

**Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
& Chemical Industries Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

**Financial Statement  
and Independent Auditor's Report  
for the year ended December 31, 2020**

Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
& Chemical Industries Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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Independent Auditors Report

To Messrs. Shareholders  
Arab Center for Pharmaceutical & Chemical Industries Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arab Center For Pharmaceutical & Chemical Industries Company (Public Shareholding Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and its 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 further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Expected credit loss

The company has applied IFRS (9) expected credit losses requirements and the allowance for expected credit losses amounting to JD 341,204 as at December 31, 2020.

Scope of audit

We conducted comprehensive assessment to identify the key controls used to determine expected credit losses, data collection and completeness, and related estimates and assumptions used by management, and we have tested key control systems on the modeling process.

### **Inventory impairment**

Based on IFRS requirements, inventory is measured when preparing the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and when it is not possible to recover the cost of the inventory if it becomes totally or partially damaged or obsolete or sales prices decreased. when the net realizable value falls below cost the difference is recognize as expense for price decrease in the profit or loss.

### **Scope of audit**

We analyzed the inventory items ages and discussed management assumptions regarding the expected volume of use and based on our knowledge and expertise of this sector in which the entity operates.

We examined a sample of service agreements provided to customers to compare the minimum purchase liabilities with end of year inventory level taking into account the risks to recover the value of inventory if the agreements were canceled.

We tested the appropriateness of inventory impairment provision by assessing the management assumptions, taking into account external information available and subsequent events after the end of the fiscal year.

We assessed whether the provision that was recorded against, obsolete and slow moving inventory comply with the accounting policies, taking into account the rationale of the provision determination policy using historical data we also examined sales invoices is subsequent period to assess whether the inventory was sold at a value higher than cost by comparing the selling price with inventory values recorded in the company's accounts.

We have taken into account the appropriateness of the entity's explanations about the degree of estimates related to arriving at the value of impairment provision in general. we have concluded that the basic assumption used and the resultant estimate and evaluation are appropriate assumptions

### **Going concern**

We would like to refer to note (12) of the financial statements that the company's accumulated losses amounted to JD 7,371,531 which represents 147% of its capital as at the at of the statement of financial position and on that date company's total current liabilities exceeded its current assets by an amount of JD 2,549,773, these matters cast significant doubt on the company ability to continue as a going concern, nothing that the company's plan is disclosed in the note.

### **Emphasis of matter**

- As it is stated at note (1) and note (3) and note (10) we would like to refer that there are restrains on the lands, buildings, vehicles and machinery owned by the company and there are reserved accounts at banks, in additional to a restrain on the company's registration as shown in the company's registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade-Companies Control Department.
- As it is stated at note (3) we would like to refer that the project under construction has not been completed which was started on March 2013 till the date. The dispute with the contractor is with the Arbitration Committee to decide the dispute.
- As it is stated at note (12) we would like to refer that the implementation of the extraordinary general assembly decision held on April 23, 2017 has not been completed until the date of the financial statements report.



### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing (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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company has proper accounting records which are, in all material respects, consistent with the accompanying financial statements, accordingly, we recommend to approve these financial statements by the general assembly.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International

Mohammad Al-Azraq  
(License # 1000)

Amman - February 25, 2021

**Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
& Chemical Industries Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

**Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
ASSETS		JD	JD
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,545,295	4,573,915
Investment in an associate	4	-	-
Investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	115,458	115,458
Due from related party	6	1,283,846	1,283,109
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<u>5,944,599</u>	<u>5,972,482</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventory	7	106,015	103,613
Other debit balances	8	48,827	48,824
Trade receivables	9	15,123	17,417
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,240	3,736
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>172,205</u>	<u>173,590</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>6,116,804</u></u>	<u><u>6,146,072</u></u>

**The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements**

Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
& Chemical Industries Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		JD	JD
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Authorized and paid-in capital	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
Statutory reserve	11	1,138,105	1,138,105
Change in fair value of investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		115,457	115,457
Accumulated losses	12	(7,371,531)	(7,303,852)
<b>Deficit in Equity</b>		(1,117,969)	(1,050,290)
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
Shareholders payable	6	4,512,795	4,512,495
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		4,512,795	4,512,495
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Other credit balances	13	713,540	672,356
Trade payables		390,550	396,252
Due to related parties	6	1,617,888	1,615,259
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		2,721,978	2,683,867
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		7,234,773	7,196,362
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		6,116,804	6,146,072

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements



Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
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**Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020**

	Notes	2020	2019
		JD	JD
Sales		112,386	83,496
Cost of sales	14	<u>(133,472)</u>	<u>(172,766)</u>
Gross loss		(21,086)	(89,270)
Other revenues		13,829	1,315
Selling and distribution expenses	15	-	(267)
Administrative expenses	16	(60,422)	(96,062)
Company's share of results of associate	4	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss		<u>(67,679)</u>	<u>(184,284)</u>
Weighted average number of shares		<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Loss per share		<u>JD (0/014)</u>	<u>JD (0/037)</u>

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2020

Description	Capital		Statutory reserve	Change in fair value of investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Accumulated losses		Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance as at January 1, 2019	5,000,000		1,138,105		115,457	(7,119,568)		(866,006)
Comprehensive income	-		-		-	(184,284)		(184,284)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	5,000,000		1,138,105		115,457	(7,303,852)		(1,050,290)
Comprehensive income	-		-		-	(67,679)		(67,679)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	5,000,000		1,138,105		115,457	(7,371,531)		(1,117,969)

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Arab Center For Pharmaceutical  
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Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Loss	(67,679)	(184,284)
<b>Adjustments for :</b>		
Depreciation	28,620	32,708
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Due from related party	(737)	3,173
Inventory	(2,402)	7,345
Other debit balances	(3)	7,017
Trade receivables	2,294	6,563
Other credit balances	41,184	78,393
Trade payables	(5,702)	15,562
	<u>(4,425)</u>	<u>(33,523)</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<u>(4,425)</u>	<u>(33,523)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(6,319)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,319)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Due to related parties	2,629	28,281
Shareholders payable	300	14,592
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<u>2,929</u>	<u>42,873</u>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>(1,496)</u>	<u>3,031</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	<u>3,736</u>	<u>705</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents - end of year</b>	<u><u>2,240</u></u>	<u><u>3,736</u></u>

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2020

**1. Legal status and activity**

- The Company was established and registered as a public shareholding company with the Ministry of Industry and Trade on July 5, 1983 under the number (185).

Legal Name	Registration Number	Date of incorporation	Location	Activity
Arab Center for pharmaceutical & Chemical Industries Co.	185	July 5, 1983	Amman – Industrial area	Gelatin capsules manufacturing

- The main Company's activities are as follows:
  - Manufacture of human drug fluids.
  - Manufacture of human drug tablets.
  - Manufacture of human drug Suppositories.
  - Manufacture of human drug Veterinarian antibiotics.
  - Manufacture of human drug Veterinarian vitamins.
  - Veterinarian antibacterial manufacturing
  - Gelatin capsules manufacturing
- The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on February 24, 2021, these financial statements require the approval of the general assembly.
- The company's registration is restrained due to the existence of executive lawsuits held against the company.

**2. Basis for preparation of financial statements and significant accountant policies**

**2-1 Basis for financial statement preparation**

**– Financial statements preparation framework**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by International Accounting Standard Board.

**– Measurement bases used in preparing the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for measurement of certain items at bases other than historical cost.

**– Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinar (JD) which is the functional currency of the entity.

**2-2 Using of estimates**

- When preparing of financial statements, management uses judgments, assessments and assumptions that affect applying the accounting policies and currying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.
- Change in estimates are reviewed on a constant basis and shall be recognized in the period of the change, and future periods if the change affects them.
- For example, estimates may be required for expected credit loss, inventory obsolescence, useful lives of depreciable assets, provisions, and any legal cases against the entity.



### 2-3 Standards and Interpretations issued that became effective

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS (1) and IAS (8) Defining material	Amendments provide a new definition states that, ' information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS (3) Definition of works	The amendments clarifies that businesses are considered business if they contain at least substantive inputs and process that contribute significantly to the ability to create outputs, and that businesses can exist without the need for output.	January 1, 2020
Conceptual framework for the financial report (modified)	The conceptual framework contains definitions for which all requirements of international financial reporting standards are based (definition of asset, liability, income, expenditure, objectives of general purpose financial statements...). The modified framework improves these definitions.	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS (9), IAS (39) and IFRS (7) to replace the reference interest rate	These amendments provide some exemptions relating to the reformulation of the interbank interest rate standard, the exemptions relate to hedge accounting, and the reformulation of the interbank interest rate should not generally cause the termination of the hedge accounting.	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS (16) Related rent concessions COVID-19	The International Financial Report Standard (16) has been amended to address rent concessions resulting from the COVID-19 epidemic, which meet the following characteristics: A. The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; B. The reduction in lease payment that affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021. C. There is no substantive change to the other terms and conditions of the lease.	June 1, 2020

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS (1) First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Extension of an optional exemption permitting a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture.	January 1, 2022 or after
Amendments to IFRS (3) Business Combinations	Reference to the Conceptual Framework: The amendment updates a reference in IFRS (3) to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.	January 1, 2022 or after
Amendments to IFRS (4), IFRS (7), IFRS (9), IFRS (16) and IAS (39)	Interest Rate Reform - Phase (2) - Amendments provide temporary exemptions to address the effects of financial reports when an interest rate offered between banks is replaced (IBOR) At a near risk-free alternative interest rate (RFR), adjustments include a practical means that requires contractual or cash flow changes directly required by reform, to be treated as variables in the variable interest rate, equivalent to movement in the market interest rate. Allowing this practical method to be used is the condition that the transition from IBOR to RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis with no transfer of value.	January 1, 2021 or after
Amendments to IFRS (9) Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	The amendments clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability	January 1, 2022 or after
Amendments to IFRS (10) and IAS (28)	The amendments address the conflict between IFRS (10) and IAS (28) in dealing with the loss of control over a subsidiary sold or contributed to an associate company or joint venture.	Undetermined date
IFRS (17) Insurance Contracts	IFRS (17) replaces IFRS (4), which requires measuring insurance liabilities at the present value of the consideration and provides a more consistent approach to measurement and presentation of all insurance contracts.	January 1, 2023 or after
Amendments to IAS (1) Presentation of Financial Statements	Amendment related to the classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.	January 1, 2023 or after

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS (16) Property, Plant and Equipment	The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.	January 1, 2022 or after
Amendments to IAS (37) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: The amendments specify which costs should be included in an entity's assessment whether a contract will be loss-making.	January 1, 2022 or after

## 2-4 Summary of significant accounting policies

### – Property, plant and equipment

- Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at their cost being their purchase price plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- After initial recognition, the property, plant and equipment are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Land is not depreciated.
- The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following rates:

Category	Depreciation rate
	%
Buildings	2-4
Equipment and tools	20
Vehicles	15
Furniture & and decorations	9-10
Software and computers	20
Devices and machines	12
Electrical devices and condition units	12

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairments losses are calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
- On the subsequent derecognition of the property, plant and equipment, the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceed, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in profit or loss.
- Amount paid to build up property and equipment are initially carried to projects under construction account. When the project becomes ready for use, it will be transferred to property and equipment caption.

– **Impairment of non-financial assets**

- At each statement of financial position date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment and investment property) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired.
- If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, being the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. The asset's fair value is the amount for which that asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.
- For the purpose of impairment valuation, assets are grouped at the lower level that have cash flow independently (cash generating unit), previous impairment for non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) is reviewed for the possibility of reversal at the date of the financial statements.
- An impairment loss is recognized immediately as loss.
- Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately as income.

– **Inventories**

- Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
- Inventory costs comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- The cost of inventory is assigned by using the weighted-average cost formula.

– **Financial instruments**

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

– **Financial assets**

- A financial asset is any asset that is:
  - (a) Cash;
  - (b) An equity instrument of another entity;
  - (c) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity.
  - (d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, but for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.
- Financial assets are classified to three categories as follows:
  - Amortized cost.
  - Fair value through other comprehensive income.
  - Fair value through profit or loss.
- A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
  - (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
  - (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that



- Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
  - The financial assets 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 assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests on that principal amount outstanding.
- All other financial assets (excluding financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income) are subsequently measured at fair value in profit or losses.
- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the entity may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investments fair value in other comprehensive income.

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Subsequently financial assets are measured as follows:

Financial assets	Subsequent measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Are subsequently measured at fair value net gains or losses, including interests revenues or dividends, are recognized in profit or loss
Financial asserts at amortized cost	Are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interests method. Amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interests income, gain and loss of foreign exchange and impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss. Gain and loss from disposal are recognized in profit or loss.
Equity instruments at their value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. All changes to these assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss, except for dividends recognized in profit and loss..
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with the difference being recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest (in the effective interest method), translation differences, impairment losses, gains and losses on the sale of those assets, reclassification gains, and losses are recognized in profit or loss. On disposal, the cumulative gains and losses in OCI are classified into profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of financial assets (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial assets expire, or
- It transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets or assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows entirely to a third party.

– **Financial liabilities**

- A financial liability is any liability that is:
  - (a) A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
  - (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs, directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of those liabilities, except for the financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.
- After initial recognition, the entity measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value and other determined financial liabilities which are not measured under amortized cost method, Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss from change in fair value is recognized through profit or loss.

**Trade payables and accruals**

Trade payables and accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been either invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers or not.

– **Offsetting financial instruments**

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and intends either to settle in a net basis, or through realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

– **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand, current accounts and short term deposits at banks with a maturity date of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

– **Trade receivables**

- Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.
- Trade receivables are stated at invoices amount net of allowance for expected credit losses which represents the collective impairment of receivables.

– **Investments in associates**

- An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies, if the entity holds 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the entity has signified influence.
- The entity's investment in its associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor' share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The investor's share of those changes is recognized in other comprehensive income of the investor.
- The investor' share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognized in the investor's profit or loss

– **Impairment of financial assets**

- At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit – impaired. A financial assets is “credit impaired” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.
- The entity recognizes loss allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on:
  - Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
  - Debt investments measured at FVOCI.
  - Contract assets.
- The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort based in the entity's historical experience and forward looking information.
- The entity considers a financial asset to be in default when:
  - The client is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the entity in full, without recourse by the entity to actions such as realizing security (if any); or
  - The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.
- Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- A financial assets is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The entity write of the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is in case of, liquidation, bankruptcy or issuance of a court ruling to reject the claim for financial asset.

– **Provisions**

- Provisions are present obligations (legal or constructive) resulted from past events, the settlement of the obligations is probable and the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date.
- Provisions reviewed and adjusted at each statement of financial position date. If outflows, to settle the provisions, are no longer probable, reverse of the provision is recorded as income.
- If the entity expected to be reimbursed for a part or full provision, the reimbursement shall be recognized within assets, when it is virtually certain and its value can be measured reliably.
- In the statement of comprehensive income, the expense relating to a provision may be presented net of the amount recognized for reimbursement.
- Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted by using a currently pre-tax discount rate that reflect the risks specific to the liability, when using discount any increase in provision is recognized as a financial cost over time.

– **Related parties**

- Transactions with related parties represent transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties.
- Terms and conditions relating to related party transactions are approved by management.

– **Basic earnings per share from profit /loss**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss, attributable to ordinary shareholders, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

– **Revenue recognition**

- The entity recognize revenue from sale of good and rendering of service when control is transferred to the customer.
- Revenues are recognized based on consideration specified in contract with customer that expected to be received excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Revenue is reduced for amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.

– **Definition of a lease**

- A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee. As for other types of leasing contract, they are classified as operating leasing contracts. The contracts are classified upon the start of the lease contract.
- Lease income from operating lease is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred by the entity in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Assets leased under operating leases are depreciated based on the same depreciation policy adopted by the entity for similar assets.

– **Income tax**

Income tax is calculated in accordance with Jordanian laws and regulations.

– **Foreign currencies**

- In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the statement date (closing rate). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
- Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

– **Contingent liabilities**

- Contingent liabilities are possible obligations depending on whether some uncertain future events occur, or they are present obligations but payments are not probable or the amounts cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.



### 3. Property, plant and equipment

	2020		Lands (*)	Buildings (*)		Equipment and tools		Vehicles (*)		Furniture and decorations		Software and computers		Devices and machines		Electrical devices and condition units		Projects under construction (**)		Total	
	JD		JD	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Cost																					
Beginning of year balance	322,476		1,216,723	27,007		36,582		208,255		200,705		3,358,832		114,481		3,660,240		9,145,301			
End of year balance	322,476		1,216,723	27,007		36,582		208,255		200,705		3,358,832		114,481		3,666,559		9,145,301			
Accumulated depreciation																					
Beginning of year balance	-		634,656	27,002		36,579		207,258		200,378		3,351,433		114,080		-		4,571,386			
Depreciation (***)	-		25,468	-		-		179		179		2,466		328		-		28,620			
End of year balance	-		660,124	27,002		36,579		207,437		200,557		3,353,899		114,408		-		4,600,006			
Net	322,476		556,599	5		3		818		148		4,933		73		3,666,559		4,545,295			
2019																					
Cost																					
Beginning of year balance	322,476		1,216,723	27,007		36,582		208,255		200,705		3,358,832		114,481		3,653,921		9,138,982			
Additions	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-		6,319		6,319			
End of year balance	322,476		1,216,723	27,007		36,582		208,255		200,705		3,358,832		114,481		3,660,240		9,145,301			
Accumulated depreciation																					
Beginning of year balance	-		609,156	27,002		34,955		207,080		200,262		3,346,491		113,732		-		4,538,678			
Depreciation (***)	-		25,500	-		1,624		178		116		4,942		348		-		32,708			
End of year balance	-		634,656	27,002		36,579		207,258		200,378		3,351,433		114,080		-		4,571,386			
Net	322,476		582,067	5		3		997		327		7,399		401		3,660,240		4,573,915			

(\*) Lands, buildings and vehicles are seized against legal cases held at related courts, and is still outstanding as at the date of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2020

(\*\*) Projects under construction represent the company's building and facilities development and improvement, in addition of buying machines and equipment to increase production capacity of production lines, and to change the plant infrastructure and renovating the buildings in order to match the factory to the conditions of the drug production which was started on March 2013.

(\*\*\*) Depreciation expense allocated on statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Manufacturing expenses	28,030	30,562
Administrative expenses	590	2,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,620</b>	<b>32,708</b>

#### 4. Investment in an associate

Company name	Country of incorporation	Legal entity	Ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	(Loss)	(Accumulated losses)
			%	JD	JD	JD	
Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries and Medical Appliances Company	Jordan	P.LC	12.85	10,377,253	18,116,542	(1,302,900)	(14,371,410)

(\*) Movement of investment through the year was as the follows:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Cost	51,573	51,573
Share of results of associate	(51,573)	(51,573)
<b>Net</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 5. Investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This item represents the cost of the company's investment in the Arab Company for Antibiotics Industry capital shares registered in the Republic of Iraq.

#### 6. Related parties

(\*) Transactions with related parties consist of shareholders, companies at which main shareholders have significant shares in them and associate company.

(\*\*) Due from related party consist of one related party - Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries and Medical Appliances Company

(\*\*\*) Shareholders payable items represent the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Hamzeh Ahmad Tantash	4,155,851	4,155,851
Mazen Hamza Tantash	356,944	356,644
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,512,795</b>	<b>4,512,495</b>

(\*\*\*\*) Due to related parties items consist of the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Tantash Investment Group	1,557,242	1,557,042
Tantash Travel Agency	16,354	16,354
Jordan Investment and Tourism Transport Co.	14,901	13,373
Istithmar for Financial Services	12,632	12,331
Mawqef for Commercial Services	10,844	10,544
Istithmar for Financial Services	5,915	5,615
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617,888</b>	<b>1,615,259</b>

(\*\*\*\*\*) Transactions with related parties are financing in nature.

#### 7. Inventory

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Work in process	69,203	68,004
Finished goods	58,320	60,074
Orders and letters of credit	54,251	54,251
Raw material and packaging	41,983	38,533
Spare parts	26,006	26,499
Impairment provision for static and expired goods	(143,748)	(143,748)
<b>Net</b>	<b>106,015</b>	<b>103,613</b>

#### 8. Other debit balances

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Refundable deposits	36,567	36,567
Prepayments on sales tax	9,718	9,715
Bank margin	2,020	2,020
Employees receivables	513	513
Others	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,827</b>	<b>48,824</b>

## 9. Trade receivables

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Trade receivables (*)	356,327	358,621
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (**)	(341,204)	(341,204)
<b>Net</b>	<b>15,123</b>	<b>17,417</b>

(\*) Trade receivables are concentrated in one customer comprising 54% of total trade receivables balance as at December 31, 2020.

- The receivables aging details as of December 31, 2020:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
1-60 days	6,110	4,120
61-120 days	140	2,216
121-180 days	-	175
181-270 days	1,085	4,872
271-360 days	476	-
More than 361 days	348,516	347,238
<b>Total</b>	<b>356,327</b>	<b>358,621</b>

(\*\*) Allowance for expected credit losses movement during the year:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	341,204	341,204
<b>End of year balance</b>	<b>341,204</b>	<b>341,204</b>

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Current accounts at banks - JD (*)	2,125	2,125
Current accounts at banks - USD (*)	83	83
Cash on hand	32	1,528
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>3,736</b>

(\*) There are bank accounts at local banks reserved for lawsuits in related courts.



# 11. Statutory reserve

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals one quarter of the Company's subscribed capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve equals the subscribed capital of the Company in full. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

# 12. Accumulated losses

The company's accumulated losses amounted to JD 7,371,531 which represents 147% of its capital, follows a summary of the company's plan:

- Completion of the final stages of the expansion project and the start of the actual production process on the new lines beginning on 2020 and will lead to re-entry into the traditional markets and the opening new markets. There has been disagreement with the contractor that he has failed to comply with the agreed and approved delivery stages more than once, resulting in the courts and competent courts going to resolve the dispute.
- The general assembly held an extraordinary meeting dated April 23, 2017 and the following decisions were made:
  - Decrease the company capital by quenching the amount of JD 4,500,000 from the accumulated losses as at December 31, 2016 in the authorized capital and the paid-in capital to become JD 500,000.
  - Increase the capital of the company by an amount of JD 4,500,000 to become JD 5,000,000 instead of 500,000 Jordanian dinars through private subscription and authorize the board in this regard.
  - The implementation of the extraordinary general assembly decision has not been completed until the date of the financial statements report.

# 13. Other credit balances

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Shareholders deposits	199,560	199,608
Employees payable	181,221	179,024
Accrued expenses	174,241	152,046
Lawsuits provision	95,000	95,000
Social security deposits	47,694	29,554
Income tax deposits	6,571	6,571
Subscribers deposits	3,289	3,289
Establishing deposits	2,866	2,866
Refund of sold shares	2,697	2,697
Savings fund deposits	401	401
Unearned revenue	-	1,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>713,540</b>	<b>672,356</b>

**14. Cost of sales**

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Raw materials and packaging materials used in production	23,456	17,345
Manufacturing expenses (*)	109,461	150,838
Work in process - beginning of year	68,004	65,945
Work in process - end of year	(69,203)	(68,004)
<b>Cost of manufactured goods</b>	<b>131,718</b>	<b>166,124</b>
Finished goods beginning of year	60,074	66,716
Finished goods end of year	(58,320)	(60,074)
<b>Cost of goods sold</b>	<b>133,472</b>	<b>172,766</b>

(\*) Manufacturing expenses consist of the following:

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	44,109	76,439
Depreciation	28,030	30,562
Water and electricity	23,448	23,816
Traveling and transportation	5,213	7,513
Meals	4,243	5,112
Maintenance	2,369	1,458
Fuel	885	2,260
Consumables	869	1,815
Miscellaneous	225	360
Sterilization fees	70	159
Health insurance	-	1,106
Stationery	-	238
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,461</b>	<b>150,838</b>

**15. Selling and distribution expenses**

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Shipping and clearing	-	244
Governmental	-	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267</b>

**16. Administrative expenses**

	2020	2019
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	34,509	62,487
Professional fees	8,750	11,938
Penalties	6,112	2
Licenses, permits and governmental subscriptions	5,947	9,668
Board of directors transportation	1,700	3,400
Telecommunications	1,575	2,027
Lawsuits	643	1,167
Depreciation	590	2,146
Advertisements	260	-
Miscellaneous	176	377
Maintenance	150	320
Bank commission	10	129
Stationery and printings	-	1,028
Health insurance	-	707
Hospitality and cleaning	-	666
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,422</b>	<b>96,062</b>

**17. Legal cases**

According to the company lawyer's letter there is a legal case raised by the company against others amounting to JD 10,100 and there are other cases raised against others with undetermined amounts, also there are legal cases raised by others against the Company amounting to JD 462,588 and there are other cases with undetermined amounts, these cases are still outstanding in related courts.

**18. Tax status**

- Income tax returns have been filed for year 2018, 2019 and the department did not review the company's records.
- The Income Tax Department reviewed the records for the years 2016 and 2017, and disapproved of the estimate. The Department claimed the amount of JD 487 from the company for 2017. But for year 2016 there was no taxable income due to circulating losses from previous years, and an objection to the estimate was filed on 9 March 2021.
- The opinion of the tax consultant there is no need to make provision, due to the company's acceptable accumulated losses.

## 19. Contingent Liabilities

As at the statement of financial position date, there are contingent liabilities of guarantee amounting to JD 2,020 with cash deposit of JD 2,020.

## 20. Risk management

### a) Capital risk:

Regularly, the capital structure is reviewed and the cost of capital and the risks associated with capital are considered. In addition, capital is managed properly to ensure continuing as a going concern while maximizing the return through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

### b) Currency risk:

- Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- The risk arises on certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the year.
- The entity is not exposed to currency risk.

### c) Interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- The risk arises on exposure to a fluctuation in market interest rates resulting from borrowings and depositing in banks.
- The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating interest rates balances during the financial year.

### d) Other price risk:

- Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
- The risk arises from investing in equity investments.
- The following table shows the sensitivity to profit or loss and equity to the changes in the listed prices of investments in equity instruments, assuming no changes to the rest of other variables:

At December 31, 2020	Change in price	The effect on owners equity
	%	JD
Investment in financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	±5	5,773

### e) Credit risk:

- Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
- Regularly, the credit ratings of debtors and the volume of transactions with those debtors during the year are monitored.
- Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of debtors.
- The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

**f) Liquidity risk:**

- Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.
- Liquidity risk is managed through monitoring cash flows and matching with maturity dates of the financial assets and liabilities.
- The following table shows the maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31:

Description	Less than 1 year		More than 1 year	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	115,458	115,458
Due from related party	-	-	1,283,846	1,283,109
Other debit balances	39,109	39,109	-	-
Trade receivables	15,123	17,417	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,240	3,736	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,472</b>	<b>60,262</b>	<b>1,399,304</b>	<b>1,398,567</b>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Shareholders payable	-	-	4,512,795	4,512,495
Other credit balances	618,540	576,056	-	-
Trade payables	390,550	396,252	-	-
Due to related parties	1,617,888	1,615,259	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626,978</b>	<b>2,587,567</b>	<b>4,512,795</b>	<b>4,512,495</b>

**21. Fair value of financial instruments**

The entity shall classifies measuring fair value methods using fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The hierarchy of fair value of financial instruments have the following levels:

- Level (1): quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level (2): inputs other than quoted prices included within level (1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level (3): inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 December 2020	Level (1)
	JD
Investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	115,458
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,458</b>



## 22. Covid-19 effects

As a result of the outbreak of the new Corona Virus (COVID-19) in early 2020, its spread in several geographical areas around the world, including the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and its impact on the world economy, the Jordanian Cabinet's decision of 17 March 2020 imposed a curfew law and suspended all business and economic activities in whole or in part until further notice, part of the Government's precautionary measures to combat the spread of the Corona Virus. Consequently, the majority of business activities in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were affected by this decision. COVID-19 created uncertainty in the global economic environment.

In preparing the financial statements, management conducted an assessment of a company's viability as a continuous enterprise and of other risk management practices to manage potential disruptions to the business's operations and financial performance that may have been caused by an outbreak (COVID-19) by assessing the implications of the business's operations. As a result of the potential effects of the Corona virus, the management of the entity has taken forward information for at least the 12 months following the reporting period, both with regard to the negative effects of the virus on the functioning of the business process and the ability to repay its debts in the event that things return to normal within a reasonable period of time.

The entity examined the potential effects of current economic fluctuations in determining the amounts declared for the financial and non-financial assets of the entity, which represent the best management estimates based on observable information. Markets remain volatile and recorded amounts continue to be sensitive to market fluctuations.