disclosure

From:

Mohamad Jeara <m.jeara@acpc.com.jo>

Sent:

حزیران، ۲۰۲۰ ۱۱:٤٠ ص 18

To:

disclosure

Cc:

'Hazim'; 'husam refai'

Subject:

البيانات المالية باللغة الانجليزية لعام ٢٠١٩ لشركة المركز العربي للصناعات الدوائية :RE

/ والكيماوية

Attachments:

rar.بيانات ۲۰۱۹ انجليزي المركز العربي ۲۰۱۸۰-۱۸۰۲۲۰۰۸۸۰۲۲۳ doc۰۸۷۱۸o۲۰۲۰۰۸۱۸۰۲۲۳۳

السادة هيئة الاوراق المالية المحترمين / دائرة الافصاح

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،

مرفق لحضرتكم البيانات المالية لعام 2019 لشركة المركز العربي للصناعات الدوانية والكيماوية باللغة الانجليزية

مع التحية ...

فضلا يرجى تأييد الاستلام عبر هذا البريد الإلكتروني.

Best Regards,

Mohammed Jaara

Admin Assistance Manager ACPC



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11512 Jordan





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From: Mohamad Jeara [mailto:m.jeara@acpc.com.jo]

Sent: Monday, June 15, 2020 2:48 PM

To: 'Disclosure@jsc.gov.jo'

Cc: 'Hazim'; 'husam refai'

البيانات المالية والتقرير السنوي لعام 2019 لشركة المركز العربي للصناعات الدوائية والكيماوية Subject:

السادة هيئة الاوراق المالية المحترمين / دائرة الافصاح تحية طيبة و بعد ،،

مرفق لحضرتكم التقرير السنوي والبيانات المالية لعام 2019 لشركة المركز العربي للصناعات الدوانية والكيماوية .

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, 2019

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

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Global Company for Auditing and Accounting

بة عالمد ، كة تدقي ق ومحاه

105181287

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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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, 2019.

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 assumptions used by management, and we have tested key control systems on the modeling process.

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MEMBER OF THE FORUM OF FIRMS

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مبنى جامعة طلال أبوغزاله ١٠٤ شارع مكة، أم أذينة، عمان، الأردن هاتف: ۹۹۲۲ ما ۱۰۰ ۹۰۰ + ۹۲۲ ۹ فاکس: ۱،۱ ۲،۱ ۵۱،۰ ۲ ۹۹۲

ص ب: ٩٢١١٠٠ عمان ١١٩٣، الأردن

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 experience of the 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 we recovered against, obsolete and slow moving inventory to 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 7,303,852 which represents 146% 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 2,510,277, 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.
- 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 26, 2020

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

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
ASSETS		JD	JD
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,573,915	4,600,304
Investment in an associate Investment in financial assets at fair value through	4	ű	2
other comprehensive income	5	115,458	115,458
Due from related party	6	1,283,109	1,286,282
Total Non-Current Assets	¥1)	5,972,482	6,002,044
Current Assets			
Inventory	7	103,613	110,958
Other debit balances	8	48,824	55,841
Trade receivables	9	17,417	23,980
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,736	705
Total Current Assets		173,590	191,484
TOTAL ASSETS		6,146,072	6,193,528

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

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		JD	JD
Equity	æ		
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	(7,303,852)	(7,119,568)
Net Equity		(1,050,290)	(866,006)
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Shareholders payable	6	4,512,495	4,497,903
Current Liabilities			
Other credit balances	13	672,356	593,963
Trade payables		396,252	380,690
Due to related parties	6	1,615,259	1,586,978
Total Current Liabilities		2,683,867	2,561,631
Total Liabilities	:\$1)	7,196,362	7,059,534
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,146,072	6,193,528

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

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		JD	JD
Sales		83,496	92,165
Cost of sales	14	(172,766)	(274,746)
Gross loss		(89,270)	(182,581)
Other revenues	15	1,315	13,157
Selling and distribution expenses	16	(267)	(5,508)
Administrative expenses	17	(96,062)	(269,181)
Company's share of results of associate	4	<u> </u>	(51,573)
Loss		(184,284)	(495,686)
Weighted average number of shares		5,000,000	5,000,000
Loss per share		JD (-/037)	JD (-/099)

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

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2019

Total	σí	(370,320)	(495,686)	(900'998)	(184,284)	(1,050,290)
Accumulated losses	σí	(6,623,882)	(495,686)	(7,119,568)	(184,284)	(7,303,852)
Change in fair value of investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	σí	115,457	•	115,457	'	115,457
Statutory reserve	Œ	1,138,105	1	1,138,105	ı	1,138,105
Capital	Ωí	2,000,000	č ř	5,000,000	л	5,000,000
Description		Balance as at January 1, 2018	Comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2019

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

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

Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	JD	JD
Loss	(184,284)	(495,686)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	32,708	34,033
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(11,843)
Company's share of results of associate	Æ	51,573
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		197
Due from related party	3,173	(3,029)
Inventory	7,345	29,047
Other debit balances	7,017	30,595
Trade receivables	6,563	9,076
Deferred checks	-	(222,473)
Other credit balances	78,393	(164,196)
Trade payables	15,562	(301,324)
	(33,523)	(1,044,227)
Income tax paid		(3,072)
Net cash from operating activities	(33,523)	(1,047,299)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,319)	(247,433)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		11,846
Net cash from investing activities	(6,319)	(235,587)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Due to related parties	28,281	887,791
Shareholders payable	14,592	395,313
Net cash from financing activities	42,873	1,283,104
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	3,031	218
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	705	487
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	3,736	705

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

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2019

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
			Amman -	Gelatin
Arab Center for pharmaceutical			Industrial	capsules
& Chemical Industries Co.	185	July 5, 1983	area	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 March 26,
 2020, 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 losses, inventory obsolescence, useful lives of depreciable assets, provisions, and any legal cases against the entity.

2-3 Application of new and modified International Financial Reporting Standards

New and modified standards adopted by the entity

- International Financial Reporting Standard No. (16)

As of January 1, 2019, the entity adopted the International Financial Reporting Standard No. (16) Lease contracts, which replaces:

- IAS 17 Leases.
- IFRIC- 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease.
- SIC-15 Operating Leases Incentives.
- SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the legal form of a lease.

The International Financial Reporting Standard No. (16) brings significant changes in accounting requirements and treatments of the operating leases, primarily for lessees, whereby all lease contracts were capitalized as assets and recognize an obligations against them with narrow exceptions to this recognition principle for leases where the underlying asset is of low value and for short term leases (i.e. those with a lease term of 12 months or less). The accounting treatment of the lease contracts has remains largely unchanged, as the lessor will continue to classify the lease contracts as either operating lease or finance lease, using principles similar to those in International Accounting Standard No. (17).

- The entity has chosen to apply this standard with modified retrospective approach (without adjusting the comparative figures) which is allowed by the standard.
- The most important impact of IFRS (16) on lease contracts in terms of:

- Definition of lease contracts

What distinguishes this standard is the concept of control, whereby lease and service contracts are classified on the basis of whether the customer has control over the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

- Lessee's accounting treatments for lease contracts (operating lease)

What distinguishes this standard is the way the entity account for operating lease contracts as they are outside the financial statements.

Applying the standard to all lease contracts with the exception for leases where the underlying asset is of low value and for short term leases (i.e. those with a lease term of 12 months or less). the entity does the following:

- A recognition of the right-of-use assets and liabilities of the lease contracts in the statement of financial position initially at the present value of future lease payments.
- The depreciation of the right-of-use assets and profits is recognized on the lease liabilities in the income statement.
- In the statement of cash flows, the payments that reduces lease liability are classified within financing activities and the amounts related to the interest expense of the lease liabilities are classified within operating or financing activities. As for short-term lease contracts or low-value leases (non-capitalized) contracts, they are classified under operating activities.
- The principle amount of the lease contract within financing activities and profits on lease liabilities within operating activities.

For short-term lease contracts of one year or less, and lease contracts for low-value leased assets are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis.

The International Financial Reporting Standard No. (16) provides for testing the impairment of the right of use assets in accordance with Accounting Standard No. (36) Impairment of Assets, and this is different from the International Accounting Standard No. (17), which required recognition of a provision for onerous lease contracts.

- Lessee's accounting treatments for lease contracts (finance lease)

What distinguishes this standard is the residual value guarantees provided by the lessee to the lessor, whereby the expected amount to be paid is recognized as part of the lease liability, while International Accounting Standard No. (17) recognizes the maximum for the guaranteed amount.

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
Accounting Standard No. (1) Presentation of financial statements. Accounting Standard No. (8) Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	Definition of material Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.	January 1, 2020 or after
International Financial Reporting Standard (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, 2022 or after
Amendments to IFRS (3) Business Combinations.	Modifications to the definition of business. In order to be considered business it must be an integrated set of activities and assets and include as a minimum inputs and an objective process that together contribute greatly to the ability to create outputs. It should have the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs rather than the ability to create outputs	January 1, 2020 or after
Amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standard No. (10) Consolidated Financial Statements and International Accounting Standard No. (28) Associates and Joint Ventures.	These amendments relate to the sale or contribution of assets between the investor, the associate and / or the joint venture.	Undetermined date

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
8	%
Buildings	2-4
Equipment and tools	20
Vehicles and machinery	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 (sale or retirement) 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 First-in, First-out (FIFO).

- 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- 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 though 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.
Debts instruments at their value through other comprehensive income	 Are subsequently measured at fair value Interests income is calculated using effective interests method, gains and losses from foreign exchange, impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition accumulated gains and losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss.
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	 Are subsequently measured at fair value Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of investment cost. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and are never reclassified from equity to 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 loss 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.
- When loss of significant influence of the associate occur, the entity shall measure the retained interest at fair value, and recognize the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing in the statement of income.

- 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 recognizers 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 entitys 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 of 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

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.

- The entity as a lessor

- 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 lease contract, they are classified as operating lease 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.
- 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.
- For the purpose of presenting the financial statements in currencies other than the functional currency, assets and liabilities of the entity (including comparatives) are translated at closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. The resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

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

	Lands (*)	Buildings (*)	Equipment and tools	Vehicles and machinery (*)	Furnitrure and decorations	Software and computers	Devices and machines	Electrical devices and condition units	Projects under construction (**)	Total
2019	<u>a</u>	Œ	Œ	σί	<u>e</u>	 <u> </u>	0			
Cost							ί,		<u>a</u>	2
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		1	ā	c		•	300	я	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 de preciation										
Beginning of year balance	Ē	609,156	27,002	34,955	207,080	200,262	3,346,491	113,732	1	4 538 678
Depreciation (***)		25,500	*	1,624	178	116	4,942	348	3	32.708
End of year balance		634,656	27,002	36,579	207,258	200,378	3,351,433	114,080	į.	4,571,386
Net	322,476	582,067	ī,	3	766	327	7,399	401	3,660,240	4,573,915
2108										
Cost										; ∗
Beginning of year balance	322,476	1,216,723	27,007	96,582	208,930	200,705	3,358,832	114,481	3,406,488	8,952,224
Additions	890	*:	٠		,	.*	Ċ		247,433	247,433
Disposals	e x	•		(000'09)	(675)		٠	ž.	•	(60.675)
End 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
Accumulated depreciation										
Beginning of year balance	•	583,624	27,002	93,003	207,520	199,907	3,340,881	113,380	346	4,565,317
Depreciation (***)	S#0	25,532	٠	1,950	234	355	5,610	352	s ii	34,033
Disposals	x I		•	(866'65)	(674)	ų.			•	(60,672)
End of year balance	7. 13 .	609,156	27,002	34,955	207,080	200,262	3,346,491	113,732		4,538,678
Net	322,476	607,567	5	1,627	1,175	443	12,341	749	3,653,921	4,600,304

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

- (**) 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:

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Manufacturing expenses	30,562	31,317
Administrative expenses	2,146	2,716
Total	32,708	34,033

4. Investment in an associate

Company name	Country of incorporation	Legal entity	Ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	(Loss)	(Accumulated losses)
Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries		å	%	JD	JD	JD	e
and Medical Appliances Company	Jordan	P.L.C	12,85	11,924,275	18,386,596	(499,812)	(13,068,510)

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

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Cost	51,573	51,573
Share of results of associate	(51,573)	(51,573)
Net	-	

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:

2019	2018
JD	JD
4,155,851	4,141,851
356,644	356,052
4,512,495	4,497,903
	JD 4,155,851 356,644

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

	2019	2018	
	JD	JD	
Tantash Investment Group	1,557,042	1,537,612	
Tantash Travel Agency	16,354	16,354	
Jordan Investment and Tourism Transport Co.	13,373	6,729	
Istithmar for Financial Services	12,331	11,310	
Mawqef for Commercial Services	10,544	9,951	
Istithmar for Financial Services	5,615	5,022	
Total	1,615,259	1,586,978	

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

7. Inventory

	2019	2018	
	JD	JD	
Work in process	68,004	65,945	
Finished goods	60,074	66,716	
Orders and letters of credit	54,251	54,251	
Raw material and packaging	38,533	41,045	
Spare parts	26,499	26,749	
Impairment provision for static and expired goods	(143,748)	(143,748)	
Net	103,613	110,958	

8. Other debit balances

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Refundable deposits	36,567	36,567
Prepayments on sales tax	9,715	7,988
Bank margin	2,020	4,130
Employees receivables	513	513
Others	9	9
Prepaid expenses	-	6,381
Petty cash	<u> </u>	253
Total	48,824	55,841

9. Trade receivables

	2019	2018
a _k stills	JD	JD
Trade receivables (*)	358,621	365,184
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (**)	(341,204)	(341,204)
Net	17,417	23,980

^(*) Trade receivables are concentrated in one customer comprising 53% of total trade receivables balance as at December 31, 2019.

- The receivables aging details as of December 31, 2019:

	2019	2018	
	JD	JD	
1-60 days	4,120	1,568	
61-120 days	2,216	5,212	
121-180 days	175	10,286	
181-270 days	4,872	4,515	
271-360 days	. Œ		
More than 361 days	347,238	343,603	
Total	358,621	365,184	

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

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	341,204	290,784
Effect of applying IFRS (9)	a 🕳	50,420
End of year balance	341,204	341,204

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Current accounts at banks - JD (*)	2,125	69
Cash on hand	1,528	549
Current accounts at banks - USD (*)	83	87
Total	3,736	705

^(*) There are bank accounts at local banks reserved for lawsuits are still outstanding 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 statuary reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

12. Accumulated losses

The company's accumulated losses amounted to JD 7,303,852 which represents 146% 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.
- The general assembly held an extraordinary meeting dated July 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.
 - 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.

13. Other credit balances

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Shareholders deposits	199,608	199,608
Employees payable	179,024	130,775
Accrued expenses	. 152,046	149,482
Lawsuits provision	95,000	95,000
Social security deposits	29,554	3,801
Income tax deposits	6,571	6,044
Subscribers deposits	3,289	3,289
Establishing deposits	2,866	2,866
Refund of sold shares	2,697	2,697
Unearned revenue	1,300	# =
Savings fund deposits	401	401
Total	672,356	593,963

14. Cost of sales

*	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Raw materials and packaging materials used in		
production	17,345	33,811
Manufacturing expenses (*)	150,838	212,931
Work in process - beginning of year	65,945	84,822
Work in process - end of year	(68,004)	(65,945)
Cost of manufactured goods	166,124	265,619
Finished goods beginning of year	66,716	75,843
Finished goods end of year	(60,074)	(66,716)
Cost of goods sold	172,766	274,746

(*) Manufacturing expenses consist of the following:

	2019	2018
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	76,439	95,780
Depreciation	30,562	31,317
Water and electricity	23,816	45,276
Traveling and transportation	7,513	11,974
Meals	5,112	8,467
Fuel	2,260	5,879
Consumables	1,815	1,923
Maintenance	1,458	5,307
Health insurance	1,106	1,784
Miscellaneous	360	612
Stationery	238	204
Sterilization fees	159	738
Insurance	-	3,282
Vehicles expenses	14 112	388
Total	150,838	212,931

15. Other revenues

		2019	2018	
	ě .	JD	JD	
Miscellaneous		1,315	1,314	
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	:-	•	11,843	
Total		1,315	13,157	

16. Selling and distribution expenses

	2019	2018	
	JD	JD	
Shipping and clearing	244	1,945	
Governmental	23	293	
Marketing and advertisements	121	3,108	
Salaries, wages and related benefits		118	
Bank commissions	•	42	
Penalties		2	
Total	267	5,508	

17. Administrative expenses

*	2019	2018	
	JD	JD	
Salaries, wages and related benefits	62,487	141,426	
Professional fees	11,938	18,375	
Licenses, permits and governmental subscriptions	9,668	11,793	
Board of directors tranportations	3,400	21,650	
Depreciation	2,146	2,716	
Telecommunications	2,027	4,544	
Lawsuites	1,167	53,615	
Stationery and printings	1,028	1,566	
Health insurance	707	1,081	
Hospitality and cleaning	666	1,223	
Miscellaneous	377	756	
Maintenance	320	1,057	
Bank commission	129	# #3	
Penalties	2	7,778	
Advertisements	-	668	
Vehicles expenses	4 ₁₁	568	
Insurance	<u> </u>	365	
Total	96,062	269,181	

18. 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 282,483 and there are other cases with undetermined amounts, these cases are still outstanding in related courts.

19. Tax status

- Income tax returns have been filed till year 2018 within the legal period.
- Tax status for the company has been settled till 2015.
- The opinion of the tax consultant there is no need to make provision, due to the company's acceptable accumulated losses.

20. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the date of the consolidated financial statements and as a result of the spread of the new Corona virus (Covid-19) in the beginning of 2020 and its outbreak in several geographical regions around the world including the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its impact on the global economy, In addition to disrupting economic activities, this has affected the trade sector of pharmaceutical products and medical supplies manufactured by the company and all other related work.

as a result of the quarantine measures established by the Defense Law. The management of the company believes that this event is one of the events occurring after the issuance of the statement of financial position, which does not require amendments in this early stage of the event, which is witnessing continuous and rapid developments. The company has formed a team to evaluate the expected effects on the company's business inside and outside the Kingdom and to conduct a preliminary study with a view to reviewing and evaluating the potential risks related to ensuring continuity and operation without interruption at this stage, the administration does not consider that it is possible to quantify the potential impact of this outbreak on the company's future financial statements at this stage.

Management and those charged with governance will continue to monitor the situation in all geographic regions in which the company operates and provide stakeholders with developments as required by laws and regulations. In the event of any changes to the current conditions, additional disclosures or amendments to the company's financial statements will be provided for the subsequent periods of the year ending as at December 31, 2019.

21. Contingent Liabilities

As at the statement of financial position date, there are contingent liabilities of guarantee amounting to JD 2,000 with cash deposit of JD 2,000.

22. 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 Decamber 31, 2019	Change in price	The effect on owners equity
Investment in financial assets at fair value through	%	JD
Other comprehesive 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:

_	Less than 1 year		More than	l year
Description	2019	2018	2019	2018
Financial assets:	JD	JD	JD	JD
Investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			115,458	115,458
Due from related party	ist.	i n ii	1,283,109	1,286,282
Other debit balances	39,109	41,472	-	0.2
Trade receivables	17,417	23,980	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,736	705	•	<u>-</u>
Total =	60,262	66,157	1,398,567	1,401,740
Financial liabilities:				
Shareholders payable	당 전	5	4,512,495	4,497,903
Other credit balances	576,056	498,963	*:	*
Trade payables	396,252	380,690	2	
Due to related parties	1,615,259	1,586,978		-
Total	2,587,567	2,466,631	4,512,495	4,497,903
_				

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

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2019

23. 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 2019	Level (1)	
	JD	
Investment in financial assets at fair value through		
other comprehensive income	115,458	
Total	115,458	