

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
**A Public Shareholding Limited Company**  
**Amman- Jordan**

**Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report**

**For The Period Ended september 30, 2024**

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
**A Public Shareholding Limited Company**  
**Amman- Jordan**

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## Review report

**To the Members of the General Authority  
Transport & Investment Barter Company  
A Public Shareholding Limited Company  
Amman – Jordan**

### Introduction

We have reviewed the attached financial statements of Transport & Investment Barter Company (A Public Shareholding Limited Company), which consist of the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2024, and the statements of income, changes in ownership rights, and cash flows for the period ending on the aforementioned date, a summary of significant accounting policies, and another explanatory.

### Scope of Review

We have reviewed these financial statements in accordance with the International Standard for Audits of Interim Financial Statements No (2410) , this standard requires that we plan and implement the audit to obtain limited scope confirmation as to whether the progress statements are free of material misstatement. The audit process is essentially limited to conducting analytical procedures for the financial statements and enquiring from management about the company's financial information, and therefore they give less assurance than an audit. We have not audited these financial statements and therefore we do not give an opinion on them .

### Conclusion

Based on our review procedures, no matters have been brought to our attention that lead to our belief that the shortened financial progress lists do not demonstrate fairly and in all material respects the Company's financial position in accordance with the standards of the interim financial reports.

**Legal Auditor's**



**Mohammed Al-Basheer  
License No.355**



**Amman- Jordan  
30/10/2024**

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
**A Public Shareholding Limited Company**  
**Amman- Jordan**

Exhibit A

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of september 30,2024**

Assets	Notes	30 september 2024	2023
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Cash in hand and at banks	3	840,619	1,054,540
Cheques under collection\ Short term	4	401,691	222,732
Accounts receivable	5	2,156,214	1,445,258
Warehouses & Spare parts	6	610,793	625,019
Other debit balances	7	142,636	164,756
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>4,151,953</b>	<b>3,512,305</b>
<b>Non Current Assets</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	8	1	1
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	9	25,563	25,563
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	16,614,592	16,511,394
Accumulated Depreciation		(12,538,271)	(12,345,088)
<b>Net Property plant and equipment</b>		<b>4,076,321</b>	<b>4,166,306</b>
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>4,101,885</b>	<b>4,191,870</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>8,253,838</b>	<b>7,704,175</b>
<b>Liabilities and Owners' Equity</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable		911,606	201,112
Delayed checks		220,000	130,198
Other credit balances	12	2,119	2,321
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,133,725</b>	<b>333,631</b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
Shareholders' Liabilities		138,885	139,907
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>138,885</b>	<b>139,907</b>
<b>Owners Equity</b>			
Equity capital	1	13,915,000	13,915,000
Statutory Reserve	13	1,063,218	1,063,218
Voluntary Reserve	14	12,844	12,844
Retained Profit - Exhibit B		(8,009,834)	(7,760,425)
<b>Net Owners Equity</b>		<b>6,981,228</b>	<b>7,230,637</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity</b>		<b>8,253,838</b>	<b>7,704,175</b>

*The attached explanations form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read with them*

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
**A Public Shareholding Limited Company**  
**Amman- Jordan**

Exhibit B

**Consolidated Statement of Income For The Year Ending september 30, 2024**

	Notes	30 september 2024	30 september 2023
		<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>
Revenues		2,844,400	2,909,315
Less:			
Cost of Revenues	15	(2,430,782)	(2,467,892)
Depreciation expenses		(449,096)	(487,744)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>(35,478)</b>	<b>(46,321)</b>
Administrative expenses	16	(260,840)	(282,235)
Gains/(losses) on sale of property and equipment		40,011	19,070
Financing Expenses		(768)	(2,310)
Deposit profits		7,666	0
<b>Profit before taxes &amp; provisions</b>		<b>(249,409)</b>	<b>(311,796)</b>
Income tax provision		0	0
<b>(Loss) profit after taxes &amp; provisions</b>		<b>(249,409)</b>	<b>(311,796)</b>
<b>Less :-</b>			
prior (Loss) period accumulated profit		(7,760,425)	(7,019,989)
		<b>(8,009,834)</b>	<b>(7,331,785)</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the period:</b>			
<b>(Loss) Profit for the Period</b>		<b>(249,409)</b>	<b>(311,796)</b>
<b>Add: Other comprehensive income items:</b>			
Other Comprehensive Income		0	0
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(249,409)</b>	<b>(311,796)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted share of profit/(loss) for the year (JD/share)</b>		<b>(0.018)</b>	<b>(0.022)</b>

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**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
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**Amman- Jordan**

Exhibit C

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity for the year ending september 30, 2024**

	<u>capital</u>	<u>Statutory Reserve</u>	<u>Voluntary Reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated Profit ( Loss )</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>
As at 31 December 2022 - Exhibit A	13,915,000	1,063,218	12,844	(7,448,629)	7,542,433
Profit (loss) for the period	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(311,796)</u>	<u>(311,796)</u>
As at 31 December 2023 - Exhibit A	<b><u>13,915,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,063,218</u></b>	<b><u>12,844</u></b>	<b><u>(7,760,425)</u></b>	<b><u>7,230,637</u></b>
As at 31 December 2023 - Exhibit A	13,915,000	1,063,218	12,844	(7,760,425)	7,230,637
Profit (loss) for the period	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(249,409)</u>	<u>(249,409)</u>
As of september30,2024-Exhibit A	<b><u>13,915,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,063,218</u></b>	<b><u>12,844</u></b>	<b><u>(8,009,834)</u></b>	<b><u>6,981,228</u></b>

The attached explanations form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read with them

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
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**Amman- Jordan**

Exhibit D

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ending september 30, 2024**

	<b>30 september 2024</b>	<b>30 september 2023</b>
	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit/( loss) of the year before interest and taxes	(248,641)	(309,486)
<b>:Adjustments for Non Cash Items</b>		
Depreciation	449,096	487,744
Gains/(losses) on sale of property and equipment	(40,011)	(19,070)
Financing Expenses	768	2,310
<b>Changes in current assets and liabilities</b>		
Financing Expenses	(768)	(2,310)
Cheques under collection	(178,959)	(18,912)
Accounts receivable	(710,956)	82,414
Warehouses & Spare parts	14,226	9,502
Other debit balances	22,120	4,161
Accounts payable	710,494	(25,474)
Delayed checks	89,802	(221,582)
Other credit balances	(202)	0
<b>Net cash flows (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>106,969</b>	<b>(10,703)</b>
Paid Financing Expenses	(768)	(2,310)
<b>Net cash flows (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>106,201</b>	<b>(13,013)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing Activities</b>		
Cash from Silling Property, Plant and Equipment	60,000	67,000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(379,100)	(9,899)
<b>Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities</b>	<b>(319,100)</b>	<b>57,101</b>
<b>Cash flows from Financial Activities</b>		
Banks overdraft	0	(32,033)
Shareholders' Liabilities	(1,022)	(140)
<b>Net Cash (Used In) Financing Activities</b>	<b>(1,022)</b>	<b>(32,173)</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent</b>	<b>(213,921)</b>	<b>11,915</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalent - Beginning of The period	1,054,540	351,005
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent - End of The period-Exhibit A</b>	<b>840,619</b>	<b>362,920</b>

*The attached explanations form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read with them*

**Transport & Investment Barter Company**  
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**Amman- Jordan**

**Notes to the financial statements**

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**1. Legal status and company purposes**

The company was established and registered in ministry of trade and industry as a Public limited company No. 285 in June 22,1995 with a capital of 12100000 JOD. According to ordinary general meeting that was held on 23.04.2013, The Shareholders decided to increase the company's capital by 1,815,000 JOD, which makes the capital of the Company 13,915,000 JOD.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 10/26/2023. By Resolution No. (5) and it is subject to the approval of the General Authority.

**Company purposes**

Land, sea and air transport.

Import and export and get commercial agencies.

Transportation of general cargo on roads, transport of vehicles and transport of vegetable oil by tanker.

Container transport services and transport of oil derivatives by tanker.

Providing technical, investment and environmental services, specialized tourist transport and public transport for passengers.

Any other purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association.

**2. Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and the following is a summary of the significant accounting policies applied:

**a) Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

**B . Use estimates:**

“Preparing financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and that actual results may differ from these estimates.

Applied estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which these changes occur and in subsequent periods affected by those changes.

The following is a summary of significant matters where the use of estimates, uncertainties and judgments in applying accounting policies that materially affect the amounts in the financial statements:

The management recognizes income tax expense for the year based on its estimates of tax profit in accordance with applicable laws and instructions and international financial reporting standards.

Management periodically re-estimates the useful lives of tangible assets based on the general condition of these assets and management’s expectations for their useful lives in the future.

The management reviews the cases filed against the company on an ongoing basis based on a legal study prepared by the company’s lawyer, which shows the potential risks that the company may bear in the future as a result of these cases.

Management believes that its estimates and judgments are reasonable and adequate.



### **C) Cash and Cash equivalent**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, "cash and cash equivalent" represent cash in hand, current bank accounts and fixed deposits with banks maturing within three months or less from the balance sheet date. Over draft bank account fluctuating from debit to credit balance are deducted from "cash and cash equivalent".

### **D) Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currency during the year are recorded in Jordanian dinars on the basis of the prevailing market rates on the date of these transactions, and assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recorded in Jordanian dinars on the basis of the prevailing exchange rates as at the end of the year.

Foreign currency gains (losses) on monetary items represent the difference between the value expected to be collected/recovered in Jordanian dinars at the beginning of the period, adjusted using the effective interest rate and payments during the period, and the value expected to be collected/recovered in foreign currency translated into dinars at the prevailing exchange rates at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into the Jordanian dinar at the exchange rates prevailing on the date their fair value was determined.

Differences arising from retranslating foreign currencies into the Jordanian dinar are recorded in the income statement.

### **E) Fair value:-.**

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset is exchanged or a liability is settled between knowledgeable parties willing to deal on the same terms as dealing with others.

### **f)Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are shown on the balance sheet at their net realizable value.

### **g) Inventory**

Inventory is valued at cost or realizable value, whichever is lower. The cost is determined on the basis of the weighted average, which includes all expenses incurred on the inventory, including production expenses and/or conversion costs and/or other costs that are charged to the inventory based on International Accounting Standard No. 2. (Inventory) until the stock is brought to the warehouses in the agreed upon condition.

## **H. Income tax**

The company takes a provision for income tax in accordance with the Temporary Income Tax Law No. 34 of 2014, and is subject to 20% of taxable income.

The income tax expense includes current taxes and deferred taxes. The income tax expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and the tax related to items that were recognized directly as other comprehensive income items is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The current tax represents the expected tax due on the taxable profit for the year using the prevailing tax rate at the date of the financial statements in addition to any adjustments to the tax due relating to previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized according to the statement of financial position method as a result of temporary differences between the amounts listed for assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts specified for the purposes of calculating taxes.

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rates expected to apply to the temporary differences when they reverse based on the laws prevailing at the date of the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legal right that requires offset between tax assets and liabilities or different taxable companies that have the right to settle the current tax liabilities and assets at the net level when the tax assets and assets will be realized at the same time.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that taxable profits will be generated in the future and temporary differences can be benefited from.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year and reduced when it is no longer probable that the associated tax benefits will be realised.

## **I. Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is defined as any contract that results in a financial asset, financial liability, or equity instrument in another entity.

Financial instruments include receivables, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans, bank credits, payables and other payables.

Financial instruments are recorded when they are acquired or created at their value plus all associated transaction costs, and are subsequently measured as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and demand deposits.

Other financial instruments such as receivables, other receivables, loans, bank payables, payables and other payables are stated at the value expected to be collected/recovered using the effective interest method after deducting any impairment loss in their value.

**J.Property, Plant and Equipment**

**1. Recognition and measurement:**

Items of property, buildings and equipment are stated at cost after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land, which is stated at cost.

Cost includes expenses directly associated with the acquisition of property, buildings and equipment.

When the useful lives of components of an item of property, buildings and equipment differ, they are accounted for as separate items.

Gains and losses resulting from the disposal of items of property, buildings and equipment are determined by comparing the receipts from disposal with the carrying value of those items and recording those gains and losses net under “Other income” in the statement of comprehensive income.

**2. Later Costs:**

Recording the cost of the replaced part of an item of property, buildings and equipment in the carrying value of that item if it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the company that lie in that part and the possibility of measuring the cost of that part reliably, and the carrying value of the old replaced part is written off.

The daily costs and expenses incurred by the Company to maintain and operate property, buildings and equipment are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

**3. Depreciation:**

Depreciation expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each item of property, buildings and equipment.

The estimated useful lives of property, buildings and equipment during the current year are the same as the previous year and their details are as follows:

<b><u>Property, buildings and equipment</u></b>	<b><u>Depreciation Rate</u></b>
Trucks and Trailers	7%
Furniture, furnishings, office equipment, machinery and containers	15%
Buildings	2%
cars	7%

When the recoverable amount of any property, buildings and equipment is less than its net book value, its value is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment value is recorded in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

#### **k. Revenues**

Other revenues are recognized according to the accrual principle.

Revenue is recognized when the economic benefits associated with it can be transferred to the company and can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognized until the service is provided.

Revenue is generated from sales operations, which are often pursuant to sales agreements executed for the customer, and the risks of possession and ownership are transferred from the company to the customer.

Revenue from services is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion at the reporting date, and the stage of completion is evaluated by referring to studies of the work completed.

#### **L. Clearing:**

Offsetting is carried out between financial assets and financial liabilities, and the net amount is shown in the statement of financial position only when binding legal rights are available, as well as when they are settled on the basis of offsetting, or when the assets are realized and the liabilities are settled at the same time.

#### **M.Provision**

Provisions are recognized when the company has obligations (legal or contractual) at the date of the statement of financial position arising from past events and payment of the obligations is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits and their value can be measured reliably.

#### **N. Accounts payable and amounts due:**

Payables and amounts due are recognized upon actual receipt of goods and/or services, whether claimed by the supplier or not.

#### **O. Lease contracts:**

Leases are classified as operating leases when the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

### **P. Basic and diluted profit and (loss) per share**

The basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share related to ordinary shares is calculated. The basic share per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to the company's shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss for the year attributable to the company's shareholders and the weighted average number of shares. Ordinary shares, so that it shows the impact on the share of profits of all ordinary shares traded during the year and the potential decline in their returns.

### **Q. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

These assets represent investments in equity instruments for the purpose of holding them in the long term. These assets are recognized upon purchase at fair value in the separate statement of other comprehensive income and within equity, including the change in fair value resulting from differences in translation of items of non-monetary assets in foreign currencies. If these assets, or part of them, are sold, the resulting profits or losses are recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income and within equity, and the valuation reserve for the sold assets is transferred directly to retained profits and losses.

### **R. Enforce continuity**

These statements were prepared by the company's management using the continuity assumption.

Preparing the financial statements using the continuity assumption is considered appropriate from the point of view of the Board of Directors, given that the company continues its business for a period exceeding twelve months from the date of the attached financial statements.

### **S. Investments in subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are those companies whose financial and operating policies are controlled by the owner company. A company is considered a subsidiary if the owner company owns a percentage exceeding 50% of its capital.

Investments in subsidiaries are treated in the financial statements under the equity method.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated as of the date of purchase, the subsidiaries are excluded as of the date of sale, and the current accounts of the parent company and subsidiaries and the transactions between them are settled within the consolidated financial statements.

### **T. Investments in allied companies**

Affiliates are those companies in which the owner company exercises effective influence on decisions related to financial and operating policies. A company is considered an ally if the owner company owns a percentage ranging from 20% to 50% of its capital.

Investments in associated companies are treated under the equity method.

### **3. Cash on Hand and at Banks**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Cash and Cheques	17,172	13,344
Jordan Islamic Bank - Deposit	75,347	0
Jordan Islamic Bank	649,167	1,015,454
Jordan Commercial Bank	97,681	24,456
Capital Bank	525	559
National Bank of Kuwait	727	727
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,619</b>	<b>1,054,540</b>

### **4. Cheques Under Collection**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Cheques Under Collection\ Short Term	1,680,411	1,501,452
Provision for Collection Checks	(1,278,720)	(1,278,720)
<b>Total</b>	<b>401,691</b>	<b>222,732</b>

### **5. Accounts Receivable**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Commercial Accounts Receivable	2,810,112	2,135,856
Other Accounts Receivable	414,292	377,592
Credit Losses Provision	(1,068,190)	(1,068,190)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,156,214</b>	<b>1,445,258</b>

### **5.A. Credit Losses Provision**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Start-of-Period Balance	1,068,190	921,198
Additions	0	146,992
<b>End-of-Period Balance</b>	<b>1,068,190</b>	<b>1,068,190</b>

## **6. Warehouses & Spare parts**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Tires	2,685	14,683
Oils	8,178	2,330
Warehouse tractor head spare parts	766,958	773,997
Locomotive head spare parts warehouse	62,868	63,168
Solar	3,103	3,840
Provision for Impairment Spare Parts (6.A)	(232,999)	(232,999)
<b>Total</b>	<b>610,793</b>	<b>625,019</b>

## **6.A. Provision for Impairment Spare Parts**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Start-of-Period Balance	232,999	100,000
Additions	0	132,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,999</b>	<b>232,999</b>

## **7. Other debit balances**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Due from employees	56,917	50,306
Guarantees Insurance	35,735	36,122
Refundable deposits	6,506	35,256
Income Tax	6,584	6,584
Social security injuries	1,300	1,512
Prepaid expenses	35,594	34,976
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,636</b>	<b>164,756</b>





## **8. Investments in subsidiaries**

The company owns 100% of Bilad Al Sham Company for Land Transport and Logistics Services registered in the register of limited liability companies in the Syrian Register under the number (13240) on 22/6/2010. The work in this company has stopped due to the political conditions in the Syrian Arab Republic .

This Item Consists of the Following:

		30 september 2024	2023
		JOD	JOD
Investments		202,246	202,246
Provision for Impairment	(8.A)	(202,245)	(202,245)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## **8. A.Provision for Impairment**

The board of directors of the company decided to amortization the investment over five years by 40,000 dinars for the first four years and 42,246 dinars for the fifth year

## **9. Financial assets through other comprehensive income**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	Number of Shares	30 september 2024	2023
		JOD	JOD
The first for financial investment	24,456	25,563	25,563
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,563</b>	<b>25,563</b>

# 10. Property, Plant and Equipment

This Item Consists of the Following:

	Trucks and Trailers	furnitures & fixtures	Buildings	winches and cranes	Solar Enaergy System	Lands	cars	Total
	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
<b>Cost</b>								
As of December 31,2023	13,628,640	348,377	911,557	228,666	28,620	1,089,684	275,850	<b>16,511,394</b>
Additions	376,950	900	0	0	0	0	1,250	<b>379,100</b>
Exclusions	(275,902)	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>(275,902)</b>
As of september 30,2024	<b>13,729,688</b>	<b>349,277</b>	<b>911,557</b>	<b>228,666</b>	<b>28,620</b>	<b>1,089,684</b>	<b>277,100</b>	<b>16,614,592</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
As of December 31,2023	11,367,622	312,687	299,654	97,123	9,307	0	258,695	<b>12,345,088</b>
Additions	416,741	1,682	13,686	11,534	2,148	0	3,305	<b>449,096</b>
Exclusions	(255,913)	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>(255,913)</b>
As of september 30,2024	<b>11,784,363</b>	<b>314,369</b>	<b>313,340</b>	<b>108,657</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,000</b>	<b>12,538,271</b>
<b>Net book value</b>								
As of December 31,2023-Exhibit A	<b>2,261,018</b>	<b>35,690</b>	<b>611,903</b>	<b>131,543</b>	<b>19,313</b>	<b>1,089,684</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>4,166,306</b>
As of september30,2024-Exhibit A	<b>1,945,325</b>	<b>34,908</b>	<b>598,217</b>	<b>120,009</b>	<b>17,165</b>	<b>1,089,684</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>4,076,321</b>

## **12. Other credit balances**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	<b>30 september 2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>
Transportation Board of directors	1,260	1,260
Income tax deposits	859	1,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>2,321</b>

## **13. Statutory Reserve**

This item represents the accumulated amount of the Company's net profit annually in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of Article (186) of the Jordanian Companies Law of 1997 which stipulates that public shareholding companies must deduct 10% of their net annual profits to account of the Statutory reserve, and to continue this deduction for each year provided that the total amount deducted for this reserve shall not exceed 25% of the authorized share capital of the company.

## **14. Voluntary Reserve**

This item represents the amount accumulated annually and deducted from the net profit of the company in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of Article (187) of the Jordanian Companies Act 1997, which provides for the right of the General Assembly of the Public Shareholding Company Limited and upon the recommendation of its Board of Directors to deduct its percentage (20%) of the net annual profit of the voluntary reserve account. The General Assembly may decide to use this reserve for the purposes of the company or distribute it to the shareholders as profits if it is not used for these purposes.

**15. Cost of Revenues**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	<u>30 september 2024</u>	<u>30 september 2023</u>
	JOD	JOD
Salaries, wages and their accessories	390,496	399,591
Company contribution to social security	44,216	46,099
Fuel, washing and oils	1,498,936	1,555,429
Trailer expenses	116,648	104,222
Maintenance, repairs and spare parts	151,321	157,682
Insurance and licensing	54,232	49,611
Tires	51,285	43,940
Small transportation expenses	40,352	41,463
Winch and crane expenses	32,617	20,867
Trucks and overnight stays and Aqaba permits	27,479	30,160
Clarification, port and nuclear fees, violations and mis	14,301	3,537
Consumable supplies and tools	5,490	3,680
Water	2,320	2,770
Employee transportation	1,089	1,142
Ship breakdowns	0	7,699
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,430,782</u></b>	<b><u>2,467,892</u></b>

## **16. Administrative Expenses**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	<u>30 september 2024</u>	<u>30 september 2023</u>
	<b>JOD</b>	<b>JOD</b>
Salaries, wages and their accessories	173,969	175,247
Company contribution to social security	15,523	15,584
Government fees, licenses and subscriptions	18,630	19,063
Professional fees, case and court fees	11,960	37,898
Stamps, guarantees and tenders	10,843	11,562
Communications	4,779	4,197
Water, electricity and fuel	3,923	4,111
Transportation and committee sessions allowance -	3,120	3,160
Stationery, printed materials and computer supplies	2,314	1,799
Health insurance and treatments	2,498	2,703
Cleanliness	2,328	2,558
Hospitality	589	896
Donations	190	1,200
Maintenance and repairs	285	986
Travel and accommodation	0	1,025
Advertising and advertising	270	236
Miscellaneous and other	9,619	10
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>260,840</u></b>	<b><u>282,235</u></b>

**17. Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to sliareholders**

This Item Consists of the Following:

	<u>30 september 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>JOD</u>	<u>JOD</u>
Profit/(Loss) Profit (JD)	(8,009,834)	(7,019,989)
Weighted average number of shares (share)	<u>7,704,175</u>	<u>7,704,175</u>
Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share for the period	<u>(1.040)</u>	<u>(0.911)</u>

**18.Tax Status and Income Tax Provision**

The company underwent a tax audit and settled its tax status for the year 2020, knowing that the company is proving what is estimated to be a liability for income tax in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (38) of .2018

	<u>30 september 2024</u>
	<u>JOD</u>
Start-of-Period Balance	0
Income tax paid	0
Provision for Income Tax for Year A.18	0
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>

**18.A. Income Tax Provision**

	<u>30 september 2024</u>
	<u>JOD</u>
Profit/(Loss) for The accounting Year	(249,409)
Added to Income	<u>0</u>
Taxable Income	(249,409)
Tax Rate	20%
<b><u>Income Tax Provision</u></b>	<u><b>0</b></u>

The income tax provision was not calculated due to the increase in expenses over revenues, resulting in a loss for the year 2021

## **19 .Contingent Liabilities**

### **A. Lawsuits :-**

According to the company's lawyer's book, there are cases filed by the company against others and the company as follows.

#### **1. Company's actions against others (plaintiff):-**

A - Case No. 5291/2020 filed by the Naqel company in its capacity as a plaintiff against Mr. Sharif Ayada Salman Al-Awdat, with a financial claim, (14,404) dinars for compensation for material damages, and an amount of (10,000) dinars for estimated material damages for the purposes of fees, and the above-mentioned lawsuit is still under consideration before the court. Amman Court of First Instance.

B - Case No. 2460/2016 filed by the Naqel Company in its capacity as plaintiff, which is as follows: -

On 6/23/2016, a lawsuit was registered for the Barter Company with the Amman Court of First Instance against the Civil Attorney General in his capacity as a representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade regarding the claim in the amount of 1,980,119. In addition to a claim for compensation for the malfunction and damage, the lawsuit is still pending before the court, noting that an allocation was taken for the full amount in the year 2014 and deducted from the company's net income.

C - Initial civil lawsuit No. 2018/243, the subject of which is a financial claim in the amount of (116,091) Jordanian dinars. A ruling was issued by the Amman Court of First Instance on 05/30/2018 obligating the defendant to pay the amount claimed, including fees, expenses, and attorney's fees, and it is now in implementation. South Amman under No.

2968/2021/implemented by South Amman. .

Case No. 1991/2018: checks without balance, and a ruling was issued in absentia against the accused to three years imprisonment with work on November 11, 2018.

Case No. 2728/2018, which involved checks without balance, and a 5-month prison sentence was issued. The first session of opposition was held on 10/10/2018, and an opposition session was held by the opponent to the ruling, and the session was set for Wednesday, 01/21/2019.

Case No. 4986/2018, a complaint without balance, dated 10/10/2018, and the complaint was registered with the Public Prosecution.

D - Initial civil lawsuit No. 6206/2021. The defendant is Fadl Mansour Bulbul and Partners Company / Ibrahim Fadl Mansour Bulbul / in his capacity as one of the heirs in addition to the estate and the rest of the heirs of the late Fadl Musa Bulbul with a financial claim amounting to 236,525 dinars with legal interest from the date of the claim until full payment.

E - Executive Case No. 2021/5261, execution of Zarqa convict Marouf Abu Samra, worth 356,000 dinars.

#### **2. Lawsuits filed against the company (the defendant):-**

\* Case No. 171/2022 Giza Rights Reconciliation to claim labor rights for the plaintiff Wassim Jawad

Al-Hanini, where a ruling was issued in the above case to dismiss the case against the company.

### **B. Guarantee Undertakings :-**

As of December 31, 2021, the company has obligations that may arise, represented by guarantee

pledges provided to the Jordan Commercial Bank, amounting to 421,372 Jordanian dinars.

**20.Financial risk management**

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk.
- Liquidity risk.
- Market risks.
- Currency risks.

“Interest rate risk.”

This explanation shows information about the exposure of the Company to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, methods of measuring and managing risk and the management of the Company's capital. Quantitative disclosures regarding the exposure of the Company to these risks appear in these financial statements.

Full responsibility for the preparation and control of risk management rests with the company's management

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and to establish appropriate risk exposure controls and limits, thereby monitoring them to ensure that the established limits are not exceeded

Risk management policies and regulations are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The management of the company through training, standards, policies and procedures developed by the management aims to develop a constructive and structured control environment so that each employee understands his or her role and duties

**Credit risk:**

Credit risks represent the risk of the company's financial loss due to the failure of the client or party dealing with the company to fulfil its contractual obligations. These risks result mainly from commercial and other receivables. The extent of the exposure of the company to credit risks is mainly influenced by the privacy of each customer and the demographic nature of the company's clients, including the hypothetical risks of activity and the country in which the client works

The maximum amount to which assets can be exposed to credit risk is as follows:

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Cash at banks	840,619	1,054,540
Checks under collection	401,691	222,732
Accounts Receivable	2,156,214	1,445,258
Other debit balances	142,636	164,756
	<b>3,541,160</b>	<b>2,887,286</b>

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risks are risks arising from the company's inability to meet its financial obligations when due .

The company's management of liquidity lies in ensuring, as much as possible, that the company always maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they become due for payment in normal and emergency circumstances without incurring unacceptable losses or risks that may affect the company's reputation .



The company is keen to have a sufficient amount of liquidity to cover the costs of establishing the project and expected operating expenses, including covering financial obligations, but without this including any potential impact of harsh conditions that are difficult to predict, such as natural disasters. In addition, the company maintains a source of credit from banks. Which you deal with to meet any sudden cash needs

Contractual Maturities of Financial Liabilities are as Follows:

The year ending September 30, 2024				
Statement	The Book Value of Financial Liability	Contracted Cash Flows	Less than a Year	More than a Year
Accounts payable	911,606	(911,606)	(911,606)	0
Post-Dated Notes and Checks	220,000	(220,000)	(220,000)	0
Other credit balances	2,119	(2,119)	(2,119)	0
Shareholders' Liabilities	138,885	(138,885)	0	(138,885)
Total	1,272,610	(1,272,610)	(1,133,725)	(138,885)

The year ending December 31, 2023				
Statement	The Book Value of Financial Liability	Contracted Cash Flows	Less than a Year	More than a Year
Accounts payable	201,112	(201,112)	(201,112)	0
Post-Dated Notes and Checks	130,198	(130,198)	(130,198)	0
Other credit balances	2,321	(2,321)	(2,321)	0
Shareholders' Liabilities	139,907	(139,907)	0	(139,907)
Total	473,538	(473,538)	(333,631)	(139,907)

### Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market rates such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and ownership instruments that affect the profits of the company or the value of the company's financial assets. The objective of market risk management is to control the company's exposure to market risk within acceptable limits as well as maximize the return .

### Currency Risk:

Currency risk is represented by transactions carried out in currencies other than the Jordanian dinar, and since most of the company's transactions are in Jordanian dinars, the extent of its exposure to these risks is limited

### Interest Rate Risk:

The company monitors and reduces its risk of changing interest rates by focusing on borrowing at a fixed rate of interest .

Interest-bearing financial instruments as at the date of the financial statements appear as follows:

30 september 2024	2023
JOD	JOD
0	0

Fixed interest rate financial instruments

### 21. Capital management:

The company's policy with regard to capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to preserve the rights of partners and creditors and market confidence, as well as the continued development of the company's activity in the future .

Management monitors the return on capital, which is determined by dividing net operating profit by shareholders' equity .

The company seeks to maintain a balance between the highest possible return achieved by borrowing to the highest possible extent and the preference and security that comes from a strong capital position .

The Company had no change in capital management during the period and the Company is not subject to any external capital requirements .

### Ratio of Indebtedness to Adjusted Capital

	30 september 2024	2023
	JOD	JOD
Total Debt	0	0
It comes down to: Cash and its Equivalent	(840,619)	(1,054,540)
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>(840,619)</b>	<b>(1,054,540)</b>
Net Shareholders' Equity	6,981,228	7,230,637
<b>Adjusted capital</b>	<b>6,981,228</b>	<b>7,230,637</b>
<b>Ratio of Indebtedness to Adjusted Capital</b>	<b>12%–</b>	<b>15%–</b>

### 22 .Comparative Figures

Some items in the financial statements have been reclassified for comparison purposes