United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman – the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Financial Statements and Independent
Auditor's Report
for the year ended December 31, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To, the Shareholdes,
United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman – the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of **United Group for Land Transport Company (the "Company")** which comprises of statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and the related statements profit or loss, changes in Shareholders Equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes from 1 to 23.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above in whole present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and the results of its operations, its cash flows and changes in Shareholders Equity for the year then ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS'') as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Basis for Opinion:

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

Key Audit Matters:

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

Property and equipment:

The value of property and equipment shown in the financial statements represents 74% of total assets.in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the management reviews the useful life and the method of depreciation and performs a test for impairment of property and equipment (if any) through the use of assumptions and estimates and, because of the importance of such assets, is an important audit.

The most important audit procedures:

- Study and examination of the internal control systems related to financial operations related to property and equipment.
- Conducting an analytical and documentary study of additions and exclusions on property and equipment accounts.
- Verification of the actual existence and ownership of such property and equipment by the Company.
- Ensure the correct calculation of consumption and study management estimates of approved consumption rates.
- Verify that there is no indication of impairment in the value of the property and equipment that requires an impairment test.
- Validation of presentation, disclosure and accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs that are endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 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 those financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued):

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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 Legal Requirements

The Company has proper accounting records which are, in all material aspects, consistent with the accompanying financial statements, accordingly, we recommend the general assembly on approving these financial statements.

Date: 16 January 2022

Al Abbasi & Co.
(Independent Member of Moore Global)

Bassem Mofed Tannos
(License No.1050)

AL-ABBASI & PARTNERS CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Member of Moore Stephens International Limited

United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Statement of Financial Position
as at December 31, 2021
(Jordanian Dinar)

	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment, net	5	**6,819,977**	7,469,288
Total non-current assets		**6,819,977**	7,469,288
Current assets:			
Accounts receivable, net	6	**375,682**	388,288
Prepayments and other receivables	7	**57,987**	55,149
Inventories	8	**158,544**	108,244
Cash in hand and at banks	9	**1,808,554**	1,033,710
Total current assets		**2,400,767**	1,585,391
Total assets		**9,220,744**	9,054,679
Shareholders Equity and Liabilities			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Paid share capital	10	**6,600,000**	6,600,000
Statutory reserve		**1,650,000**	1,650,000
Retained earnings		**860,018**	706,657
Total Shareholders' Equity		**9,110,018**	8,956,657
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accruals and other payables	11	**43,187**	30,639
Provision for income tax	12	**67,539**	67,383
Total liabilities		**110,726**	98,022
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		**9,220,744**	9,054,679

The accompanying notes from 1 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Statement of Profit or Loss
for the year ended December 31, 2021
(Jordanian Dinar)

	Note	2021	2020
Revenues		**4,351,431**	3,853,282
Cost of revenues	13	**(2,961,837)**	(2,654,636)
Gross profit		**1,389,594**	1,198,646
General and administrative expenses	14	**(306,308)**	(307,473)
Operating profit		**1,083,286**	891,173
Other revenues and expenses	15	**51,113**	2,867
Expected credit loss provision		**(36,842)**	-
Net profit before income tax		**1,097,557**	894,040
Income tax charge	12	**(237,539)**	(187,383)
Net profit for the year		**860,018**	706,657

Earnings per share

Earnings per share for the year	16	**0.130**	**0.107**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
for the year ended December 31, 2021
(Jordanian Dinar)

	Paid Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
2020				
Balance as of January 1, 2020	6,600,000	1,650,000	985,053	9,235,053
Net profit for the year	-	-	706,657	706,657
Dividends paid	-	-	(985,053)	(985,053)
2021				
Balance as of December 31, 2020	6,600,000	1,650,000	706,657	8,956,657
Net profit for the year	-	-	**860,018**	**860,018**
Dividends paid	-	-	**(706,657)**	**(706,657)**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**6,600,000**	**1,650,000**	**860,018**	**9,110,018**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

United Group for Land Transport Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended December 31, 2021
(Jordanian Dinar)

	2021	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net profit before income tax	**1,097,557**	894,040
Adjustments to reconcile net profit before income tax for the year to net cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	**678,695**	589,514
Gain from sale of property, plant, and equipment	**(51,549)**	-
Loss from write-off of property, plant, and equipment	**10,273**	-
Expected credit loss provision	**36,842**	-
Reversal of expected credit loss provision	**(3,260)**	-
	1,768,558	1,483,554
Changes in working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**(20,976)**	55,626
Prepayments and other receivables	**(2,838)**	(2,001)
Inventories	**(50,300)**	(535)
Accruals and other payables	**12,548**	3,523
Income tax paid	**(237,383)**	(154,694)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	**1,469,609**	1,385,473
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of property, plants, and equipment	**(85,608)**	(29,109)
Proceed from sale of properties, plants, and equipment	**97,500**	
Cash flow provided by/(used in) from investing activities	**11,892**	(29,109)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Dividends paid	**(706,657)**	(985,053)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**(706,657)**	(985,053)
Net cash used during the year	**774,844**	371,311
Cash in hand and at banks at the beginning of the year	**1,033,710**	662,399
Cash in hand and at banks at the end of the year	**1,808,554**	1,033,710

Non-Cash Transactions		
Transferred from payments for the purchase of property and equipment to solar energy systems	-	9,780

The accompanying notes from 1 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

1- Legal Status and Activities

United Group for Land Transport Company, is a Public limited Shareholding Company. Registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan under the Commercial Registration No. (414), issued in Amman dated 5 September 2006.

The main activities of the Company include parking for trucks, commercial agencies, representation of companies, transport for various goods, movable and immovable assets and any other targets designed to implement previous targets.

2- Basis of preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar which represents the functional currency of the Company's activities.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan require the use of some significant accounting estimates and also requires the Company's Management to practice judgments in implementation of the accounting policies. The disclosure of significant estimates and assumption, carried in the preparation of these financial statements, are disclosed in the paragraph of "Significant accounting estimates and assumptions "hereunder".

3- Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and attached notes besides disclosure of liabilities. The uncertainty in respect of these assumptions and estimates may require material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

A- Going concern

These financial statements were prepared on going concern basis.

B- Estimated useful life for properties, plants and equipment:

The cost of property, plants and equipment are depreciated over the expected services period which is estimated based on the estimated usage, obsolescence due tom technology advancements and considerations of residual value of the assets. The Company's management did not estimate any residual value for its assets due to immateriality.

C- Provision on of expected credit losses:

The provision of expected credit losses is determined through many factors to ensure that the accounts receivable balances are not overstated as a result of un-collectability, including quality and aging of the accounts receivables and other consideration of un-collectability though continuous credit evaluation of the financial positions of the customers and guarantees required from the customers certain circumstances.

3- Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued):

D- Measurement of fair value:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in these financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value measurement for unquoted AFS financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation, are evaluated on a periodic basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

4- Significant Accounting Policies:

Property, and equipment

A- Recognition and measurement:

Property, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

An item of property, and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognized.

4- Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

B- Subsequent capital expenditure

Replacement cost of a part of an item in properties, plants and equipment and any other subsequent capital expenditure is recognized at the book value if:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company due to the added part, expense or cost incurred.
- Its cost can be measured reliably. The book value of the asset that was replaced shall be written off.

C- Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated at cost less the residual value by adopting straight-line method over the useful life of the assets in accordance with the following table:

Item	Percentage of depreciation	Item	Percentage of depreciation
- Buildings	%2	- Vehicles and trucks	%7-%20
- Tools	%12	- Hangers	%10
- Electrical and Office Equipment	%20	- Decorations and exterior fittings	%9-%2
- Furniture	%10-%3	- Solar Energy Systems	%10

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Cash in hand and at banks

Cash in hand and at banks are cash in hand and current account balances at banks.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customer based on five step model as set Out in IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts 15-Revenue from contracts with customer.

- Step 1: Identify contracts or contracts with customers
- Step 2: Defining performance obligations (duties) in the contract;
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
- Step 5: Revenue recognition when the entity performs performance requirements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Service contracts**
  Revenue from service contracts is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

- **Gain or losses resulted from disposal of properties, plants and equipment**
  The gain and losses resulted from disposal of properties, plants and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the period by which any of those assets is sold.

- **Recovery of credit losses**
  Recovery of credit losses is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and as reduction from provision of credit loss provision upon collection.

- **Other revenues**
  The other revenues are recognized in the statement of profit or losses when the conditions of its realization are fulfilled.

4- Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Provision for Income Tax:

The Company takes a provision for income tax in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014, and in accordance with IAS (12), where this standard provides for recording deferred tax resulting from the difference between the accounting and tax of assets and liabilities.

Accrued taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable profits. The taxable profits differ from the profits declared in the interim consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited) because the declared profits include non-taxable revenues or non-deductible expenses in the current financial period, but in subsequent years. or accumulated losses or financials areas that are not subject to or deductible for tax purposes.

General and Administrative expenses:

General and administrative expenses include expenses related to management, and not related to cost of revenues or selling and marketing. Allocations between cost of revenues, general and administrative expenses, when required, are made on consistent basis.

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Regulations in Saudi Arabia, the Company shall maintain 10% of the net profit as statutory reserve until such reserve equals 25% of the Company's capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Foreign currencies transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of a gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or interim condensed statement of income, respectively).

5- Property and Equipment

	Lands	Vehicles and Trucks	Buildings	Hangers	Electrical and office equipment	Tools	Decorations and exterior fittings	Furniture and fixture	Solar energy systems	Total
Cost										
Balance as of December 31, 2020	2,798,006	9,116,628	1,304,792	100,000	39,282	35,286	35,700	23,194	30,300	13,483,188
Additions	-	85,268	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	85,608
Disposals	-	(200,834)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,834)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**2,798,006**	**9,001,062**	**1,304,792**	**100,000**	**39,622**	**35,286**	**35,700**	**23,194**	**30,300**	**13,367,962**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as of December 31, 2020	-	(5,525,420)	(283,640)	(100,000)	(34,990)	(23,008)	(20,373)	(22,998)	(3,471)	(6,013,900)
Charge for the year	-	(643,394)	(26,643)	-	(1,307)	(2,464)	(1,836)	(21)	(3,030)	(678,695)
Disposals	-	144,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,610
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**-**	**(6,024,204)**	**(310,283)**	**(100,000)**	**(36,297)**	**(25,472)**	**(22,209)**	**(23,019)**	**(6,501)**	**(6,547,985)**
Book value:										
As of December 31, 2021	**2,798,006**	**2,976,858**	**994,509**	**-**	**3,325**	**9,814**	**13,491**	**175**	**23,799**	**6,819,977**
As of December 31, 2020	**2,798,006**	3,591,208	1,021,152	-	4,292	12,278	15,327	196	26,829	7,469,288

6- Accounts Receivable

	2021	2020
Accounts receivable	**415,724**	394,748
(Less): Expected credit loss provision	**(40,042)**	(6,460)
	375,682	388,288

The movement of expected credit loss provision is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	**6,460**	8,200
provision for the year	**36,842**	-
Reversal for the year	**(3,260)**	(1,740)
	40,042	6,460

7- Prepayments and Other Receivables

	2021	2020
Prepaid expenses	**55,016**	52,452
Refundable deposits	**1,770**	1,770
Due from employees	**743**	743
Others	**458**	184
	57,987	55,149

8- Inventories

	2021	2020
Spare parts	**59,544**	33,373
Oil depot	**36,251**	1,692
Fuel depot	**-**	18,800
Stainless steel depot	**42,936**	54,379
Tire depot	**19,813**	-
	158,544	108,244

9- Cash in Hand and at Banks

	2021	2020
Cash in hand	**12,824**	26,839
Cash in banks	**1,795,730**	1,006,871
	1,808,554	1,033,710

10- Share Capital

The Company's authorized and fully paid share capital is JD 6,600,000 consists of 6,600,000 shares each share is JD 1 shares.

11- Accruals and Other Payables

	2021	2020
Accrued expenses	**26,354**	13,655
Deposits	**10,168**	10,530
Others	**6,665**	6,454
	43,187	30,639

12- Provision for Income Tax

A- Net adjusted income

	2021	2020
Profit for the year accounting	**1,097,557**	894,040
Reversal of expected credit loss provision	**(3,260)**	(1,740)
Expected credit loss provision	**36,842**	-
Taxable profit	**1,131,139**	892,300
Income tax at 20%	**226,228**	178,460
National Contribution at 1%	**11,311**	8,923
Total provision for income tax and national ccontribution	**237,539**	187,383

B- Movement in provision for income tax can be summarized as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	**67,383**	34,694
Paid during the year	**(67,383)**	(34,694)
Income tax for the year	**226,228**	178,460
National contribution for the year	**11,311**	8,923
Income tax paid in advance	**(170,000)**	(120,000)
Balance at the end of the year	**67,539**	67,383

C- Income tax status:

The Company submitted self-evaluation tax balance for years 2018, 2019 it has not been reviewed yet. However 2020 has been submitted and accepted in accordance to tax sampling system.

13- Cost of Revenues

	2021	2020
Cost of trucks*	**2,258,293**	1,965,494
Salaries, wages and other benefits**	**611,651**	602,126
Organize trucks entry	**32,449**	31,260
Consumed materials	**18,916**	13,849
Insurance on goods in transit	**12,226**	12,226
Transfer fees with others	**9,540**	2,400
Stamp	**9,043**	9,038
Charges for weighting fees	**4,435**	6,255
Guarantee fees	**4,737**	4,737
Transfer fees	**355**	1,259
General safety	**127**	79
Abroad transportation	-	4,503
Accident maintenance	-	881
Other	**65**	529
	2,961,837	2,654,636

13- Cost of Revenues (continued):

* The cost of trucks consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Fuel	**1,184,859**	954,052
Depreciation	**643,394**	559,676
Repairs and maintenance	**190,269**	191,612
Tires	**115,309**	132,365
Insurance	**42,381**	41,955
licenses	**39,952**	37,768
Oil	**25,394**	29,297
Trucks tracking	**6,424**	6,937
Washing and steaming expenses	**6,160**	6,240
Services of containers and ships	**402**	435
Other	**3,749**	5,157
	2,258,293	1,965,494

** The Salaries, wages and other benefits consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Salaries, wages	**553,833**	544,982
Social security	**44,244**	43,706
Health insurance expenses	**13,574**	13,438
	611,651	602,126

14- General and Administration Expenses

	2021	2020
Salaries and wages	**192,000**	192,000
Depreciation	**35,301**	29,839
Social security	**27,360**	27,360
Security service	**12,100**	15,424
Professional fees	**5,750**	10,600
Telegraph and Internet postage	5,252	4,984
Fees and license	**4,548**	3,708
Cleaning services	**4,568**	4,961
Securities depository center subscription fees	**3,300**	3,300
Hospitality	**2,322**	1,588
Maintenance	**3,337**	1,100
Water and electricity	**2,541**	5,140
Stationery and prints	**1,406**	1,519
Banking expenses	**700**	484
Advertising	**200**	415
Travel and transportation	**758**	2,459
Lawsuits and cases	**4,865**	2,592
	306,308	307,473

15- Other Revenues and Expenses

	2021	2020
Gain from sale of property, plant, and equipment	**51,549**	-
Loss from write-off of property, plant, and equipment	**(10,273)**	-
Donations and Contributions	**(3,400)**	(940)
Selling scrap, waste tires and oils	**8,188**	605
Reversal of impairment provision	**3,260**	1,740
Accident compensation	**504**	1,462
Other	**1,285**	-
	51,113	2,867

16- Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

Earnings per share were calculated from the net income for the year by dividing the net income for the tear by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares outstanding as on December 31, 2021 was 6,600,000 million shares. (December 31, 2020: 6,600,000 million shares).

17- Contingent Liabilities

	2021	2020
Bank guarantees for the Ministry of Transport	**30,000**	30,000
Guarantee of good execution of Jordanian Indian	**364,000**	364,000
	394,000	394,000

18- Legal Cases

Legal cases by others against the Company:

- Case No. 157/2020 filed by a group of drivers with the wages authority, the subject of which is a claim for an estimated work risk compensation of 30,000 JD, and the case is still under consideration by the wages authority, and the possible result is the dismissal of the case from the company.
- Case No. 159/2020 filed by a group of drivers with the wages authority, the subject of which is a claim for an estimated work risk compensation of 30,000 JD, and the case is still under consideration by the wages authority, and the possible result is the dismissal of the case from the company.

Legal cases filed by the Company against others:

- Al-Youssef Transport and Clearance Company's lawsuit for a value of 3,310 JD, a decision was issued to obligate the defendant to the amount claimed, and the lawsuit is still in the implementation stage.
- The lawsuit of the Jordanian Al-Obeid Fertilizers and Chemicals Company for a claim of 36,842 JD, a final decision was issued obligating the defendant to pay the claimed amount, and that the case is in the implementation stage.

19- Significant uncertain accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimated useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment:
The cost of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The management reviews the useful lives and the method of depreciation annually to ensure that they reflect the expected benefit. The useful lives have been determined on the basis of the following factors:

- The expected use of the asset.
- The expected natural corrosion, which depends on operational and environmental factors.
- Legal and similar restrictions on the use of assets.

20- Financial Instruments - Risk Management:

Fair value:
Is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transactions. As the Branch's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book amounts and the fair value estimates. Management believes that fair values of the Company`s financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

Credit risk:
Is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. There is no major risk on the Branch regarding credit risk. The company`s bank accounts placed with reputed financial institutions. Trade receivables are stated at net of allowance for impairment estimated by the management based on prior experience and current economic environment.

Currency risk:
Is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates the company`s transactions are predominantly in Jordanian Dinars, and United States Dollars. Furthermore, the Jordanian Dinars is connected with the United States Dollar therefore the currency risk is being well managed by the company.

Liquidity risk:
Is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments? Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The Company`s management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

21- New standards and amendments to existing standards

New and revised standards applied by the company during the year

The company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time in the annual financial reporting period starting from January 1, 2021:

- Disclosure of accounting policies (amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement 2).

22- Comparative Figures

Certain prior year figures were reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

23- Date of Authorisation For Issue

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on 16 January 2022 by the Company Board of Directors.