



JOPETROL

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD

CFC Project

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD.

(JOPETROL)

2018

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List of Acronyms

MB/D:	<i>Million barrel per day</i>
Y-o-Y	<i>Year Over Year</i>
OECD	<i>Organization Economic Co – operation Development</i>
SWOT	<i>Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats</i>
WACC	<i>Weighted Average Cost of Capital</i>
PESTLE	<i>Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, Environmental</i>
ASE	<i>Amman Stock Exchange</i>

Investment Summary:

This Report about JoPetrol, which is listed company in Amman stock exchange (ASE), and we have made our studies in the financial analysis ratios, Beta and forecasting, the value of intrinsic stock was 1.45 JD, we have use the growth factor for the operating income as an average of the growth for the previous three years, (2013-2016),

The important ratio which is indicate the situation, for the liquidity ratios (Current Ratio) in 2013 was 1.02 and increased in weak points in 2016 to get 1.09, while the ideal ratio was 2:1, when we compare it with the industrial average we find that we have declining 0.04, and our forecasting which build on the growth rate we see that the current ratio will decline to be under 1:00, and when talking about the quick ratio in 2013 was .83 and increased to reached 0.87, while the ideal ratio was 1:1, and when we made the comparison with the industrial average 0.22.

Our activity ratio, in specific way Account receivable turnover for JOPT was from 2013 until 2016 (2.19) to reach the increase in 2016 (4.12), and to compare it with the ideal ratio 12 times it is very low, and the industrial average was 9 times.

Return on Equity ratio in 2013 was 0.23 decreased to 0.18 in 2018 because of declining the sales, and when you compare it with the ideal ratio 0.30.

The Business plan for JOPT considered to be one of the Company's most important priorities, as it aims to achieve the following:

- Increase the company's ability of producing more oil to meet the demand of the kingdom.
- Improve the quality of some of the petroleum derivatives to be in line with international standards.
- Convert any surplus of fuel oil into other high-standard products with a high demand in the market.

Moreover, the Company is preparing the engineering designs for the units of the expansion project, as well as a study, to evaluate the public safety and general environmental and health impact. The Company is also updating the control and supervision programs. Afterwards, the project's tender agreements and documents will be prepared.

JOPT Products:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gas

The Refinery produces two types of liquefied gas (LPG); the first type consists of a mixture of butane and propane gas, and it is sold in small cylinders of (12.5 kg) and large cylinders of (50 kg). The gas is also sold to some sectors in bulk transported in special tankers. This type of gas is used especially for household purposes.

While the second type is produced in special units and it is used in industry as an alternative to the gas that are harmful to the Ozone layer.

- Kerosene

Kerosene, also known as paraffin, lamp oil, and coal oil (an obsolete term), is a combustible hydrocarbon liquid which is derived from petroleum.

- Aviation fuel

A jet fuel from kerosene category, of which the Refinery produces two types, according to strict international specifications, and these are:

- Jet A-1 used as fuel for civilian aircrafts.
- JP-8 used as fuel for military aircrafts.

-

The second type differs from the first one in that it contains special additives such as antirust and antifreeze. These two types of fuel are checked throughout all production, storage and transport phases until filled into aircraft in order to ensure conformity with the international standards.

Finally, the market price for the stock is 2.43 JD so we recommend to hold.

Introduction

Oil alludes to raw petroleum and flammable gas or essentially oil and gas. These are blends of hydrocarbons which are particles, in different shapes and sizes, of hydrogen and carbon molecules found in the little, associated pore spaces of some underground shale arrangements. These oil supplies are by and large a huge number of feet beneath the surface. Raw petroleum and flammable gas are accepted to be the remaining parts of plants and creatures, generally little marine life, that lived a large number of years prior. Oil and gas are found and delivered through wells bored down to the repositories. An exploratory well is one bored to find or portray oil stores. An advancement well is one bored to deliver a segment of beforehand found oil and gas. An extensive delivering repository may have at least one creating exploratory wells and a few delivering improvement wells. Evaluated volumes of recoverable oil and gas inside the oil store are called oil and gas holds. Stores are delegated demonstrated, plausible, or conceivable, contingent upon the probability that the evaluated volumes can be financially delivered.

Global Outlook Economy.

Pity the worldwide oil cartel. In a quickly expanding, politically perplexing, financially unique and progressively carbon-unpleasant market, it's becoming hard, if certainly feasible, to settle the cost of vitality.

From multi years back, the cost per barrel has multiplied, ascending from \$27 to \$54. To help it further, the 57-year-old Association of Oil Sending out Nations (OPEC) amassed its 13 individuals who on the whole hold about seventy-five percent of the world's demonstrated oil saves.

After protracted talks, OPEC consented to cut creation by 1.3 million barrels for every day. By keeping down supply against worldwide request, costs should rise.

To produce worldwide accord, the first since 2002, OPEC needed to connect for this consent to non-part nations, similar to Russia. Each must measure its own particular limit, creation levels and equal the initial investment point against that of others. For the majors, that cost per barrel is \$54, for Russia it is \$46, and for Asia \$42.

A second countervailing power is rivalry. Development in the fracking insurgency, which opened shale oil crosswise over North America, reacts quickly to value signals. On the off chance that OPEC prevails with regards to driving up worldwide oil costs, greater venture will fill generation, expanding supply

A third related wrinkle is innovative. Over the previous decade, the cost of sun oriented – and to a lesser degree hydropower, wind, atomic and geothermal sources – has descended by a factor of 10. Sustainable power source is progressively aggressive financially with petroleum derivative. So as oil costs rise, request may mellow – particularly in creating world economies – and pick other options to oil, additionally flattening costs. This pattern will quicken, as vitality makers keep on diversifying their portfolio past oil and gas incomes. As a characteristic of that progress, Saudi Arabia is putting resources into sun powered plants.

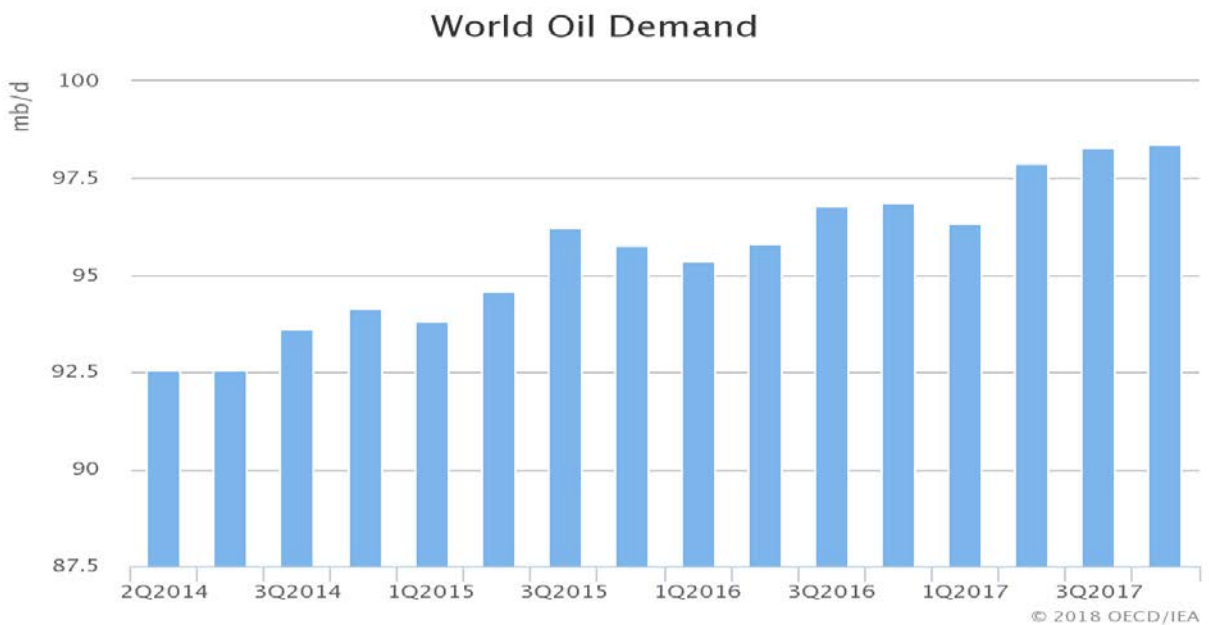
A last special case in vitality remains geopolitics. A few countries are cutting oil sponsorships; others are doing the exact inverse. On the eve of his introduction, it is hazy whether President-elect Trump will fashion more tightly bonds with Russia and lift sanctions, reimpose limitations on Iran, tear up the Paris atmosphere accord, or erect exchange boundaries exhausting oil imports to support

employments, incomes and request as protectionist measures inside the Assembled States.

Global GDP growth forecast remains at 3.8% for 2018, following growth of 3.8% in 2017. Expected US growth in 2018 is unchanged from the previous month at 2.7%, after growth of 2.3% in 2017. Growth in Japan was revised down to 1.2% in 2018, following growth of 1.7% in 2017. The Euro-zone's 2018 growth forecast remains at 2.2%, after growth of 2.5% in 2017. Both India's and China's 2018 forecasts are unchanged at 7.3% and 6.5%, following 2017 GDP growth of 6.3% and 6.9%, respectively. Growth in Brazil was revised down to 1.9% in 2018, following growth of 1.0% in 2017. Russia's GDP growth forecast remained unchanged at 1.8% in 2018, following growth of 1.5% in 2017.

World Oil Demand:

World oil demand growth in 2017 remained unchanged at 1.65(mb/d) Million barrel /day to stand at 97.20 mb/d, unchanged from the previous month's report. In 2018, projected oil demand growth was also kept unchanged despite some offsetting revisions in both OECD and non-OECD. Global oil demand is now estimated at 1.65 mb/d y-o-y to average 98.85 mb/d. OECD consumption is forecast to grow by 0.40 mb/d in 2018, some 0.02 mb/d higher than in the previous report, following positive revisions in OECD Americas. Meanwhile, oil demand in the non-OECD is now projected to grow by 1.27 mb/d, showing a downward revision of 0.02 mb/d from last month's assessment. While China's and Other Asia's oil demand was revised up, this was more than offset by downward revisions in Latin America and the Middle East.

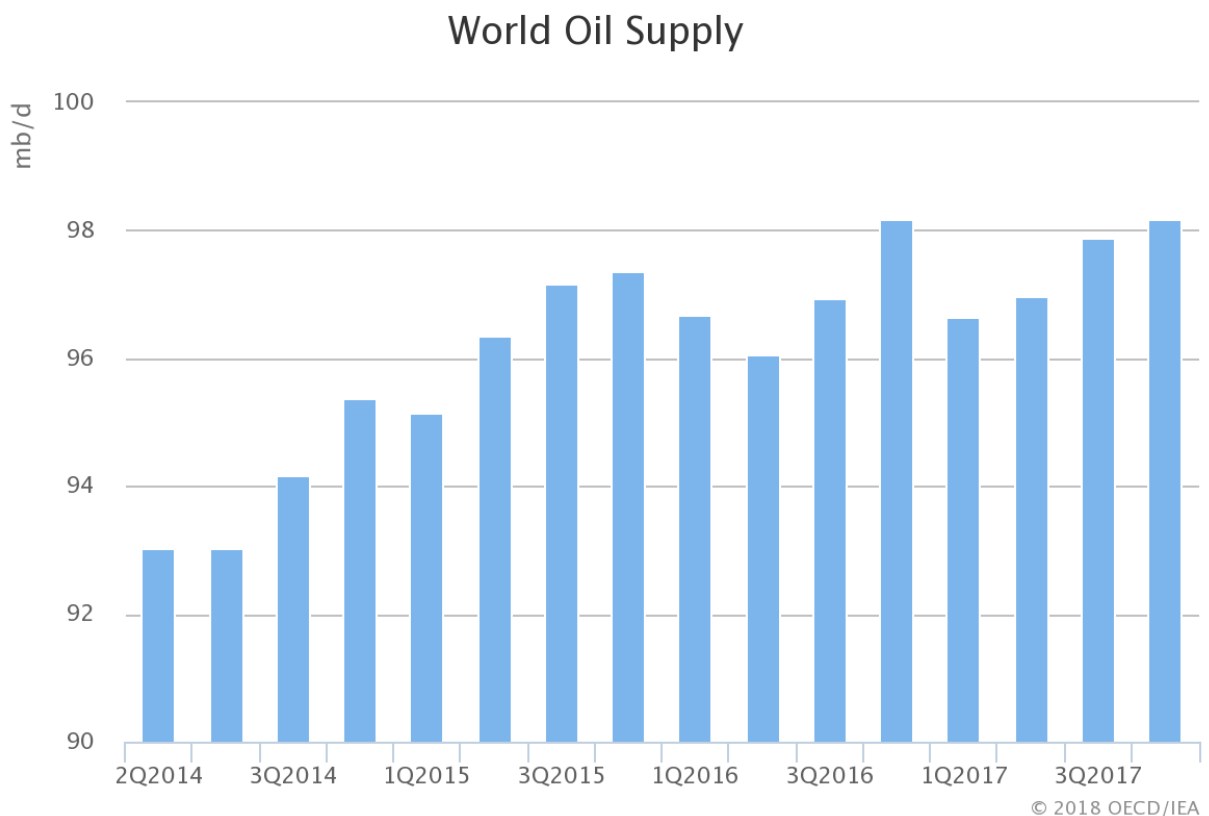


Source: [International Energy Agency](#)

(2014 - 2017)

World Oil Supply:

Non-OPEC supply growth in 2017 stands at 0.88 mb/d y-o-y (Year over Year), revised up marginally by 0.01 mb/d from last month's assessment due to rounding. For 2018, total non-OPEC supply was revised up by 0.13 mb/d, to 59.75 mb/d, representing y-o-y growth of 1.86 mb/d. Upward revisions were made for 1Q18 in the OECD, particularly the US and Canada, and also in the forecast of 2Q18 in the OECD, FSU and China, due to higher-than-expected output. However, these upward revisions were offset by downward revisions the same quarters. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids' production was revised down by 74 tb/d for 2017 to now show growth of 0.09 mb/d y-o-y and average 6.23 mb/d. For 2018, OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are forecast to grow by 0.12 mb/d and average 6.35 mb/d. In May 2018, OPEC crude oil production increased by 35 tb/d, to average 31.87 mb/d, according to secondary sources.



Source: [International Energy Agency](#)

(2014 – 2017)

Item Markets and Refining Activities

Item advertises in the Atlantic Bowl indicated positive exhibitions in May with increases the whole way across the barrel. In the US, enhanced residential gas request, alongside a generally more tightly center distillates and fuel oil showcase, drove refinery edges past a year ago record-high figures. In Europe, item showcases held the additions accomplished in the earlier month with the vast majority of the help coming from the best and worst of the worst. Record-high item costs saw in May weighed on refinery edges and most likely forestalled assist upside. In the interim, item showcases in Asia debilitated barely, forced by slower stream/lamp fuel request and rising stock levels.

Tanker Market

In May, the filthy tanker showcase demonstrated some positive advancements with spot cargo rates for the most part picking up crosswise over number of courses contrasted and the earlier month. By and large, grimy tanker cargo rates ascended by 18% m-o-m while normal clean spot cargo rates stayed level. The expansion in spot rates returned on the of improved exercises, fixing of the tonnage records and additionally port and climate delays. In any case, rate picks up in the two areas were just relative, as market returns stay low, compelled by high dugout costs.

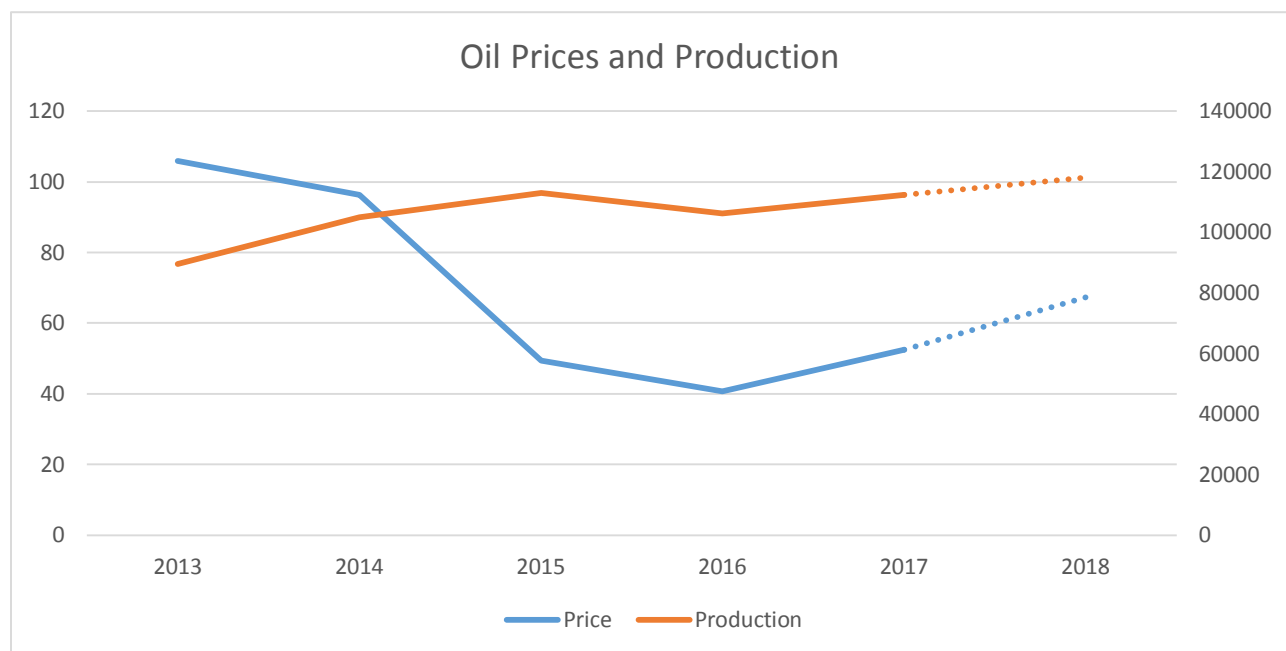
Stock Movements.

Primer information for April demonstrates that aggregate OECD business oil stocks fell by 6.7 mb m-o-m to remain at 2,811 mb, which is 26 mb underneath the most recent five-year normal, yet stay 240 mb above January 2014 levels. Rough stocks demonstrated a slight excess of 0.4 mb, while item stocks saw a shortage of 26 mb underneath the most recent five-year normal. As far as long periods of forward cover, OECD business stocks fell in April to remain at 59.1 days, which is 2.2 days lower than the most recent five-year normal.

Balance of Supply and Demand

In 2017, interest for OPEC rough is assessed to remain at 33.1 mb/d, which is 0.7 mb/d higher than multi years sooner. In 2018, interest for OPEC unrefined is gauge at 32.7 mb/d, a decay of 0.3 mb/d from the earlier year's level.

Average annual crude oil prices and productions Globally from 2013 to 2017:



Sources:

- Energy Information Administration.
- Statista.
- **Currency: USD**
- **Production Unit: MB/d**

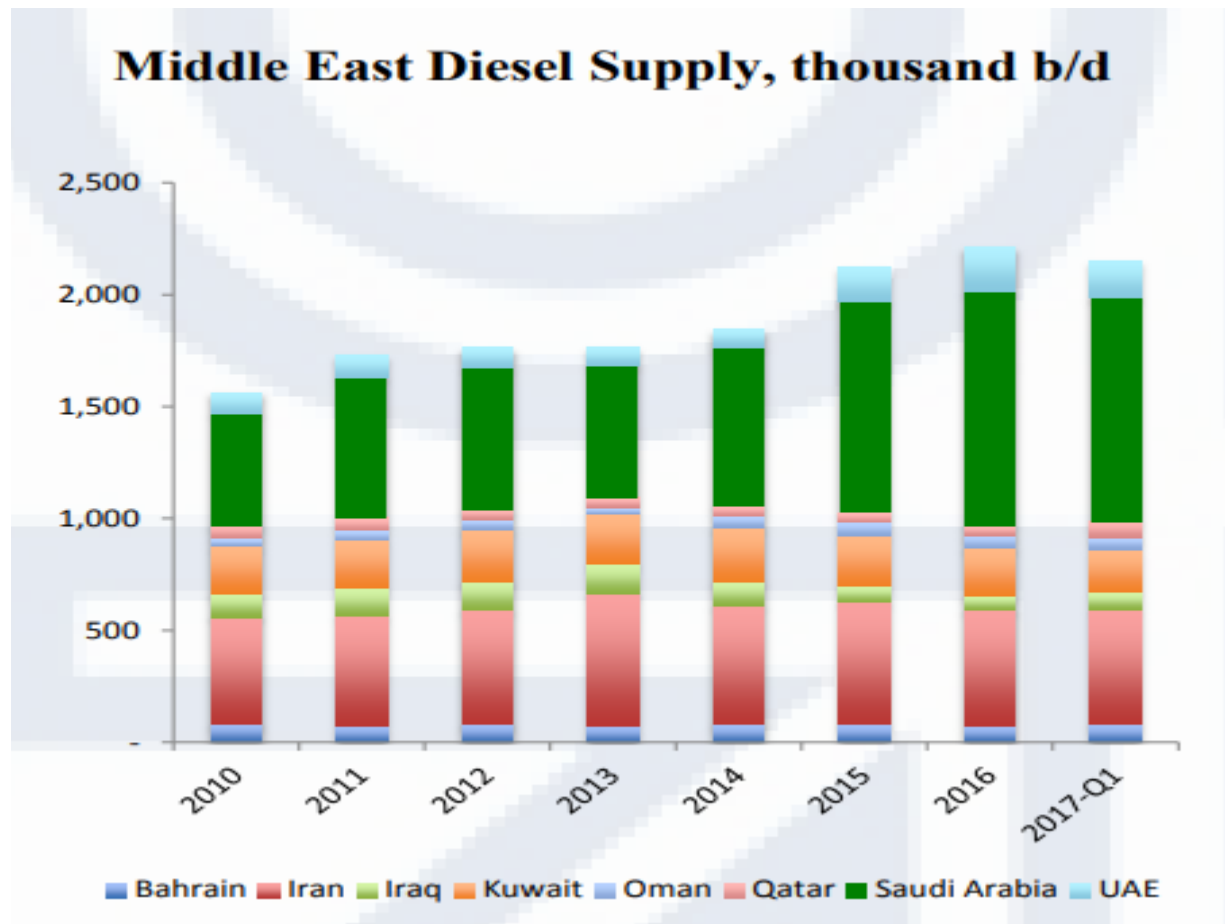
Regional Outlook:

The MENA locale is enriched with colossal assets of oil and gas, rendering it the world's most extravagant area in such manner. Blessing contrasts starting with one nation then onto the next with couple of nations are relatively dry; be that as it may, the financial advantages multiplied to relatively every nation in the locale. Regardless of a few questions being thrown about the measure of demonstrated oil holds, these with enhanced innovation and new revelations are expanding year after another. With no long haul plausible other options to oil for transport and the expanding exchange LNG, the region's significance as a world's driving provider of non-renewable energy sources will proceed for a considerable length of time to come.

Be that as it may, these great prospects stow away numerous difficulties confronting the MENA area, among them is the trouble in assembling venture reserves for supporting and expanding yield to sustain developing worldwide request. Developing nearby request, because of the expansion of dies down, is another stressing perspective that as of now made couple of nations with unobtrusive assets move toward becoming oil shippers rather than exporters, with bigger exporters diminishing their surplus yield. The district is likewise still basically subject to outside advancements and gifted labor. Territorial participation in oil and gas systems and power interconnections is as yet unobtrusive.

The locale has a long history of contention; correspondingly it is a noteworthy merchant of combat hardware which is progressively eating a ton of its surplus wage. With the political and social changes by and by occurring in numerous MENA nations, because of the Middle Easterner spring and continuation of nearby clashes, the maintainability of provisions from the area are progressively a wellspring of stress to MENA exporters and its numerous shippers. It is additionally causing expanding inclusion of the super powers in territorial undertakings.

In the course of recent years, the Center East has made considerable ventures to build its downstream preparing limit. These ventures will proceed through the mid-2020s. The area is making a consider move to differentiate its items portfolio in the refining, petrochemical and gas handling/LNG parts.



Source: Oxford Institute for Energy.

file:///C:/Users/SkyTech/Pictures/The-Middle-East-Refining-Scene-and-Oil-Product-Balances.pdf

Local Outlook:

Unrefined petroleum

A consistent approach towards anchoring the Kingdom's need of raw petroleum and oil items were properly accomplished. All the capacity limits venture for raw petroleum, oil items and condensed oil gas built up in Aqaba are under execution what's more, it is foreseen to finish the ventures in 2017. The Calculated Organization for Jordan Oil Offices has been set up, authorized and worked in 2016. An update of comprehension was marked with the promoting organizations to begin bringing in diesel notwithstanding bringing in the Kingdom's needs of fuel (octane 95). The Service of Vitality and Mineral Assets has followed up and directed all applicable work to oil prospecting and checked the execution of

signatory organizations of memoranda of comprehension and generation sharing assertions other than exchanging oil by means of submitting global tenders for oil prospection everywhere throughout the Kingdom and through vitality gatherings held in Jordan and abroad.

Oil Shale

The Administration has given a few nearby and universal organizations the concession to put resources into regions of oil shale by surface, In-situ answering and guide consuming to produce power notwithstanding marking memoranda of comprehension with numerous different organizations. Flammable gas Keeping in mind the end goal to draw in a key accomplice to create nearby wellsprings of petroleum gas, National Oil Organization has consented to the generation sharing arrangement and its additions with the IPG Organization to build up the Risha field. What's more, Two LNG understandings were marked amongst NEPCO and Shell Worldwide Organization to grow the utilization of gaseous petrol at control plants and enterprises, and assertion amongst NEPCO and the Egyptian Gaseous Petrol Holding Organization to furnish the Egyptian agree with the surplus stockpiling limit of the drifting gas unit FSRU.

The Bureau likewise affirmed providing businesses with flammable gas, particularly LNG framework ventures. The Oil Items Valuing Panel had set the cost of offering gaseous petrol on month to month premise. With a specific end goal to give extra wellsprings of flammable gas, the assertion for the deal and buy of petroleum gas was marked between the NEPCO and the US Organization Honorable Vitality

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co (JOPT).

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Jordan Oil Refinery Co. Ltd "JOPT" was set up in 1956 with a capital of JOD4 million and has been enrolled as an open shareholding organization since that year. Capital has expanded after some time achieving JOD100 million out of 2017. The last increment was in 2016 worth JOD25 million. JOPT works through its various workplaces in Jordan and through Jordan Oil based commodities Advertising Organization. JOPT has twenty auxiliary organizations. Its real backup is:

- Jordan Oil based commodities Advertising Organization, an organization that was set up in 2013 with add up to resources over JOD215 million including resources of the staying nineteen auxiliaries.

It possesses a vehicle armada comprising of 65 tankers, 139 trailers, and 138 semi-trailers.

In 2017, its paid up capital was expanded to JOD55 million by JOPT.

A large number of JOPT's backups did not report any incomes amid 2017 on the grounds that they were under remodel.

JOPT's principle clients incorporate government establishments, filling stations, and aircraft organizations. Concerning lube oil clients, they incorporate the Military, Imperial Jordanian Aviation based armed forces, the Potash Co., the Phosphate Mining Co., Jordan Steel Organization, Aqaba Railroad Enterprise, and National Electric Power Organization. As specified over, JOPT's paid-up capital was expanded consistently finished the years

All through 2005 to 2012, paid-up capital stayed at JOD32 million. Capital was expanded to JOD40 million out of 2013, at that point to JOD62.5 million out of 2014, preceding expanding it to JOD75 million of every 2015, lastly to JOD100 million of every 2016. The paid-up capital remained JOD100 million since it was expanded by JOD25 million of every 2016. Other than providing corner stores with oil based commodities and offering lube oil, JOPT claims refueling stations in three airplane terminals, Ruler Alia Worldwide Air terminal, Amman Common Air terminal, and Lord Hussein Global Air terminal in Aqaba. JOPT benefits from being the sole refinery and having a huge system of service stations in many zones in Jordan. Yet, concerning costs of oil subsidiaries, they are specifically set by the administration, which implies JOPT has no circumspection on setting the cost for by far most of its items.

In 2017, JOPT propelled another administration of conveying diesel to purchasers inside 24 long periods of their demand. This administration is helpful in the winter and fall seasons when warming is required in families and business structures. Aside from making another income stream, this is viewed as a change in JOPT's client benefit.

It merits saying that diesel deals diminished by a third amid 2016, and significantly amid 2017, so this advertising move could help reestablish diesel deals back to their typical levels later on. Toward the finish of 2017, JOPT had 100 million recorded offers. Jordan Electric Power had around 83.57 million, while Irbid Region Power had 8 million recorded offers as it were.

JOPT buys unrefined petroleum from Aramco in Saudi Arabia. Concerning oil subsidiaries, other than Aramco, JOPT buys from surely understood organizations, for example, Sabic, Bay Interstate, and Shell. Base Oil and added substances are acquired from organizations like Chevron (French) and Exxon Mobil, USA. There are three components to looking at share execution.

To begin with, the aggregate number of exchanges in the utilities and vitality showcase by the three organizations in 2016 is 31,525, of which, 25,148 originated from exchanging JOPT's offers (almost 80%). Second, the estimation of JOPT's offers exchanged, in JOD, was likewise around 80% of the aggregate in the market (JOD63.40 million out of JOD80.56 million).

Third, the turnover proportion of JOPT's offers was 16.27%, considerably higher than JOEP's and IREL's turnover proportions of 8.25% and 0.73%, separately. In 2017, the turnover proportion of JOPT's offers was 20.66%, significantly higher than that of JOEP's and IREL's proportions of 11.13% and 0.29%, separately. In April 2018, JOPT's offers had a turnover proportion of 2.03%, while JOEP's and IREL's proportions were 3.00% and 0.07%, individually.

Besides, the exchanging action in 2016 enhanced marginally in the wake of dropping as far as both volume and number of offers exchanged the earlier year, 2015. The day by day normal exchanging esteem was JOD259.86k in 2016, much lower than that incentive in 2015 of JOD384.22k. Be that as it may, day by day normal exchanging volume of 66.69k out of 2016 was lower than it was in 2015, 75.28k. In 2017, in any case, exchanging movement enhanced as prove by three measurements, day by day exchanging esteem, day by day number of exchanges, and day by day exchanging volume.

Day by day exchanging esteem expanded by JOD9.50k, every day number of exchanges by 10 exchanges and day by day exchanging volume by 17.30k offers. In 2017, day by day normal of exchanging volume and of exchanged offers was JOD11.85 million and 6.95 million offers, separately, amid 246 exchanging days. So far this year, up until mid-May 2018, exchanging movement, once a day, is weaker in contrast with earlier years as confirm by the three components.

S

Strength

- Large network of gas station in Jordan.
- The one and the only refinery in Jordan.
- Produce various types of petroleum derivatives serving different business and consumer segment of the market.
- Profile of senior management and board of directors

W

Weaknesses

- Lack of meaningful on social media.
- Extremely leveraged as evidenced by its high debt-to-equity ratio.

SWOT

Analysis:

O

Opportunity

- Growth through mergers and / or acquisition of smaller gas stations or of companies in the energy sector.
- Organic growth by adding new marketable petroleum product to its line.
- Establishing mobile application for users.
- Cooperating with restaurants / shop in order to drag more customers into the gas stations.
- Opening new gas station in both rural and high traffic areas.

T

Threat

- Political instability of countries in where JOPT's trade partners reside.
- Foreign market players reducing JOPT's market share either by opening refineries.
- Increase usage of electric and hybrid cars in Jordan, as well as solar energy in commercial building and households.

Pestle analysis of oil and petroleum industry.

P

•Political Factors:

- Geopolitical conflicts.
- Political Instability
- The majority of the governments of the oil producing countries through their National Oil Companies control more than 90% of the proven oil reserves and over 75% of global oil and gas production.
- tax policy ,labour law ,environmental law ,trade restrictions ,tariffs.

E

•Economic Factors:

- economic growth
- interest rates,
- exchange rates and theinflation rate ,These factors have major impacts on how businessesoperate and make decisions.

S

•Social factors:

- cultural aspects
- Include health consciousness, population growth rate, age distribution, career attitudes and emphasis onsafety.
- Trends in social factors affect the demand for a company's products and how that company operates.

T

•Technological factors:

- Ecological and environmental aspects, such as R&D activity ,automation, technology incentives and the rate of technological change, they can determine barriers to entry, minimum efficient productionlevel and influence outsourcing decisions, furthermore, technological shifts can affect costs, quality, and lead toinnovation.

E

•Environmental Factors:

- factors include weather, climate, and climate change, which may especially affect industries such as tourism, farming, and insurance,furthermore, growing awareness to climate change is affecting how companies operate and the products they offer--it is both creating new marketsand diminishing or destroying existing ones.

L

•Legal factors:

- include discrimination law,consumer law,antitrust law,employment law, and health and safety law. These factors can affect how acompany operates, its costs, and the demand for its products.

Financial Overview:

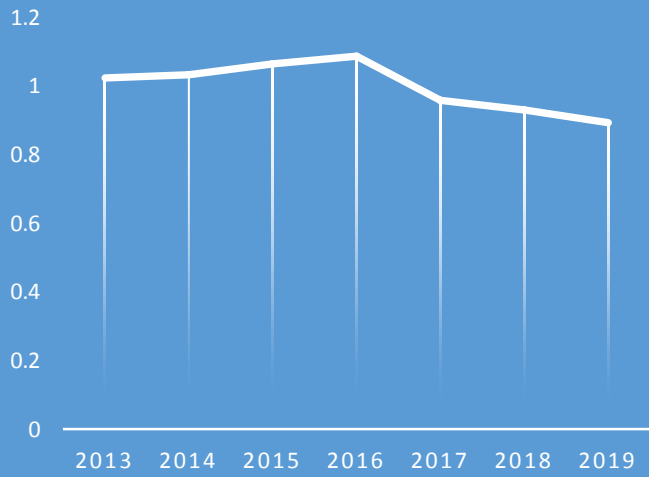
Money related proportion investigation is a helpful system to gauge, look at, and assess the monetary condition and execution of a client. Proportion investigation empowers a credit chief to spot drifts in a client's monetary execution, and to contrast its execution and money related condition and the normal execution of comparative organizations in a similar industry. Asset report proportions measure liquidity and dissolvability (a business' capacity to pay its remarkably due) and use (the degree to which the business is needy).

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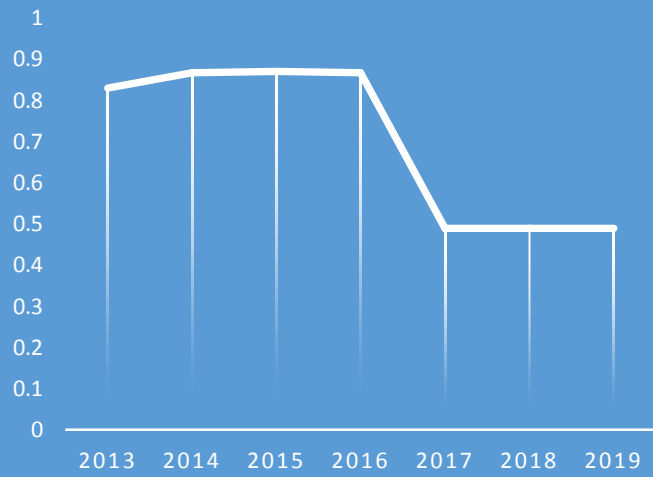
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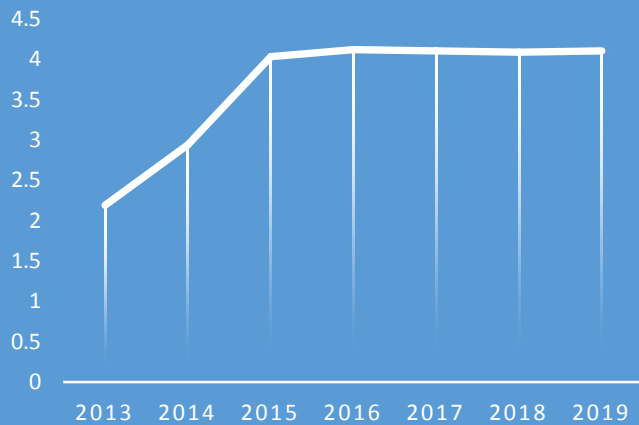
CURRENT RATIO



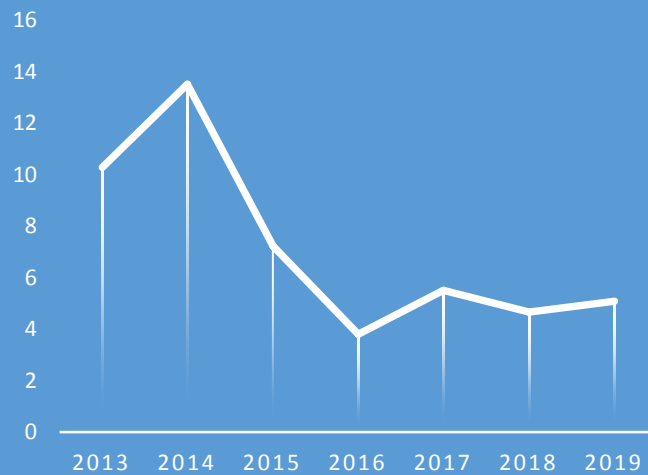
QUICK TEST RATIO

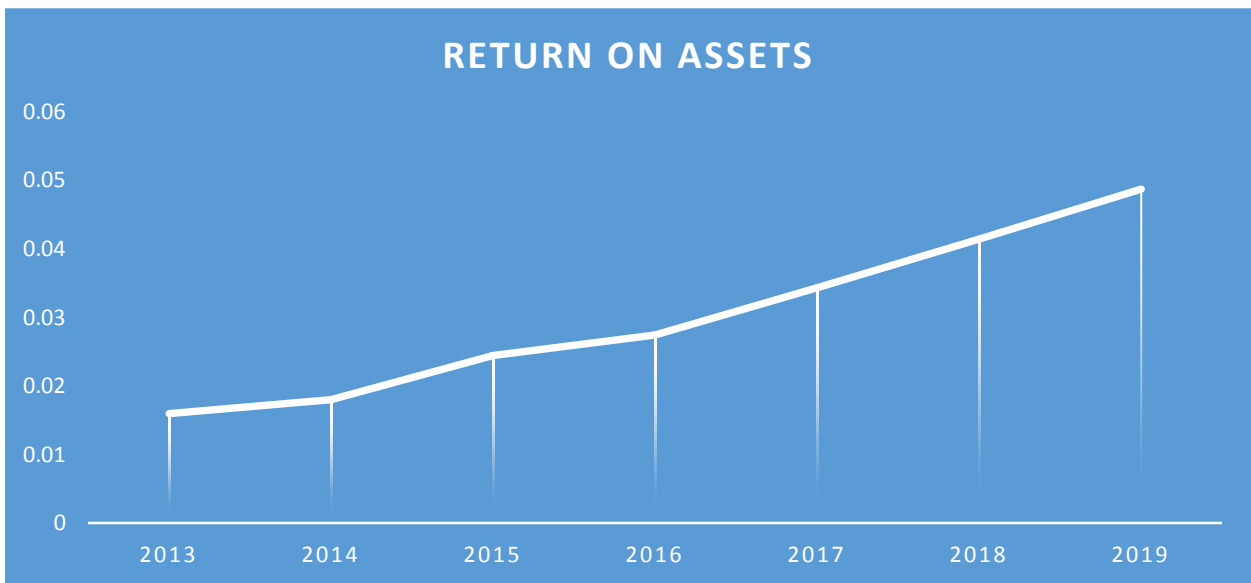
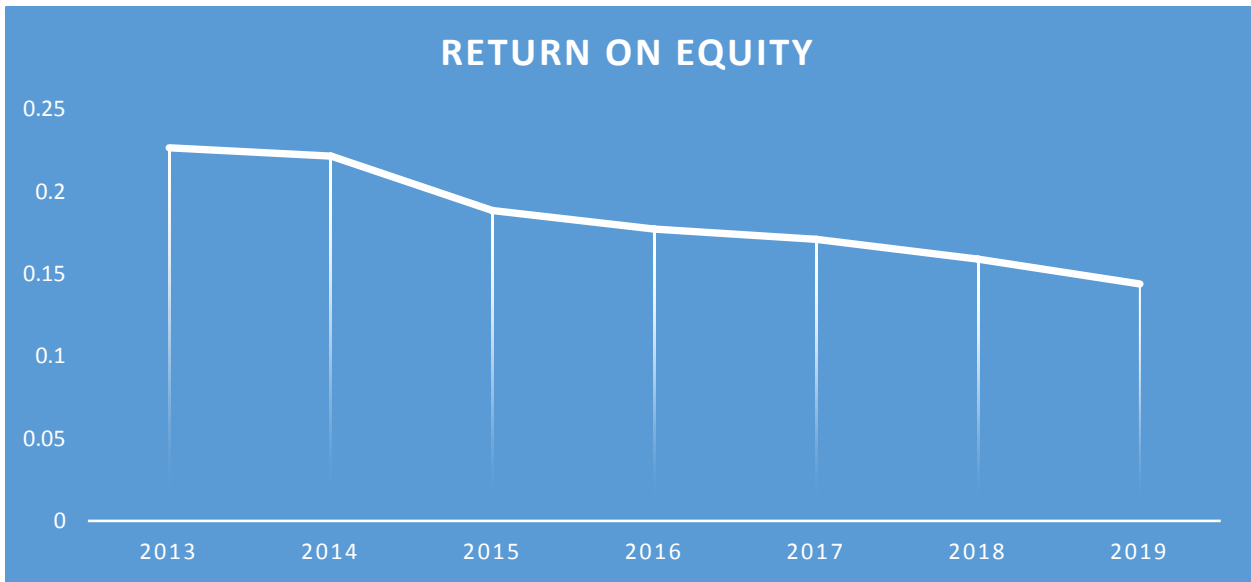


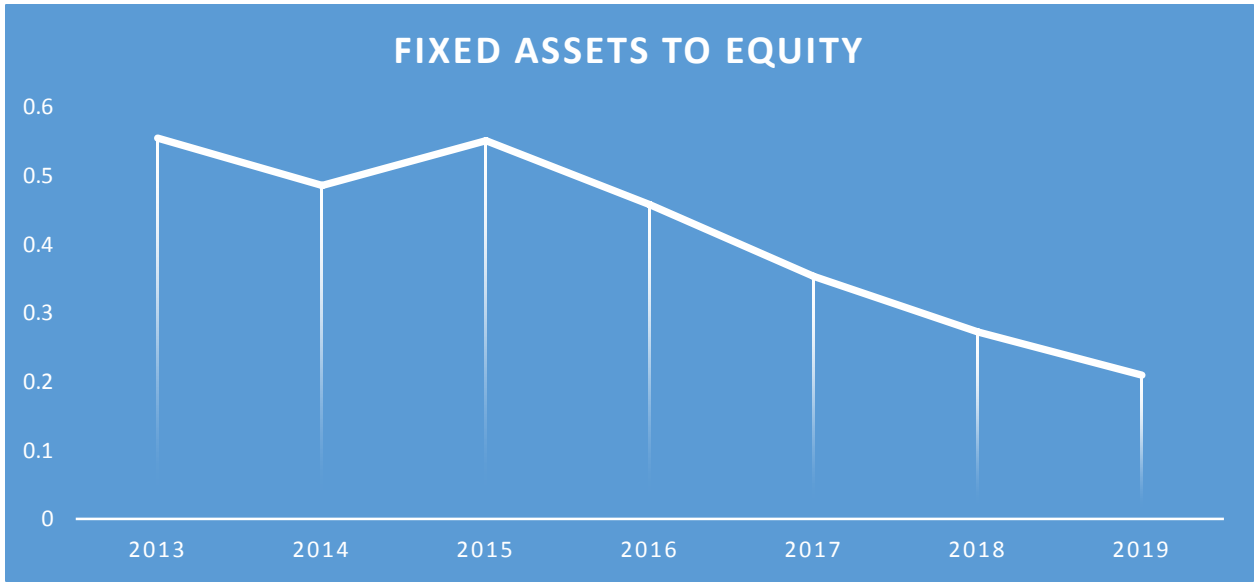
ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE TURNOVER



INVENTORY TURNOVER







Financial Statements & Forecasting

JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY							
	142041						
Income Statement (JD)	2013	2014	2015	2016	(F)2017	(F)2018	(F)2019
Operating Revenues	4,312,466	4,624,128	2,618,175	1,762,068	1,357,663	1,046,071	805,992
Operating Expenses	4,278,838	4,552,678	2,325,255	1,520,676	1,118,685	809,484	571,770
Gross Profit	33,628	71,449	292,920	241,391	238,977	236,588	234,222
General and Administrative Expenses	9,081	11,471	14,851	15,174	15,304	15,436	15,569
Selling and Distribution Expenses	53,243	72,790	66,861	51,593	53,104	54,659	56,259
Depreciation (period)	9,830	11,298	24,187	26,375	31,870	38,510	46,533
Other Operating Expenses	12,337	31,853	162,084	160,825	162,916	165,034	167,179
Net Operating Income	(41,034)	(44,665)	49,124	13,799	7,653	1,459	(4,786)
Other Revenues	143,706	149,040	34,720	52,350	53,905	55,507	57,156
Other Expenses	4,542	0	10,415	2,481	2,484	2,488	2,491
Income Before Interest & Tax	98,130	104,375	73,429	63,668	59,074	54,478	49,879
Interest Expenses	66,001	65,434	31,374	17,588	16,589	14,256	12,568
Net Income before Tax	32,129	38,941	42,056	46,080	42,485	40,222	37,311
Income Tax (Period)	3,894	6,511	5,285	9,641	9,641	9,641	9,641
Net Income	28,235	32,430	31,348	34,066	32,844	30,580	27,669
Balance Sheet (JD)	2013	2014	2015	2016	(F)2017	(F)2018	(F)2019
Assets (JD)							
Cash on Hand & at Banks	24,717	14,721	11,382	14,805	11,408	8,789	6,772
Account Receivables, Net	1,287,900	1,362,243	424,641	436,998	336,705	259,429	199,889
Post Dated Cheques	0	0	14,621	36,760	28,323	21,823	16,815
Inventory	305,856	264,010	205,090	220,122	360,847	261,110	184,432
Total Current Assets	1,618,474	1,640,974	1,121,152	1,085,071	737,283	551,151	407,907
Long Term Investments	4,820	5,816	6,790	4,286	3,303	2,545	1,961
Fixed Assets, Net	69,200	71,100	91,603	88,137	67,909	52,324	40,315
Lands	15,371	22,042	20,617	32,194	24,805	19,112	14,726
Projects in Progress	18,863	18,095	7,298	6,270	4,831	3,723	2,868
Total Fixed Assets	103,434	111,237	119,518	126,602	97,546	75,159	57,909
Other Assets	39,057	40,609	35,739	27,274	21,015	16,192	12,476
Total Assets	1,765,784	1,798,636	1,283,199	1,243,233	957,904	738,059	568,670
Liabilities & Owners Equity	2013	2014	2015	2016	(F)2017	(F)2018	(F)2019
Liabilities (JD)							
Accounts and Notes Payable	551,136	593,278	501,446	490,515	360,847	261,110	184,432
Credit Banks	1,021,384	979,966	537,394	495,160	381,518	293,957	226,492
Accrued Part of Long Term Loans	189	0	189	204	366	654	1,171
Total Current Liabilities	1,580,968	1,586,909	1,052,052	997,769	768,775	592,337	456,392
Other Liabilities	60,127	62,761	61,574	48,393	37,286	28,729	22,135
Total Liabilities	1,641,095	1,649,670	1,113,626	1,046,162	806,062	621,066	478,527
	551,325	593,278	501,635	490,719	361,213	261,764	185,603
Shareholders Equity (JD)	2013	2014	2015	2016	(F)2017	(F)2018	(F)2019
Authorized Capital	50,000	62,500	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Subscribed Capital	40,000	62,500	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Paid-in Capital	40,000	62,500	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Compulsory Reserves	27,888	31,765	35,929	40,506	40,506	40,506	40,506
Voluntary Reserve	5,265	9,204	9,204	7,266	7,266	7,266	7,266
Other Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issuance Premium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issuance Discount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash Dividends	10,000	11,250	7,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stock Dividends	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Change in Fair Value	3,406	2,792	2,673	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536
Retained Earnings	25,630	28,874	35,841	21,952	54,796	85,376	113,045
Total Shareholders Equity	124,690	146,385	166,147	192,259	192,259	192,259	192,259
Non-controlling Interest	0	2,580	3,426	4,812	4,812	4,812	4,812
Adjustment					(285,329)	0	0
Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity	1,765,784	1,798,636	1,283,199	1,243,233	957,904	738,059	568,670

Financial Ratios							
Type of Ratio	YEARS						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Liquidity Ratios							
Current Ratio	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.09	0.96	0.93	0.89
Quick Ratio	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.49	0.49	0.49
Cash Ratios	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Activity Ratios							
Account Receivable Turnover	2.19	2.94	4.03	4.12	4.10	4.09	4.10
Inventory Turnover	10.26	13.51	7.21	3.80	5.50	4.65	5.08
Total assets Turnover Ratio	2.44	2.57	2.04	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
Working Capital Turnover	114.981	85.52867	37.88969	20.18373	-43.1106	-25.399	-16.62363
Solvency Ratios							
Debt to assets Ratio	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
Financial Leverage Ratio	14.16	12.29	7.72	6.47	4.98	3.84	2.96
Solvency Ratios	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Fixed Assets to Equity	0.55	0.49	0.55	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.21
Interest Coverage Ratio	1.49	1.60	2.34	3.62	3.56	3.82	3.97
Profitability Ratios							
Net Profit Margin Ratio	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Return on Equity	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.14
Return on Assets	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Gross Profit Margin	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.29
Operating profit margin	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	(0.01)

Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	(F)2017	(F)2018	(F)2019
EBIT	98,130	104,375	73,429	63,668	59,074	54,478	49,879
Tax rate	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
NOPAT	84,392	89,762	63,149	54,755	50,804	46,851	42,896
Net Operating Working Capital	13,738	14,613	10,280	8,914	8,271	7,627	6,983
Net Fixed Assets	69,200	71,100	91,603	88,137	67,909	52,324	40,315
Total Operating Capital	82,938	85,713	101,883	97,051	76,180	59,951	47,298
NOPAT	84,392	89,762	63,149	54,755	50,804	46,851	42,896
Net Operating Capital		2,775	16,170	(4,832)	(20,871)	(16,229)	(12,652)
Free Cash Flows (FCF)		86,988	46,979	59,587	71,675	63,080	55,548
Assumptions	Rate						
WACC	6.7%						
Cash Flow Constant Growth Rate	0.0%						
Value of operations at the end of 2016	635,566						
Add: Value of Non-Operating Assets	0						
Total Corporate Value	635,566						
Less: Value of Interest-Bearing Debt	490,515						
Intrinsic Value of the Firm's Equity	145,051						
Number of shares outstanding	100,000						
Intrinsic Value per Share	1.45						

JOPT Profile

Code:	142041		
Symbol:	JOPT		
Address:	Amman- First Circle-Jabal Amman		
Telephone:	(4630151)(4657600)		
P.O. Box:	(1079) Amman 11118 / (3396) Amman 11181		
Email:	addewan@jopetrol.com.jo		
Fax:	(4657934) (4657939)		
Established Date :	8/7/1956		
Listing Date:	1/1/1978		
No. of Branches:	Local 7 - Abroad 0		
Main Objectives:	Manufacturing and refining petroleum and hydro carbonic components, and manufacturing secondary derivatives resulted from the refining operations, also to storage, distribute and marketing these products.		
General Manager:	Abd Al Kareem Al Alaween		
	No. of Employees	Male	Female
			Total
Jordanian	3222	76	3298
Non-Jordanian	0	0	0
Total	3222	76	3298

Source: JOPT

References:

- World Bank,
(<http://www.worldbank.org/en/search?q=petroleum+Global+Outlook++>)
- BizStats,
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- Statista,(<https://www.statista.com/statistics/262858/change-in-opec-crude-oil-prices-since-1960/>)