate	Services provided	**60,299,576**	**102,397,945**	78,327,310	18,584,195
Saudi Airlines – Cargo Company Limited	Affiliate	Services provided	**5,008,547**	**26,979,398**	22,381,390	21,606,398
Saudi Aerospace Engineering Industries	Affiliate	Services provided	**50,275**	**50,275**	--	1,870
Saudi Airlines Catering	Affiliate	Services provided	**47,770**	**219,070**	171,300	31,385
Saudi Private Aviation	Affiliate	Services provided	**5,083,654**	**54,014,462**	49,005,959	36,178,826
Royal Fleet Services	Affiliate	Services provided	**4,862,472**	**16,618,632**	17,051,979	11,797,522
National Aviation Ground Support	Affiliate	Services provided	**5,540**	**1,750**	1,750	2,400
				929,740,000	888,292,370	641,101,136

11. RELATED PARTY (continued)

(b) Due from related parties - under prepayments and other receivables

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions for the three-months period ended **31 March 2017** **SR**	Closing balance **31 March 2017** **SR**	Closing balance 31 December 2016 SR	Closing balance 1 January 2016 SR
Saudia Arabian Airlines Corporation	Parent Company	Recharge of seconded staff cost	**72,531,105**	**222,433,597**	187,545,016	53,876,511
Saudi Aerospace Engineering Industries	Affiliate	GACA rent recharge	**355,927**	**640,138**	996,065	2,419,771
Saudi Amad for Airport Services and Transport Support Company	Joint Venture	Manpower & Operational Services	**681,733**	**15,074,772**	14,675,208	7,308,659
Attar Travels	Affiliate	Recharge of expenses	--	**583,519**	583,519	583,519
Riyadh Airport Company	Affiliate	Advances	--	**1,470,197**	--	--
Medgulf Insurance Company	Affiliate	Advances for medical insurance	--	**17,278,036**	19,761,745	--
				257,480,259	223,561,553	64,188,460

11. RELATED PARTY (continued)

(c) Due to related parties - under trade payables:

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions for three-month period ended 31 March 2017 SR	Closing balance 31 March 2017 SR	Closing balance 31 December 2016 SR	Closing balance 1 January 2016 SR
Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation	Parent Company	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**4,627,127**	**13,916,269**	13,882,631	12,512,295
Saudi Airlines Catering Company	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**1,499,006**	**349,463**	--	3,670,553
Saudia Aerospace Engineering Industries	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**20,275,724**	**19,344,993**	6,176,774	28,531,530
Saudi Amad for Airport Services and Transport Support Company	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**1,499,700**	**2,735,521**	2,041,001	--
Riyadh Airport Company	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**9,932,141**	**779,959**	--	--
Saudia Airlines Cargo Limited	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**89,408**	**221,611**	132,203	--
Medgulf Insurance Company	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**19,764,292**	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia Real Estate Development	Affiliate	Expenses incurred on behalf of company	**270,404**	--	--	--
				37,347,816	22,232,609	44,714,378

11. RELATED PARTY (continued)

(d) Due to related parties – under other payables:

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017 SR	Closing balance 31 March 2017 SR	31 December 2016 SR	1 January 2016 SR
Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation	Parent Company	Saudia staff pension	**16,445,645**	**165,083,880**	141,634,422	31,195,071
Saudi Amad for Airport Services and Transport Support Company	Affiliate	Payment received on behalf of the company	**7,099,663**	**29,991,071**	32,420,474	--
Saudi Airlines Catering Company	Affiliate	Services received	--	**21,369,021**	13,314,063	17,235,246
Saudi Aerospace Engineering Industries	Affiliate	Services received	--	**8,302,503**	8,302,503	--
National Air Services	Affiliate	Expense claims	--	**600,000**	600,000	--
Saudia Airlines Cargo Limited	Affiliate	Expense claims	**30,022**	**116,350**	86,328	9,518
Saudi Private Aviation	Affiliate	Services	--	**3,000,000**	3,000,000	--
Royal Fleet Services	Affiliate	Services	--	**3,000,000**	3,000,000	--
Riyadh Airport Company	Affiliate	Services	--	**4,399,362**	--	--
Saudi Arabia Real Estate Development	Affiliate	Services	--	**270,403**	--	360,000
				236,132,590	202,357,790	48,799,835

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

(e) Remuneration

Name	Relationship	31 March 2017 SR	31 March 2016 SR
Key management personnel	Remuneration	**2,475,864**	1,940,509
Board of Directors	Meeting attendance fee	**1,107,991**	583,000
		3,583,855	2,523,509

Following is the breakup of key management personnel's remuneration:

	31 March 2017 SR	31 March 2016 SR
Short term	**2,394,701**	1,843,547
End of service benefits	**81,163**	96,962
	2,475,864	1,940,509

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company has provided, in the normal course of business, bank guarantees amounting to SR 19.57 million (31 December 2016: SR 20.33 million, 1 January 2016: SR 14.93 million) to the Ministry of Finance, Saudi Airlines, IATA and General Authority of Civil Aviation ("GACA"), in respect of Haj visa, tickets, airline ticket sales and rentals. The Company's bank has marked bank balances in the same amount as lien against these guarantees.

As at 31 March 2017, the commitments under non-cancelable operating lease rentals are SR 12.60 million (31 December 2016: SR10.66 million, 1 January 2016: SR 10.09 million). Commitments amounting to SR 33.91 million (31 December 2016: SR 37.16 million, 1 January 2016: SR 47.42 million) are in respect of capital expenditure committed but not paid.

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) As described in accounting policy note 3 (m) valuation for end of service liability is prepared by an independent external actuaries using the following key assumptions as at 31 December 2016.

Key assumptions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016	1 January 2016
Discount rate	5%	5%	5%
Future salary growth / Expected rate of salary increase	6%	6%	6%
Mortality rate	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Employee turnover / withdrawal rates	13%	13%	13%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years	60 years

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

This valuation was calculated in accordance with IAS 19 where actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Based on the valuation as at 31 December 2016, the employees' end of service benefits charge for the period in the statement of profit or loss was as follows:

	31 March 2017 **SR**	31 March 2016 SR
Current service cost	**12,911,166**	11,942,248
Interest cost	**4,604,567**	3,993,649
	17,515,733	15,935,897

There was no change in actuarial assumptions for the three month period ended 31 March 2017. Hence actuarial gain / loss for the period is nil (31 March 2016: Nil)

c) Movement in net liability recognized

	31 March 2017 **SR**	31 December 2016 SR	1 January 2016 SR
Present value of the liability at beginning of the period	**383,229,749**	332,121,860	279,513,437
Expense	**17,515,733**	64,059,280	55,139,545
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	--	(319,228)	3,696,618
Benefits paid during the period / year	**(3,744,323)**	(12,632,163)	(6,227,740)
Present value of the liability	**397,001,159**	383,229,749	332,121,860

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS

As stated in note 2.1, these are the Company's first interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing these interim financial statements for the three-months period ended 31 March 2017.

In preparing these interim financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2016, being the date of transition to IFRS Standards.

In preparing its opening condensed statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with SOCPA. An explanation of how the transition from SOCPA Standards to IFRS Standards has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance is set out below:

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS (continued)

14.1 Reconciliation to statement of financial position

		As at 31 December 2016			As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 January 2016		
		SOCPA standards	Effect of transition to IFRS standards	IFRS standards	SOCPA standards	Effect of transition to IFRS standards	IFRS standards	SOCPA standards	Effect of transition to IFRS standards	IFRS standards
		SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
ASSETS										
Property and equipment		479,572,500	--	479,572,500	502,817,098	--	502,817,098	473,139,731	--	473,139,731
Intangible assets and goodwill		910,748,159	--	910,748,159	928,315,971	--	928,315,971	934,171,909	--	934,171,909
Equity accounted investee		98,337,115	--	98,337,115	82,201,063	--	82,201,063	76,201,063	--	76,201,063
Prepayments and other receivables	14(a)	--	16,366,154	16,366,154	--	16,231,859	16,231,859	--	16,018,220	16,018,220
Non-current assets		**1,488,657,774**	**16,366,154**	**1,505,023,928**	**1,513,334,132**	**16,231,859**	**1,529,565,991**	**1,483,512,703**	**16,018,220**	**1,499,530,923**
Inventories		--	--	--	3,153,020	--	3,153,020	289,202		289,202
Trade receivables		1,071,720,075	--	1,071,720,075	922,064,278	--	922,064,278	809,437,710	--	809,437,710
Prepayments and other receivables	14(a)	313,444,298	(22,201,130)	291,243,168	186,546,520	(22,251,201)	164,295,319	176,607,103	(22,111,201)	154,495,902
Investment – held for trading		454,805,928	--	454,805,928	--	--	--	--	--	--
Short term deposits		404,820,922	--	404,820,922	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cash and cash equivalents		97,803,875	--	97,803,875	799,637,698	--	799,637,698	779,437,719	--	779,437,719
Current assets		**2,342,595,098**	**(22,201,130)**	**2,320,393,968**	**1,911,401,516**	**(22,251,201)**	**1,889,150,315**	**1,765,771,734**	**(22,111,201)**	**1,743,660,533**
Total assets		**3,831,252,872**	**(5,834,976)**	**3,825,417,896**	**3,424,735,648**	**(6,019,342)**	**3,418,716,306**	**3,249,284,437**	**(6,092,981)**	**3,243,191,456**

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS (continued)

14.1 Reconciliation to statement of financial position (continued)

		As at 31 December 2016			As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 January 2016		
		SOCPA standards SR	Effect of transition to IFRS standards SR	IFRS standards SR	SOCPA standards SR	Effect of transition to IFRS standards SR	IFRS standards SR	SOCPA standards SR	Effect of transition to IFRS standards SR	IFRS standards SR
EQUITY										
Share capital		1,880,000,000	--	1,880,000,000	1,880,000,000	--	1,880,000,000	1,880,000,000	--	1,880,000,000
Statutory reserve		369,697,271	--	369,697,271	320,610,174	--	320,610,174	301,114,388	--	301,114,388
Actuarial gain/loss reserve		--	319,228	319,228	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retained earnings		799,703,191	(73,008,388)	726,694,803	602,319,324	(75,762,820)	526,556,504	522,737,243	(72,947,165)	449,790,078
Total equity		**3,049,400,462**	**(72,689,160)**	**2,976,711,302**	**2,802,929,498**	**(75,762,820)**	**2,727,166,678**	**2,703,851,631**	**(72,947,165)**	**2,630,904,466**
LIABILITIES										
Employees' benefits	14(b)	316,375,565	66,854,184	383,229,749	274,757,957	69,743,478	344,501,435	265,267,676	66,854,184	332,121,860
Non- current liability		**316,375,565**	**66,854,184**	**383,229,749**	**274,757,957**	**69,743,478**	**344,501,435**	**265,267,676**	**66,854,184**	**332,121,860**
Trade payables		28,233,252	--	28,233,252	77,052,166	--	77,052,166	51,791,586	--	51,791,586
Other payables		389,927,419	--	389,927,419	233,515,441	--	233,515,441	202,514,600	--	202,514,600
Accrued Zakat		47,316,174	--	47,316,174	36,480,586	--	36,480,586	25,858,944	--	25,858,944
Current liabilities		**465,476,845**	**--**	**465,476,845**	**347,048,193**	**--**	**347,048,193**	**280,165,130**	**--**	**280,165,130**
Total liabilities		**781,852,410**	**66,854,184**	**848,706,594**	**621,806,150**	**69,743,478**	**691,549,628**	**545,432,806**	**66,854,184**	**612,286,990**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,831,252,872**	**(5,834,976)**	**3,825,417,896**	**3,424,735,648**	**(6,019,342)**	**3,418,716,306**	**3,249,284,437**	**(6,092,981)**	**3,243,191,456**

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS (continued)

14.2 Reconciliation to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 December 2016			For the period ended 31 March 2016		
	SOCPA standards	Effect of transition to IFRS standards	IFRS standards	SOCPA standards	Effect of transition to IFRS standards	IFRS standards
	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Revenue	2,726,672,980	--	2,726,672,980	685,764,144	--	685,764,144
Cost of revenue	(1,802,115,633)	(319,228)	(1,802,434,861)	(426,201,984)	(2,564,665)	(428,766,649)
Gross profit	924,557,347	(319,228)	924,238,119	259,562,160	(2,564,665)	256,997,495
General and administrative expenses	(248,821,303)	--	(248,821,303)	(60,921,074)	(324,629)	(61,245,703)
Operating profit	675,736,044	(319,228)	675,416,816	198,641,086	(2,889,294)	195,751,792
Other income	7,582,335	--	7,582,335	979,384	--	979,384
Share of profit from an equity accounted investee	22,136,052	--	22,136,052	6,000,000	--	6,000,000
Finance income, net	14,505,929	258,005	14,763,934	(40,961)	73,639	32,678
Profit before Zakat	**719,960,360**	**(61,223)**	**719,899,137**	**205,579,509**	**(2,815,655)**	**202,763,854**
Zakat	(34,131,529)	--	(34,131,529)	(10,621,642)	--	(10,621,642)
Profit for the year / period	**685,828,831**	**(61,223)**	**685,767,608**	**194,957,867**	**(2,815,655)**	**192,142,212**
Actuarial gain on obligation	--	**319,228**	**319,228**	--	--	--
	685,828,831	**258,005**	**686,086,836**	**194,957,867**	**(2,815,655)**	**192,142,212**

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS (continued)

14.3 Reconciliation to statement of changes in equity

	As at 31 December 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 January 2016
	SR	SR	SR
Total equity under SOCPA standards	3,049,400,462	2,802,929,498	2,703,851,631
Interest free loans to employees (14 a)	(5,834,976)	(6,019,342)	(6,092,981)
Employees' end of service benefits (14 b)	(66,854,184)	(69,743,478)	(66,854,184)
Total equity as per IFRS standards	2,976,711,302	2,727,166,678	2,630,904,466

Notes to the reconciliations

a) Prepayments and other receivables

Bank guarantee deposit

Bank guarantees were provided to different parties such as Civil Aviation Authority, various Ministries and others which are carried forward continuously on a rolling basis. In order to issue the bank guarantees, an amount was held by banks in margin accounts under lien. The Company does not have any maturity period for these deposits/margin accounts since these are to be carried forward for business continuity and the same shall be released to the Company, only if there is a discontinuance of business dealings with the respective parties. These long term guarantee deposits/margin accounts were reclassified as non-current which was originally recorded under "Prepayments and other receivables" in the statutory financial statements prepared under SOCPA.

Interest free loans to employees

The Company had granted interest free long term loans to certain employees against their end of service benefits which are repayable by way of single instalment on the retirement date, hence these loans were fair valued using a discount rate of 5% and retirement age of 60 years at the reporting date. Accordingly, these employee loans were reclassified as non-current which were originally recorded under "Prepayments and other receivables" in the statutory financial statements prepared under SOCPA.

	As at 31 December 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 January 2016
	SR	SR	SR
Long term bank guarantee deposits	9,374,285	8,921,523	8,921,523
Long term interest free loans to employees	12,826,845	13,329,678	13,189,678
Reclassified from prepayments and other receivables	22,201,130	22,251,201	22,111,201
Fair valuation adjustment	(5,834,976)	(6,019,342)	(6,092,981)
Shown as long term assets	16,366,154	16,231,859	16,018,220

14. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS (continued)

Notes to the reconciliations (continued)

b) Employee benefits

Under SOCPA, the Company accounted for employees' end of service benefit obligations ("EOSB") with reference to the mode of computation stipulated under the Saudi Arabian Labor law. Upon transition to IFRS, the Company accounts for EOSB as a defined benefit obligation. Accordingly, the Company had appointed an independent actuary for the computation of the IFRS transitional defined benefit liability as at 1 January 2016 and onwards. As at 31 December 2016, a difference of SR 66.8 million (31 March 2016: 69.7 million, 1 January 2016: SR 66.8 million) was identified between the obligations computed by the actuary and the liabilities recorded under SOCPA at the reporting date. Accordingly, an adjustment to that effect was accounted for in the preparation of the opening IFRS statement of financial position (retained earnings debited by SR 66.8 million) and preliminary IFRS interim financial statements (31 December 2016: profit or loss credited by SR 0.3 million, 31 March 2016: profit or loss debited by SR 2.9 million).

15. PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's condensed interim financial statements are listed below.

a) New standards

Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, early adoption is permitted	IFRS 9 – Financial instruments	IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require considerable judgement as to how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis. The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets. Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases: - 12-month ECLs are those that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and - Lifetime ECLs are those that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. - Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component; an entity may choose to apply this policy also for trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component.

15. PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) New standards continued

Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, early adoption is permitted	IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with Customers	IFRS 15 establishes a five step model for all types of revenue contracts, accordingly revenue can either be recognized at a point in time or over a period of time. The standard replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction contracts, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for Construction of Real Estate and IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers.
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, early adoption is permitted	IFRS 16 – Leases	IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. IFRS 16 proposes a lease classification that would be based on the nature of asset that was the subject of the lease. Accordingly, all leases would be classified as Type A or Type B leases. The standard features a right of use (ROU) model that would require lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheets as lease liabilities with corresponding right of use assets.

Amendments to IFRS 11 – "Joint Arrangements", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, require an entity acquiring an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, to apply, to the extent of its share, all of the principles in IFRS 3 – "Business Combinations" and other IFRSs that do not conflict with the requirements of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements. Furthermore, entities are required to disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs for business combinations. The amendments also apply to an entity on the formation of a joint operation if, and only if, an existing business is contributed by one of the parties to the joint operation on its formation. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that, for the acquisition of an additional interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, previously held interests in the joint operation must not be remeasured if the joint operator retains joint control.

- Amendments to IAS 1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, clarify, existing IAS 1 requirements in relation to;

  - The materiality requirements in IAS 1.
  - That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated.
  - That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to interim financial statements.
  - That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

b) Amendments to existing standards

- The amendments further clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI.

Amendments to IAS 16 – "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 – "Intangible Assets", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, restricts the use of ratio of revenue generated to total revenue expected to be generated to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial Instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value and cash flow interest rate risks and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on robust liquidity management as well as monitoring of various relevant market variables, thereby consistently seeking to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management framework

Risk management is carried out by senior management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Senior management identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The types of risk that would require to be analyzed and disclosed are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The executive management team is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The team regularly meets and any changes and compliance issues are reported to the Board of Directors through the audit committee.

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

The audit committee oversees compliance by management with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Financial instruments carried on the financial position include cash and cash equivalents, short term bank deposits, investment – held for trading trade and other receivables, trade payable and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is represented by interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks are the exposures to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial position. The Company manages the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate profiles of its interest bearing financial instruments.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's transactions are principally in Saudi Riyals, Euros, United States dollars and United Kingdom pounds. Due to fixed parity between Saudi Riyals and United States dollars exposure to currency risk is minimal, hence not exposed to currency risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, other receivables, cash at bank, and short term bank deposits

Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses. The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.
When measuring the fair value the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the fair valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date

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

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

As at 31 March 2017, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments are estimated to approximate their carrying values. Estimate of fair value for trade and other receivables falls under level III. Significant assumptions include timing of future cash flows as well as appropriate discount rate. Estimated of fair value for investment – held for trading falls under level I in the fair value hierarchy.

17. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

The interim financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on Shaban 14, 1438H, corresponding to May 10, 2017.

Chief Financial Officer | Chief Executive Officer | Chairman