JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT

JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

AM / 000744

To the Shareholders of
Jordan National Shipping Lines Company
(A Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Aqaba Special Economic Zone - Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jordan National Shipping Lines Company (The "Company") and its subsidiaries (The "Group") which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter provided in that context:

Key Audit Matter	Scope of audit to address risk
Accuracy of Sea Freight and Cruising Vessels Revenue Revenue from sea freight and cruising vessels represents a major part of the Group's revenue, for the year then ended December 31, 2020 and is recognized when the related service is completed. This is the point at which the right to return becomes unconditional, as only time passes and rendering the service before payment is due. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the fair value of the amounts received or receivable (net of discounts, if any) as per the agreement with the customer or agency company and excludes amounts collected on behalf of others. We have determined that accuracy and cut-off of maritime agency revenue is a key audit matter, given its significance in size and the level of judgements made and estimates applied in the measurement of its amount.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: • We obtained an understanding of the operation and industry of the Group and assessed the policies and procedures over the measurement of sea freight and cruising vessels revenue and determined if the relevant controls over the accuracy of such revenue had been appropriately designed and implemented. • We agreed the method of calculation of the amount of the revenue recognized to the details as per the agreements with customers and reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of revenue recognized, on a sample basis. We discussed significant judgements applied and estimations made in the determination of the revenue recognized with management and assessed if these judgments and estimates were reasonable by comparing them to industry practice and/or supporting documentation as applicable. • We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, relating to this matter, against the requirements of IFRSs.

Other Matter

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are a translation of the statutory consolidated financial statements in the Arabic language to which reference should be made.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the other information in the annual report excluding the consolidated financial statements and the independent auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our audit report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Group maintains proper accounting records duly organized and in line with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, in all material respects, and we recommend that the General Assembly approve these consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte & Touche

Amman – Jordan
March 29, 2021

Deloitte & Touche (M.E) – Jordan

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
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JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019		Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		JD	JD	LIABILITIES		JD	JD
Current Assets:				Current Liabilities:			
Cash on hand and at banks - net	5	6,732,223	4,846,275	Accounts payable and other credit balances	14	2,858,209	1,888,823
Accounts receivable - net	6	590,936	928,117	Income tax provision	15/a	110,954	131,888
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,234,132	1,358,308	Due to related parties	16/b	732,550	719,015
Due from related parties - net	16/a	6,434	125,354	Short - term loans and due installments	17	-	1,075,000
Other debit balances and prepaid expenses	8	235,934	274,702	Due to banks		26163	-
Inventory - Hotel	9	83,974	69,068	Total Current Liabilities		3,727,876	3,814,726
Total Current Assets		8,883,633	7,601,824				
				Long - term loans installments	17	6,679,366	5,189,945
Investments:							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	2,527,565	3,207,922	OWNERS' EQUITY			
Investment in associate companies	11	7,853,267	7,684,381	Shareholders' Equity:			
Investment properties - net	12	1,746,712	1,195,166	Paid-up capital	18/a	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total Investments		12,127,544	12,087,469	Statutory reserve	18/b	3,750,000	3,750,000
				Investments revaluation reserve	19	(1,862,017)	(1,119,544)
Property and Equipment:				Retained earnings	20	7,586,027	7,476,646
Property and equipment - at cost	13	23,840,220	24,382,708	Total Shareholders' Equity		24,474,010	25,107,102
Less: Accumulated depreciation	13	(8,330,264)	(7,910,580)	Non-controlling interests	24	1,639,881	2,049,648
Net Book Value of Property and Equipment		15,509,956	16,472,128	TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		26,113,891	27,156,750
TOTAL ASSETS		36,521,133	36,161,421	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		36,521,133	36,161,421

Chairman of the Board of Directors

General Manager

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE ACCOMPANYING AUDIT REPORT.

JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	2019
		JD	JD
Revenue:			
Net revenue from maritime agencies, sea freight and cruising vessels	21	3,700,708	3,663,512
Gross hotel operating revenue before other expenses	22	537,518	2,401,036
Gross Profit		4,238,226	6,064,548
Less: General and administrative expenses	23	(2,307,464)	(2,774,206)
Marketing and advertising expenses		(132,771)	(224,242)
Information technology expenses - Hotel		(84,716)	(100,727)
Power and maintenance expenses - Hotel		(364,144)	(545,998)
Surplus (provision) for expected credit loss expense	5,6,8,16	23,808	(206,333)
Depreciation of property and equipment and investment properties	12,13	(711,945)	(762,317)
Financing expenses		(484,187)	(518,009)
Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - net	25	16,668	205,538
Dividends return on financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		37,584	156,811
Company's share from investment in associate companies income	26	1,433,924	1,676,207
Other revenue	27	476,544	658,179
Income for the year before tax		2,141,527	3,629,451
Income tax expense	15/b	(115,610)	(136,409)
Income for the Year		2,025,917	3,493,042
Attributable to:			
The Company's shareholders		2,375,043	3,517,612
Non-controlling interests	24	(349,126)	(24,570)
		2,025,917	3,493,042
Earnings per share for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders:			
Basic and Diluted	28	0.158	0.235

Chairman of the Board of Directors

General manager

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JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Income for the year	2,025,917	3,493,042
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:		
Cumulative change in fair value - financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(749,660)	(535,358)
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(8,475)	(2,874)
Total Comprehensive Income	1,267,782	2,954,810
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:		
The Company's shareholders	1,616,908	2,979,380
Non - controlling interests	(349,126)	(24,570)
	1,267,782	2,954,810

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JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

	Company's Shareholders' Equity								
			Investment	Retained Earnings			Total		
	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Realized	Unrealized	Total	Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,119,544)	7,560,476	(83,830)	7,476,646	25,107,102	2,049,648	27,156,750
Income for the year	-	-	-	2,375,043	-	2,375,043	2,375,043	(349,126)	2,025,917
Cumulative change in fair value - financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	(749,660)	-	-	-	(749,660)	-	(749,660)
(Loss) gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	7,187	(15,662)	-	(15,662)	(8,475)	-	(8,475)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(742,473)	2,359,381	-	2,359,381	1,616,908	(349,126)	1,267,782
Transfers during the year	-	-	-	(81,071)	81,071	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-		-	-	-	109	109
Dividends paid *	-	-	-	(2,250,000)	-	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	-	(2,250,000)
Dividends paid to partners - subsidiary company	-	-	-		-	-	-	(60,750)	(60,750)
Balance - End of the Year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,862,017)	7,588,786	(2,759)	7,586,027	24,474,010	1,639,881	26,113,891
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019									
Balance - beginning of the year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(584,186)	5,957,152	(195,244)	5,761,908	23,927,722	1,455,579	25,383,301
Income for the year	-	-	-	3,517,612	-	3,517,612	3,517,612	(24,570)	3,493,042
Cumulative change in fair value - financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	2,874	(2,874)	-	(2,874)	-	-	-
(Loss) gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	(538,232)	-	-	-	(538,232)	-	(538,232)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(535,358)	3,514,738	-	3,514,738	2,979,380	(24,570)	2,954,810
Transfers during the year	-	-	-	(111,414)	111,414	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693,639	693,639
Dividends paid *	-	-	-	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)
Dividends paid to partners - subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75,000)	(75,000)
Balance - End of the Year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,119,544)	7,560,476	(83,830)	7,476,646	25,107,102	2,049,648	27,156,750

* In its meeting held on June 9 ,2020 , the General Assembly decided to distribute JD 2,250,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 15% of capital for the year 2019 (JD 1,800,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 12% of capital for the year 2018).

- An amount equal to the negative balance of the investment revaluation reserve shown above shall be restricted from the retained earnings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE ACCOMPANYING AUDIT REPORT.

JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		JD	JD
Income for the year before tax		2,141,527	3,629,451
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment and investment properties	13, 12	711,945	762,317
Dividends on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(69,682)	(79,794)
Dividends on financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		(37,584)	(156,811)
(Surplus) provision for expected credit loss expense	5,6,8,16	(23,808)	206,333
(Gain) from investment in affiliate companies	26	(1,433,924)	(1,676,207)
Loss on disposal property and equipment	13	36,841	38
Loss (gain) from the evaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	81,071	(111,414)
Cash Flows from Activities before Changes in Working Capital		1,406,386	2,573,913
Decrease in accounts receivable		337,181	9,054
Decrease in due from related parties		118,920	137,174
Decrease in other debit balances and prepaid expenses		50,034	126,487
(Increase) in inventory - hotel		(14,906)	(5,474)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other credit balances		888,823	(207,261)
Increase (decrease) in due to related parties		13,535	(384,051)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax Paid		2,799,973	2,249,842
Income tax paid	15 /A	(136,544)	(102,361)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		2,663,429	2,147,481
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividends from associate companies	11	1,262,643	1,155,000
(Purchase) of property and equipment	13	(338,776)	(646,741)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		43,105	(90,081)
Received dividends on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	69,682	79,794
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		(62,116)	396,554
Received dividends on financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		37,584	156,811
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		1,012,122	1,051,337
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in due to banks		26,163	-
(Decrease) in non-controlling interests - net		(60,750)	(75,000)
Paid loans	17	-	(257,918)
Dividends paid	18	(1,755,016)	(1,556,052)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Financing Activities		(1,789,603)	(1,888,970)
Net Increase in Cash		1,885,948	1,309,848
Cash on hand and at banks - beginning of the year		4,846,275	3,536,427
Cash on Hand and at Banks - End of the Year	29	6,732,223	4,846,275
Non-Cash transaction			
Transfers from property and equipment to investment properties	12,13	590,526	-
Written off account receivable	6	110,528	-
Capitalized interest on the loans	17	414,421	-

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE ACCOMPANYING AUDIT REPORT.

1. General

- According to the resolution of the Company's General Assembly, in its extraordinary meeting held on August 1, 2004, and the Companies Controller's Letter No. Msh/merger/13324 on August 30, 2004, stating the approval of his Excellency the Minister of Industry and Trade on the resolution of the Company's General Assembly to merge Jordan National Shipping Lines Company with Fast International Trade and Transport Company on June 30, 2004, a new public shareholding company was established under the name of Jordan National Shipping Lines Company with a capital of JD 5,750,000 allocated to 5,750,000 shares at a par value of JD 1 each. The Company's capital was increased in several stages, the last of which was during the year 2013. Accordingly, the Company's capital became JD 15 million through capitalizing JD 2/925 million from retained earnings and distributing it as free stock dividends to the shareholders. The proper procedures to list the stock was completed on June 19, 2013.

- The Company was also registered in Aqaba Special Economic Zone under registration number (1103110402) on November 4, 2003.

- The Company's main objectives are to carry out different types of marine transportation activities using its own ships, as well as ships on lease, in addition to carrying out marine agencies and land transportation activities.

- The Board of Directors approved the Company's consolidated financial statements on March 23, 2021, which are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Consolidation

- The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee of the IASB.

- The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which are stated at fair value as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, hedged financial assets and financial liabilities are also stated at fair value.

- The reporting currency of the consolidated financial statements is the Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the Group.

- The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the year ended December 31, 2019, except for the effect of the application of the new and revised standards as stated in Notes (3 – (a) & (b)).

Basis of Consolidation financial statements

- Transactions, balances, revenue and expenses are eliminated between the company and the subsidiary.

- The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same financial year, using the same accounting policies adopted by the company. If the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiary are different from those used by the Company, the necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary are made to comply with the accounting policies followed by the Company.

- The results of the subsidiary are incorporated into the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the effective date of acquisition, which is the date on which the Company assumes actual control over the subsidiaries. Moreover, the operating results of the disposed subsidiary are incorporated into the consolidated statement of profit or loss up to the effective date of disposal, which is the date on which the Company loses control over it's subsidiary.

- The Company's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

	Ownership Percentage	Nature of Activity	Establishment Country	Paid-Up Capital
	%			JD
Aqaba Development & Marine Services Company *	95	Shipping Agency	Jordan	30,000
Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company **	70	Shipping Agency	Jordan	150,000
Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company ***	74	Investment Properties / Hotel	Jordan	15,600,000

* During the year 2011, the Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company (a subsidiary) purchased 95% of the Aqaba Development & Marine Services Company for JD 28,500, whereby the former would share the profits of the latter effective from the beginning of 2011. Moreover, the results of operations of Aqaba Development & Marine Services Company, whose assets totaled JD 436 and shareholders' equity totaled a deficit of JD 117,622 as of December 31, 2021, also the company did note recognized any revenue, and incurred expenses of JD 1,425 during the year ended December 31, 2020.

** Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company is 70% owned by Jordan National Shipping Lines Company, whereas each of Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and Arab Potash Company owns 15% of the Company's capital of JD 150,000. The Company's objectives are to represent companies and ships that conduct marine transport activities, act as marine and commercial representatives and agents, intermediate in marine transport activities, and provide all the necessary services for ships, goods, and transporters.

The following are the most significant consolidated financial data of Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company, which also includes the financial statements of Aqaba Development & Marine Services Company (subsidiary company):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Total Assets	871,494	765,940
Total Liabilities	332,140	230,173
Total Owners' Equity	539,354	535,767
	871,494	765,940
	2020	2019
Total Revenue	956,092	943,331
Total Expenses	(750,197)	(795,477)
Income for the Year	205,895	147,854

*** Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company is 74% owned by Jordan National Shipping Lines Company while Salam International Transport & Trading Company owns 26% of the Company's capital of JD 15.6 million. The Company's objectives are to invest in real estate, including all types of buildings and residential apartments / complexes and lease commercial and residential real estate, including land and complexes.

The following are the most significant financial data of Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Total Assets	15,306,410	16,306,599
Total Liabilities	9,605,675	9,025,770
Total Partners' Equity	5,700,735	7,280,829
	15,306,410	16,306,599
	2020	2019
Total Revenue	1,466,837	2,813,846
Total Expenses	(3,046,931)	(3,078,825)
(Loss) for the Year	(1,580,094)	(264,979)

Control is achieved when the Company:

- has the power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than the majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

In this regard, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders, or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

When the Company loses control of the subsidiary, the Company performs the following;

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognizes the book value of any non-controlling interests.
- Derecognizes the transfer difference accumulated in Owners' Equity.
- Derecognizes the fair value to the next controlling party.
- Derecognizes the fair value of any investment retained.
- Derecognizes any gain or loss in the profit or loss statement.
- Reclassifies owners' equity already booked in other comprehensive income to the profit or loss statement, as appropriate.

The non-controlling interests represent the portion not owned by the Company relating to ownership of the subsidiaries.

The following are the most significant accounting polices used for the year ended December 31, 2020:

<u>Revenue Recognition</u>
Revenue from marine shipping operations is mainly recognized based on the completed trip and when the service is rendered to customers and the invoice is issued.

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the amounts received or receivable (net of discounts, if any) of the contract with customers or shipping companies and excludes amounts collected on behalf of others. Revenue is recognized when the Company provides the service to its own vessel and issues the invoice to the customer when the shipping is done to a specific location (delivery). After delivery, the customer has full discretion. The Company recognizes receivables or credit notices when the service is rendered to the customer. This is the point at which the right to return becomes unconditional, as only time passes before payment is due

Service revenue is recognized, which mainly consists of the hotel operations in addition to room reservation, when the service is rendered according to the price list and signed agreements.

<u>Operational Leases Revenue</u>
Revenue from ships operation contracts are recognized on the straight-line daily installment basis specified in the rent contract and for the whole period in case of lease contracts.

Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation for property and equipment, except for land, is calculated on a straight–line basis when the asset is ready for its intended use over the useful life of the asset using the following annual rates:

	%
Building	2
Office and electrical equipment	7.5 – 25
Vehicles	15
Furniture and fixtures	10 – 20
Computers	20 – 25
Partitions, improvements and decorations	15
Kitchen utilities and other	20 – 35

When the expected recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net book value, the net book value is reduced to the expected recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each year. In case the expected useful life is different from what was determined before, the change in estimate is recorded in the following years, being a change in estimate.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Fair value

Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset is to be sold or paid to convert any of the liabilities in a structured transaction between the market participants on the measurement date, irrespective of whether the price can be realized directly or whether it is estimated using another valuation technique. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into consideration when determining the price of any asset or liability whether market participants are required to consider these factors at the measurement date. The fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the same basis, except for measurement procedures that are similar to fair value procedures and are not fair value such as fair value as used in IAS (36).

In addition, fair value measurements are classified for the purposes of financial reporting to level (1), (2) or (3) based on the extent to which the inputs are clear concerning the fair value measurements and the importance of inputs to the full fair value measurements. These are as follows:

Level inputs (1) inputs derived from quoted (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities in active markets that an enterprise can obtain on the measurement date;

Level inputs (2) inputs derived from data other than quoted prices used at level 1 and observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly;

Level inputs (3) are inputs to assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market prices.

Segment Information

- Business sectors represent a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns different from those of other business sectors, measured in accordance with the reports sent to the operations management and decision makers in the Company.

- The geographical sector relates to providing products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risk and returns different from those of sectors functioning in other economic environments.

Inventory
Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets
Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (except for financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value.

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
The Group assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Group's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time, and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit–impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Provision for expected credit loss

The Group has adopted the simplified approach to recognize expected credit losses over the life of its receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. Accordingly, non-impaired trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component have been classified as part of stage 2 with the recognition of expected credit losses over their lifetime.

A provision for the expected credit loss should be recognized over the life of the financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument increases substantially since the initial recognition and the expected credit loss is an expected weighted estimate of the present value of the credit loss. This value is measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive arising from the expectation of several future economic scenarios, discounted at the effective interest rate of the asset.

The Group assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis for each asset of individual value and collectively for other assets that are not individually significant.

Provisions for loss of credit losses are presented as a reduction of the total carrying amount of financial assets at amortized cost.

Write off
The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 24 months past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses are recognised based on effective interest rate.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
An associate is a Group in which the parent Group exercises effective influence over financial and operating policy decisions that are not controlled by the parent Group, in which the ownership ratio ranges from 20% to 50% of the voting rights. It is established through contractual agreements and it's financial and operational decisions should have consensus approval.

Investments in associates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost and cost includes all acquisition costs.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit and loss on investment in associates in accordance with the equity method after adjustments are made to comply with the accounting policies of the parent Group.

Real estate Investment
Are those assets acquired for the purpose of achieving rental income or investment and not for the purpose of selling them through the operational activities of the Group. Real estate investment are stated at net book value after deducting the accumulated depreciation at the end of the year. There fair value is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements annually by independent real estate experts, based on market prices at the end of the year.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has an obligation on the date of the consolidated financial position as a result of past events, it is probable to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provision for Employees' End-of-Service Indemnities
A provision for legal and contractual commitments relating to employees' end-of-service indemnities is taken according to the Group's internal regulations on the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Payments to terminated employees are deducted from the provision amount. Moreover, the required provision for end-of-services indemnities for the year is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

Income Tax
- Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes and deferred taxes.

- Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Moreover, taxable income differs from income declared in the consolidated financial statements because the declared income includes non-taxable revenue or tax expenses not deductible in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax authorities, and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

- Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations, and instructions in Jordan.

- Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the liability method in the statement of financial position according to the rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, and reduced in case it is expected that no benefit will arise therefrom, partially or totally, or when tax liabilities are realized.

Lease Contracts
Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease provide for substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As a lessor
Operating lease income is recognized using the straight-line method over the life of the lease. The initial direct costs incurred in the discussion and arrangement of the operating contract are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognized in accordance with the straight-line method over the lease term.

As a Lessee
Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs represents the financing expenses attributable to interest on loans. All borrowing costs are recognized at the effective interest method in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Foreign Currencies
- Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded during the year at the rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.

- Financial assets and financial liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

- Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities stated in foreign currencies are translated at fair value at the date when the fair value was determined.

- Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- Translation differences on non-financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (such as shares) are recorded as part of the change in fair value.

- Upon consolidation of the financial statements, the assets, liabilities and subsidiaries of the major currency are translated into the reporting currency at the average rates of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Income and expense items are translated at the rate of exchange during the year and the resulting currency differences are presented in a separate line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within the consolidated equity. In the case of the sale of one of these companies, the amount of foreign currency translation differences related thereto is recognized in the income / expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, represents equity strategic investments that are not held for trade in the near future.

Financial assets are recognized through comprehensive income at fair value plus acquisition costs on acquisition and subsequently measured at fair value. The change in fair value is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity, including changes in fair value arising from translation differences on non-monetary assets in foreign currencies. In the case of the sale of these assets or part thereof, the resulting gain or loss is recognized to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and equity and the investment reserve for the equity instruments sold, directly to retained earnings and not through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

These financial assets are not subject to impairment testing.

Dividend income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

a. Amendments not having a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

The following new and revised IFRSs have been adopted and are effective for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 or thereafter in the preparation of the Company's financial statements that did not materially affect the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements for the year and prior years, which may have an impact on the accounting treatment of future transactions and arrangements:

New and Revised Standards	Amendments to the New and Revised International and Standards
Amendment to the international financial reporting standard number (9) financial instruments, International accounting standard number (39) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement and the international financial reporting standard number(7) financial instruments disclosures related to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements so that entities would apply those hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform; those amendments are mandatory for all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. These amendments are not intended to provide relief from any other consequences arising from interest rate benchmark reform (if a hedging relationship no longer meets the requirements for hedge accounting for reasons other than those specified by the amendments, discontinuation of hedge accounting is required); These amendments require specific disclosures about the extent to which the entities' hedging relationships are affected by the amendments.

New and Revised Standards	Amendments to the New and Revised International and Standards
Amendment to the international financial reporting standard number (3) "Business Combination" in terms of the Definition of a business	The amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) are changes to Appendix A Defined terms, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples of IFRS 3 only. They • clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs; • narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs. • add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired • remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. • add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards to IFRS 2 Share based payments, IFRS 3 Business combinations, IFRS 6 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources, IFRS 14 Regulatory deferral accounts , IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements , IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors , IAS 34 Interim financial reporting , IAS 37 Provisions Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, IAS 38 Intangible assets, IFRIC 12 Service concession arrangements, IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments, IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration, and SIC-32 Intangible assets web site costs to update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework or incase referencing to a different framework from the conceptual framework to clarify it.	The company applied the amendments to IFRS (2),(6),(15);IAS (1),(8),(34),(37),(38) IFRIC (12),(19),(20),(22) and IFRIC (21) in the current year.

New and Revised Standards	Amendments to the New and Revised International and Standards
Amendments to IAS (1) Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS (8) Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in term of the definition of ‘material’	Three new aspects of the new definition should especially be noted: • Obscuring. The existing definition only focused on omitting or misstating information, however, the Board concluded that obscuring material information with information that can be omitted can have a similar effect. Although the term obscuring is new in the definition, it was already part of IAS 1 (IAS 1.30A) • Could reasonably be expected to influence. The existing definition referred to 'could influence' which the Board felt might be understood as requiring too much information as almost anything ‘could’ influence the decisions of some users even if the possibility is remote. • Primary users. The existing definition referred only to 'users' which again the Board feared might be understood too broadly as requiring to consider all possible users of financial statements when deciding what information to disclose.
Amendments to IFRS (16) Leases in terms of Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions	The amendment provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification.

b. New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards issued and not yet effective:

The Company has not adopted the following new and amended IFRSs issued but not yet effective as at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and their details as follows:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	**Amendments to new and revised IFRSs**
January 1, 2021	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS (9) Financial Instruments, IAS (39) Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, IFRS (7) Financial Instruments Disclosures, IFRS (4) Insurance Contracts and IFRS (16) Leases) The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS (9), IAS (39), IFRS (7), IFRS (4) and IFRS (16)) introduce a practical expedient for modifications required by the reform, clarify that hedge accounting is not discontinued solely because of the IBOR reform, and introduce disclosures that allow users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages those risks as well as the entity's progress in transitioning from IBORs to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing this transition.
January 1, 2022	Amendments to IFRS (3) *Business Combinations* relating to Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS (3) without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.
January 1, 2022	Amendments to IAS (16) *Property, Plant and Equipment* relating to Proceeds before Intended Use. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.
January 1, 2022	Amendments to IAS (37) *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* relating to Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract. The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	Amendments to new and revised IFRSs
January 1, 2022	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020 Makes amendments to the following standards: • IFRS (1) *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* – The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS (1) to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. • IFRS (9) *Financial Instruments* – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS (9) in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. • IFRS 16 *Leases* – The amendment to Illustrative Example (13) accompanying IFRS (1)6 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example. • IAS (41) *Agriculture* – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS (41) for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.
January 1, 2023	Amendments to IAS (1): Presentation of financial statements related to classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments aim to enhance consistency in the application of requirements by helping the entity to determine whether debts and other liabilities should be classified in the statement of financial position to which it has a settlement date uncertain as current (due or likely to be due within one year) or not current.
January 1, 2023	Amendments to IFRS (4) Insurance Contracts extending the temporary exemption from applying the IFRS (9). The amendment changes the expiration date specified for the temporary exemption in the IFRS (4) from the application of the IFRS (9) Financial Instruments, so that companies are required to apply the IFRS (9) for the annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2023.
January 1, 2023	IFRS (17) Insurance Contracts IFRS (17) requires measurement of insurance liabilities at the present value of fulfillment and provides a standardized approach to measurement and presentation for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed with the goal of being consistent and principled accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS (17) replaces IFRS (4) Insurance Contracts with effect from January 1, 2023.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	Amendments to new and revised IFRSs
January 1, 2023	Amendments to IFRS (17) Insurance Contracts Amendments to IFRS (17) addresses the concerns and application challenges which have been identified after publishing IFRS (17) in 2017. The main changes includes the following: • Deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. • Additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts that provide insurance coverage as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. • Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including transition provisions and guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in a business acquired in a business combination. • Clarification of the application of IFRS 17 in interim financial statements allowing an accounting policy choice at a reporting entity level. • Clarification of the application of contractual service margin (CSM) attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service and changes to the corresponding disclosure requirements. • Extension of the risk mitigation option to include reinsurance contracts held and non-financial derivatives. • Amendments to require an entity that at initial recognition recognises losses on onerous insurance contracts issued to also recognise a gain on reinsurance contracts held. • Simplified presentation of insurance contracts in the statement of financial position so that entities would present insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position determined using portfolios of insurance contracts rather than groups of insurance contracts. • Additional transition relief for business combinations and additional transition relief for the date of application of the risk mitigation option and the use of the fair value transition approach.
Deferred indefinitely, Adoption is still permissible	Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) in terms of Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

Management expects to apply these new standards, interpretations, and amendments to the Group's consolidated financial statements when they are applicable. Moreover, the adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments may have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the initial application.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and key Sources of Uncertainty Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and application of the accounting policies require management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and to disclose potential liabilities. Moreover, these estimates and judgments affect revenues, expenses, provisions, in general, expected credit losses, as well as changes in fair value that appear in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within shareholders' equity. In particular, the Group's management requires judgments to be made to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows. These estimates are necessarily based on multiple hypotheses and factors with varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty. Meanwhile, the actual results may differ from estimates due to the changes arising from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

Management believes that its estimates in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

Expected useful life of tangible assets

The Group’s management periodically recalculates the useful lives of tangible assets for calculating annual depreciation based on the general condition of those assets and estimated future useful lives. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Income tax

The fiscal year is charged with the income tax expense in accordance with the accounting regulations, laws and standards. Moreover, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the required tax provision are recognized.

Lawsuits provision

A provision is made to meet any potential legal liabilities based on a legal study prepared by the Group's legal counsel. This study identifies potential future risks and is reviewed periodically.

Assets and liabilities at cost

Management periodically reviews the assets and liabilities at cost for estimating any impairment in value, which is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Fair value measurement and valuation procedures

When estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Group uses available observable market data. In case of the absence of level 1 inputs, the Group conducts evaluations using appropriate valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

Calculation of provision for expected credit losses

The management is required to use important judgments and estimates to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows and to estimate the risk of significant increase in credit risk for financial assets after the initial recognition and future measurements information for expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss is measured as an allowance equivalent to the expected credit loss over the life of the asset.

Determining the number and relative weight of forward looking scenarios for each type of products / market and the identification of future information relevant to each scenario
When measuring the expected credit loss, the Group uses reasonable and reliable future information based on the assumptions of the future movement of the various economic factors and how these economic factors affect each other.

Probability of default
The probability of default is a key input in measuring the expected credit loss. The probability of default is considered an estimate of the probability of default over a given period of time, which includes the calculation of historical data, assumptions and expectations relating to future circumstances.

Loss given default
Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising from default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the financer expects to collect, taking into account cash flows from collaterals and credit adjustments.

Revenue recognition
The Group's management uses significant estimates and assumptions to determine the amount and timing of revenue recognition under IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers".

Key Sources of Uncertainty Estimates:

- The following are the most significant assumptions about the future and other uncertain assumptions at the reporting date that have a risk ratio that could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities during the next financial year.

- Calculation of expected credit losses: When measuring expected credit losses, the Group uses reasonable and verifiable future information based on assumptions about the future movement of the various economic engines and how these will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of loss arising from default and is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those foreseen by the lender, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integrated credit enhancements. The possibility of default is a key input in measuring expected credit losses. The probability of default is known to estimate the probability of default in a given period of time and includes historical data, assumptions and expectations for future circumstances.

The occurrence of the outbreak of the Corona virus (COVID-19) at the beginning of the year 2020 and its spread in several geographical regions around the world has caused disturbances to economic activities and businesses, and this event is witnessing continuous and rapid developments, which requires the Company’s management to conduct an assessment of the expected effects on the Company's business, and conducting a study to review and evaluate potential risks in the consolidated financial statement as of December 31, 2020, based on the foregoing, the Company has taken the following measures to contain the crisis as follows:

a. The Group has formed a Business continuity planning committee to determine and oversee the implementation of business continuity plan, which are:

- Providing alternative locations to distribute the employees on, in order to ensure continuity of work and to maintain social separation among employees.

- Activate working remotely feature for sensitive jobs in order to ensure the continuity of providing service to customers through electronic channels.

- Maintaining the safety of all employees and clients, through taking all procedures related to the sterilization of workplaces.

b. In terms of monitoring the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Group's business results, the management has updated the forward-looking assumptions used in calculation of expected credit losses provision.

c. As for monitoring the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Group's liquidity levels, the Company's management has prepared all scenarios related to stressful situations, knowing that the Group has comfortable levels that enables it to respond to market conditions and economy developments, noting that the major operations were not affected during the pandemic.

d. The Group has developed a management plan to deal with the disruption of economic activities and business related to the recent outbreak of the (COVID-19) in relation to the Doubletree by Hilton Hotel in Aqaba and it was represented in the following:

1. The Company has reviewed all of its contracts with suppliers and has postponed all of its obligations in accordance with the instructions of the Jordanian Defence Law.

2. The Company has reduced the salaries and wages of employees who work in the Hotel operations in response to the instructions of the Jordanian Defence Law.

3. Attempting to take advantage of the facilities announced by the Central Bank of Jordan, as loan repayments were postponed for the year 2020 until the end of the life of the loan and the continuity of obtaining financing from the partners to pay interest and instalments of bank loans if necessary.

4. Using the opportunity while the hotel stopped during the period to do some maintenance and upgrade work, knowing that the hotel was reopened on July 7, 2020 after the work stopped on March 18, 2020.

5. The Company has reviewed the fixed assets values and compared them with the market values, and the Management confirms that the market values of the assets exceed the net book value.

5. Cash on Hand and at Banks - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Cash on hand and checks under collection	9,989	10,404
Deposit at a bank *	4,897,071	3,176,141
Current accounts	1,902,486	1,714,474
	6,809,546	4,901,019
Less: Provision for expected credit loss - current accounts at banks **	(77,323)	(54,744)
	6,732,223	4,846,275

* The above deposits are for a term of one month to one year and bears interest at a rate of 4.25% to 5.25%.

** The following is the movement of the provision for expected credit loss related to the cash:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Beginning balance of the year	54,744	47,248
Expected credit loss	22,579	7,496
Ending balance	77,323	54,744

6. Accounts Receivable - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2020	2020
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	239,627	886,112
Foreign companies receivable	153,579	106,200
Ships owners receivable	196,524	138,056
Hotel guests receivable	68,263	25,796
	657,993	1,156,164
Less: Provision for expected credit loss *	(67,057)	(228,047)
	590,936	928,117

* The movement on the provision for expected credit loss related to receivable is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	228,047	79,210
(Surplus) expected credit losses during the year	(50,462)	148,837
Write off during the year *	(110,528)	-
Balance – End of the Year	67,057	228,047

* Write off entry have been approved by The Board of Directors.

The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with only creditworthy counterparties with good reputation in the market, in addition to obtaining sufficient guarantees, whenever appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The following are the aging of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2020:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
1 day – 179 days	592,292	1,044,454
180 day – 360 day	65,701	111,710
Total	657,993	1,156,164

7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Shares listed on Amman Stock Exchange	764,700	809,600
Clarkson Company's shares *	181,950	196,927
Shares listed on international stock markets	287,482	351,781
	1,234,132	1,358,308

* Clarkson Company's shares are listed on London Stock Exchange.

8. Other Debit Balances and Prepaid Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Company margin deposits	12,500	116,438
Refundable deposits	83,905	73,815
Advance payments to contractors and suppliers – Subsidiary company	36,862	36,862
Prepaid expenses	76,303	117,911
Employees receivable	5,053	-
Accrued interest revenue	32,303	-
Accrued revenue	70,462	-
Other	6,654	16,538
	324,042	361,564
Less: provision for expected credit loss related to suppliers' advance payments *	(88,108)	(86,862)
	235,934	274,702

* The movement on the provision for suppliers' advance payments is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Balance –beginning of the year	86,862	36,862
Additions during the year	1,246	50,000
Balance – End of the Year	88,108	86,862

9. Inventory-Hotel

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Food and beverage	37,705	39,439
Guest supplies	41,112	24,472
General supplies	26,157	26,157
	104,974	90,068
Less: Provision for slow-moving inventory *	(21,000)	(21,000)
	83,974	69,068

* The movement on the provision for slow-mowing inventory is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	21,000	21,000
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance – End of the Year	21,000	21,000

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Comprehensive Income

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Quoted shares in Amman Stock Exchange	2,179,221	2,843,079
unquoted shares	348,344	364,843
	2,527,565	3,207,922

11. Investment in Associate Companies

This item represents the investment in associate companies, stated according to the equity method:

Company	Nature of Business	Location	Dividends Distributions 2020	Dividends Distributions 2019	Paid-up Capital	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2020	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
			JD	JD	JD	%	%	JD	JD
Jordan International Marine Chartering Company *	Chartering Business	Aqaba	32,643	-	60,000	40	40	-	35,0
Arab Ship Management Company	Ships Management	Aqaba	90,000	60,000	149,000	30	30	239,376	263,6
Jordan Academy for Maritime Studies Company	Education	Amman	195,000	150,000	2,000,000	30	30	1,219,787	1,179,5
Maset Al Aqaba Company	Navigation	Aqaba	-	-	500,000	50	50	205,392	205,4
Shipping Lines Company for Maritime and Storage Services	Navigation	Aqaba	-	-	3,500,000	50	50	308,189	308,2
Smit Lamnalco Limited / Jordan	Ships services	Aqaba	945,000	945,000	50,000	27	27	5,103,528	5,021,7
Jordanian National for Ship Operation Company	Shipping	Aqaba	-	-	700,000	50	50	776,995	670,6
Total Investments in Affiliate Companies			1,262,643	1,155,000				7,853,267	7,684,3

* On February 10,2020 the Company was liquidated by shareholders agreement, and part of the investment balance was collected in the subsequent period during the year 2020.

12. Investment Properties - Net

This item consists of the following:

	Land	Buildings	Total
For the Year 2020	JD	JD	JD
Balance beginning of the year	248,995	1,270,026	1,519,021
Transfers (note 13)	442,478	172,412	614,890
Total	691,473	1,442,438	2,133,911
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance beginning of the year	-	(323,855)	(323,855)
Depreciation during the year	-	(25,400)	(25,400)
Transfers (note 13)	-	(37,944)	(37,944)
Total	-	(387,199)	(387,199)
Balance at the End of the Year	691,473	1,055,239	1,746,712
Annual depreciation rate			
For the Year 2019			
Balance beginning of the year	248,995	1,270,026	1,519,021
Total	248,995	1,270,026	1,519,021
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance beginning of the year	-	(298,455)	(298,455)
Depreciation during the year	-	(25,400)	(25,400)
Total	-	(323,855)	(323,855)
Balance at the End of the Year	248,995	946,171	1,195,166
Annual depreciation rate	-	2%	

- The market value of property investments is estimated to be at around JD 4,305,480 as of December 31, 2020 (JD 3,691,270 as of December 31, 2019)

13. Property and Equipment

This item consists of the following:

2020	Plots of Land	Building	Office and Electrical Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Partitions, Improvements and Decorations	Kitchen Utilities and Other	Projects under progress & other	Total
Cost:	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance-beginning of the year	1,803,186	16,328,360	2,064,150	265,978	2,299,741	529,580	645,869	445,844	-	24,382,708
Additions	-	2,323	12,281	130,000	11,462	7,352	1,800	-	173,558	338,776
Disposals	-	-	-	(92,810)	(172,808)	(756)	-	-	-	(266,374)
Transfers (*)	(442,478)	(172,412)	(11,779)	-	1,549	10,230	-	-	-	(614,890)
Balance-End of the Year	1,360,708	16,158,271	2,064,652	303,168	2,139,944	546,406	647,669	445,844	173,558	23,840,220
Accumulated depreciation:										
Balance-beginning of the year	-	2,801,211	1,334,498	210,149	1,989,995	488,293	640,591	445,843	-	7,910,580
Additions	-	333,511	149,072	28,435	157,377	12,870	5,280	-	-	686,545
Disposals	-	-	-	(71,424)	(157,353)	(756)	-	-	-	(229,533)
Transfers (*)	-	(37,944)	(8,673)	-	500	8,789	-	-	-	(37,328)
Balance-End of the Year	-	3,096,778	1,474,897	167,160	1,990,519	509,196	645,871	445,843	-	8,330,264
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2020	1,360,708	13,061,493	589,755	136,008	149,425	37,210	1,798	1	173,558	15,509,956
2019										
Cost:										
Balance-beginning of the year	1,398,230	16,253,368	1,993,454	265,978	2,267,740	493,639	641,979	445,844	-	23,760,232
Additions	404,956	74,992	76,245	-	45,490	41,168	3,890	-	-	646,741
Disposals	-	-	(5,549)	-	(13,489)	(5,227)	-	-	-	(24,265)
Balance-End of the Year	1,803,186	16,328,360	2,064,150	265,978	2,299,741	529,580	645,869	445,844	-	24,382,708
Accumulated depreciation:										
Balance-beginning of the year	-	2,453,395	1,191,194	181,109	1,845,454	454,933	625,962	445,843	-	7,197,890
Additions	-	347,816	148,843	29,040	158,016	38,573	14,629	-	-	736,917
Disposals	-	-	(5,539)	-	(13,475)	(5,213)	-	-	-	(24,227)
Balance-End of the Year	-	2,801,211	1,334,498	210,149	1,989,995	488,293	640,591	445,843	-	7,910,580
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2019	1,803,186	13,527,149	729,652	55,829	309,746	41,287	5,278	1	-	16,472,128
Annual Depreciation Rate %	-	2	7.5 - 25	15	10 - 20	20 - 25	15	20 - 35		

- Property and equipment include fully depreciated assets of JD 2,350,695 as of December 31, 2020 (JD 1,950,966 as of December 31, 2019).

* According to the board of directors decision, part of Amman land and building and its related depreciation have been reclassified to investment properties (note 12) due to leasing around 50% of the mentioned building as of December 31, 2020.

14. Accounts Payable and Other Credit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Suppliers payable	2,085,669	849,797
Shareholders' and other deposits	163,820	111,146
Accrued expenses	251,810	490,832
Board of Directors' and management committee's remunerations	22,320	234,918
Deferred checks	154,545	85,776
Unearned revenue	103,774	59,899
Management and other fees-Hilton World Wide*	51,920	40,700
Sales tax	10,520	1,619
Other	13,831	14,136
	2,858,209	1,888,823

* According to the agreement signed between Double Tree Hilton – Aqaba (the "Hotel") and Hilton Worldwide (Hilton), Hilton shall be entitled to annual fees and management fees of 2% and 1.75% of the Hotel's total operational revenue, respectively. In addition, to management incentives of 6% from the Hotel's net operational profit.

15. Income Tax

a. Income tax provision

The movement on the income tax provision is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	131,888	97,840
Accrued income tax on income for the year	115,610	115,051
Accrued National Contribution Tax for the year	-	21,358
Income tax paid	(136,544)	(102,361)
Balance - End of the Year	110,954	131,888

b. Income tax stated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Accrued income tax on profit for the year	(115,610)	(115,051)
Accrued National contribution tax for the year	-	(21,358)
Accrued income tax from prior years	-	-
	(115,610)	(136,409)

- A final settlement has been reached with the Income and sales Tax Department for Jordan National Shipping Lines Company (Holding Company) up to end of the year 2019, and Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies (subsidiary company) up to the end of the year 2019, and Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company (subsidiary company) up to the end of the year 2016.

- The income tax for Aqaba Development & Marine Services Company has been settled up to the end of the year 2019. Moreover, the income tax returns for the year 2020 have been submitted on time but have not reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department, and since the Company did not perform any operations during the year due to that there were no tax on the company.

- Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investment Company (subsidiary company) had submitted its income tax return for the years from 2017 to 2019 but still not reviewed yet.

- A provision for income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 has been booked for Jordan National Shipping Lines Company and Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company (subsidiary company) in accordance with the Income Tax Law and Aqaba Special Economic Zone Law. However, Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company (subsidiary company) did not book any income tax provision since it incurred losses during that year. In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax consultant, there is no need to book any additional provision as of December 31, 2020.

- Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company did not book any deferred taxes since they have not been approved yet, and no benefits are expected from them in the near future

16. Related Party Transactions

This item consists of the following:

a. Due from Related Parties:

	Nature of Relationship	December 31, 2020	2019
		JD	JD
Arab Ship Management Company	Associate company	7,970	82,718
Jordan International Marine Chartering Company	Associate company	-	944
Smit Lamnalco Jordan	Associate company	-	10,290
Jordan Phosphate Mines Company	Board member	-	-
Arab Potash Company	Board member	-	-
CMA CGMA Company	Sister company	-	-
Sea Star Shipping and Logistics Company	Sister company	4,575	35,612
Other		3,427	2,500
Total		15,972	132,064
Less: Provision for expected credit loss *		(9,538)	(6,710)
		6,434	125,354

* The movement on the provision for expected credit loss – related parties receivables is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance –beginning of the year	6,710	6,710
Expected credit losses during the year	2,828	-
Balance – End of the Year	9,538	6,710

b. Due to Related Parties:

	Nature of Relationship	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
		JD	JD
Shipping Lines Company for Maritime and Storage Services	Associate company	335,400	335,400
Maset AlAqaba Company	Associate company	213,580	213,580
Salam International Transport and Trading Company	Sister company	8,137	4,044
Jordan National for Ship Operation Company	Associate company	169,915	164,491
Other		5,518	1,500
		732,550	719,015

17. Loans

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020				2019
	Due Installments	Short- term Loan Installments	Total	Long-term Loan Installments	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Egyptian Arab Land Bank loan (*)	-	-	-	3,999,285	3,633,255
Egyptian Arab Land Bank loan (*)	-	-	-	2,680,081	2,631,690
	-	-	-	6,679,366	6,264,945

* During the year 2011, Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company (subsidiary company) was granted credit facilities by Egyptian Arab Land Bank as follows:

1. Loan of JD 3,785,200 with an annual interest rate of 8%. The loan will be settled in 36 quarterly installments of JD 150,162 each, including interest. Moreover, the first installment was due on August 31, 2012.

2. Declining commercial advance of USD 5,600,000, bearing interest at a rate of 6 months Libor + 2.5% annually, with a minimum interest rate of 3%. The advance will be settled in 36 quarterly installments of USD 182,597 each, including interest. Moreover, the first installment was due on August 31, 2012.

3. During the year 2012, the Company was granted additional credit facilities by Egyptian Arab Land Bank to cancel the overdraft limit of JD 750,000 and turn it into a commercial advance of JD 759,000, plus interest and commissions thereon, to be settled in 20 quarterly installments of JD 45,990 each, at an annual interest rate of 8% effective from May 31, 2013.

   According to the Company's Letter No. 36/JMCR/2013 dated November 25, 2013, the Company has requested the Bank to postpone the loan that matured during the year 2014 for additional one year to be paid in the beginning of 2015. Moreover, the company has approved the Bank request on March 12, 2014.

   The main purpose of these facilities is to settle Bank al Etihad credit facility. This facility has been granted against a first-degree mortgage, on plot of land No. (646), north port land square area No. (7) of Aqaba City, along with the hotel building constructed on it for JD 8.5 million, in accordance to mortgage deed No. (640), in addition to the Company's partners' guarantees.

   On June 24, 2015, the Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company (subsidiary company) requested the Egyptian Arab Land Bank to postpone all loans installments due effective from November 30, 2015 to May 31, 2016 to be paid from November 30, 2022 to May 31, 2023 for the first and second loans and effective as of August 31, 2019 and February 28, 2020 for the third loan above. The agreement was signed on October 27, 2015.

   During the first quarter of 2019, the facilities granted by the Egyptian Arab Land Bank were restructured as follows:

- The Facilities granted in Jordanian Dinars with an amount of JD 3,477,982 as the structuring except the due amounts under a structuring loan liabilities after paid of due installments related to August 2018 with an total amount of JD193,430 (excluding delay interest) in addition to the interest and commission required on the structuring until the required structuring effective date. The installments of the structuring loan liabilities should be paid by 17 quarterly installments after a grace period effective from the date of implementation of the structuring to May 2019. The payment process will start from August 31, 2019 with an amount of JD130,000 (Installment including the interest) until May 31, 2023 and the last installment is due on August 31,2023 with the rest of the remaining facilities and with a debit interest rate of 9/75% annually without commission. The monthly interest shall be service during the grace period.

- The Facilities granted in US Dollar with an amount of USD 3,665,268 as the structuring except the due amounts under a structuring loan liabilities after paid of due installments with an total amount of USD 182,598 (excluding delay interest) in addition to the interest and commission required on the structuring until the required structuring effective date. The installments of the structuring loan liabilities should be paid by 17 quarterly installments after a grace period effective from the date of implementation of the structuring to May 2019. The payment process will start from August 31, 2019 with an amount of USD120,000 (Installment including the interest) until May 31,2023 and the last installment is due on August 31,2023 with the rest of the remaining facilities and with a debit interest rate of 5/25% annually without commission. The monthly interest shall be service during the grace period.

- On May 13, 2020, it was agreed to postpone the payment of all installments and interest due on Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company for the year 2020, which to be paid after the end of the life of the loan in quarterly installments and without paying the interest for the length of the postponement period. The first installment for the JD loan is due on November 30, 2023, with a value of 130,000 dinars for each installment, and USD loan the first installment is due on November 30, 2023, with a value of USD 120,000 (85,080 dinars) for each installment.

(c) The details on the loans transaction during the years 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	6,264,945	6,522,863
Capitalized interests	414,421	-
Paid loans	-	(257,918)
Balance - End of the Year	6,679,366	6,264,945

18. Capital and Reserves

a. Authorized and Paid-up Capital

The authorized and paid-up capital amounted to JD 15,000,000, allocated to 15,000,000 shares. The par value of each share is JD 1 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Statutory Reserve

The accumulated amounts in this account represent the appropriations from the annual profits before income tax at 10% according to the Companies Law. This reserve may not be distributed to shareholders as it should not exceed 25% of the paid-up capital.

c. Dividends Paid

The General Assembly decided, in its ordinary meeting held on June 30, 2020, to distribute JD 2,250,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 15% of capital for the year 2019.

19. Investment Revaluation Reserve

This item represents the change in investment revaluation reserve as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	(1,119,544)	(584,186)
Change during the year	(742,473)	(535,358)
Balance - End of the Year	(1,862,017)	(1,119,544)

20. Retained Earnings

The movement on this item is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	7,476,646	5,761,908
Income for the year	2,375,043	3,517,612
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(15,662)	(2,874)
Dividends paid	(2,250,000)	(1,800,000)
Balance - End of the Year	7,586,027	7,476,646

21. Net Revenue from Maritime Agencies, Sea Freight and Cruising Vessels

This item consists of the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Freight and cruising vessels income	16,364,507	12,364,729
Maritime agencies income	902,242	897,760
	17,266,749	13,262,489
(Less): Cost of freight and cruising vessels	(13,566,041)	(9,598,977)
Net Revenue from Maritime Agencies, Sea Freight and Cruising Vessels	3,700,708	3,663,512

- The above revenue represents mostly net revenue from operating ships in favor of one of the customers in addition to revenue of other maritime agencies.

22. Gross Hotel Operating Revenue before Other Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2020			2019
	Revenue	Direct Cost	Gross Operating Profit	Gross Operating Profit
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Rooms	904,559	(298,596)	605,963	2,066,628
Food and beverage	401,150	(460,427)	(59,277)	346,370
Phone, fax and internet	620	(4,212)	(3,592)	(2,582)
Health club and laundry	1,187	(6,763)	(5,576)	(9,380)
	1,307,516	(769,998)	537,518	2,401,036

23. General and Administrative Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonuses	1,135,537	1,276,048
Company's share of social security contributions	91,445	96,927
Rent	40,706	37,747
Postage, telephone and fax	25,728	37,009
Stationery and printings	5,019	15,896
Fees and subscriptions	5,173	98,453
Water, electricity and heating	24,328	48,585
Cleaning expenses	9,517	10,495
Hospitality	12,254	29,620
Traveling, accommodation and per diems	16,794	95,928
General maintenance	46,687	14,085
Machine and vehicles expenses	21,845	32,869
Insurance installments	93,524	87,368
Marketing and advertising	1,843	9,503
Donations	158,410	27,691
Training, courses and conferences	16,687	16,472
Board of Directors' transportation allowances	78,000	78,020
Board of Directors' transportation allowances - Subsidiary Companies	18,000	20,398
Board of Directors and committees remunerations provision expenses	173,850	187,678
Board of Directors' remunerations - Subsidiary Companies	22,320	22,126
Legal expenses, consultation, and stamps	69,624	54,771
Security expenses	23,497	96,625
Computer expenses	2,163	3,838
Commercial studies	12,680	20,518
Management and license fees - Hilton hotel	51,920	205,532
Governmental expenses	48,820	32,172
Bank commissions	26,818	36,781
Other	74,275	81,051
	2,307,464	2,774,206

24. Non-Controlling Interests

This item represents non-controlling interest in the net equity of the subsidiary companies. The details are as follows:

	December 31,										
	2020									2019	
Company's Name	Ownership Percentage	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Retained Earnings Accumulated (Losses)	Profit (Loss) for the Year	Total Partners' Equity	Non-Controlling Interests	Non-Controlling Interests' Share from Profit (Loss) for the Year	Non-Controlling Interests	Non-Controlling Interests' Share from Profit (Loss) for the Year
	%	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company	30	150,000	150,000	30,000	9,340	205,895	545,235	163,571	61,769	162,486	44,356
Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Compai	26	15,600,000	-	-	(8,319,171)	(1,580,094)	5,700,735	1,482,191	(410,824)	1,893,016	(68,896)
Aqaba Company for Development and Marine Services*	5	30,000	30,000	126,920	(303,117)	(1,425)	(117,622)	(5,881)	(71)	(5,854)	(30)
								1,639,881	(349,126)	2,049,648	(24,570)

* Owned by Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company (subsidiary Company).

25. Gain from Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Net

This item consists of the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
(Loss) gain from evaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(81,071)	111,414
Gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,057	14,330
Dividends income	69,682	79,794
	16,668	205,538

26. Company's Share from Investment in Associate Companies

The details of this item are as follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Arab Ship Management Company	65,732	106,736
Jordan Academy for Maritime Studies	235,199	233,397
Maset AlAqaba Company	(74)	(1,462)
Shipping Lines Company for Maritime and Storage Services	(75)	(1,473)
Smit Lamnalco Limited / Jordan	1,026,806	1,213,102
Jordan National Lines for Ship Operation Company	106,336	125,907
	1,433,924	1,676,207

- Investment income from affiliated companies is calculated based on the equity method.

27. Other Revenue

The details of this item are as follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Foreign exchange differences	(1,350)	1,000
Ticket sales commissions	2,037	15,000
Bank interest income	110,364	48,397
Rents revenue – net	219,896	206,263
Other revenue - net *	145,597	387,519
	476,544	658,179

* Includes other revenues related to the hotel.

28. Earnings per Share for the Year Attributable to the Company's Shareholders

Earnings per share was calculated by dividing the income for the year by the weighted average number of shares during the financial year. The details are as follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Income for the year-attributable to the Company's Shareholders	2,375,043	3,517,612
	Share	Share
Number of shares	15,000,000	15,000,000
	JD/Share	JD/Share
Earnings per share for the year: Basic and Diluted	0.158	0.235

29. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Cash on hand and at banks	1,912,475	1,916,684
Deposits due within 3 months	4,819,748	2,929,591
	6,732,223	4,846,275

30. Transactions with Related Parties

a. Rent revenue from Arab Ships Management Company (associate company) amounted to JD 29,634 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (JD 30,080 for the year ended December 31, 2019).

b. Executive management's and board of directors salaries and benefits of the Group and its subsidiaries in addition to the salary and allowances of the hotel's general manager were as follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Salaries, bonuses, and per diems	530,905	569,893
Board of Directors' transportation allowances	96,000	112,100
	626,905	681,993

31. Contingent Liabilities

- The Group was contingently liable for Group guarantees at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position of JD 100,000 and related cash margins of JD 17,500.

32. Risks Management

a. Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. No changes have occurred on the Group's policies since the year 2019.

The Group has a strategy to maintain a reasonable debt-to-equity ratio (calculated by dividing total debts over total equity) provided that total debt does not exceed 200%.

The table below shows total debt with respect to owners' equity:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	JD	JD
Total debts	10,407,242	9,004,671
Total owners' equity	(26,113,891)	(27,156,750)
Debt-to- Equity Ratio	40%	33%

b. Market Risk

Market risk refers to the losses that might arise from the changes in market prices such as changes in interest rates, foreign currency prices, and prices of equity instruments, and consequently, changes in the fair value of cash flows for on and off consolidated statement of financial position financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Risk:

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

The Group's major transactions are in Jordanian Dinar and US Dollar.

Foreign currencies risk relates to changes in currency exchange rates for settlements in foreign currencies. As the Jordanian Dinar (the Group's functional currency) is pegged to the US Dollar, the Group’s management believes that the foreign currency risk related to transactions denominated in US Dollar is immaterial.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The sensitivity analysis below is determined based on the exposure to interest rate for Groups borrowings utilized and deposits outstanding at the consolidated financial statements date.

The analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of liability outstanding at the consolidated statement of financial position date was outstanding for the whole year. A 0.5% increase or decrease is used:

	Balance	+ 0.5%	-0.5%
	JD	JD	JD
Current credit facilities – (loss) / gain	6,679,366	(33,397)	33,397
Deposit at a bank – gain / (loss)	4,819,748	24,099	(24,099)
		(9,298)	9,298

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet its commitments. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Furthermore, a portion of the Group's funds is invested in cash Group balances and investments at fair value through the statement of profit or loss which are readily available to meet short-term and medium-term funding and liquidity management requirements. Moreover, the liquidity management believes that the liquidity risks are immaterial.

d. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Moreover, the Group has adopted a policy of dealing with only creditworthy counterparties, in addition to obtaining sufficient guarantees, whenever appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group's financial assets mainly consist of customers’ receivables, financial investments at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables. Trade receivables are made up of local customers’ receivables and debts due from governmental parties as well as external customers. In the opinion of the Group's management, the probability of not collecting the accounts receivable, totally or partially, is unlikely. Moreover, strict credit controls are maintained, and each customer's account is monitored separately and continuously. Moreover, the management believes that the credit risks are immaterial.

33. Geographical Distribution

The assets and liabilities of the Group exist within Jordan as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 except for the following:

a. Debts

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Receivables (Payables)	153,579	526,752	243,578	110,466

b. Investments

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	Financial Investments	
	JD	JD
Clarkson Company	181,950	196,927
Arab Logistics Company	287,482	234,317
Dubai Ports Company	-	117,464
	469,432	548,708

c. Information from Company Business Sectors

The following are Information from the Company's business sectors allocated according to activities:

	Marine Services Sector	Hotel Services Sector	Other	Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Revenue	17,266,749	1,307,516	-	18,574,265	17,030,237
Direct cost	(13,566,041)	(769,998)	-	(14,336,039)	(10,965,689)
Business Sector Results	3,700,708	537,518	-	4,238,226	6,064,548
Marketing and advertising expenses	-	(132,771)	-	(132,771)	(224,242)
Information technology expenses	-	(84,716)	-	(84,716)	(100,727)
Power and maintenance expenses	-	(364,144)	-	(364,144)	(545,998)
General and administrative expenses	(1,734,860)	(572,604)	-	(2,307,464)	(2,774,206)
Expected credit loss expenses	23,808	-	-	23,808	(206,333)
Depreciation expenses	(73,435)	(638,510)	-	(711,945)	(762,317)
Financing expenses	-	(484,187)	-	(484,187)	(518,009)
Financial assets and investments revenue	-	-	1,488,176	1,488,176	2,038,556
Other revenue - net	317,223	159,321	-	476,544	658,179
Income (loss) for the year before income tax	2,233,444	(1,580,093)	1,488,176	2,141,527	3,629,451
Income tax expense	(115,610)	-	-	(115,610)	(136,409)
Income (loss) for the year	2,117,834	(1,580,093)	1,488,176	2,025,917	3,493,042

				December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Other Information:				JD	JD
Sector Assets	15,310,978	21,210,155	-	36,521,133	36,161,421
	15,310,978	21,210,155	-	36,521,133	36,161,421
Sector Liabilities	7,636,630	2,770,612	-	10,407,242	9,004,671
	7,636,630	2,770,612	-	10,407,242	9,004,671

34. Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Some of the financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (valuation techniques and key inputs):

Financial Assets	Fair Value December 31, 2020	Fair Value December 31, 2019	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Techniques and Key Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
	JD	JD				
Financial assets at fair value						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Quoted shares	1,234,132	1,358,308	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Quoted Shares	2,179,221	2,843,079	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Unquoted Shares	348,344	364,843	Level 2	Through using the equity method and the latest available financial information	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	2,527,565	3,207,922				
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	3,761,697	4,566,230				

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years 2020 and 2019.

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

Except for what is detailed in the following table, we believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets not calculated at fair value	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Investments properties	1,746,712	4,305,480	1,195,166	3,691,270	Level 2
Total financial assets not calculated at fair value	1,746,712	4,305,480	1,195,166	3,691,270	

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in Level 2 categories above have been determined in accordance with the generally accepted pricing models that reflect the credit risk of the counterparties.

35. Subsequent Events

In its meeting held on March 23, 2021 the Board of Directors recommended to the General Assembly of Shareholders, to distribute an amount of 1,800,000 as cash dividends to shareholders at 12% of capital. This recommendation is subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.