



No: (52/2019)

Date: 31/03/2019

To Messrs. Jordan Securities Commission
Att: Disclosure Department,
PO Box 8802 Amman 11121
The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan

Subject: Annual Financial Report of Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals as 31/12/2018

Attached Annual Financial Report of Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals PLC as 31 December 2018 audited from international professional Bureau for Consulting and Auditing.

Kindly accept our high appreciation and respect,

Vice Chairman / CEO

Kayed Al-Shabani



بورصة عمان
الدائرة الإدارية والمالية
الديوان
٢٠١٩ آذار ٣١
١٦٩٥
الرقم المتسلسل:
١١٢١٩
رقم الملف:
٢٠١٩/٦١١
الجهة المختصة:

Copy to:

- Amman Stock Exchange.
- Securities Depository Center.

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman–The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Financial Statements
31 December 2018
and
Independent Auditors' Report

**Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Co.
"Public Shareholding Company"**

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Independent auditors report

To the Shareholders of
Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company (P.S)
Amman – Jordan

Opinion

We have audited financial statements of Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company (P.S) which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of 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 in Jordan 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 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 statement 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. and we did not recognize any key audit matters to mention.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information, which comprises the information does not include in the financial statements and 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 that we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, then 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 IFRS, 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 and, 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 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 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 ISAs, 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 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 to 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 auditor's 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 reasonable be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

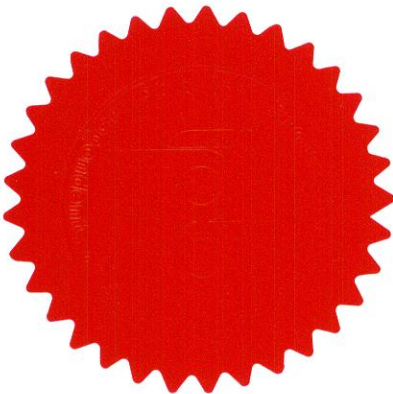
The Report on other legal and regularity requirement

The Company maintains accounting records as required, and it is compatible with the accompanying financial statements and we recommend approving it.

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



Amman - Jordan
24 Feb 2019



Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Notes	As at 31December	
		2018	2017
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	5	965,365	579,773
Trade receivables	6	7,917,431	8,238,777
Inventory and warehouses	7	1,481,124	1,360,066
Accepted banks' withdrawals		156,291	12,050
Inventory in transit		60,154	24,623
Other debit balances	8	455,858	399,203
Total current assets		11,036,223	10,614,492
Non-current assets			
Property and equipments (net)	9	2,591,720	2,510,228
Intangible assets	10	101,734	141,277
Total Non-current assets		2,693,454	2,651,505
Total assets		13,729,677	13,265,997
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Credit banks	11	1,386,459	1,875,214
Trade payables		1,115,306	1,034,695
Deferred cheques		5,985	-
Income tax provision	12	48,339	34,060
Other credit balances	13	387,566	169,563
Total Current liabilities		2,943,655	3,113,532
Total liabilities		2,943,655	3,113,532
Equity	14		
Capital		7,500,000	7,500,000
Statutory reserve		1,143,970	1,037,093
Voluntary reserve		266,772	266,772
Retained earnings		1,875,280	1,348,600
Total Equity		10,786,022	10,152,465
Total equity and liabilities		13,729,677	13,265,997

The notes on pages 11 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive income

		For the year ended 31	
		December	
	Note	2018	2017
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	15	8,000,441	6,930,636
Cost of revenue	16	(4,037,512)	(3,420,798)
Gross profit		3,962,929	3,509,838
Research and development expenses		(183,433)	(176,949)
Selling and distribution expenses	19	(1,612,369)	(1,412,692)
Administrative expenses	20	(855,365)	(826,057)
Board of directors ' incentives		(35,000)	(35,000)
Operating profit		1,276,762	1,059,140
Finance expense		(210,973)	(149,715)
(Loss) on sale of property and equipment		-	(3,488)
Other expenses		3,014	(4,115)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		1,068,803	901,822
Income tax expense		(60,246)	(45,326)
Profit after tax		1,008,557	856,496
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		1,008,557	856,496
Weighted average of shares		7,500,000	7,500,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share		0.134	0.114

The notes on pages 11 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company

"Public Shareholding Company"

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	Capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
For the year ended at 31 December 2018						
Balance at 1 January 2018		7,500,000	1,037,093	266,772	1,348,600	10,152,465
Profit for the year		-	106,877	-	901,680	1,008,557
Total comprehensive income		-	106,877	-	901,680	1,008,557
Dividends	19	-	-	-	(375,000)	(375,000)
Total Transaction with shareholders		-	-	-	(375,000)	(375,000)
Balance at 31, December 2018		7,500,000	1,143,970	266,772	1,875,280	10,786,022

The notes on pages 11 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended at 31 December 2017	Capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	7,500,000	946,911	266,772	582,286	9,295,969
Profit for the year	-	90,182	-	766,314	856,496
Total comprehensive income	-	90,182	-	766,314	856,496
Balance at 31, December 2017	7,500,000	1,037,093	266,772	1,348,600	10,152,465

The notes on pages 11 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements

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

		For the year ended 31 December	
		2018	2017
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		1,068,803	901,822
Adjustments			
Loss on sale of property and equipment		-	3,488
Depreciation and amortization	9	340,230	270,365
Receivables impairment provision	6	40,000	-
Finance expense		210,973	149,715
Changes in working capital:			
Trade receivables		281,346	(2,129,765)
Accepted banks' withdrawals		(144,241)	104,243
Inventory and warehouses		(121,058)	(154,139)
Inventory in transit		(35,531)	(14,859)
Other debit balances		(56,566)	(99,303)
Trade payables		80,611	446,516
Deferred cheques		5,985	(58,856)
Other credit balances		43,740	38,468
Paid Income tax	12	(45,967)	(52,057)
Net cash from operating activities		1,668,236	(594,362)
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(355,387)	(59,151)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(26,792)	10,551
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	9,285
Net cash flows from investment activities		(382,179)	(39,315)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expense		(210,973)	(149,715)
Credit banks		(488,755)	372,578
Dividends	19	(200,737)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(900,465)	222,863
Net increase (decrease) in cash		385,592	(410,814)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		579,773	990,587
Cash and cash equivalent at 31 December	5	965,365	579,773

The notes on pages 11 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
"Public Shareholding Company"
Amman -The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
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.
- 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 to 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 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-Government grants

- Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.
- When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

E- Income Tax

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

H- Discontinued operation

- Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.
- Discontinued operations are a component of the company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the company's.

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

- A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.
- A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the company is classified as a finance lease.
- Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.
- A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.
- An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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.

M- Investments property

- Investment property comprises non-owner occupied buildings held to earn rentals and for capital appreciation.
- Investments property is initially recognized at cost plus any expenses attributable directly to it.

- Subsequent to initial recognition investment properties are stated at cost model and in the case of lower recoverable amount of investments than its book value it should be reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment are recognized through profit or loss. If the fair value for impaired investment property increased, recorded impairment loss is reversed no more than the cost or fair value whichever is less.

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 fair value 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.

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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 Standards issued but not yet effective:

1- IFRS 16 (Leases)

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 and IFRIC 40. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17 with two recognition exemptions of low-value assets and short-term leases.

At the commencement date of lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term.

Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right of use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from accounting under IAS 17.

Lessor will continue to distinguish between operating and finance leases.

IFRS requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures, and it is effective from 1 January 2019.

2-IFRS 17(Insurance contracts)

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it replaces IFRS 4.

IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts regardless of the type of entities that issued them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers.

IFRS 17 is effective from 1 January 2021.

3- IFRIC Interpretation 23 (Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment)

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and does not apply to taxes outside the scope of IAS 12.

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments.

The interpretation is effective from 1 January 2019.

4- Amendments to IFRS 9 (Prepayment Features with Negative Compensations)

The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the solely payments of principle and interest on the principle amount outstanding criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019.

5- Amendments to IAS 19(Plan Amendments Curtailment or Settlement)

The amendments to IAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that an entity is required to determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after plan amendment or settlement and to determine net interest for the remainder of the period and the discount rate used.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2019.

6- Amendments to IAS 28(Long-term Interests in Associates and joint Ventures)

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long –term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, from part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 applies to such long term interests.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019.

7- Annual improvements cycle 2015-2017.

These improvements include:

a- IFRS 3 (Business Combinations)

The amendments clarify that, an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation those amendments are effective from 1 January 2019.

b- IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements)

The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in the joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control starting from 1 January 2019.

c- IAS 12 (Income Tax)

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Those amendments are effective from 1 January 2019.

d- IAS 23 (Borrowing Costs)

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Those amendments are effective from 1 January 2019.

4.2- 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:

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, an entity shall not adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements.

4.3- 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.

4.4- 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.

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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 circumstances.

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.

▪ 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 losses.

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

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Cash at hand	5,326	1,421
Checks in hand	940,000	559,206
Arab Bank – USD	-	1,310
Arab Bank – USD –Algeria	14,180	14,180
Islamic International Arab Bank-JOD	-	792
Capital Bank – JOD	252	97
Investment Bank – JOD	-	1
Investment Bank – USD	5,572	2,731
Al Rajhi Bank – USD	35	35
Total	965,365	579,773

6- Trade account receivable

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Local receivables	4,239,451	4,302,162
External receivables	3,769,833	3,988,468
Impairment provision	(91,853)	(51,853)
Total	7,917,431	8,238,777

7- Inventory and warehouses

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Raw materials and packing	1,097,741	1,057,606
Finished goods	247,097	163,683
Spare parts and disposals	67,911	73,777
Goods in process	68,375	65,000
Total	1,481,124	1,360,066

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Notes to financial Statements

8- Other debit balances

	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Prepaid expenses	365,592	243,405
Refundable deposits	5,628	5,628
Margin on guarantees	20,075	17,345
Due from income tax	3,398	1,867
Due from employees	40,125	39,338
Prepayments	16,727	72,903
Due from sale tax	4,313	18,717
Total	455,858	399,203

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Notes to the financial statements

9- 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 2017	124,865	1,517,898	2,518,281	232,953	4,393,997
Additions	-	2,295	52,163	4,693	59,151
Disposal	-	-	(23,790)	(1,161)	(24,951)
At 31 December 2017	124,865	1,520,193	2,546,654	236,485	4,428,197
Additions	-	52,514	300,873	2,000	355,387
At 31 December 2018	124,865	1,572,707	2,847,527	238,485	4,783,584
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	-	365,052	1,186,651	108,079	1,659,782
Additions	-	45,676	200,731	15,656	262,063
Disposal	-	-	(3,720)	(156)	(3,876)
At 31 December 2017	-	410,728	1,383,662	123,579	1,917,969
Additions	-	46,324	213,499	14,071	273,894
At 31 December 2018	-	457,052	1,597,161	137,650	2,191,864
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	124,865	1,109,465	1,162,992	112,906	2,510,228
At 31 December 2018	124,865	1,115,655	1,250,366	100,835	2,591,720

10 - Intangible assets

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Development expenses & software	245,084	198,467
Additions	26,792	46,617
Total	271,876	245,084
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 01/01/2018	103,807	46,639
Additions	66,335	57,168
Balance at 31/12/2018	170,142	103,807
Net book value	101,734	141,277

11- Credit banks

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Capital Bank –USD	420,183	333,367
Arab Bank – JOD	46,562	128,678
Arab Bank –USD	188,657	532,629
Union Bank – USD	709,871	880,243
Union Bank – JOD	-	2
Al Rajhi Bank – USD	295	295
Investment Bank – USD	20,127	-
Union Bank – EUR	764	-
Total	1,386,459	1,875,214

• **Overdraft Limits**

	2018	2017
Capital Bank – USD	709,000	709,000
Arab Bank – JOD	300,000	300,000
Arab Bank – USD	850,800	850,800
Union Bank – USD	992,600	992,600
Total	3,206,900	3,206,900

- 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 (3.5%) for USD.

Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company
Notes to financial Statements

12- Income tax provision

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Balance at 1 January	34,060	40,791
Tax expense 14 %	60,246	45,326
Paid income tax	(45,967)	(52,057)
Balance at 31 December	48,339	34,060

- Philadelphia Pharmaceuticals Company is classified as industrial company, and subjected to 14% income tax incompliance with Jordanian Taxation Law with income tax number is (4038649) and VAT no.(61558).

13- Other credit balances

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Accrued expenses	110,970	93,360
Due to taxation department	9,535	2,883
Due to social security	21,690	19,628
Due to employees	21,108	8,022
Shareholders deposits	174,263	-
Board of directors incentives	50,000	40,000
Employees' benefits	-	5,670
Total	387,566	169,563

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.

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Notes to financial Statements

▪ **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 10% 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 - Revenue from contracts with customers

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Local sales	2,165,216	1,296,412
Export sales	5,835,225	5,634,224
Total	8,000,441	6,930,636

16- Cost of revenue

	Note	2018	2017
		JOD	JOD
Raw materials		2,827,315	2,328,673
Operational expenses	16-1	1,122,551	917,470
Depreciation and amortization		174,435	183,603
Cost of production		4,124,301	3,429,746
Good in process - opening balance		65,000	55,374
Good in process - ending balance		(68,375)	(65,000)
Cost of goods available for sale		4,120,926	3,420,120
Finished goods – opening balance		163,683	164,361
Finished goods – ending balance		(247,097)	(163,683)
Total		4,037,512	3,420,798

16-1- Operational expenses

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Wages and salaries	534,927	468,645
Social security	71,231	66,062
Water and electricity	104,911	78,420
Maintenance	54,198	60,189
Medical analysis expense	45,252	41,267
Staff wages	9,822	4,953
Health insurance	33,267	26,224
Medical analysis fees	24,856	12,280
Consumable	26,300	54,570
Fuel	29,639	15,156
Training and development	4,254	840
Water treatment expenses	9,662	9,827
Transportation	6,948	2,963
Write off expenses	17,410	1,705
Factory insurance	2,654	2,149
Calibration and air tests	26,727	13,123
Meals	16,898	12,393
Stationery	4,935	4,225
Cleaning	6,702	5,547
Miscellaneous	55,958	36,932
Total	1,122,551	917,470

17-Selling and distribution expenses

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
		<u>JOD</u>	<u>JOD</u>
Wages and salaries		242,621	210,533
Social security		29,547	27,694
Rents		8,300	10,174
Selling offices expense		15,589	23,544
Tenders		12,410	10,218
Health insurance		9,489	8,903
Advertising		133,016	56,993
Foreign markets expenses	17-1	1,129,437	1,046,147
Miscellaneous		31,960	18,486
Total		<u><u>1,612,369</u></u>	<u><u>1,412,692</u></u>

17-1- Foreign markets expenses

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>JOD</u>	<u>JOD</u>
Saudi market	593,077	497,390
Sudanese market	145,284	179,654
Omani market	30,886	41,014
Algerian market	103,138	130,378
Yemeni market	32,065	48,173
Iraqi market	131,862	57,094
Other markets	93,125	92,444
Total	<u><u>1,129,437</u></u>	<u><u>1,046,147</u></u>

18- Administrative and general expenses

	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Wages and salaries	430,684	424,293
Social security	53,375	55,398
Rents	25,000	23,771
Telephone & P.O Box	8,653	12,969
Stationery	5,072	5,602
Vehicle expenses	41,587	29,031
Security	17,625	18,800
Professional fees	10,200	10,000
Hospitality & cleaning	4,993	3,674
Health insurance	22,447	21,706
Fees and licenses	15,978	20,821
Head office expenses	33,534	24,475
Software expenses	12,533	9,833
Depreciation & amortization	107,288	86,762
Rewards and bonus	-	61,320
Miscellaneous	26,396	17,602
Receivable impairment	40,000	-
Total	855,365	826,057

19-Dividends

General Assembly decided in its Ordinary Meeting at 29/04/2018 to distribute 5% from capital which equals to (375,000) JOD and it paid (200,737) JOD as of 31/12/2018.