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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT

JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN
DECEMBER 31, 2022

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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, 2022, 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 Group as of December 31, 2022, 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 Group 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 Group'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, 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 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 supporting documentation. • 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 Group'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 Group or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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.

- 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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, and we recommend that the General Assembly approve these consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte & Touche

Amman – Jordan
March 29, 2023

Deloitte & Touche (M.E) – Jordan

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
ديلويت آند توش (الشرق الأوسط)
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JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS	Note	December 31, 2022 JD	December 31, 2021 JD
Current Assets:			
Cash on hand and at banks - net	5	8,990,025	8,168,129
Accounts receivable - net	6	840,801	553,860
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	2,197,834	1,490,880
Due from related parties - net	16/a	11,026	31,664
Other debit balances and prepaid expenses	8	185,985	239,828
Inventory - Hotel	9	64,626	64,007
Total Current Assets		12,290,297	10,548,368
Non-Current Assets:			
Investments:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	3,096,670	3,079,077
Investment in associate companies	11	7,199,136	7,324,402
Investment properties - net	12	1,657,118	1,714,412
Total Investments		11,952,924	12,117,891
Property and Equipment:			
Property and equipment - at cost	13	24,581,593	24,129,820
Less: Accumulated depreciation	13	(9,487,480)	(8,946,313)
Net Book Value of Property and Equipment		15,094,113	15,183,507
Total Non-Current Assets		27,047,037	27,301,398
TOTAL ASSETS		39,337,334	37,849,766

LIABILITIES	Note	December 31, 2022 JD	December 31, 2021 JD
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other credit balances	14	2,769,354	2,600,310
Income tax provision	15/a	145,638	90,105
Due to related parties	16/b	181,857	280,849
Short - term loans and due installments	17	701,902	350,458
Total Current Liabilities		3,798,751	3,321,722
Long - term loans installments	17	5,500,000	7,033,515
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Paid-up capital	18/a	15,000,000	15,000,000
Statutory reserve	18/b	3,750,000	3,750,000
Investments evaluation reserve	19	(1,393,350)	(1,427,067)
Retained earnings	20	10,821,623	8,765,849
Total Shareholders' Equity		28,178,273	26,088,782
Non-controlling interests	24	1,860,310	1,405,747
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		30,038,583	27,494,529
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		39,337,334	37,849,766

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, 2022	2021
Revenue:		JD	JD
Net revenue from maritime agencies, sea freight and cruising vessels	21	3,658,193	3,244,313
Gross hotel operating revenue before other expenses	22	2,289,357	1,355,983
Gross Profit		5,947,550	4,600,296
Less: General and administrative expenses	23	(2,586,757)	(2,255,839)
Marketing and advertising expenses		(186,210)	(132,977)
Information technology expenses - Hotel		(106,574)	(103,864)
Power and maintenance expenses - Hotel		(687,978)	(561,470)
Release (provision) for expected credit loss expense	5,6,8,16	5,481	(30,226)
Depreciation of property and equipment and investment properties	12,13	(640,103)	(647,668)
Financing expenses		(496,515)	(517,534)
Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - net	25	511,708	617,711
Dividends return on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		158,910	90,908
Company's share from investment in associate companies income	11	1,559,235	1,373,716
Disposal Losses of a subsidiary		-	(121,121)
Other revenue	26	528,187	490,801
Income for the year before tax		4,006,934	2,802,733
Income tax expense	15/b	(162,575)	(102,873)
Income for the Year		3,844,359	2,699,860
Attributable to:			
The Company's shareholders		3,861,702	2,899,253
Non-controlling interests	24	(17,343)	(199,393)
		3,844,359	2,699,860
Earnings per share for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders:			
Basic and Diluted	27	257/-	-/193

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,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Income for the year	3,844,359	2,699,860
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	29,254	434,950
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,465)	-
Total Comprehensive Income	3,872,148	3,134,810
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:		
The Company's shareholders	3,889,491	3,334,203
Non - controlling interests	(17,343)	(199,393)
	3,872,148	3,134,810

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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	Evaluation Reserve	Realized	Unrealized	Total	Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,427,067)	8,768,608	(2,759)	8,765,849	26,088,782	1,405,747	27,494,529
Income for the year	-	-	-	3,856,221	5,481	3,861,702	3,861,702	(17,343)	3,844,359
Cumulative change in fair value - financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	29,254	-	-	-	29,254	-	29,254
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,465)	-	(1,465)	(1,465)	-	(1,465)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	29,254	3,854,756	5,481	3,860,237	3,889,491	(17,343)	3,872,148
Transferred from investment evaluation reserve to retained earnings as a result of selling financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	4,463	(4,463)	-	(4,463)	-	-	-
Dividends paid *	-	-	-	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)
Net change in Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471,906	471,906
Balance - End of the Year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,393,350)	10,818,901	2,722	10,821,623	28,178,273	1,860,310	30,038,583
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021									
Balance - beginning 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
Income for the year	-	-	-	2,899,253	-	2,899,253	2,899,253	(199,393)	2,699,860
Cumulative change in fair value - financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	434,950	-	-	-	434,950	-	434,950
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	434,950	2,899,253	-	2,899,253	3,334,203	(199,393)	3,134,810
Effect of adjustements from prior years	-	-	-	(33,547)	-	(33,547)	(33,547)	(11,746)	(45,293)
Effect of disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	114,116	-	114,116	114,116	7,005	121,121
Dividends paid *	-	-	-	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)	-	(1,800,000)
Dividends paid to partners - subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance - End of the Year	15,000,000	3,750,000	(1,427,067)	8,768,608	(2,759)	8,765,849	26,088,782	1,405,747	27,494,529

* In its meeting held on April 25, 2022 the General Assembly decided to distribute JD 1,800,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 12% of capital for the year 2021 (JD 1,800,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 12% of capital for the year 2020).

- 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, 2022 and 2021.

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JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES COMPANY

(A PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

AQABA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		For the Year Ended December 31,	
	Note	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		JD	JD
Income for the year before tax		4,006,934	2,802,733
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment and investment properties	13, 12	640,103	647,668
(Gain) from the re-valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	(417,454)	(351,415)
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	(94,254)	(31,220)
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(158,910)	(90,908)
(Release) provision for expected credit loss expense	5,6,8,16	(5,481)	30,226
(Gain) from investment in associate companies	11	(1,559,235)	(1,373,716)
(Gain) on disposal property and equipment - net		(4,997)	(10,221)
Financing expenses		496,515	504,188
Cash Flows from Activities before Changes in Working Capital		2,903,221	2,127,335
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(286,941)	6,850
Decrease (increase) in due from related parties		20,638	(34,936)
Decrease (increase) in other debit balances and prepaid expenses		53,843	(3,894)
(Increase) decrease in inventory - hotel		(619)	19,967
(Decrease) in accounts payable and other credit balances		(200,717)	(191,104)
(Decrease) increase in due to related parties		(98,992)	71,586
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax Paid		2,390,433	1,995,804
Income tax paid	15 /a	(107,042)	(122,846)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		2,283,391	1,872,958
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividends from associate companies	11	1,684,500	1,389,000
Proceeds from the sale of propert and equipment		4,997	19,881
(Purchase) of property and equipment-Net	13	(493,415)	(344,433)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(289,500)	94,667
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		23,948	
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	94,254	31,220
(Increase) in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(17,593)	(116,562)
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		158,910	90,908
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		1,166,101	1,164,681
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Decrease) in due to banks		-	(26,163)
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests - net		454,563	(30,000)
Increase in loans	17	5,851,444	200,419
Paid loans	17	(7,033,515)	-
Dividends paid	18	(1,800,000)	(1,745,989)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Financing Activities		(2,527,508)	(1,601,733)
Net Increase in Cash		921,984	1,435,906
Cash and Cash Equivalents - beginning of the year before provision		8,168,129	6,732,223
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year before provision	28	9,090,113	8,168,129
Non-Cash transaction			
Interest not paid during the year	17	-	504,188
Write off - other debt balances	6	9,529	933
Bad debts	8	-	51,246
Settlement on disposal of an associate company		-	513,581
(Decrease) in due from related parties		-	(513,581)

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 Group's consolidated financial statements on March 23, 2023 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, 2021, 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 group. If the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiary are different from those used by the Group, the necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary are made to comply with the accounting policies followed by the Group.

- 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, 2022 are stated as follows:

	Ownership Percentage	Nature of Activity	Establishment Country	Paid-Up Capital
	%			JD
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

* 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,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Total Assets	1,016,111	943,563
Total Liabilities	285,263	246,424
Total Owners' Equity	730,848	697,139
	1,016,111	943,563

	2022	2021
Total Revenue	1,074,011	979,577
Total Expenses	(790,302)	(842,600)
Income for the Year	283,709	136,977

** 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,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Total Assets	15,597,507	15,153,737
Total Liabilities	9,285,757	10,422,603
Total Partners' Equity	6,311,750	4,731,134
	15,597,507	15,153,737

	2022	2021
Total Revenue	2,457,898	1,529,239
Total Expenses	(2,851,961)	(2,454,184)
(Loss) for the Year	(394,063)	(924,945)

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 Group 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, 2022:

Revenue Recognition

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 Group 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 Group 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.

Operational Leases Revenue

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 Group 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 Group.

- 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 Group 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 two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group'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 receivables 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.

Financial Assets at fair Value through the Profit or Loss
Financial assets at fair value through the statement of income are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- Assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- Assets designated at fair value through the statement of income using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Dividends from these investments are booked in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. Adoption of new and revised Standards

a. New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—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 before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

Amendments to IAS 37 – 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 consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and 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).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards:

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a).

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess 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 removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

IAS 41 Agriculture
The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

b. New and Revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 amendments to IFRS 17) IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees. In June 2020, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the Board issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information. For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.	The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.	The effective date is yet to be set. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.	The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material. The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.	January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications: • A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error • The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.	January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease. Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12. The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.	January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises: • A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset • The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.	

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of 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.

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.

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.

5. Cash on Hand and at Banks - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Cash on hand and checks under collection	17,494	9,454
Deposit at a bank *	6,457,142	6,058,915
Current accounts	2,615,477	2,192,760
	9,090,113	8,261,129
Less: Provision for expected credit loss - current accounts at banks **	(100,088)	(93,000)
	8,990,025	8,168,129

* The above deposits are for a term of six months to one year and bears interest at a rate of 4/5% to 6% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

- Balances with banks are assessed as having a low credit risk resulting from default, because these banks are subject to high supervision by the Central Bank of Jordan and the central banks in each of the countries in which the Group owns bank accounts. Accordingly, the Group's management estimates the loss allowance on bank balances at the end of the financial reporting period in an amount equal to the expected credit loss over a 12-month period. Considering the historical information of default, and the current credit ratings of banks.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning balance of the year	93,000	77,323
Expected credit loss	-	15,677
Transfer from provision for credit losses (Receivables - note 6)	7,088	-
Ending balance	100,088	93,000

6. Accounts Receivable - Net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2022	2021
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	606,325	301,776
Foreign companies receivable	38,784	-
Ships owners receivable	64,689	200,462
Hotel guests receivable	208,021	141,833
	917,819	644,071
Less: Provision for expected credit loss *	(77,018)	(90,211)
	840,801	553,860

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	90,211	67,057
Provision expected credit losses during the year	-	24,087
Write off during the year *	(9,529)	(933)
Provision that was no longer needed during the year	(5,481)	-
Transferred to credit losses (current accounts and deposits with banks - Note 5)	(7,088)	-
Transfer from provision for slow moving items – (Note 9)	8,905	-
Balance – End of the Year	77,018	90,211

* Write off receivables have been approved by the Board of Directors for the years 2022 and 2021.

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, 2022:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
1 day – 179 days	835,214	557,042
180 day – 360 days	82,605	87,029
Total	917,819	644,071

7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Shares listed on Amman Stock Exchange	1,702,335	962,060
Shares listed on international stock markets	495,499	528,820
	2,197,834	1,490,880

8. Other Debit Balances and Prepaid Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Company margin deposits	13,750	12,500
Refundable deposits	40,090	140,089
Advance payments to contractors and suppliers – Subsidiary company	36,862	36,862
Prepaid expenses	85,534	70,304
Employees receivable	406	100
Accrued interest revenue and other	25,412	16,835
Other	20,793	-
	222,847	276,690
Less: provision for expected credit loss related to suppliers' advance payments *	(36,862)	(36,862)
	185,985	239,828

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance –beginning of the year	36,862	88,108
Write off	-	(51,246)
Balance – End of the Year	36,862	36,862

9. Inventory-Hotel

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Food and beverage	31,491	29,123
Guest supplies	33,135	29,727
General supplies	12,095	26,157
	76,721	85,007
Less: Provision for slow-moving items *	(12,095)	(21,000)
	64,626	64,007

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	21,000	21,000
Transfer to provision for credit losses (Receivables - note 6)	(8,905)	-
Balance – End of the Year	12,095	21,000

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Quoted shares in Amman Stock Exchange	2,950,078	2,728,439
Unquoted shares	146,592	350,638
	3,096,670	3,079,077

11. Investment in Associate Companies

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

Company	Nature of Business	Location	Paid up capital	Distributions During the Year 2022	Distributions During the Year 2021	The company's share of the profits of subsidiaries 2022	The company's share of the profits of subsidiaries 2021	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2022	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
			JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%	%	JD	JD
Arab Ship Management Company	Ships Management	Aqaba	149,000	30,000	60,000	70,744	36,101	30	30	256,221	215,477
Jordan Academy for Maritime Studies Company	Education	Amman	2,000,000	390,000	195,000	480,440	492,095	30	30	1,607,322	1,516,882
Smit Lamnalco Limited / Jordan	Ships services	Aqaba	50,000	1,039,500	1,134,000	884,741	738,251	27	27	4,553,020	4,707,779
Jordanian National for Ship Operation Company	Shipping	Aqaba	700,000	225,000	-	123,310	107,269	50	50	782,573	884,264
Total Investments in Affiliate Companies				1,684,500	1,389,000	1,559,235	1,373,716			7,199,136	7,324,402

12. Investment Properties - Net

This item consists of the following:

	Land	Buildings	Total
For the Year 2022	JD	JD	JD
Balance beginning of the year	691,473	1,442,438	2,133,911
Total	691,473	1,442,438	2,133,911
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance beginning of the year	-	(419,499)	(419,499)
Depreciation during the year	-	(57,294)	(57,294)
Total	-	(476,793)	(476,793)
Balance at the End of the Year	691,473	965,645	1,657,118
Annual depreciation rate	-	2%	
For the Year 2021			
Balance beginning of the year	691,473	1,442,438	2,133,911
Total	691,473	1,442,438	2,133,911
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance beginning of the year	-	(387,199)	(387,199)
Depreciation during the year	-	(32,300)	(32,300)
Total	-	(419,499)	(419,499)
Balance at the End of the Year	691,473	1,022,939	1,714,412
Annual depreciation rate	-	2%	

- The market value of property investments is estimated to be at around JD 4,125,920 as of December 31, 2022 (JD 4,200,260 as of December 31, 2021).

13. Property and Equipment

This item consists of the following:

2022	Lands	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	1,360,708	16,514,793	2,091,344	303,168	2,157,320	523,909	657,346	445,844	75,388	24,129,820
Additions	-	5,294	36,642	-	16,077	14,842	-	-	420,560	493,415
Disposals	-	-	(15,054)	-	(26,588)	-	-	-	-	(41,642)
Transfers	-	202,788	5,494	-	4,630	-	6,105	-	(219,017)	-
Balance-End of the Year	1,360,708	16,722,875	2,118,426	303,168	2,151,439	538,751	663,451	445,844	276,931	24,581,593
Accumulated depreciation:										
Balance-beginning of the year	-	3,425,732	1,619,846	193,840	2,115,955	497,198	647,899	445,843	-	8,946,313
Additions	-	359,813	155,095	22,889	18,517	20,560	5,935	-	-	582,809
Disposals	-	-	(15,054)	-	(26,588)	-	-	-	-	(41,642)
Balance-End of the Year	-	3,785,545	1,759,887	216,729	2,107,884	517,758	653,834	445,843	-	9,487,480
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2022	1,360,708	12,937,330	358,539	86,439	43,555	20,993	9,617	1	276,931	15,094,113
2021										
Cost:										
Balance-beginning 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
Additions	-	35,053	30,825	-	12,807	2,190	3,162	-	260,396	344,433
Disposals	-	-	(7,353)	-	(22,793)	(24,687)	-	-	-	(54,833)
Transfers	-	321,469	3,220	-	27,362	-	6,515	-	(358,566)	-
Balance-End of the Year	1,360,708	16,514,793	2,091,344	303,168	2,157,320	523,909	657,346	445,844	75,388	24,129,820
Accumulated depreciation:										
Balance-beginning of the year	-	3,096,778	1,474,897	167,160	1,990,519	509,196	645,871	445,843	-	8,330,264
Adjustements	-	-	-	-	45,293	-	-	-	-	45,293
Additions	-	328,954	152,290	26,680	92,753	12,663	2,028	-	-	615,368
Disposals	-	-	(7,341)	-	(12,610)	(24,661)	-	-	-	(44,612)
Balance-End of the Year	-	3,425,732	1,619,846	193,840	2,115,955	497,198	647,899	445,843	-	8,946,313
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2021	1,360,708	13,089,061	471,498	109,328	41,365	26,711	9,447	1	75,388	15,183,507

- Property and equipment include fully depreciated assets of JD 3,773,499 as of December 31, 2022 (JD 2,400,695 as of December 31, 2021).

14. Accounts Payable and Other Credit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	JD	JD
Suppliers payable	1,216,341	1,585,323
Shareholders' and other deposits	223,059	217,831
Accrued expenses	409,795	319,155
Board of Directors' and management committee's remunerations	150,487	90,231
Deferred checks	85,297	47,310
Unearned revenue	472,887	125,037
Management and other fees-Hilton World Wide*	134,969	108,709
Sales tax	47,239	41,436
Other	29,280	65,278
	2,769,354	2,600,310

* 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, 2022	December 31, 2021
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	90,105	110,954
Accrued income tax on income for the year	135,479	101,446
Accrued National Contribution Tax for the year	27,096	551
Accrued National Contribution Tax for previous year	-	(2,193)
Income tax paid	(107,042)	(120,653)
Balance - End of the Year	145,638	90,105

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
	JD	JD
Accrued income tax on profit for the year	(135,479)	(101,446)
Accrued National contribution tax for the year	(27,096)	(1,427)
	(162,575)	(102,873)

- 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 2020. Moreover, the income tax returns for the year 2021 have been submitted on time but have not reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.

- The income tax of the Jordan Group for Shipping Agencies Company (a subsidiary company) was settled until the end of the year 2019 and the self-assessment statement for the year 2020 and 2021 was submitted on its legal dates and was not reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.

- The income tax for Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investment Company (subsidiary company) has been settled up to the end of the year 2017 and the income tax discussion was completed until the year 2018, also the company had submitted its income tax return until 2021 and was not reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.

- A provision for income tax for the year ended December 31, 2022 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, 2022.

- 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 - Net:

	Nature of Relationship	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
		JD	JD
Arab Ship Management Company	Associate company	3,526	24,164
Smit Lamnalco -Jordan	Associate company	5,000	5,000
Other	Associate company	2,500	2,500
Total		11,026	31,664

b. Due to Related Parties:

	Nature of Relationship	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
		JD	JD
Salam International Transport and Trading Company	Sister company	81,089	3,735
Jordan National for Ship Operation Company	Associate company	85,877	270,754
Other	Associate company	14,891	6,360
		181,857	280,849

17. Loans

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2022				2021
	Due Installments	Short- term Loan Installments	Long-term Loan Installments	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Egyptian Arab Land Bank loan - Jordanian dinar – (A)	-	-	-	-	4,216,213
Egyptian Arab Land Bank loan – Dollar – (A)	-	-	-	-	2,817,302
Cairo Amman Bank loan - Jordanian dinar – (B)	-	701,902	-	701,902	350,458
Capital Bank loan - Jordanian dinar – (C)	-	-	5,500,000	5,500,000	-
	-	701,902	5,500,000	6,201,902	7,383,973

a. During the month of June 2022, the full value of the loan was paid through the purchase of the loan from Capital Bank.

b. On November 4, 2020, a loan was granted by Cairo Amman Bank for the purpose of renewing the hotel's fixed assets with a limit of JD 2,000,000 and an interest of 3.25%. The loan is repaid over 72 months according to 20 installments, the first installment is due on January 13, 2023, with a value of JD 100,000 and the loan is disbursed as needed and based on the invoices submitted to the bank for the renewal of the hotel's fixed assets.

c. During the month of June 2022, a loan was granted from capital Bank for the purpose of paying the remaining part of the Egyptian Arab Land Bank loan in the amount of JD 5,500,000, at interest rate of 7,5%.And so that the loan is repaid in quarterly installments, excluding interest, according to 20 installments, the first installments is due on October 15, 2023, with value of JD 275,000 for the installments and interests are paid monthly basis from the date of implementation.

The details on the loans transaction during the years 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	7,383,973	6,679,366
Interests not paid during the year	-	504,188
Loans granted during the year	5,851,444	200,419
Loans paid during the year	(7,033,515)	-
Balance - End of the Year	6,201,902	7,383,973

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, 2022 and 2021.

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 April 25, 2022, to distribute JD 1,800,000 as cash dividends to shareholders, representing 12% of capital for the year 2021 (JD 1,800,000 for the year 2020).

19. Investment Evaluation Reserve

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

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	(1,427,067)	(1,862,017)
Net change during the year	33,717	434,950
Balance - End of the Year	(1,393,350)	(1,427,067)

20. Retained Earnings

The movement on this item is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	8,765,849	7,586,027
Income for the year	3,861,702	2,899,253
(Loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(1,465)	-
Transferred from investment evaluation reserve to retained earnings as a result of selling financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(4,463)	-
Effect of adjustments from previous years	-	(33,547)
Effect of disposal of a subsidiary	-	114,116
Dividends paid	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
Balance - End of the Year	10,821,623	8,765,849

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

This item consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Freight and cruising vessels income	11,850,235	12,626,542
Maritime agencies income	1,067,706	979,577
	12,917,941	13,606,119
(Less): Cost of freight and cruising vessels	(9,259,748)	(10,361,806)
Net Revenue from Maritime Agencies, Sea Freight and Cruising Vessels	3,658,193	3,244,313

- 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:

	2022			2021
	Revenue	Direct Cost	Gross Operating Profit	Gross Operating Profit
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Rooms	2,474,920	(481,368)	1,993,552	1,234,735
Food and beverage	1,025,077	(792,844)	232,233	94,993
Phone, fax, internet, laundry and health club	7,865	(19,286)	(11,421)	27,272
Other	74,993	-	74,993	(1,017)
	3,582,855	(1,293,498)	2,289,357	1,355,983

23. General and Administrative Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonuses	1,264,107	1,318,208
Company's share of social security contributions	92,205	93,107
Rent	3,295	3,295
Postage, telephone and fax	31,386	27,479
Stationery and printings	6,212	2,870
Fees and subscriptions	4,170	10,209
Water, electricity and heating	11,788	17,707
Cleaning expenses	13,179	15,776
Hospitality	12,406	11,668
Traveling, accommodation and per diems	27,457	21,672
General maintenance	5,425	14,310
Machine and vehicles expenses	20,679	20,900
Insurance installments	87,057	93,232
Marketing and advertising	881	1,307
Donations	65,495	57,063
Training, courses and conferences	23,683	8,055
Board of Directors' transportation allowances	90,000	86,000
Board of Directors' transportation allowances - Subsidiary Companies	19,000	17,700
Board of Directors and committees remunerations provision expenses	200,100	196,900
Board of Directors' remunerations - Subsidiary Companies	25,000	17,095
Legal expenses, consultation, and stamps	66,975	60,336
Security expenses	39,699	22,499
Computer expenses	11,263	2,671
Commercial studies	12,659	11,684
Management and license fees - Hilton hotel	182,037	50,637
Governmental expenses	89,400	21,389
Bank commissions	65,357	5,525
Other	115,842	46,545
	2,586,757	2,255,839

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,										
	2022									2021	
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	70	150,000	150,000	30,000	117,139	283,709	730,848	219,254	85,113	209,142	41,093
Jordan Maritime Complex for Real Estate Investments Company	74	15,600,000	-	-	(8,894,187)	(394,063)	6,311,750	1,641,056	(102,456)	1,230,095	(240,486)
Net change in non-controlling interests*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,490)	-
								1,860,310	(17,343)	1,405,747	(199,393)

* This item represents the effect of previous years' amendments

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

This item consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Gain from evaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	417,454	351,415
Gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	235,076
Dividends income	94,254	31,220
	511,708	617,711

26. Other Revenue

The details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Foreign exchange differences	5,830	(491)
Ticket sales commissions	625	6,038
Bank interest income	243,246	189,179
Rents revenue – net	226,855	215,318
Other revenue - net *	51,631	80,757
	528,187	490,801

* Includes other revenues related to the hotel.

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

The share of profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the group was calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the group by the number of shares during the financial period, and its statement is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Income for the year-attributable to the Company's Shareholders	3,861,702	2,899,253
	Share	Share
Number of shares	15,000,000	15,000,000
	JD/Share	JD/Share
Earnings per share for the year: Basic and Diluted	257/-	-/193

28. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Cash on hand and at banks	2,632,971	2,202,214
Deposits due within 3 months	6,457,142	5,965,915
	9,090,113	8,168,129

29. Transactions with Related Parties

Related parties, as defined in IAS 24 (related party disclosures), include associate companies, major shareholders, directors and other key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or affected by such parties. In addition to the balances mentioned above in Note (16), the movements resulting from transactions with related parties were as follows:

a. Rent revenue from associate and sister company amounted to JD 54,773 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (JD 54,773 for the year ended December 31, 2021).

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:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Salaries, bonuses, and per diems	846,434	733,719
Board of Directors' transportation allowances	109,000	106,100
	955,434	839,819

30. Contingent Liabilities

- The Group was contingently liable for Group guarantees at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position of JD 180,000 and related cash margins of JD 18,750.

31. 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 2021.

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,	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Total debts	6,201,902	7,383,973
Total owners' equity	30,038,583	27,494,529
Debt-to- Equity Ratio	21%	27%

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	6,201,902	31,010	(31,010)
Deposit at a bank – gain / (loss)	2,615,477	13,077	(13,077)
		44,087	(44,087)

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.

32. Geographical Distribution

The assets and liabilities of the Group exist within Jordan as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 except for the following:

a. Debts

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Receivables (Payables)	84,906	144,288	179,180	102,442

b. Investments

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Financial Investments	
	JD	JD
Shares listed on international stock markets	495,499	528,820
	495,499	528,820

c. Information from Group Business Sectors

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

	Marine Services Sector	Hotel Services Sector	Other	Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Revenue	12,917,941	3,582,855	-	16,500,796	15,859,740
Direct cost	(9,259,748)	(1,293,498)	-	(10,553,246)	(11,259,444)
Business Sector Results	3,658,193	2,289,357	-	5,947,550	4,600,296
Marketing and advertising expenses	-	(186,210)	-	(186,210)	(132,977)
Information technology expenses	-	(106,574)	-	(106,574)	(103,864)
Power and maintenance expenses	-	(687,978)	-	(687,978)	(561,470)
General and administrative expenses	(1,730,731)	(856,026)		(2,586,757)	(2,255,839)
Surplus (expense) expected credit loss	5,481	-	-	5,481	(30,226)
Depreciation expenses	(121,445)	(518,658)		(640,103)	(647,668)
Financing expenses	-	(496,515)	-	(496,515)	(517,534)
Financial assets and investments revenue	-	-	2,229,853	2,229,853	2,082,335
(Losses) of disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(121,121)
Other revenue	359,646	168,541	-	528,187	490,801
Income for the year before income tax	2,171,144	(394,063)	2,229,853	4,006,934	2,802,733
Income tax expense	(162,575)	-	-	(162,575)	(102,873)
Income for the year	2,008,569	(394,063)	2,229,853	3,844,359	2,699,860

				December 31 2022	2021
Other Information:				JD	JD
Sector Assets	23,739,827	15,597,507	-	39,337,334	37,849,766
	23,739,827	15,597,507	-	39,337,334	37,849,766
Sector Liabilities	1,989,149	7,309,602	-	9,298,751	10,355,237
	1,989,149	7,309,602	-	9,298,751	10,355,237

33. 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, 2022	Fair Value December 31, 2021	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	2,197,834	1,490,880	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Quoted Shares	2,950,078	2,728,439	Level 1	Quoted Shares	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Unquoted Shares	146,592	350,638	Level 3	Through using the equity method and the latest available financial information	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	3,096,670	3,079,077				
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	5,294,504	4,569,957				

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years 2022 and 2021.

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, 2022		December 31, 2021		
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets not calculated at fair value	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Investments properties	1,657,118	4,125,920	1,714,412	4,200,260	Level 2
Total financial assets not calculated at fair value	1,657,118	4,125,920	1,714,412	4,200,260	

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.

34. Subsequent Events

In its meeting held on March 23, 2023 the Board of Directors recommended to the General Assembly of Shareholders, to distribute an amount of 2,700,000 as cash dividends to shareholders at 18% of capital. This recommendation is subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.