

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman–The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Interim Financial Statements
for the three months ended
31 March 2021
with
Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company.
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman -The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Contact

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Review Report

To the Shareholders of
Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Public Shareholding Company

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statement of Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company (P.S) as of March31, 2021 and interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and interim statement of changes in equity and interim statements of cash flows for the three - month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (34). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

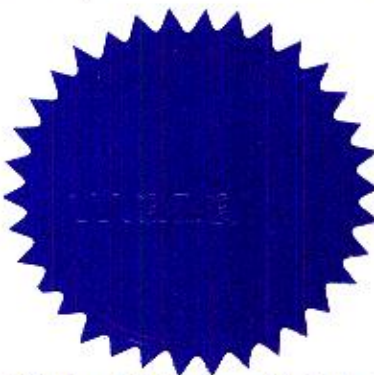
Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently dose not enables us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information does not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as at March31, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three – month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

On behalf of IPB
Mazars – Jordan
Dr. Reem AL-Araj
License No. (820)



Amman-Jordan
18 April 2021

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Interim Statement of Financial Position (JOD)

Assets	Notes	As at	
		31/03/2021	31/12/2020
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	5	1,436,308	1,602,699
Trade receivables	6	8,431,762	8,655,375
Inventory and warehouses	7	1,852,939	1,991,129
Goods in transit		58,150	128,326
Other debit balances	8	411,706	199,974
Total current assets		12,190,865	12,577,503
Non-current assets			
Property and equipments (net)	9	2,313,736	2,383,177
Intangible assets	10	39,639	46,868
Total Non-current assets		2,353,375	2,430,045
Total assets		14,544,240	15,007,548
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Credit banks	11	1,781,438	1,647,048
Trade payables		904,091	1,222,649
Deferred cheques		14,919	6,064
Income tax provision	12	7,254	5,748
National contribution tax provision	12	152	1,667
Other credit balances	13	372,515	673,106
Total Current liabilities		3,080,369	3,556,282
Total liabilities		3,080,369	3,556,282
Equity	14		
Capital		7,500,000	7,500,000
Statutory reserve		1,303,595	1,303,595
Voluntary reserve		266,772	266,772
Retained earnings		2,393,504	2,380,899
Total Equity		11,463,871	11,451,266
Total equity and liabilities		14,544,240	15,007,548

The notes on pages 6 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Interim Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive income (JOD)

		For the period ended	
	Note	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Continuing operations			
Sales	15	1,417,709	2,085,093
Cost of sales	16	(714,596)	(1,180,403)
Gross profit		703,113	904,690
Research and development expenses		(40,426)	(48,068)
Selling and distribution expenses	17	(382,036)	(511,844)
Administrative expenses	18	(196,416)	(205,238)
Operating profit for the period		84,235	139,540
Finance expense		(69,621)	(80,884)
Other expenses		572	1,101
Operating profit for the period		15,186	59,757
Income tax expense	12	(2,429)	(8,402)
National contribution tax expense	12	(152)	(598)
Profit for the period after taxes		12,605	50,757
Other comprehensive income			-
Comprehensive income for the period		12,605	50,757
Weighted average of shares		7,500,000	7,500,000
Basic earnings per share		0.002	0.007

The notes on pages 6 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"

Interim Statement of Changes in Equity (JOD)

	Capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
For the year ended at 31, March 2021					
Balance at 1 January 2021	7,500,000	1,303,595	266,772	2,380,899	11,451,266
Profit for the period	-	-	-	12,605	12,605
Total comprehensive income				12,605	12,605
Balance as at 31, March 2021	7,500,000	1,303,595	266,772	2,393,504	11,463,871
For the year ended at 31, March 2020					
Balance at 1 January 2020	7,500,000	1,286,923	266,772	2,630,855	11,684,550
Profit for the period	-	-	-	50,757	50,757
Total comprehensive income				50,757	50,757
Balance as at 31, March 2020	7,500,000	1,286,923	266,772	2,681,612	11,735,307

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Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman -The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Interim Statement of Cash Flows(JOD)

		For the year ended	
	Note	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period before taxes		15,186	50,757
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortization	9	81,909	53,392
Receivables impairment provision	6	10,000	10,000
Finance expense		69,621	80,884
Changes in working capital:			
Trade receivables		213,613	392,131
Inventory and warehouses		138,190	(66,806)
Inventory in transit		70,176	(24,448)
Other debit balances		(211,732)	(11,459)
Trade payables		(318,558)	90,990
Deferred cheques		8,855	(22,485)
Other credit balances		(300,591)	(272,636)
Paid Income tax	12	(2,590)	(22,800)
Net cash from operating activities		(225,921)	257,520
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(5,239)	(60,306)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(11,679)
Net cash flows from investment activities		(5,239)	(71,985)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expense		(69,621)	(80,884)
Credit banks		134,390	147,205
Net cash flows from financing activities		64,769	66,321
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(166,391)	251,856
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,602,699	1,232,908
Cash and cash equivalent at 31 March	5	1,436,308	1,484,764

The notes on pages 6 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman -The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Interim Notes to the Financial Statements

1- Reporting Entity

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company was established on 5 July 1993, and was converted to a public shareholding company at 17 January 2006 under the number (394) with (7,500,000) JOD capital. The factory exists in King Abdullah Industrial Estate - Sahab-Jordan and the head office exists in Amman.

The company primarily involves in the production of human medicines and medical supplies and solvents, sterilization devices dialysis, disinfectants, purchase and import of raw materials for productions and machinery and equipment in addition to other objectives mentioned in registration record.

2- Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
- These financial statements have been prepared based on going concern assumption and under the historical cost basis (except those financial assets and other items that measured by fair value as at the date of financial statement in compliance with International Standards).
- These financial statements are presented in JOD, all values are rounded to nearest (JOD), except when otherwise indicated.
- The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

3- Accounting policies

The company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

A- Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company**Notes to the interim financial statements**

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

B-Fair value measurement

- Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of principal market, the most advantageous market to asset or liability.
- All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
 - Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
 - Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

C- Revenue from contracts with customers

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.
- The company shall account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:
 - The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations.
 - The company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred.
 - The company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred.
 - The contract has commercial substance (risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract).
 - It is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Notes to the interim financial statements

to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

- When a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation.

D- Taxes

▪ Income tax for the period is based on the taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income for the period as there are some items which may never be taxable or deductible for tax and other items which may be deductible or taxable in other periods.

▪ Tax expense is recognizing in compliance with regulations.

▪ 1% of taxable profit will be deducted as national contribution tax

▪ Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included the net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

F-Foreign currency

▪ **Transactions and balances**

✓ Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency spot rate of company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

✓ Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

✓ Differences arising on translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss except those that are designated as part of the hedging which will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

✓ Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

G- Non – current assets held for sale

- Non-current assets are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Notes to the interim financial statements

- Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on measurement are recognized in profit or loss.
- Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.
- Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

I-Cash dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the company. As per the corporate laws of Jordan, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

J- Property, plant and equipment

- Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment, and borrowing cost for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses such cost includes.
- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
- Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.
- Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company all other repair and maintains costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.
- Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

K- Leases

Lessee

- IFRS (16) shall be applied to all leases that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration, all lease contracts shall be capitalized with recognizing assets and liabilities against it, except

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Notes to the interim financial statements

short term lease and lease for which the underlying assets is of low value, whereas the lease payment shall be recognized as an expense on either straight line basis over lease term or another systematic basis.

- At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.
- At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost which includes:
 - The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
 - Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.
 - Any initial direct cost incurred by the lessee.
 - An estimate of cost to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.
- At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.
- The lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.
- If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.
- A lessee shall apply IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lessor

- A lessor shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance 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. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.
- At the commencement date, a lessor shall recognize assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position and present them as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.
- A lessor shall recognize lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. The lessor shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

L- Borrowing costs

- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset.
- All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.
- Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

N- Intangible assets

- Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.
- The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
- Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.
- The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.
- Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.
- The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.
- Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.
- **Research and development costs**
 - ✓ Research costs are expensed as incurred.
 - ✓ Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:
 - The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale.
 - Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset.
 - How the asset will generate future economic benefits.
 - The availability of resources to complete the asset.
 - The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

- ✓ Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

O- Financial Instruments- initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

1- Financial assets

- Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them.
- In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fairvalue through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.
- For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as follow:

- Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains on losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. Financial assets at amortized cost include trade receivables, loans to other partiesetc.

- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI

Financial assets at fair value through OCI are initially measured at cost plus transaction cost, subsequently they are measured at fair value and changes there in are recognized in OCI.Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss,

Or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

- Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective evidence of impairment such as indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

2. Financial liabilities

- Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.
- All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
- The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraftsetc.
- The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate

Method . Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process.

- Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

P- Inventories

- Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
- Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for purchase price and other cost incurred to bring it in use excluding borrowing cost
- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Q- Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generated units fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash generated units exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

- A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since

the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

T- Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and cash equivalent with a maturity of three months or less, which are not subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

U- Provisions

- Provisions are recognized when the company has a presented obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
- The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
- The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss.
- If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a Current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

V- Employee benefits

Employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated.

4. Other information.

4.1 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue and there are two kinds of events after the reporting period:

- 1- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period and an entity shall adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements
- 2- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, an entity shall not adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements.

There are no subsequent events to mention

4.2- Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are obligations that could result from a past event and will confirm their presence only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future uncertain and not within the control of the company and are not recognized in the records because it is not likely to flow release of economic benefits for the payment of the obligation cannot be measured amount of the obligation reliably. The following figures represent the contingencies as that the company may incurred:

Bank guarantees (net)	218,117
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4.3- Significant estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which by definition will seldom equal the actual result. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated, they are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- 1- Estimation of tax expense and tax provision (Note 12)
- 2- Estimation of useful life of property & equipment and annual depreciation. (Note 9)
- 3- The Company has tested the impairment of trade receivables, pursuant to the company estimates there is no impairment on its value.
- 4- Amortization of intangible assets. (Note 10)

4.5 Financial risk management

The company may expose to different kinds of financial risk, company's board and management oversees these risks and has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company risk management framework. The company risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company activities. The company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The company may expose to the following risks:

a- Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices; it comprises three types of risk:

- **Interest rate risk:**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate primary to the company's long term obligations with floating interest rate

The company manages its interest rate risk by obtaining short term facilities in different currencies.

- **Foreign currency risk:**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency, and company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries

The company manages its foreign currency by limiting main transactions in USD as the price is fixed against JOD, in addition to make hedges against other currencies if needed.

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Notes to the interim financial statements

▪ Price risk:

The company's listed and non – listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities.

b- Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit

The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its other activities including deposits with banks.

The maximum limit of credit risk is presented by financial assets stated in financial position.

The company manages credit risk by dealing with letter of credits and advances from new clients

c- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may be unable to close out market position and to meet its short term obligations when due

The company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using liquidity planning tool

The Company manages the liquidity risk by diversifying its options in this regard, such as delaying payments of obligations to make the repayment period of creditors close to the receivables collection period. The Company also makes the necessary efforts to accelerate collection of revenues by discounting LCs, in addition to obtain the required financing from commercial banks to finance their external purchases.

5- Cash and cash equivalents

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Cash at hand	7,539	1,743
Checks in hand	1,400,000	1,585,000
Arab Bank – USD	14,180	14,180
Capital Bank – JOD	946	1,102
Investment Bank – JOD	1,803	-
Investment Bank – JOD	2,602	-
Investment Bank – USD	8,557	639
Al Rajhi Bank – USD	35	35
Safwa Islamic Bank - JOD	7	-
Safwa Islamic Bank - USD	639	
Total	1,436,308	1,602,699

6-Tradereceivables

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Local receivables	3,908,043	3,647,074
External receivables	4,554,690	5,029,272
Impairment provision	(30,971)	(20,971)
Total	8,431,762	8,655,375

7- Inventory and warehouses

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Raw materials and packing	1,525,877	1,596,018
Finished goods	217,485	272,076
Spare parts and disposals	62,107	75,486
Goods in process	47,470	47,549
Total	1,852,939	1,991,129

8- Other debit balance

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Prepaid expenses	243,204	148,862
Refundable deposits	5,716	5,716
Margin on guarantees	27,129	26,628
Due from income tax	733	733
Due from employees	29,000	11,458
Due from social security	30,474	
Due from Health insurance	67,933	
Prepayments	7,517	6,577
Total	411,706	199,974

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company

Notes to the financial statements

1- Property, plant and equipment

	Lands JOD	Buildings JOD	Machines , equipments & vehicles JOD	Furniture and decorations JOD	Total JOD
Depreciation rate	-	%2	%15	%15	
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	124,865	1,572,707	3,056,065	239,189	4,992,826
Additions	-	8,150	130,692	289	139,131
At 31 December 2020	124,865	1,580,857	3,186,757	239,478	5,131,957
Additions	-	700	4,539	-	5,239
At 31 March 2021	124,865	1,581,557	3,191,296	239,478	5,137,196
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	-	503,819	1,800,758	151,240	2,455,817
Additions	-	47,737	231,724	13,502	292,963
At 31 December 2020	-	551,556	2,032,482	164,742	2,748,780
Additions	-	11,861	59,543	3,276	74,680
At 31 March 2021	-	563,417	2,092,025	168,018	2,823,460
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	124,865	1,029,301	1,154,275	74,736	2,383,177
At 31 March 2021	124,865	1,018,140	1,099,271	71,460	2,313,736

10 - Intangible assets

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Cost		
Balance at 01/01/2021	285,564	271,876
Additions	-	13,688
Balance at 31/03/2021	285,564	285,564
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 01/01/2021	238,696	208,123
Additions	7,229	30,573
Balance at 31/03/2021	245,925	238,696
Net book value	39,639	46,868

11- Credit banks

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Capital Bank –USD	128,910	212,959
Arab Bank – JOD	1,671	2,393
Arab Bank –USD	565,776	184,441
Union Bank – USD	-	410
Investment Bank – USD	9,309	15,232
Safwa Islamic Bank – USD	535,594	615,583
Islamic Arab Bank – JOD	402,727	410,287
Islamic Arab Bank – USD	137,451	205,743
Total	1,781,438	1,647,048

• **Overdrafts limits**

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
Capital Bank – USD	709,000	709,000
Arab Bank – JOD	300,000	300,000
Arab Bank – USD	850,800	850,800
Safwa Islamic Bank –JOD	1,063,500	1,063,500
Islamic Arab Bank –JOD	650,000	650,000
Islamic Arab Bank – USD	283,600	283,600
Total	3,856,900	3,856,900

- The above mentioned facilities are used mainly in purchasing raw materials and payments to creditors, with average rate of debit interest around (8%) for JOD and (5%) for USD.

12- Taxes

-Income tax

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Balance at 1 January	5,748	129,299
Tax expense	2,429	23,341
Paid income tax	(923)	(146,892)
Balance at 31 March	7,252	5,748

-National contribution tax

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Balance at 1 January	1,667	14,295
Income tax expense	152	1,667
Paid National contribution tax	(1,667)	(14,295)
Balance at 31 March	152	1,667

13- Other credit balances

	31/03/2021	31/12/2020
	JOD	JOD
Accrued expenses	196,576	192,990
Due to taxation department	6,657	9,874
Due to social security	-	18,670
Shareholders deposits	106,069	288,073
Board of directors incentives	14,166	44,166
Due to sale tax	49,047	119,333
Total	372,515	673,106

14- Equity

▪ Capital

The company was established in 05/07/1993 as limited liability company, it was converted to public shareholding company at 17/01/2006 with capital of (1,200,000) JOD, then the capital was increased up to (5,000,000) JOD as at 31/12/2015. At 26/4/2016 the General Assembly decided in an extraordinary meeting to increase the capital by (2,500,000) JOD through capitalization of retained earnings, with covering the rest of increase from voluntary reserve and to distribute this increase as free shares to the shareholders in proportion of their shares in capital.

▪ **Statutory reserve**

This balance represents 10% of this year and previous years' profit carried forward in compliance with Jordanian Company's Law article (186) and this balance is not attributable to shareholders.

▪ **Voluntary reserve**

This balance represents 20% of this year and previous years' profit carried forward in compliance with Jordanian Company's Law article (187).

▪ **Retained earnings**

This balance represents the profit carried forward from this year and previous years after provisions.

15 – Sales

	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	JOD	JOD
Local sales	967,804	437,662
Export sales	449,905	1,647,431
Total	1,417,709	2,085,093

16- Cost of revenue

	Note	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
		JOD	JOD
Raw materials		403,532	916,909
Operational expenses	16-1	213,545	238,317
Depreciation and amortization		42,849	42,906
Cost of production		659,926	1,198,132
Good in process - opening balance		47,549	47,860
Good in process - ending balance		(47,470)	(41,100)
Cost of goods available for sale		660,005	1,204,892
Finished goods – opening balance		272,076	385,319
Finished goods – ending balance		(217,485)	(409,808)
Total		714,596	1,180,403

16-1 Operational expenses

	<u>31/03/2021</u>	<u>31/03/2020</u>
	JOD	JOD
Wages and salaries	112,115	112,110
Social security	6,633	12,047
Water and electricity	14,299	18,027
Maintenance	9,481	12,155
Medical analysis expense	5,735	6,484
Staff wages	4,195	5,805
Health insurance	6,381	10,100
Medical analysis fees	8,365	5,830
Consumable	10,533	11,947
Fuel	8,175	12,280
Water treatment expenses	2,503	2,599
Transportation	721	1,043
Write off expenses	1,160	680
Factory insurance	739	782
Calibration and air tests	4,807	6,015
Meals	4,335	5,371
Stationery	1,296	995
Cleaning	1,316	1,229
Trading	150	-
Miscellaneous	10,606	12,818
Total	<u>213,545</u>	<u>238,317</u>

17-Selling and distribution expenses

	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	JOD	JOD
Wages and salaries	72,656	64,254
Social security	3,524	6,332
Rents	4,075	3,925
Selling offices expense	6,183	3,673
Tenders	2,440	948
Health insurance	2,167	2,709
Advertising	46,974	36,875
Out markets' expenses	240,185	384,182
Miscellaneous	3,832	8,946
Total	382,036	511,844

18- Administrative and general expenses

	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	JOD	JOD
Wages and salaries	89,236	87,022
Social security	4,963	8,899
Rents	8,125	7,047
Telephone & P.O Box	2,258	1,880
Stationery	623	349
Vehicle expenses	8,659	10,451
Security	4,908	4,793
Professional fees	2,875	2,973
Hospitality & cleaning	1,260	1,563
Health insurance	6,928	8,122
Fees and licenses	4,403	4,817
Head office expenses	11,452	12,081
Software expenses	3,805	4,292
Depreciation & amortization	32,293	33,838
Miscellaneous	4,628	7,111
Receivable impairment	10,000	10,000
Total	196,416	205,238