Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Majan College (University College) SAOG

31 August 2019

BOARD REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST 2019

Respected Shareholders

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Majan College (University College) SAOG, I am pleased to present this report on Majan's financial and operating performance and the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31st August 2019.

Business Environment

The government has given emphasis on the expenditure outlay for education sector in the national budget for year 2019 and allocated RO 1,602 million compared to RO 1,587 million in year 2018 budget. This measure would reduce the challenges on the private higher education sector, however, considering the challenges posed by the increasing competition would put extensive pressures on the revenue growth.

Business Associates

Guided by our vision and mission, Majan College (University College) offers programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels that address the needs of the local, regional and international markets in a competitive environment. Majan continues to enjoy a well respected position among higher education institutions through its quality academic provisions. Majan continues its academic long standing partnership with the University of Bedfordshire in the United Kingdom for approving Majan's higher education programmes in business, English and information technology disciplines and hosting four Master programmes (MBA and Masters in Computer Science and International Human resource Management and Applied Linguistics).

Commitment to Quality

Majan is the first higher educational institution to be fully accredited by Oman Academic Accreditation Authority (OAAA) in December 2017 for a period of five years .Majan goes through the institutional review by the University of Bedfordshire, an exercise that takes place every 5 years. The latest took place in March 2016.The College maintains its commitment to enhance its academic provisions and support to students through its transparent quality assurance measures.

Financial Performance

Majan financial performance was slightly affected in the core business due to increasing competition. However, that was counter balanced through controlling the expenses. In comparison to the previous financial year, total income was decreased by 5% to be OMR 6.87 Million mainly from decrease in returning students. Total expenses have decreased by 7% to be OMR 4.80 Million mainly from the agreed reduction in affiliation fees rate with the academic partner. Tax expense has increased by 13% to be OMR 0.33 Million mainly because of additional tax on tax assessment of years 2013-2015. Consequently, same net profit after tax was maintained from the previous financial year at OMR 1.73 Million. Earning per share as a result stood at 19 Baiza per share.

Community Support

Majan recognizes its social responsibility and shares its resources with the Omani society through its contribution to the Ministry of Higher Education scholarships programme. As part of its training programme, Majan offers scholarships to its employees at the undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.Majan also operates a discount scheme for siblings and students with special needs and supports different charity organizations.

Dividend

Considering the annual financial performance, the liquidity requirements for operational needs and Majan uninterrupted record of declaration of 30% cash dividend on paid up capital starting from year 2006/2007.The board of directors recommends this year to distribute 14.5% cash dividends on paid up capital, i.e.14.5 Baisa per share to the shareholders registered as on the date of the annual general meeting.

Future Outlook

Today Majan is well positioned in the private higher education sector and is highly regarded. Despite decreased government spending on education sector; management believes that the demand for private higher education will continue to grow in the future.Majan has a strong management since its inception and will continue on growth strategies that maximize shareholder value whilst maintaining sustainable quality higher education

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to his Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said for his unlimited support and guidance to higher education. Our sincere thanks to the Ministry of Higher Education for its support to the private higher education sector. This resulted in tremendous growth in the sector. It is our intention that Majan College (University College) continues to support to achieve the vision of his Majesty by continuously improving and enriching the standards of its academic programmes and its resources.

Dr. Aly Darwish Hagi Aly Al Shamali
Chairman

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST 2019

The management of Majan College (University College) is pleased to present to the shareholders, a report covering the objectives of the institution, overview of activities, opportunities and threats, internal control and quality assurance systems, analysis of the financial performance and human resources.

Objectives of the Institution
The College vision is to be a leading University that provides higher education of international standards in a dynamic environment that values cultural diversity, integrates technology, fosters knowledge creation and builds sustainable skills for employment and lifelong learning. The College mission is to provide an innovative learning environment that emphasises the intellectual disciplines required in local, regional and international contexts. The key strategic themes underlying the mission statement are to build a knowledge based learning organisation; educate students and cultivate their capacity for life-long learning; to strive for excellence in learning, teaching and research; and develop the creative potential of all staff members. In year 2020, Majan College will celebrate its Silver Jubilee anniversary as the College was established in 1995 as the first private Higher Education Institution in Oman.

Overview of Activities
Guided by our vision and mission, Majan College offers programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels that address the needs of the local, regional and international markets in a competitive environment. The College has academic partnership with the University of Bedfordshire. The entire undergraduate programmes are designed and delivered by the College and approved by the University of Bedfordshire. These are in the areas of Business and related fields, Information Technology and English Language. At the postgraduate level, Majan hosts four Master programmes (MBA, Computer Science and International Human Resource management and Applied Linguistics). The College is currently preparing the next strategic plans for the years 2020-2025. Majan College has developed recently new pathways for its programmes and the new master degree in Applied Linguistics.

Opportunities and Threats
The private higher education sector is growing. The College continues to enjoy a well respected position among higher education institutions as an attractive place for education desired by students. The quality education offered resulted in a high percentage of self sponsored students preferring Majan. Majan is well positioned to seize growth opportunities that emerge from the local market. The postgraduate area is a key focus of the business strategy and in this regards, the College is planning to expand the range of its academic programmes. The College is fully aware of the competitive nature of this sector and is always exploring new directions.

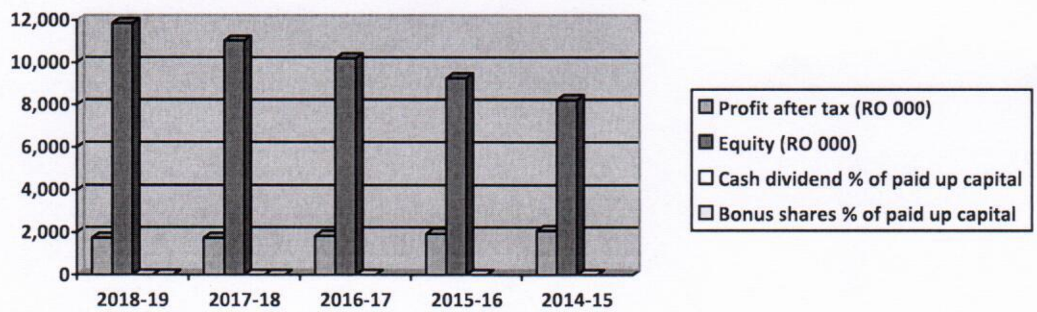
Internal Control and Quality Assurance Systems
The College has in place internal control systems that provide a reasonable assurance of effective and efficient operations, financial controls and legal compliance. The College receives independent reports on the adequacy and integrity of the internal controls from the internal audit of the College, statutory external audit to strengthen the internal control weaknesses.
All the academic provisions and related activities are governed by its quality assurance manuals and rules and regulations. Majan is the first higher education institution to be accredited by Oman Academic Accreditation Authority (OAAA) in December 2017 for a period of five years

Financial performance

Majan financial performance was slightly affected in the core business due to increasing competition. However, that was counter balanced through controlling the expenses. In comparison to the previous financial year, total income was decreased by 5% to be OMR 6.87 Million mainly from decrease in returning students. Total expenses have decreased by 7% to be OMR 4.80 Million mainly from the agreed reduction in affiliation fees rate with the academic partner. Tax expense has increased by 13% to be OMR 0.33 Million mainly because of additional tax on tax assessment of years 2013-2015. Consequently, same net profit after tax was maintained from the previous financial year at OMR 1.73 Million. Earnings per share as a result stood at 19 Baiza per share.

. The financial performance over the last five years was as follows:

	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Profit after tax (RO 000)	1,737	1,733	1,835	1,941	2,089
Equity (RO 000)	11,855	11,029	10,196	9,261	8,220
Cash dividend % of paid up capital	14.5%*	30%	30%	30%	30%
Bonus shares % of paid up capital		200%			



* Recommended by the board of directors for this year

Human Resources

One of the main pillars in enhancing the performance of the College is the Human Resources field. The College invests in hiring highly qualified and experienced staff to cater for the growing future prospects of the College. Majan remains committed to provide training at both the undergraduate and post graduate levels to young Omanis who work in the College. This practice has been in the College for the past 23 years. Majan enjoys high staff retention which contributes greatly to its stability and success.

Maha Kobeil
Dean

Contents

Abu Timam
Grant Thornton
An instinct for growth™

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محاسبون قانونيون
Abu Timam
Chartered Certified Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Majan College (University College) SAOG
P.O. Box 710, Ruwi
Postal Code 112
Ruwi, Muscat
Sultanate of Oman

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Majan College (University College) SAOG ("the College"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in Shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the College as at 31 August 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the College in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Oman, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Allowance for impaired receivables As disclosed in Note 6 of the financial statements the fee receivables amounting to RO 2.855 million are stated at amortised cost less an allowance for impaired receivables as at 31 August 2019. Receivables that are not considered as impaired include balances within the credit period of College and balances due from Ministry of Higher Education which are expected to be recovered in full. We focused on this area because the allowance for impaired receivables against fee receivables requires the application of judgment and use of subjective assumptions by management as described in critical accounting estimates and judgments in Note 4.16.	Our audit procedures included, amongst others: • Obtaining an understanding of the process and controls implemented by the College over the receivable provisioning process; • Verification subsequent collections after the year end; • Testing the adequacy of the College's impairment against fee receivables by performing a retrospective review of historical provisioning and evaluating of the age analysis of trade receivables; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the College's disclosures as per relevant IFRSs. Based on our procedures, we were satisfied that management's estimates and assumptions were reasonable. We also found the related disclosures in the financial statements to be adequate.

Other information included in the 2019 Annual report

Those charged with governance and management are responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the College's 2019 Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the following information prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the published 2019 Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report:

- Chairman's report
- Corporate governance report
- Board appraisal report
- Management discussion and analysis

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the audit report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the Commercial Companies Law of Sultanate of Oman of 2019, as amended, and the disclosure requirements issued by the Capital Market Authority and for such internal controls as the Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management are responsible for assessing the College'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 College or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- 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 College's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements of the College as of and for the year ended 31 August 2019, in all material respects, have been prepared in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law of Sultanate of Oman of 2019, as amended and the disclosure requirements for the Public Joint Stock companies issued by the Capital Market Authority.

Nasser Al Mugheiry
Licence No. L1024587
ABU TIMAM
(Chartered Certified Accountants)

24 October 2019

Statement of financial position

as at 31 August 2019

	Notes	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment	5	**3,999,014**	3,158,704
Deferred tax asset	21(c)	**86,818**	80,400
Total non-current assets		**4,085,832**	3,239,104
Current assets:			
Fee and other receivables	6	**2,173,659**	1,666,160
Investment at amortised cost	7	**3,499,212**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**6,432,583**	9,025,466
Total current assets		**12,105,454**	10,691,626
Total assets		**16,191,286**	13,930,730
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	9	**9,000,000**	3,000,000
Legal reserve	10	**1,173,688**	1,000,000
Retained earnings		**375,869**	128,763
Proposed cash dividend	11	**1,305,000**	900,000
Proposed bonus share issue	9	**-**	6,000,000
Total Shareholders' equity		**11,854,557**	11,028,763
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities:			
Student security deposits	12	**390,955**	411,730
Staff terminal benefits	13	**639,718**	625,967
Total non-current liabilities		**1,030,673**	1,037,697
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accruals	14	**2,889,894**	1,552,684
Provision for tax	21(a)	**416,162**	311,586
Total current liabilities		**3,306,056**	1,864,270
Total liabilities		**4,336,729**	2,901,967
Total Shareholders' equity and liabilities		**16,191,286**	13,930,730
Net assets per share*	15.1	**0.13**	0.12

*Bonus shares proposed as at 31 August 2018 are considered as pre-existing shares for comparability purpose.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors of the College on 24 October 2019 and were signed on the Board's behalf by:

VICE CHAIRMAN

DEAN

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the Auditor is set forth on page 1.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 August 2019

	Notes	2019 RO	2018 RO
Income:			
Fee income	17	**6,321,359**	6,700,418
Other income	18	**170,569**	199,915
Investment deposits income		**373,146**	293,114
Total income		**6,865,074**	7,193,447
Expenses:			
Salaries and employee related costs	19	**(2,551,787)**	(2,546,300)
General and administrative expenses	20	**(1,947,394)**	(2,331,832)
Depreciation expenses		**(250,388)**	(263,801)
Provision for doubtful debt	6.1	**(50,087)**	(29,773)
Provision for expected credit loss on cash		**2,350**	-
Foreign exchange gain		**246**	5,608
Total expenses		**(4,797,060)**	(5,166,098)
Surplus of income over expenses before tax		**2,068,014**	2,027,349
Income tax expense	21(a)	**(331,131)**	(294,259)
Surplus of income over expenses for the year		**1,736,883**	1,733,090
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,736,883**	1,733,090
Basic earnings per share*	15.2	**0.019**	0.019

* Bonus shares proposed as at 31 August 2018 are considered as pre-existing shares for comparability purpose.

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the Auditor is set forth on page 1.

Statement of changes in Shareholders' equity

for the year ended 31 August 2019

	Share capital RO	Legal reserve RO	Retained earnings RO	Proposed cash dividends RO	Proposed bonus share RO	Total RO
Balance at 1 September 2017	**3,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**5,295,673**	**900,000**	**-**	**10,195,673**
Dividends paid for 2017	-	-	-	(900,000)	-	(900,000)
Proposed dividend for 2018	-	-	(900,000)	900,000	-	-
Proposed bonus share issue	-	-	(6,000,000)	-	6,000,000	-
Transactions with Owners	***-***	***-***	***(6,900,000)***	***-***	***6,000,000***	***(900,000)***
Surplus income over expenses for the year	-	-	1,733,090	-	-	1,733,090
Total comprehensive income for the year	***-***	***-***	***1,733,090***	***-***	***-***	***1,733,090***
Balance at 31 August 2018	**3,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**128,763**	**900,000**	**6,000,000**	**11,028,763**
Balance at 1 September 2018	**3,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**128,763**	**900,000**	**6,000,000**	**11,028,763**
Adoption of IFRS 9 (Note 3.2)	-	-	(11,089)	-	-	(11,089)
Adjusted Balance at 1 September 2018	**3,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**117,674**	**900,000**	**6,000,000**	**11,017,674**
Dividends paid for 2018	-	-	-	(900,000)	-	(900,000)
Bonus share issued	6,000,000	-	-	-	(6,000,000)	-
Proposed dividend for 2019	-	-	(1,305,000)	1,305,000	-	-
Transactions with Owners	***6,000,000***	***-***	***(1,305,000)***	***405,000***	***(6,000,000)***	***(900,000)***
Surplus income over expenses for the year	-	-	1,736,883	-	-	1,736,883
Transfer to legal reserve	-	173,688	(173,688)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	***-***	***173,688***	***1,563,195***	***-***	***-***	***1,736,883***
Balance at 31 August 2019	***9,000,000***	**1,173,688**	**375,869**	**1,305,000**	**-**	**11,854,557**

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the Auditor is set forth on page 1.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 August 2019

	Notes	2019 RO	2018 RO
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from fee income		**6,272,202**	6,877,087
Cash paid towards expenses		**(3,434,008)**	(4,831,391)
Tax paid		**(232,973)**	(255,395)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**2,605,221**	1,790,301
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipments	5	**(1,090,699)**	(362,943)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipments		**4,127**	655
Unconditional investment deposit income		**296,283**	309,207
Investment at amortised cost		**(3,500,000)**	-
Net change in investment deposits		**1,774,300**	(731,500)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,515,989)**	(784,581)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Payment of dividends		**(900,000)**	(900,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(900,000)**	(900,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(810,768)**	105,720
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	**2,055,466**	1,949,746
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	**1,244,698**	2,055,466

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the Auditor is set forth on page 1.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Nature of operations

The MAJAN COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE) SAOG (the "College") is engaged in the fields of management sciences, scientific research and providing education to students in the Sultanate of Oman. The College is a subsidiary of Human Investment LLC, an Oman based company, whose registered address is P O Box 1814, Postal Code 112, Muscat.

The College has entered into an Academic Affiliation Agreement with the University of Bedfordshire in the United Kingdom (the UOB Agreement), for validating the College's undergraduate programs leading to the awards of Bachelor degrees in Business, English language and Information Technology disciplines. Additionally, the College has another agreement with the University of Bedfordshire for hosting its masters programs in Business Administration, Computer Sciences & Information Technology, International Human Resources Management and Applied Linguistics. The two agreements were renewed on 1 September 2017 and shall continue until 31 August 2021. In accordance with the UOB Agreements, the College is required to pay an annual affiliation fee per semester that is based on the number of students and certain other criteria.

2 General information and statement of compliance with IFRS

The College is a joint stock company (SAOG) incorporated and domiciled on 17 December 1995 in the Sultanate of Oman under Commercial Companies Law of Oman, 1974 and its amendments. The College's registered office and principal address is P O Box 710, Ruwi, Postal Code 112, and Sultanate of Oman. MAJAN COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE) SAOG's shares are listed on the Muscat Securities Market.

The financial statements of the College have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3 Change in accounting policies

3.1 New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Information on these new standards are presented below.

- *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*;
- *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*;
- *IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Translations and Advance Consideration;*
- *Amendments to IFRS 2 classification and Measurement of Share-based payment Transactions;*
- *Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts;*
- *Amendments to IAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property;*
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 cycle dealing with matters in IFRS 1 First-time; and*
- *Adoption and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.*

3.2 New Standards adopted as at 1 September 2018

The College has adopted the new accounting pronouncements which have become effective this year, and are as follows:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. It introduced major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the impairment of financial assets. When adopting IFRS 9, the College has applied transitional relief and opted not to restate prior periods. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 in relation to classification, measurement, and impairment are recognised in retained earnings.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

3 Change in accounting policies (continued)

3.2 New Standards adopted as at 1 September 2018 (continued)

Management has identified the following areas that are expected to be impacted by the application of IFRS 9:

- The classification and measurement: the majority of financial assets of the College are accounted for at amortised cost.
- The impairment of financial assets applying the expected credit loss model: this will apply to the College's fee receivables arising from IFRS 15, the College applies a simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses as these items do not have a significant financing component. For the cash at bank balance and investment at amortised cost, the College applies a 12 months expected credit loss method.

i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On the date of initial application, 1 September 2018, the financial instruments of the College were reclassified and reconciled as follows:

	Classification category		Carrying amount		
	As per IAS 39	As per IFRS 9	Closing balance 31 August 2018 (IAS 39)	Adoption of IFRS 9	Opening balance 1 September 2018 (IFRS 9)
Current financial assets:					
Fee receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	1,392,133	-	1,392,133
Accrued investment deposit income	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	105,600	-	105,600
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	9,012,767	(11,089)	9,001,678
Total financial assets balance			**10,510,500**	**(11,089)**	**10,499,411**

There have been no changes to the classification or measurement of financial liabilities as a result of the application of IFRS 9.

The following table summarises the impact, net of tax, of transition adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 on the opening balance of accumulated losses.

	Impact on adopting of IFRS 9 on opening balance RO
Retained earnings	128,763
Recognition of expected credit loss under IFRS 9	(11,089)
Related tax	-
Impact on 1 September 2018	**117,674**

ii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The College has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at 1 September 2018 results in an additional allowance for impairment as follows:

	ECL impact on adopting of IFRS 9 on opening balances RO
Loss allowance as at 31 August 2018 under IAS 39	956,379
Additional impairment recognised at 1 September 2018 on:	
Fee receivables	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11,089
Loss allowance at 1 September 2018 under IFRS 9	**967,468**

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

3 Change in accounting policies (continued)

3.2 New Standards adopted as at 1 September 2018 (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and is effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15 outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue guidance, which is found currently across several standards and interpretations within IFRSs. It established a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The College's adoption of IFRS 15 under modified retrospective method had no material impact on the financial statements of the College.

3.3 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the College

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, and amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB that are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the College. Information on those expected to be relevant to the College's financial statements is provided below.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the College's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the College's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the College's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset).

Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g. a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

IFRS 16, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17.

Based on the information currently available to the College, the management estimates the impact of IFRS 16 will not be material to the financial statements of the College.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

3 Change in accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the College (continued)

Other

The College does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the College. These standards are listed as follows:

- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Translations and Advance Consideration* (effective 1 January 2018);
- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (effective 1 January 2019);
- Amendments to IAS 28: *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (effective 1 January 2019); and
- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (effective 1 January 2022).

4 Summary of accounting policies

4.1 Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the College to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.2 Presentation of financial statements,

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements.*

4.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The College's financial statements are presented in the Rial Omani (RO) which is also the functional currency of the College.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the College, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary statement of financial position items at period/year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under 'other income' or 'other expenses'.

In the College's financial statements, all items and transactions of the College with a transaction currency other than the Rial Omani (the College's presentation currency) were translated into the presentation currency. Assets and liabilities have been translated into the Rial Omani at the closing rate at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been translated into the College's presentation currency at the average rates over the reporting period.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction (not retranslated). Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4.4 Fee income

Policy after 1 September 2018

The College is in the business of providing higher education programs affiliated with University of Bedfordshire in different disciplines. The College follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer;
2. Identifying the performance obligations;
3. Determining the transaction price;
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Fee income (continued)

Policy after 1 September 2018 (continued)

The College has various disciplines and programs that comprise from Higher Education Diplomas, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree and ACCA professional certificate. All the services of the College are separate promises, therefore are considered distinct and separate performance obligations.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized over the time when the service has been consumed by the student. The service is considered to be consumed when the tuition hours are provided. The College's revenue comprises of tuition fee of the course chosen by the student, measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the College for services provided. Revenue earned upon the initiation of the semester courses is realized on accrual basis in the statement of comprehensive income.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the student. If the College performs by transferring services to a student before the student pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Fee receivables

A receivable represents the College's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 4.6.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a student for which the College has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a student pays consideration before the College transfers services to the student, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the College performs under the contract.

Other income

Other income comprises of hostel fee income, accreditation of prior learning income, profit on disposal of property and equipment and other miscellaneous income, recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on the accrual basis or when the College's right to receive the payment is established.

Advance income

Any fee received in advance is recorded as current liability at the time of student registration for upcoming semesters and subsequently recognized as revenue on accrual basis.

Policy before 1 September 2018

Revenue comprises tuition fees of the courses offered by the College. Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the College for services provided. Revenue earned upon the initiation of the semester courses is realized on accrual basis in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.5 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Financial instruments

Policy after 1 September 2018

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the College becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

The College classifies its financial assets as financial assets at amortised cost follows:

The College determines the classification of financial assets based on the business model it uses to manage the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The College determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages group of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The College's business model is not assessed on an instrument by instrument basis but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on a number of observable factors. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity.

Contractual cash flow characteristics test

The College assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (the 'SPPI'). The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. The College reclassifies a financial asset when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The College's financial asset measured at amortised cost are investment at amortised cost, cash at bank and fee receivables.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the College's first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the College considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').
- Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Fee receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The College makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the College uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The College assess impairment of fee receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

Cash and cash equivalents

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12 month expected credit loss basis. The College considers cash and cash equivalents have low to fair credit risk based on external credit rating of the counterparty.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The College's financial liabilities include student security deposits, trade payables and accruals and staff terminal benefits which are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the College designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under its line items 'finance costs' or 'finance income'.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Policy before 1 September 2018

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the College becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified as receivables.

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are presented within 'finance costs', 'finance income' or 'other financial items', except for impairment of fee receivables which is presented within' other expenses'.

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The College's cash and cash equivalents, fee receivables, accrued investment deposit income and investment at amortised cost fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The College's financial liabilities include student security deposits, staff terminal benefits and accounts payable and accruals which are measured at amortised cost.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are included in the line items 'finance costs' or 'finance income'.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.7 Property and equipment

Land

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite life.

Building and equipment

Building and other equipments are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the College. Building and other equipments are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated straight-line to write down the cost less estimated residual value of property and equipments other than freehold land. The estimated useful lives are:

• Building	15 years
• Motor vehicles	5 years
• Furniture and fittings	5 years
• Computer and software	5 years
• Library books	5 years

Material residual value estimates are updated as required, but at least annually, whether or not the asset is revalued.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipments are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised within 'other income' or 'other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress represents expenditure incurred on the new extension of the building of the College. These costs will be transferred to the cost of building when the construction is completed and is available for use.

4.8 Impairment testing

The assets of the College are subject to impairment testing. For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Management of the College have reviewed the assets of the College and are of the opinion that no impairment has occurred to any of the College's assets.

Individual assets or cash-generating units with an indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment.

All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, the Management estimate the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, cash at bank, and short term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.10 Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings include current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of changes in Shareholders' equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity Shareholders are included in 'accounts payables and accruals' when the dividends have been approved in annual general meeting prior to the reporting date.

4.11 Post-employment benefits and short-term employee benefits

The provision for employees' terminal benefits is based upon the liability accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the College's employees at the reporting date with regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law, 2003 and the Social Security Law, 1991.

Government of Oman Social Insurance Scheme (the Scheme)

The College contributes to the Scheme for all Omani employees. The Scheme, which is a defined contributions retirement plan, is administered by the Government of Oman. The College and Omani employees are required to make monthly contributions to the Scheme at 11.5% and 7% respectively, of gross salaries.

Non-Omani employee terminal benefits

The provision for end of service benefits for non-Omani employees is made in accordance with the requirements of the Oman Labour Law of 2003. Employees are entitled to end of service benefits calculated at the rate of 15 days basic salary for each of the first three years of continuous service and at a rate of 30 days basic salary for each year of continuous service following the first three years. However, as the employees hired earlier than 2002 are entitled to end of service benefits calculated at the rate of 30 days basic salary for each year of continuous service following the date of joining. This is an unfunded defined benefits retirement plan. Accrued non-Omani staff terminal benefits are payable on termination of employment.

4.12 Income tax

Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claim from, tax authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the College has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same tax authority.

4.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the College and they can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Restructuring provisions are recognised only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or the Management have at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Long term provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the College's Management. In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

Probable inflows of economic benefits to the College that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

4.14 Leased assets

Operating leases

All other leases other than the finance lease are treated as operating leases. Where College is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

4.15 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the College that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. Critical estimation uncertainties are described in below note.

4.16 Estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements the Management undertake a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by the Management and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4.16 Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date. At 31 August 2019, the Management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the College. The carrying amounts are mentioned in Note 5. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence.

Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to interpretation of the tax regulations and the amount of timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationship and nature of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual result and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The College establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimate, for possible consequences of the finalisation of the tax assessment of the College. The amount of such provision is based on various factors, such as experience of previous assessment and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables

The College uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the College's historical observed default rates. The College calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the sector in which the customers of the College operate, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The College's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the College's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 6 and 22.2.

4.17 Dividend

The Board of Directors recommends to the shareholders the dividend to be paid out of the College's profits. The Directors take into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law 1974, as amended, of the Sultanate of Oman while recommending the dividend. The dividend is recognised in the year in which it is declared by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders.

4.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the management team including the Dean and the Financial Officer.

4.19 Directors' remuneration

The College follows the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, 1974, as amended and other latest relevant directives issued by Capital Market Authority, in regards to determination of the amount to be paid as Directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

5 Property and equipment

Details of the College's property and equipments and their carrying amounts are as follows:

	Land RO	Building RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fittings RO	Computer and software RO	Library books RO	Capital work in progress RO	Total RO
Cost								
At 1 September 2018	1,153,509	2,340,744	70,100	1,147,935	743,476	372,049	1,059,588	6,887,401
Additions	-	-	-	17,479	73,642	6,658	992,920	1,090,699
Disposals	-	-	-	(32,366)	(62,475)	(34,066)	-	(128,907)
At 31 August 2019	**1,153,509**	**2,340,744**	**70,100**	**1,133,048**	**754,643**	**344,641**	**2,052,508**	**7,849,193**
Depreciation								
At 1 September 2018	-	1,701,110	51,342	1,050,582	564,069	361,595	-	3,728,698
Provided during the year	-	121,908	10,882	38,699	74,002	4,897	-	250,388
Disposals	-			(32,366)	(62,475)	(34,066)	-	(128,907)
At 31 August 2019	**-**	**1,823,018**	**62,224**	**1,056,915**	**575,596**	**332,426**	**-**	**3,850,179**
Net book value								
At 31 August 2019	**1,153,509**	**517,726**	**7,876**	**76,133**	**179,047**	**12,215**	**2,052,508**	**3,999,014**

For the comparative period the carrying amounts can be presented as follows:

	Land RO	Building RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and 'fittings RO	Computer and software RO	Library books RO	Capital work in progress RO	Total RO
Cost								
At 1 September 2017	1,153,509	2,340,744	70,100	1,156,938	778,442	417,480	762,781	6,679,994
Additions	-	-	-	13,877	49,670	2,589	296,807	362,943
Disposals				(22,880)	(84,635)	(48,020)	-	(155,535)
At 31 August 2018	1,153,509	2,340,744	70,100	1,147,935	743,477	372,049	1,059,588	6,887,402
Depreciation								
At 1 September 2017	-	1,578,437	38,207	1,032,100	566,517	404,641	-	3,619,902
Provided during the year	-	122,673	13,135	41,325	81,724	4,944	-	263,801
Disposals	-	-	-	(22,843)	(84,172)	(47,990)	-	(155,005)
At 31 August 2018	-	1,701,110	51,342	1,050,582	564,069	361,595	-	3,728,698
Net book value								
At 31 August 2018	1,153,509	639,634	18,758	97,353	179,408	10,454	1,059,588	3,158,704

The land comprises the acquisition cost of student hostel and the value of the land of the college campus which was granted by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman as part of RO 850,000 non-monetary grant of campus land and buildings. The campus land and buildings were valued at the time of grant at RO 650,000 and RO 250,000 respectively. The College cannot take any action related to this grant without prior approval of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman.

Capital work in progress represents expenditure incurred on the new extension of the building of the College. At the end of the reporting period an amount of RO 992,920 (2018: RO 296,807) has been incurred for construction.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

6 Fee and other receivables

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Financial assets:		
Fee receivables	**2,855,117**	2,348,512
Less: Allowance for impaired receivables (Note 6.1)	**(1,002,154)**	(956,379)
	1,852,963	1,392,133
Accrued investment deposit income	**182,463**	105,600
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	**(136)**	-
	182,327	105,600
Non-financial assets:		
Other receivables	**83,241**	83,641
Prepayments	**55,128**	84,786
	2,173,659	1,666,160

6.1 Movement in allowance for impaired receivables

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Opening balance	**956,379**	926,606
Provided during the year	**50,087**	29,773
Used during the period	**(4,312)**	-
Closing balance	**1,002,154**	956,379

Fee receivables amounting to RO 1,299,190 (2018: RO 703,095) are neither past due nor impaired and are estimated as collectable based on historical experience.

At the end of the reporting period, the College's fee receivables amounting to RO 687,524 (2018: RO 801,328) are past due but not impaired and RO 868,403 (2018: RO 844,089) are considered impaired.

The fees receivables outstanding more than 7 months are considered as past due, but not impaired. The management believes that these are recoverable in full.

7 Investment at amortised cost

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Investment at amortised cost	**3,500,000**	-
Provision for expected credit losses	**(788)**	-
	3,499,212	-

Investment at amortised cost represents a fixed deposit placed with Jiyad Holding Company, Kuwait maturing within one year and carry expected profit at the rate of 6% per annum.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Maturing within three months:		
Cash at bank	**1,237,350**	2,051,767
Maturing after three months:		
Short term deposits	**5,195,700**	6,970,000
	6,433,050	9,021,767
Provision for expected credit loss	**(7,815)**	-
	6,425,235	9,021,767
Cash in hand	**7,348**	3,699
	6,432,583	9,025,466

Short-term deposits represents a Wakala investment with Al Muzn Islamic Banking, maturing within one year and the expected profit is at the rate of 4.25% per annum (2018: 3.5% per annum).

The current account balances with bank are non-profit bearing other than Flexi Wakala current account which carries an expected profit at the rate of 3.25 % on running account balance (2018: 2.5%).

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

9 Share capital

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
150,000,000 (2018: 60,000,000) authorised share capital of RO 0.1 each	**15,000,000**	6,000,000
90,000,000 (2018: 30,000,000) fully paid up shares of RO 0.1 each	**9,000,000**	3,000,000

The authorised share capital has increased from RO 6 million to RO 15 million and two bonus shares are issued for each share held by shareholders registered as on 26 November 2018, the distribution has resulted in an increase in the paid up capital from RO 3 million to RO 9 million.

Significant shareholders

Shareholders of the College who own 10% or more of the College's shares, whether in their name, or through a nominee account, and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	%	31 August 2019 Shares held	%	31 August 2018 Shares held
Human Investment LLC – Oman	**76.4**	**68,784,230**	12.3	3,696,860
Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry	**10.5**	**9,480,000**	10.0	3,160,000
Human Investment Corporation for Training and Consultancy– Kuwait	-	-	64.2	19,253,340

10 Legal reserve

In accordance with the Commercial Companies Law of Oman, 1974 and its amendments, annual appropriations of 10% of the profit for the year are made to this reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one-third of the value of the College's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution for the Management. During the year, RO 173,688 has been transferred to the legal reserve (2018: RO Nil).

11 Dividend paid and proposed

A cash dividend of RO 900,000 (August 2018: RO 900,000), was paid during the year based on the approval of the shareholders meeting held on 26 November 2018. An old dividend balance for the year ended 31 August 2018, of RO RO 2,461 has not been claimed by the shareholders, hence, the College has transferred the amount to the CMA Investors Fiduciary Fund.

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on 24 October 2019, have proposed a cash dividend of RO 0.0145 per share for the year ended 31 August 2019 (2018: RO 0.030 per share) aggregating to RO 1,305,000 (2018: RO 900,000). The proposed cash dividend is subject to formal approval of the shareholders at their annual general meeting and regulatory authorities.

12 Student security deposits

Student security deposits amounting to RO 390,955 (2018: 411,730) include refundable deposit received at the time of initial registration for any courses offered.

13 Staff terminal benefits

The College's liability on staff terminal benefits and the movement during the year were as follows:

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Opening balance	**625,967**	529,848
Provided during the year (Note 19)	**95,979**	107,515
Less: Paid during the year	**(82,228)**	(11,396)
Closing balance	**639,718**	625,967

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

14 Accounts payable and accruals

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	**1,074,036**	31,751
Air passage and leave salaries	**217,760**	212,515
Other accrued expenses	**203,088**	198,093
Directors' remuneration	**4,750**	36,160
Non-financial liabilities:		
Other advance income	**4,048**	3,175
Advance tuition fee	**1,386,212**	1,070,990
	2,889,894	1,552,684

15.1 Net assets per share

Net assets per share are calculated by dividing the net assets at the year-end by the weighted average shares outstanding as follows:

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Net assets value	**11,854,557**	11,028,763
Number of shares outstanding*	**90,000,000**	90,000,000
Net assets value per share (RO/share)	**0.13**	0.12

* Bonus shares proposed as at 31 August 2018 are considered as pre-existing shares for comparability purpose.

15.2 Earnings per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss for the year attributable to shareholders by weighted average number of shares during the year as follows:

	31 December 2018 RO	31 December 2017 RO
Net loss for the year (RO)	**1,736,883**	1,733,090
Weighted average number of shares (Numbers)*	**90,000,000**	90,000,000
Basic loss per share (RO)	**0.019**	0.019

* Bonus shares proposed as at 31 August 2018 are considered as pre-existing shares for comparability purpose.

16 Related party transactions

The College's related parties include its key management. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Key management personnel of the College are the Executive Management.

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved during the period were as follows:

16.1 Transaction with key management personnel

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Salaries and related costs	**254,119**	256,090
Directors' remuneration (Note 20)	**33,520**	36,160
Sitting fees (Note 20)	**32,500**	24,000

16.2 Transactions with other business entities held under common control

There are no transactions with other business entities held under common control.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

17 Fee income

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Undergraduate income	**4,253,442**	4,346,429
Postgraduate income	**2,405,517**	2,653,987
Less: discounts offered	**(337,600)**	(299,998)
	6,321,359	6,700,418

18 Other income

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Hostel income	**84,360**	144,000
Rental income	**30,071**	24,365
Accreditation of prior learning income	**13,570**	17,480
Profit on sale of property and equipments	**4,127**	125
Miscellaneous income	**38,441**	36,765
Less: discount offered	**-**	(22,820)
	170,569	199,915

19 Salaries and employees related costs

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Salaries and allowances	**2,226,176**	2,219,131
Other benefits	**160,635**	154,128
Staff terminal benefits	**95,979**	107,515
Social security insurance	**68,997**	65,526
	2,551,787	2,546,300

20 General and administrative expenses

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Postgraduate affiliation fees	**933,341**	1,112,765
Undergraduate affiliation fees	**335,196**	516,665
Utility expenses	**103,028**	110,449
Repairs and maintenance	**95,485**	105,422
Software license fees	**78,131**	78,718
Rent expenses	**71,562**	89,000
Legal and professional fees	**71,344**	41,940
Advertisement expenses	**60,965**	80,033
Directors' remuneration	**33,520**	36,160
Board meeting fees	**32,500**	24,000
Bank charges	**28,999**	24,922
Fuel, travelling and hotel expenses	**22,507**	36,264
Graduation ceremony expenses	**21,247**	14,683
Stationary and printing	**14,917**	11,082
Insurance expenses	**10,261**	10,071
Student activities expenses	**8,642**	9,512
Board of Trustee meeting fees	**2,300**	4,450
Miscellaneous expenses	**23,449**	25,696
	1,947,394	2,331,832

21 Income tax

In accordance with Ministerial Decision No. 74/2005 received from the Ministry of Finance and issued on 30 November 2005, the College was exempted from income tax on income earned from its activities in the field of education for an unlimited period from 30 May 2005. Under Article 118 of the new Income Tax Law, the College shall continue to be exempt from tax for a period of additional five years till the date specified in the decision, which is 29 May 2015. The tax exemption on educational activities expired on the 29 May 2015 and hence the College is subject to income tax from 1 June 2015 onwards on all of its income.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

21 Income tax (continued)

a) Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and presented in the statement of financial position

The College is subject to income tax at the rate of 15% of the taxable income in accordance with the Income Tax Law of the Sultanate of Oman (2018: 15%).

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Current tax expense	**323,923**	316,634
Deferred tax asset	**(6,418)**	(22,389)
Prior years' tax expense	**13,626**	14
	331,131	294,259

a) Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and presented in the statement of financial position (continued)

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Recognised in the statement of financial position:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**311,586**	250,333
Provided during the year	**323,923**	316,634
Prior year adjustment during the year	**13,626**	14
Less: Payment made during the year	**(232,973)**	(255,395)
	416,162	311,586

b) Reconciliation of income tax expense

The relationship between the expected tax income based on the tax rates of 15% (2018:15%) and the reported tax expense in the profit or loss can be reconciled as follows:

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Profit before tax	**2,068,014**	2,027,349
Add:		
Accounting depreciation and amortisation	**250,388**	263,801
Provision for doubtful debts	**47,737**	29,773
Tax consultancy fees	**950**	950
	2,367,089	2,321,873
Deduct:		
Tax depreciation and amortisation	**(203,476)**	(210,854)
Profit on disposals of property, plant and equipment	**(4,127)**	(125)
Taxable income	**2,159,486**	2,110,894
Tax rate	**15%**	15%
Income tax	**323,923**	316,634

c) Deferred tax assets

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Opening balance	**80,400**	58,012
Deferred tax during the year	**6,418**	22,388
Closing balance	**86,818**	80,400

d) Current status of tax assessments

The College's taxation assessments has been finalised with the Secretariat General for Taxation for all years till 2015. At the end of the reporting period, the management consider that the amount of additional taxes, if any, that may become payable on finalisation of the unassessed tax years would not be material to the College's financial position.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

22 Financial instruments risks

Risk management objectives and policies

The College does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the College is exposed to are described below.

22.1 Market risk analysis

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The College is not significantly exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which results from its operating activities.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Most of the College's transactions are carried out in the Rial Omani. Exposure to currency exchange rates arise from the College's overseas transactions, which are primarily denominated in the US Dollar (USD). The rate of exchange between the Rial Omani and the US Dollar has remained constant since 1986 and there has been no material impact of the same.

To mitigate the College's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Rial Omani cash flows are monitored.

Interest rate sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The College's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long term financing.

The College has term deposits and accrued interest from amortized cost that yields interest. However, they are not subject to variations and are fixed.

22.2 Credit risk analysis

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the College if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the College's receivables from customers and cash at bank.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk management

The credit risk is managed on a group basis based on the College's credit risk management policies and procedures.

The credit risk in respect of cash balances held with banks are managed via balances held with major reputable financial institutions.

The credit terms range up to 7 months for fee receivable, the period of one semester offered at College. The credit terms for students are negotiated subject instalment payments within the semester period. The ongoing credit risk is managed through receipt of advance payments confirmation from Ministry of Higher Education for scholarship students and Private or Public sponsors for sponsorship students. The customers on credit basis are regularly reviewed for ageing analysis, together with credit limits per customer.

Security

The College holds no security on the fee receivables balances.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

22 Financial instruments risk (continued)

Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

22.2 Credit risk analysis (continued)

Expected credit loss on cash at bank and investment at amortised cost

The cash at bank is considered to be a low risk item and the College applies, IFRS 9, 12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL) method. The expected credit loss on cash at bank is calculated based on the credit ratings given by the external credit rating agency. The Probability of Default (PD) is considered based on the historical data of the credit ratings. Should a case of default occurs the College is exposed to 100% amount held with the bank; therefore the Loss Given Default (LGD) reflects the same assumption.

31 August 2019 Credit rating	Exposure at year end RO	PD %	LGD %	ECL RO
Low risk AAA to BBB-				
Cash and cash equivalent	6,433,050	0.27	45	7,815
Accrued interest on short term deposit	95,587	0.27	45	116
Low risk AA-				
Investment at amortised cost	3,500,000	0.05	45	788
Accrued interest on investment at amortised cost	86,877	0.05	45	20
	10,115,514			8,739

1 September 2018 Credit rating	Exposure at year end RO	PD %	LGD %	ECL RO
AAA to BBB-				
Cash and cash equivalent	9,021,767	0.27	45	10,961
Accrued interest on short term deposit	105,600	0.27	45	128
	9,127,367			11,089

Expected credit loss on fee receivables

The College applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for fee receivables (except from contractual balances due from Ministry of Higher Education); as these items do not have a significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the fee receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past two years. These are then adjusted for the current economic outlook of the geographical region to which the receivables belong.

31 August 2019	Expected credit loss rate %	Gross carrying amount RO	Loss allowance RO	Credit impaired
Not past due	0.50	808,911	4,045	No
210-365 days past due	21.00	59,784	12,555	No
365-730 days past due	53.00	87,803	46,536	No
731-1095 days past due	66.00	58,016	38,290	No
1096-1460 days due	80.00	40,407	32,325	No
More than 1460 days	100.00	868,403	868,403	Yes
		1,923,324	1,002,154	

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

22 Financial instruments risk (continued)

Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

22.2 Credit risk analysis (continued)

1 September 2018	Expected credit loss rate %	Gross carrying amount RO	Loss allowance RO	Credit impaired
Not past due	0.00	690,487	-	No
210-365 days past due	21.00	66,820	14,032	No
365-730 days past due	53.00	64,161	34,006	No
731-1095 days past due	66.00	44,664	29,478	No
1096-1460 days due	80.00	43,468	34,774	No
More than 1460 days	100.00	844,089	844,089	Yes
		1,753,689	956,379	

22.3 Liquidity risk analysis

Liquidity risk also referred to as funding risk is the risk that the College will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The College's maximum exposure to liquidity risks is limited to the carrying amount of financial liabilities recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Non-interest bearing:		
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 14)	**1,499,634**	478,519
Student security deposits (Note 12)	**390,955**	411,730
Staff terminal benefits (Note 13)	**639,718**	625,967
	2,530,307	1,516,216

The table below summarises the maturities of the College's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 August 2019, based on contractual maturity as summaries below:

	Within 6 months RO	**6 to 12 months RO**	**Above 1 year RO**	**Total RO**
Non-interest bearing:				
Trade payable	1,074,036	-	-	1,074,036
Staff terminal benefits	-	-	639,718	639,718
Student security deposits	-	-	390,955	390,955
Air passage and leave salaries	217,760	-	-	217,760
Other accrued expenses	203,088	-	-	203,088
Director's remuneration	4,750	-	-	4,750
	1,499,634	**-**	**1,030,673**	**2,530,307**

This compares to the maturity of the College's financial liabilities in the previous reporting year as follows:

	Within 6 months RO	6 to 12 months RO	Above 1 year RO	Total RO
Non-interest bearing:				
Staff terminal benefits	-	-	625,967	625,967
Student security deposits	-	-	411,730	411,730
Air passage and leave salaries	212,515	-	-	212,515
Other accrued expenses	198,093	-	-	198,093
Director's remuneration	36,160	-	-	36,160
Trade payable	31,751	-	-	31,751
	478,519	-	1,037,697	1,516,216

Management believes that the College would be able to generate sufficient funds for the foreseeable future to meet the College liquidity requirements and meet the financial obligations as they fall due.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

22 Financial instruments risk (continued)

Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

22.4 Fair value and fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of hierarchy based on their fair values. This grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

- level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are equal to their fair values.

23 Capital management policies and procedures

The College's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the College's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide an adequate return to the Shareholders by services commensurately with the level of risk.

The College manages its capital structure in a way it is able to continue as a going concern and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the year ended.

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities

24.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 August 2019, the capital commitment amounts to RO 279,259 (2018: RO 595,085) pertaining to the extension of the College building and implementation of new ERP software.

24.2 Operating lease commitments

The commitments of the College under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 August 2019 RO	31 August 2018 RO
Less than 1 year	**75,833**	**7,315**

During the year ended 31 August 2019, an amount of RO 71,562 (Note 20) (2018: RO 89,000) was recognised as an expense in general and admin expenses for the hostel rentals paid.

24.3 Contingent liabilities

The College has no contingent liabilities as at 31 August 2019 (2018: RO Nil).