



ދިވެހި ފަންނަ ޖަޚްރިއްޔާ ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން (ފުލުވުމުގެ ސަރަޙައްދު)
ފަންނަ ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން ޖެނެރެޝަން 2018

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دې د نړيوالو

نړيوالو نښوونو

2018	2017	2016	2015		
4,578,797	4,436,039	6,047,128	13,664,851	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو
39%	1%	94%	41%	%	نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
1,537,905	40,941-	4,521,588	6,075,668	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
0.0451	0.0012-	0.13	0.18		د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
0	0	0	0	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
7.04%	-0.20%	22%	38%	%	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو

د نړيوالو نښوونو

2018	2017	2016	2015		
2,357,661	2,162,189	2,551,668	4,302,458	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
47,054,011	46,478,070	50,760,939	94,449,980	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
1.38	1.4	1.5	2.8	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
0.98	0.96	0.99	1.35	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو

د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو

2018	2017	2016	2015		
10	10	10	10	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
10	11	13	14	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
10	10	10	10	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
340,873,540	340,873,540	340,873,540	340,873,540	د نړيوالو نښوونو	د نړيوالو نښوونو د نړيوالو نښوونو
	0	0	0		

اقتصادی شرح

اقتصادی شرح اسی شرح میں

تعدادی شرح میں

20 ویں فروری، 20 ویں فروری، 20 ویں فروری

اقتصادی شرح میں

اقتصادی شرح میں

20 ویں فروری، 20 ویں فروری

اقتصادی شرح میں

20 ویں فروری، 20 ویں فروری

اقتصادی شرح میں

اقتصادی شرح میں	اقتصادی شرح میں	اقتصادی شرح میں	اقتصادی شرح میں
53	184,282,780	18,428,278	اقتصادی شرح میں
47	156,590,760	15,659,076	اقتصادی شرح میں
100	340,873,540	34,087,354	اقتصادی شرح میں
	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	اقتصادی شرح میں
	340,083,540	34,087,354	اقتصادی شرح میں

اقتصادی شرح میں

اقتصادی شرح میں	اقتصادی شرح میں
20 ویں فروری، 20 ویں فروری	اقتصادی شرح میں
اقتصادی شرح میں	اقتصادی شرح میں

20%

اقتصادی شرح میں %

اللَّهُ فِي إِلَهَائِكُمْ لَا مَعْرُوفَ لَكُمْ دِينًا وَكَذَلِكَ نَكْتُمُ كَيْدُكُمْ أَجْرًا عَمَّا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ
مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ لَكُمْ دِينًا وَكَذَلِكَ نَكْتُمُ كَيْدُكُمْ أَجْرًا عَمَّا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, cursive Arabic letters.

رَبُّكَ اللَّهُ مَوْجِبٌ

خَيْرٌ مَعْرُوفٌ

אנחנו מציינים את יום הולדת 100 של מדינת ישראל. זהו יום מיוחד במיוחד, שבו אנחנו מציינים את התחילתה של מדינת ישראל, המדינה היחידה באזורנו שנושאת את דגל החירות והדמוקרטיה. ב-14 במאי 1948, לאחר מאבק קשה, הוכרזה מדינת ישראל, והיא הפכה למדינה חברה בארגון האומות המאוחדות. מאז יום זה, אנחנו מציינים את יום הולדתנו, ונחגג את הישגינו ואת חירותנו.

ב-14 במאי 1948, לאחר מאבק קשה, הוכרזה מדינת ישראל, והיא הפכה למדינה חברה בארגון האומות המאוחדות. מאז יום זה, אנחנו מציינים את יום הולדתנו, ונחגג את הישגינו ואת חירותנו.

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מפקד המחוז

התפקיד

رئیس هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق

(سازمان تامین اجتماعی سابق)



ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند. ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند. ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند.

رئیس هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق

(سازمان تامین اجتماعی سابق)



ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند. ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند. ایشان در سال ۱۳۸۵ در هیئت مدیره و مدیر عامل سابق سازمان تامین اجتماعی منصوب شدند.

في برنامجها السنوي الذي يذيعه من 2002 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012
في أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012

مؤسسة الأمل

(مؤسسة الأمل)



من أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012 ومن أبرز فروعها 2012
29 من أبرز فروعها 2018 ومن أبرز فروعها 2018 ومن أبرز فروعها 2018
من أبرز فروعها 2011 ومن أبرز فروعها 2011 ومن أبرز فروعها 2011
2016 من أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016
من أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016
من أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016 ومن أبرز فروعها 2016

ARWANTENGEWISSE

(ANDERE FACHBEREICHE)



ARWANTENGEWISSE ist ein interdisziplinäres Fachgebiet, das sich mit der Untersuchung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen beschäftigt. Die Verwandtschaftslehre ist ein Teilbereich der Rechtslehre und umfasst die Lehre von der Entstehung, dem Inhalt und der Wirkung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen.

Die Verwandtschaftslehre ist ein Teilbereich der Rechtslehre und umfasst die Lehre von der Entstehung, dem Inhalt und der Wirkung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen. Die Verwandtschaftslehre ist ein Teilbereich der Rechtslehre und umfasst die Lehre von der Entstehung, dem Inhalt und der Wirkung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen.

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Die Verwandtschaftslehre ist ein Teilbereich der Rechtslehre und umfasst die Lehre von der Entstehung, dem Inhalt und der Wirkung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen. Die Verwandtschaftslehre ist ein Teilbereich der Rechtslehre und umfasst die Lehre von der Entstehung, dem Inhalt und der Wirkung von Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen.

הסתדרות המורים

התקציב והוצאות המורים

(בש"ח, ש"ש/ש"ח, ש"ח) (בש"ח, ש"ש)

התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2019
ש"ח, ש"ש, 2019
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2018
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2014

התקציב והוצאות המורים

(בש"ח, ש"ש, ש"ח) (בש"ח, ש"ש)

התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2007
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2010
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2014
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2016

התקציב והוצאות המורים

(בש"ח, ש"ש, ש"ח) (בש"ח, ש"ש)

התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2011
התקציב והוצאות המורים ש"ח, ש"ש, 2016

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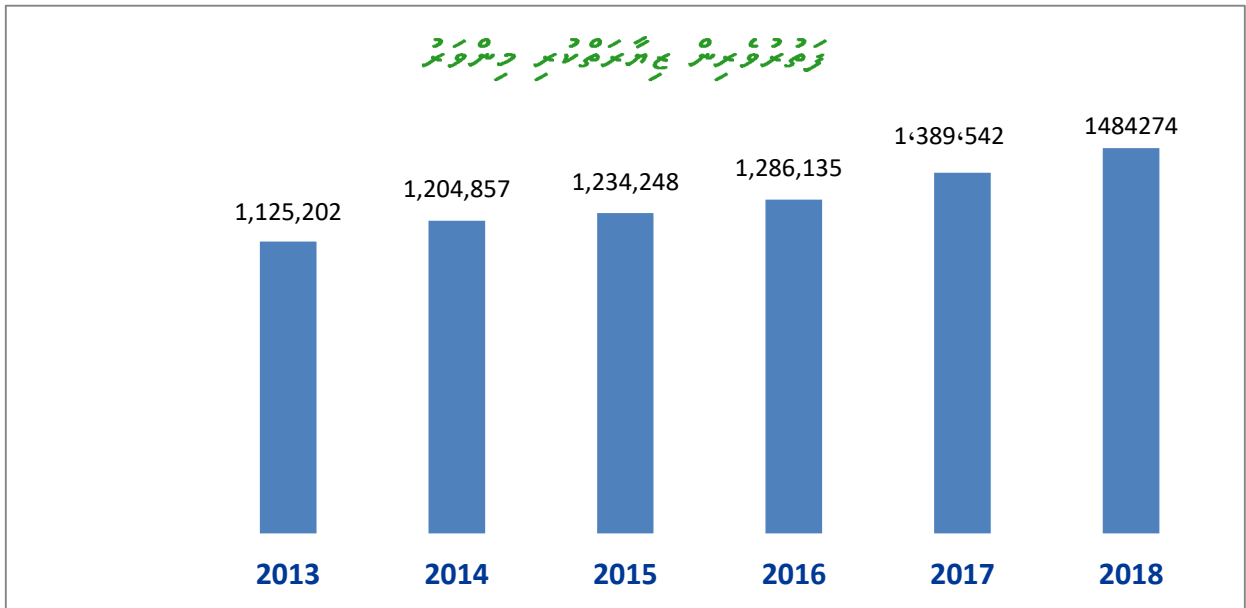
...

(...)

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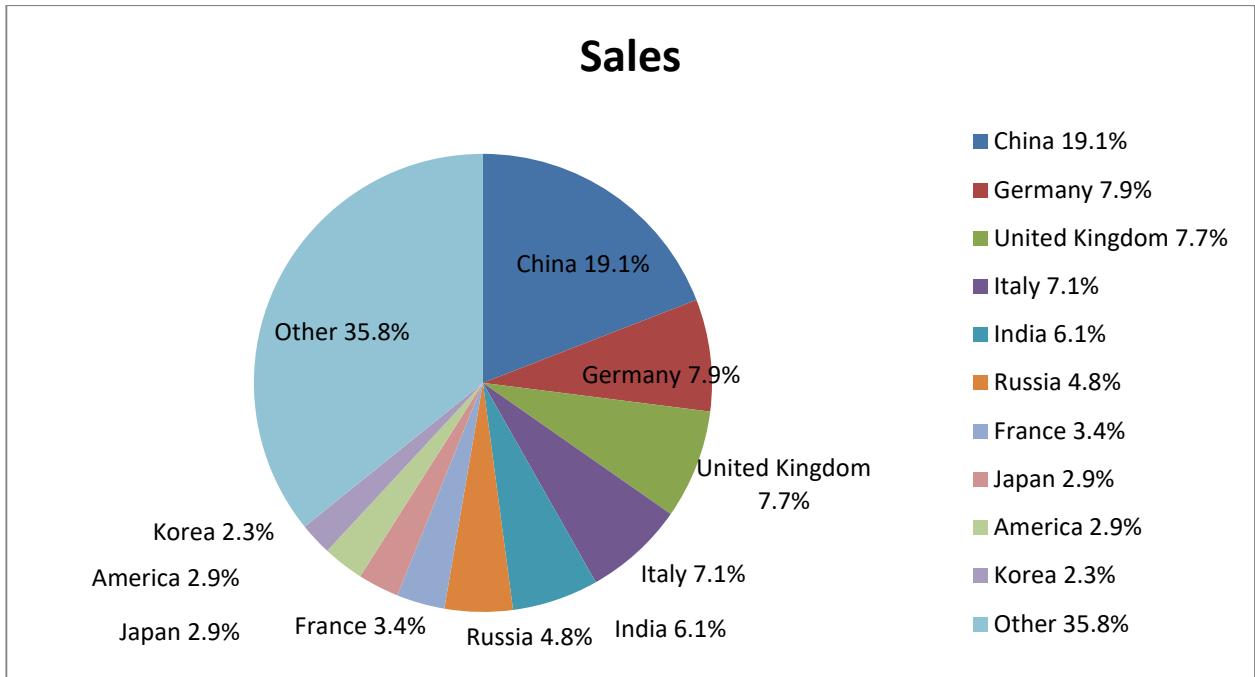
ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتى

ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2017 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىغا قارىغاندا، 6.8% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىغا قارىغاندا، 1,389,542 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىغا قارىغاندا، 1,484,274 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىغا قارىغاندا.



2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 19.1% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 283,116 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 117,532 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 7.9% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2018 ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 6.1% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 7.7% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 7.1% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 6.1% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 4.8% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 3.4% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2.9% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2.9% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ، ۋەزىرەتلىك ۋەزىيەت رېپورتىدا 2.3% ئېشىشىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

Sales



2018 وِسَرِ الرَّزْمِ سَرْمَوْرَسُو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِ 130 مَرْمُوغِ الرَّزْمِ سَرْمَوْرَسُو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِ رَدَسَرِو. مَرْمُوغِ زَرِ، زَرِ، زَرِو
 رَتَرِ سَرْمُوغِ زَرِو زَرِ رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِ 9,471,777 رَسَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو
 62.1 رَسَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو. 2017 وِسَرِ الرَّزْمِ رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو
 رَسَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو. 2017 وِسَرِ الرَّزْمِ رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو 2018 وِسَرِ الرَّزْمِ رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو
 مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو زَرِ رَتَرِ وِسَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو 10.2 رَسَرِو رَتَرِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو. 2018 وِسَرِ الرَّزْمِ مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو
 مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو 6.4 مَرْمُوغِ زَرِو.

ՆԱՏՐԱՑՄԱՆ ԲՆԱԿԱԿԱՆՈՒՄ

ՉՈՒՅՑ

2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի 2018 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի հետ համեմատելիս, ընդհանուր նպաստը ավելացել է 1.9%: Սա արտացոլում է նպաստի անկման ընդհանուր միտումը, որը կապված է արտադրության և ծախսերի նվազման հետ:

Նպաստի արժեքը 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի հետ համեմատելիս, 2018 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի համեմատելիս, նպաստը նվազել է 1.9%: Սա արտացոլում է նպաստի անկման ընդհանուր միտումը, որը կապված է արտադրության և ծախսերի նվազման հետ:

Նպաստի արժեքը 2018 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի հետ համեմատելիս, 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի համեմատելիս, նպաստը նվազել է 1.9%: Սա արտացոլում է նպաստի անկման ընդհանուր միտումը, որը կապված է արտադրության և ծախսերի նվազման հետ:

ՆԱՏՐԱՑՄԱՆ ԲՆԱԿԱԿԱՆՈՒՄ

2018 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի ընդհանուր նպաստը 4.58 մլրդ ՀՀ դրամով է կազմել, ինչը 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի նպաստի (4.43 մլրդ ՀՀ դրամ) հետ համեմատելիս, 3.2% աճ է ապահովել: Նպաստի արժեքը 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի նպաստի (4.43 մլրդ ՀՀ դրամ) հետ համեմատելիս, 3.2% աճ է ապահովել:

ՆԱՏՐԱՑՄԱՆ ԲՆԱԿԱԿԱՆՈՒՄ

Նպաստի արժեքը 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի հետ համեմատելիս, 2018 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի համեմատելիս, նպաստը նվազել է 1.9%: Սա արտացոլում է նպաստի անկման ընդհանուր միտումը, որը կապված է արտադրության և ծախսերի նվազման հետ:

2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի ընդհանուր նպաստը 4.43 մլրդ ՀՀ դրամով է կազմել, ինչը 2017 թվականի առաջին կիսամյակի նպաստի (4.43 մլրդ ՀՀ դրամ) հետ համեմատելիս, 3.2% աճ է ապահովել:

למספר מועד 65 גם הוצגו מחשבוני 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני
 והוצגו מוצגו.

הוצגו	2017	2018	הוצגו
הוצגו	4,436,039	4,578,797	הוצגו
הוצגו	2,533,322	2,676,080	הוצגו
הוצגו	57.1%	58.5%	הוצגו
הוצגו	(40,941)	1,537,905	הוצגו
הוצגו	(0.92%)	33.6%	הוצגו

למספר מועד 65 גם הוצגו מחשבוני 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני
 והוצגו מוצגו.

למספר מועד 65 גם הוצגו מחשבוני 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני
 והוצגו מוצגו.

הוצגו

2017 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2017 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2017 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2017 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2017 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.
 2018 וסך הוצאות 1.80 דוגמת הוצגו מחשבוני והוצגו מוצגו.

نەزەر ئالدىمۇ ھەقسىز ۋە ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن

2018 ۋە 2017 يىلى ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن، ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. 14,717 ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن.

ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن

2017 ۋە 2018 يىلى ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن، ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. 20.32 ۋە 21.86 ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن (ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن). ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. 1.15 ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. 10.31 ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن.

ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن 2018 يىلى ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن.

ھۆججەت	2017	2018	
			تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
3.22%	4,436,039	4,578,797	تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
5.64%	2,533,322	2,676,080	تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
3,856.4%	(40,941)	1,537,905	سەۋىيە ئۆزگىرىشى / (تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن)
	(0.92%)	33.6%	ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
			ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
1.51%	46,478,070	47,177,567	تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
(3.68)%	26,160,806	25,198,842	تۆت ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن
8.18%	20,317,264	21,978,725	ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن

ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن، ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن. ئىشەنچلىك ئىشەنچىنى تەمىنلەش ئۈچۈن.

כדי לפרט ולתאר את הממצאים, נסו להסביר את הממצאים שנתגלו במהלך המחקר, ולנסות להסביר את הסיבות לכך. הממצאים שנתגלו במהלך המחקר, נסו להסביר את הממצאים שנתגלו במהלך המחקר, ולנסות להסביר את הסיבות לכך. הממצאים שנתגלו במהלך המחקר, נסו להסביר את הממצאים שנתגלו במהלך המחקר, ולנסות להסביר את הסיבות לכך.

תוצאות המחקר

המחקר נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, אשר נבחרו באופן אקראי. המחקר נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, אשר נבחרו באופן אקראי. המחקר נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, אשר נבחרו באופן אקראי. המחקר נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, אשר נבחרו באופן אקראי. המחקר נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, אשר נבחרו באופן אקראי.

ב-2016 נערכו שני ניסויים, הראשון נערך על ידי 9 משתתפים, והשני נערך על ידי 1 משתתף. במהלך הניסויים נאספו נתונים, והנתונים נאספו במהלך הניסויים. במהלך הניסויים נאספו נתונים, והנתונים נאספו במהלך הניסויים. במהלך הניסויים נאספו נתונים, והנתונים נאספו במהלך הניסויים.

מספר משתתפים	מספר ניסויים	מספר ניסויים
9	16.5	16.5
1	35.5	35.5
9	120	120
1	18	18
9	110	110

מספר יחידות	מספר יחידות מוגזרות	מספר יחידות
53 יחידות מגודלות	מספר יחידות מוגזרות/מגודלות	סך הכל יחידות
45.4 יחידות מגודלות	מספר יחידות	0.6 יחידות מגודלות
31.3 יחידות מגודלות	מספר יחידות	21.7 יחידות מגודלות
45 יחידות מגודלות	מספר יחידות/מגודלות	סך הכל יחידות מגודלות

1.1 יחידות מגודלות



יחידות מגודלות: יחידות מגודלות הן יחידות המיועדות לשימוש כחדרי אירוח. סך הכל יחידות מגודלות הן 53 יחידות. מספר יחידות המוגזרות הוא 45.4 יחידות ומספר יחידות המגודלות הוא 31.3 יחידות. יחידות המוגזרות הן יחידות המיועדות לשימוש כחדרי אירוח. מספר יחידות המוגזרות הוא 0.6 יחידות ומספר יחידות המגודלות הוא 21.7 יחידות.

2. 5. 2020



2020 5. 2020 24 2007 5 2011 5
 2020 5. 2020 24 2007 5 2011 5
 2020 5. 2020 24 2007 5 2011 5

في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية

مبلغ	وصف	البيانات	1 يناير 2018 إلى 31 ديسمبر 2018 في الميزانية المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية (مجموع الميزانية)
191.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
113.551.98	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية	
129.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية	
137.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
139.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
137.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
137.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
142.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	
143.000	مصاريف	مصاريف تشغيلية / مصروفات تشغيلية	

في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية 1000 مرفقة
 المرفقة في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية 1000 مرفقة
 في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية 1000 مرفقة
 المرفقة في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية 1000 مرفقة

في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية

في الميزانية العامة للدولة للعام 2018 وسر الأرصدة المرفقة في ضوء الميزانية

מקובל להסכימוסם שהן קובעות את חוקי המשפט. כל משפט וכל תוצאה הם תוצאה של חוקי המשפט. כל משפט וכל תוצאה הם תוצאה של חוקי המשפט.

המשפטים הבאים הם חוקי המשפט

המשפט הראשון הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השני הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השלישי הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט.

- 1. המשפט הראשון הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט
- 2. המשפט השני הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט
- 3. המשפט השלישי הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט

המשפט הראשון הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השני הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השלישי הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט.

המשפט הראשון הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השני הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השלישי הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט.

המשפט הראשון הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השני הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט. המשפט השלישי הוא המשפט של חוק המשפט.

2018 וסדרת המבחנים

- נשאלת השאלה האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים.
- האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים.

נשאלת השאלה האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים. האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים. האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים.

נשאלת השאלה האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים. האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים.

נשאלת השאלה האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים. האם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים והאם יש להבחין בין המבחנים השונים.

תאריך: 2018

אחראי על המבחנים

מנהל המבחנים

מנהל המבחנים

لائے جانے والے اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست 5 اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست۔

لائے جانے والے اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

سلسلہ	درجہ	رہائشی نام	1 جنوری 2018 سے 31 دسمبر 2018 تک	سری
اہل خانہ کی فہرست	اہل خانہ	اہل خانہ کی فہرست / اہل خانہ کی فہرست	5/5	
اہل خانہ کی فہرست	اہل خانہ	اہل خانہ کی فہرست / اہل خانہ کی فہرست	3/5	
اہل خانہ کی فہرست	اہل خانہ	اہل خانہ کی فہرست / اہل خانہ کی فہرست	5/5	
اہل خانہ کی فہرست	اہل خانہ	اہل خانہ کی فہرست / اہل خانہ کی فہرست	5/5	

لائے جانے والے اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

2018 اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست
- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست
- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست
- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست
- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست
- اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

لائے جانے والے اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

اہل خانہ کی فہرست

اہل خانہ کی فہرست

لائے جانے والے اہل خانہ کی فہرست اور ان کی شناختی کارڈز کی فہرست

ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ

ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ

ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ

ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ
ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ ՆԱՏՐՉԵՐԻ ՆԱԽԸՆԴԻ ԿՈՏԵՐՈՒՄԸ

دستوردهای و برنامه‌های آموزشی در زمینه

در زمینه‌های مختلف و آموزشی، سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است.

دستوردهای و برنامه‌های آموزشی در زمینه، سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است. سند ملی آموزش عالی در دستور کار وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری است.




معاونت علمی و فناوری

اداره کل آموزش عالی

دانشگاه تهران

تهران

31.12.2017	31.12.2018	تغییر	
درآمد	درآمد		
4,436,039	4,578,797	4	سود خالص
(1,902,717)	(1,902,717)		تغییرات (تغییرات)
2,533,322	2,676,080		جمع
3,647,750	-	5	تغییرات
(2,832,306)	(872,584)		تغییرات
65,766	1,803,496	6	تغییرات (تغییرات)
(106,707)	(265,591)	7	تغییرات
(40,941)	1,537,905		تغییرات
-	-		تغییرات
(40,941)	1,537,905		جمع
(0.0012)	0.0451	8	تغییرات / تغییرات

به 9 اسفند 1397 و سرانجام آن 27 و سرانجام آن

31.12.2017 يىل بويىچە	31.12.2018 يىل بويىچە	سېتىم	
			ئىسپات ئورمانى
			قىزىق ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
3 4,785	4 1,599	9	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
20,000,000	20,000,000	10	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
24,073,265	24,472,078	11	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى - ئورمان بېكەتلىرى
44,108,050	44,513,677		قىزىق ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
			ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
42,835	4 2,835	11	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
164,996	139,838	7.3	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
2,162,189	2,357,661	12	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
2,370,020	2,540,334		
46,478,070	47,054,011		ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
			ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
26,183,719	26,183,719	13	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
607,415	607,415	13	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
(6,473,870)	(4,935,965)		ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى (ئورمان بېكەتلىرى)
20,317,264	21,855,169		ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
			ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
1,226,409	1,151,766	14	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى - ئورمان بېكەتلىرى
11,185,980	10,311,565	14	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
1,691	1,513	7.2	
12,414,080	11,464,844		
			ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
13,746,726	13,733,998	14	ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى
13,746,726	13,733,998		
26,160,806	25,198,842		
46,478,070	47,054,011		ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى

بۇ خەرىتىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى، ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى، ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى، ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى، ئورمان بېكەتلىرى، بېكەتلىرى، ئورمان ئورمانىنىڭ ئىسپات ئورمانى.

مہتمم دفتر

(مہتمم دفتر)

جی ڈی پی ریسٹو کورپوریشن، گورنمنٹ سٹریٹ، لاہور۔

مہتمم دفتر

(مہتمم دفتر)

مہتمم دفتر

(مہتمم دفتر)

سہ 9 مئی 2017ء کو سرکار نے سہ ماہی کے بارے میں ریسٹو کورپوریشن کے ساتھ معاہدہ کیا۔

5 مئی 2017

ڈی

31 ديسمبر 2018ء تک سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت

سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت

31 دسمبر 2018ء تک سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت

سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت	سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت	سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت	سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت	سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت
2018 دسمبر 31 تک	2017 دسمبر 31 تک	2018 دسمبر 31 تک	2017 دسمبر 31 تک	2018 دسمبر 31 تک
20,358,205	(6,432,929)	607,415	26,183,719	1
(40,941)	(40,941)	-	-	31
20,317,264	(6,473,870)	607,415	26,183,719	31
1,537,905	1,537,905	-	-	31
21,855,169	(4,935,965)	607,415	26,183,719	31

سہ 9 ایئر ٹرینسپورٹ سہ 27 دسمبر 2018ء تک سرکاری سرکاری حسابوں کی تفصیلی صورت

2018 2017 2018 2017

2018 2017 2018 2017

31 2018 2017

2017	2018	
2017	2018	
65,766	1,803,496	2018 2017
14,592	7,903	2018 2017
(229,028)	-	2018 2017
74,201	-	2018 2017
(74,469)	1,811,399	2018 2017
1,657,500	-	2018 2017
2,288,947	(398,813)	2018 2017
(3,533,368)	(961,786)	2018 2017
338,610	450,800	2018 2017
(721,832)	(240,611)	2018 2017
(383,222)	210,189	2018 2017
(6,257)	(14,717)	2018 2017
(6,257)	(14,717)	2018 2017
(389,479)	195,472	2018 2017
2,551,668	2,162,189	2018 2017
2,162,189	2,357,661	2018 2017

7 2018 2017 2018 2017

- דבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו
- בנייתו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו
- דבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

- דבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו
- בנייתו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו
- דבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

ס. ע"ש

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

ס. ע"ש

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

כ. ע"ש

במסגרת חובת הנשוא שנעשה בו כשרות ודבריו של הנשוא שנעשה בו.

<p> 2016-2017 წლის განმავლობაში, სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p> <p> სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p> <p> სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p>	
<p> 2.8 </p> <p> 2016-2017 წლის განმავლობაში, სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p> <p> სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p> <p> სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულებული პირების რაოდენობა და მათი სახელმწიფო მსახურის დასრულების თარიღი შემდეგნაირად შედგენილია: </p>	

(40,941)	1,537,905			مستحق و غير مستحق
34,087,354	34,087,354			مستحق بر اساس برآورد
(0.0012)	0.0451			بر اساس ارقام تاريخي
9. مستحق، مستحق، مستحق، مستحق، مستحق				
31.12.2018	مستحق	01.01.2018		مستحق
50,426	-	50,426		مستحق في تاريخ التقييم
10,282	-	10,282		مستحق و غير مستحق
16,616	242	16,374		مستحق المستحق
4,516	-	4,516		مستحق المستحق المستحق
31,462	-	31,462		مستحق المستحق المستحق المستحق
54,709	-	54,709		مستحق المستحق المستحق
7,317	-	7,317		مستحق المستحق المستحق المستحق
14,475	14,475			مستحق
189,803	14,717	175,086		
				مستحق المستحق المستحق
30,709	-	30,709		مستحق في تاريخ التقييم
10,282	-	10,282		مستحق و غير مستحق
15,203	488	14,674		مستحق المستحق
4,303	115	4,188		مستحق المستحق المستحق
30,277	1,804	28,510		مستحق المستحق المستحق المستحق
49,332	7,782	44,621		مستحق المستحق المستحق
7,371	4,403	7,371		مستحق المستحق المستحق المستحق

781	781			شماره ثبت
148,204	14,592	133,329		
41,599		34,785		شماره ثبت
<p>9.3 ارزش افزوده مالی در ترازنامه به مبلغ 14,717 میلیارد ریال (6,257 میلیارد ریال) در سال 1396 (تقریباً 6,257 میلیارد ریال) در سال 1395 و 14,717 میلیارد ریال در سال 1394.</p>				
<p>9.4 صورت سود و زیان در ترازنامه به مبلغ 98,674 میلیارد ریال (98,005 میلیارد ریال) در سال 1396 (تقریباً 98,005 میلیارد ریال) در سال 1395 و 98,674 میلیارد ریال در سال 1394.</p>				

24,116,100	24,514,913	جوهري ٻيڙي ۽ ٻيڙي جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
		12. سرڪار جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
2,161,994	2,357,467	ڪاروبار لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
194	194	سرڪار جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
2,162,189	2,357,661		
		13. برآمد ٿيل ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
شمارو	ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	برآمد ٿيل رقم	
ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم			
607,415	26,183,719	34,087,354	1 جنوري 2018 تائين
607,415	26,183,719	34,087,354	31 ڊسمبر 2018 تائين
ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم 10 جنوري 2018 تائين 100,000,000 (ٺاهڻ لاءِ) برآمد ٿيل رقم ٿي.			
ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم برآمد ٿيل رقم 34,087,354 (ٺاهڻ لاءِ) 12.85 ۽ 31,439,710 (ٺاهڻ لاءِ) برآمد ٿيل رقم 15.42 ۽ 2,647,644 (ٺاهڻ لاءِ) برآمد ٿيل رقم ٿي.			
		14. جوهري ٻيڙي ۽ ٻيڙي جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
		ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
11,395,597	11,395,598	جوهري ٻيڙي ۽ ٻيڙي جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم - ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	
112,112	95,905	جوهري ٻيڙي ۽ ٻيڙي جي ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم - ٺاهڻ لاءِ خرچ ٿيل رقم	

297,702	297,702	سۆمۈم
1,936,889	1,918,630	بۇ خىل سۇم
4,427	26,163	بۇ خىل سۇم
13,746,726	13,733,998	
		بۇ خىل سۇم
1,226,409	1,151,766	بۇ خىل سۇم
11,185,980	10,311,565	سۆمۈم
12,412,388	11,463,331	
26,159,115	25,197,329	بۇ خىل سۇم
15. قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت		
<p>قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ: بۇ خىل سۇم ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ. قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ.</p>		
<p>15.1 قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ. بۇ خىل سۇم ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ. قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ.</p>		
<p>15.2 قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ. بۇ خىل سۇم ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ. قۇرۇلۇش سۇمى ئۈچۈن ئېلىنىدىغان خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ.</p>		
<p>خۇلاسە: 1. ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ خىراجەت ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ (ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ) ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالىدۇ.</p>		

دسترسوونکي ځانګړي ارزښتونه د ډېر ځواکمنو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ډېر ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري او د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري.

ځانګړي ارزښتونه د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري.

ځانګړي ارزښتونه د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري.

د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري. د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري.

د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري
2,357,661	2,242,616	115,045	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري
24,472,078	24,472,078	-	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري
42,835	16,437	26,398	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري
1,151,766	1,151,766	-	د ارزښت لرونکو ارزښتونو سره سمون لري

10,609,267	10,609,267	-	نېټو سودې اړوندې کورنۍ
13,436,296	13,431,190	5,106	وېټېکونمېنټس، اړوندې کورنۍ سودې کورنۍ سودې
52,069,903	51,923,354	146,549	
نېټو سودې او کورنۍ سودې			
کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې، کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې / کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې 31، کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې			
2018			
اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې	اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې		
کورنۍ سودې	کورنۍ سودې		
(1,467)	1,467	کورنۍ سودې (1% ې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې)	
کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې			
2018		2018	
کورنۍ سودې	کورنۍ سودې		
15.410	15.405	1 کورنۍ سودې: اړوندې کورنۍ سودې	
16.1.2 اړوندې کورنۍ سودې کورنۍ سودې			
کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې، کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې کورنۍ سودې او کورنۍ سودې / کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې اړوندې کورنۍ سودې			
16.2 کورنۍ سودې کورنۍ سودې			

778,550	223,930	74,643	74,643	1,151,766	مبلغ هزینه های درآمد غیرمعمول - ر.ع.م
5,939,495	2,623,242	874,414	874,414	10,311,565	سود خالص دوره و غیره
-	-	-	13,746,726	13,733,998	واریزهای غیرمعمول، ارزشهای غیرمعمول و سودهای غیرمعمول
6,718,045	2,847,172	949,057	14,683,055	25,197,329	
11,243,815	1,369,382	244,602	(11,171,508)	1,675,245	سود خالص
17. تغییرات در سرمایه و سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره					
<p>مبلغ سود خالص در دوره سرمایه های غیرمعمول را نشان می دهد. 48% برآورد شده است. سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره و سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره، سودهای غیرمعمول را نشان می دهد. سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره و سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره، سودهای غیرمعمول را نشان می دهد. سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره و سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره، سودهای غیرمعمول را نشان می دهد.</p>					
31.12.2017	31.12.2018	تغییرات سرمایه های غیرمعمول در دوره			
4,806,495	1,977,360	سود خالص			
4,806,495	1,977,360				
تغییرات در سرمایه های غیرمعمول در دوره					
5,445	5,445	برآورد سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره			
5,445	5,445				
تغییرات در سرمایه های غیرمعمول در دوره					
11,395,597	11,395,598	سود خالص و سودهای غیرمعمول در دوره			

19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2

19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2

19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
10,869,896	301,244	5,547,915	5,020,737	19.2
2,335,709	-	795,966	1,539,743	19.2
1,973,978	-	1,973,978	-	19.2
1,195,226	-	1,195,226	-	19.2
369,696	-	461,016	(91,320)	19.2
16,744,505	301,244	9,974,101	6,469,160	19.2

19.3 19.3 19.3 19.3 19.3

19.3.1 19.3.1 19.3.1 19.3.1 19.3.1

19.3.2 19.3.2 19.3.2 19.3.2 19.3.2

19.3.3 19.3.3 19.3.3 19.3.3 19.3.3

1,657,500	-	دېرې ۋاسىتىلەر ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش
74,202	-	سېتىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش
4,735,023	2,775,301	
		II دېرې ۋاسىتىلەر ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش.
1,902,717	1,902,717	سېتىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش
2,832,306	872,584	سېتىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش ۋە ئۆزگىرىش
4,735,023	2,775,301	

MALDIVES TOURISM DEVELOPMENT COPORATION PLC

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2018

AHF/DP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the 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 (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 19.2 to the financial statement which describe the possible effect of Government fines on some head leases. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information included in the Company's 2018 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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

(Continued)

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 IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

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.

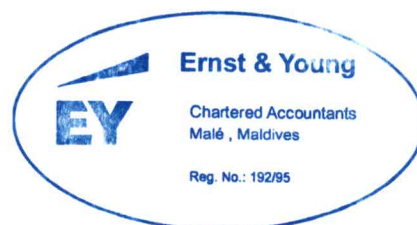
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation 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 reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hisham Fawzy.



27 April 2019

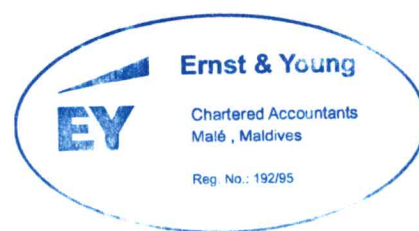
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Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Year ended 31.12.2018 USD	Year ended 31.12.2017 USD
Sub lease income	4	4,578,797	4,436,039
Cost of operations		(1,902,717)	(1,902,717)
Gross profit		2,676,080	2,533,322
Other operating income	5	-	364,750
Administrative expenses		(872,584)	(2,832,306)
Profit from operations	6	1,803,496	65,766
Business profit tax expense	7	(265,591)	(106,707)
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,537,905	(40,941)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/ income		1,537,905	(40,941)
Earnings/(loss) per share	8	0.0451	(0.0012)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	As at 31.12.2018 USD	As at 31.12.2017 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	41,599	34,785
Investment property	10	20,000,000	20,000,000
Lease rent equalisation - sublease	11	24,472,078	24,073,265
		<u>44,513,677</u>	<u>44,108,050</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	11	42,835	42,835
Business profit tax refund	7.3	139,838	164,996
Cash and short-term deposits	12	2,357,661	2,162,189
		<u>2,540,334</u>	<u>2,370,020</u>
Total assets		<u><u>47,054,011</u></u>	<u><u>46,478,070</u></u>
Equity			
Share capital	13	26,183,719	26,183,719
Share premium	13	607,415	607,415
Accumulated loss		(4,935,965)	(6,473,870)
Total equity		<u>21,855,169</u>	<u>20,317,264</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease rent equalisation - head lease	14	1,151,766	1,226,409
Sub lease advances	14	10,311,565	11,185,980
Deferred tax liability	7.2	1,513	1,691
		<u>11,464,844</u>	<u>12,414,080</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	13,733,998	13,746,726
		<u>13,733,998</u>	<u>13,746,726</u>
Total liabilities		<u>25,198,842</u>	<u>26,160,806</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>47,054,011</u></u>	<u><u>46,478,070</u></u>

I certify that these financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No: 19/96.

.....
Ibrahim Latheef
(Chief Financial Officer)

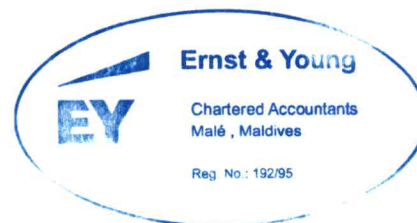
The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. Signed for on behalf of the Board of Directors.

.....
Abdulla Faiz
(Chairman)

.....
Thazmeel Abdul Samad
(Managing Director)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.

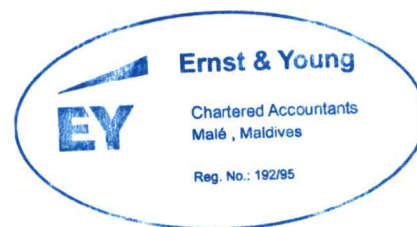
27 April 2019
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Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 01 January 2017	26,183,719	607,415	(6,432,929)	20,358,205
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(40,941)	(40,941)
Balance at 31 December 2017	26,183,719	607,415	(6,473,870)	20,317,264
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	1,537,905	1,537,905
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>26,183,719</u>	<u>607,415</u>	<u>(4,935,965)</u>	<u>21,855,169</u>

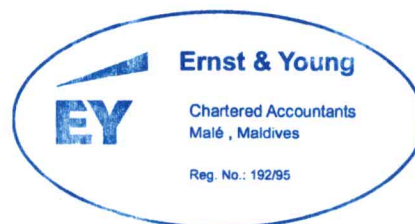
The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Year ended 31.12.2018 USD	Year ended 31.12.2017 USD
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,803,496	65,766
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items</i>			
Depreciation		7,903	14,592
Payables written back		-	(229,028)
Building written off		-	74,201
Cash flows generated/(used in) from operations before working capital adjustments		1,811,399	(74,469)
<i>Working capital adjustments</i>			
Movement in investment property		-	1,657,500
Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments		(398,813)	2,288,947
Decrease in trade and other payables		(961,786)	(3,533,368)
Cash flows generated from operations		450,800	338,610
Tax paid		(240,611)	(721,832)
Net cash generated/(used in) FROM operating activities		210,189	(383,222)
Investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment		(14,717)	(6,257)
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,717)	(6,257)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		195,472	(389,479)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		2,162,189	2,551,668
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	12	2,357,661	2,162,189

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

1 Reporting entity and statutory base

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC ("the Company") is a public limited Company, incorporated in the Republic of Maldives and listed on the stock exchange of Maldives. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st floor, G. Fathuruvehi, Buruzu Magu, Male', Republic of Maldives.

Principal activities and nature of operations

The principal activity of the Company during the year is to sublease islands allotted to the Company by the Government of the Maldives.

Number of employees

The number of employees at the end of the reporting period was 11.

Authorisation for issue

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue on 27 April 2019.

2 Basis of preparation and other significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and for the year then ended are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, unless and otherwise identified in a specific accounting policy.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2018.

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

In these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 7R, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, for the first time which require restatement of previous financial statements.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7R

IFRS 15, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7R together with several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company and no requirement of previous financial statement restatement.

IFRS 15

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from contract with customers for the first time in 2018. The standard introduces a new five-step approach to measuring and recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

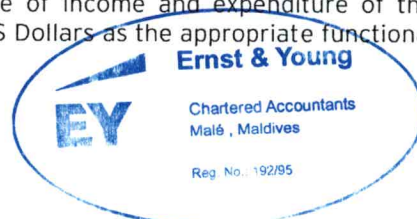
The Company has elected to apply the full retrospective method in adopting IFRS 15. The adoption of new revenue standard has no material changes to the financial statement of the Company. Hence no requirement of previous finance statement restatement.

2.4 Going concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease trading. Hence the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis.

2.5 Functional & Presentation currency

All balances presented in the Financial Statements are in US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise indicated. The Company uses US Dollars as the functional and reporting currency instead of MVR, the currency of the country in which the Company is domiciled. The primary source of income and expenditure of the Company are in US Dollars and hence the decision to determine US Dollars as the appropriate functional currency.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2 Basis of preparation and other significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently, to all periods presented in these financial statements, by the Company.

a. Conversion of foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in USD which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. All differences are taken to the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as 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.

b. Materiality and aggregation

In compliance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions are presented separately, unless they are immaterial.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are not offset in the profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to sell or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ 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 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, or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

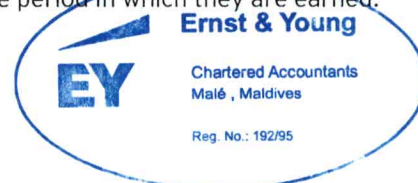
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

c. Leases

Company as lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

c. Leases (Continue)

Company as lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as finance lease or operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

d. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in a business of leased out island's head lease right for resort operation purposes to sublease holders. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Sublease rentals

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

e. Expenditure recognition

Expenses are recognised in the statements of comprehensive Income on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year.

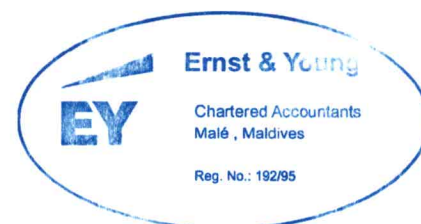
Expenditure incurred for the purpose of acquiring, expanding or improving assets of a permanent nature by means of which to carry on the business or for the purpose of increasing the earning capacity of the business has been treated as capital expenditure.

f. Taxes

Current business profit tax

Current business profit tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

Current business profit tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

f. Taxes (Continue)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ▶ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or (loss)
- ▶ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

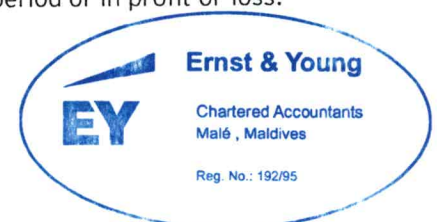
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

Sales tax

Revenue, expenses assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax. Receivable and payables that 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 of payables in the statement of financial position.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost of the self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour cost and appropriate proportion of production overheads. The cost of property, plant and equipment acquired by the company includes cost of acquisition together with any incidental expenses incurred in bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use.

When a major inspection of plant and machinery is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment of the Company is charged on a straight-line basis to write off the cost over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

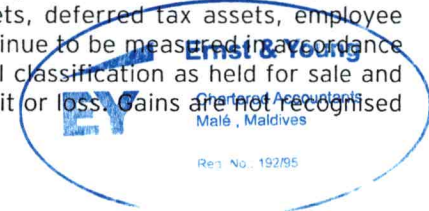
Plant and machinery	10 years
Marine vessels	10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment	5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Communication equipment	5 years
Machineries	10 years

Depreciation is charged from the date asset put into use for operational activities. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

If there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years.

h. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal group's comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property and biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Companies' accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
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2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Cost of the investments property is amortised over the useful life of the property.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the income statement in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of changes in use.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using discount rates that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

k. 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.

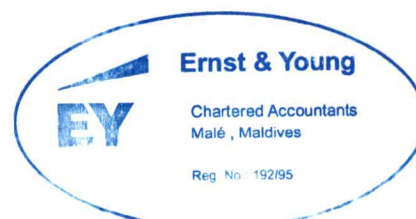
a) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised 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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (e) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised 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.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

k. Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continue)

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

II. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

III. Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, included under other non-current financial assets.

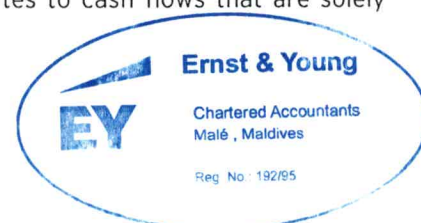
IV. Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling

And

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

k. Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continue)

V. Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments) (Continue)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company does not have debt instruments which required to recognize at fair value through OCI.

VI. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have equity instruments which required to recognize at fair value through OCI.

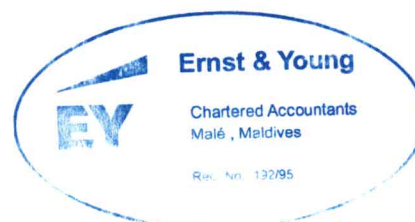
VII. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company does not have financial assets which required to recognize at fair value through profit or loss.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

k. Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continue)

VII. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Continue)

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

VIII. Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

IX. Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

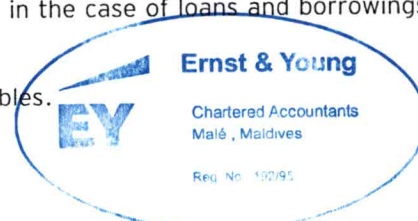
I. Financial liabilities

I. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised 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.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

I. Financial liabilities (Continue)

II. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

III. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

IV. De-recognition

Financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

m. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the income statement within 'selling and marketing costs. Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. A general provision is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts from customers at the year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

n. Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise of cash at banks and cash in hand, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash flow statement is prepared in "indirect method".

p. Other Liabilities and provisions

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements. The materiality of the events occurring after the reporting period have been considered and appropriate adjustments and provisions have been made in the financial statements where necessary.

Liabilities classified as current liabilities in the statement of financial position are those, which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the end of the reporting period. Non-current liabilities are those balances, which fall due for payment after one year from the end of the reporting period.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continue)

p. Other Liabilities and provisions (Continue)

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present 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.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

q. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

r. Defined contribution plans

Employees are eligible for Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 7% of basic salary of Maldivian employees to Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme.

2.7 Summary of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

a) Operating lease commitments-Company as lessee

The Company has entered into Island leases with the Government of Maldives. The Company has determined based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the sub-lease agreements that all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the Islands rests with the Government. Therefore, the lease is treated as an operating lease.

b) Operating lease commitments-Company as lessor

The Company has entered into Island leases with the third parties. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

c) Going concern

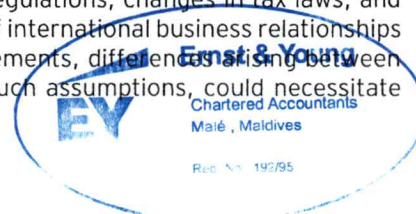
The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

e) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

2.7 Summary of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continue)

e) Taxes (Continue)

The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as differing interpretations of tax regulations by the Company and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Maldives.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. 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. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less).

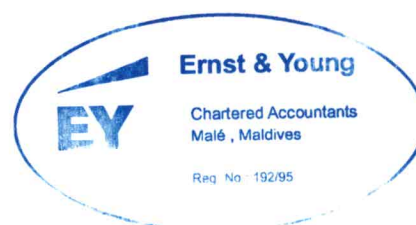
At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

IFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The company does not assess the impact on adaptation of IFRS 16 as end of the financial year 31 December 2018.



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Year ended 31.12.2018	Year ended 31.12.2017
	USD	USD
4 Revenue		
Sub lease rentals	4,578,797	4,436,039
5 Other operating income		
Other income	-	135,722
Payable written back	-	229,028
	-	364,750
6 Operating profit		
Operating profit includes following charges;		
Employee benefit expenses (Note 6.1)	239,277	273,721
Staff food expenses (Note 6.1)	2,770	2,733
Depreciation	7,903	14,656
Operating lease rentals	1,902,717	1,902,717
Directors remuneration and other allowances	81,877	86,252
Audit fees	26,619	16,861
6.1 Employee benefit expenses		
Employee salary and benefits	239,277	273,721
Staff food and accommodation expenses	2,770	2,733
	242,047	276,454
7 Business profit tax		
Current business profit tax	265,769	75,615
Reversal for deferred tax (Note No 7.2)	(178)	31,092
Business profit tax credit	265,591	106,707

7.1 Current business profit tax

Business profit tax is calculated at 15% on the taxable profit for the year end in accordance with the Business Profit Tax Act No. 05/2011. A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by Maldives's domestic tax rate for the year ended on 31 December is as follows:

	Year ended 31.12.2018	Year ended 31.12.2017
	USD	USD
7.1 Current business profit tax		
Profit before tax	1,803,496	65,766
Add: Depreciation and amortisation	7,903	14,656
Other disallowable expenses	173,849	540,356
Less: Capital allowances	(7,192)	(5,741)
Other allowable expenses	(173,836)	(78,510)
Taxable (loss)/profit for the year	1,804,221	536,527
Tax-free threshold	(32,425)	(32,425)
Taxable (loss)/profit	1,771,796	504,102
Business tax on taxable profit at 15%	265,769	75,615

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

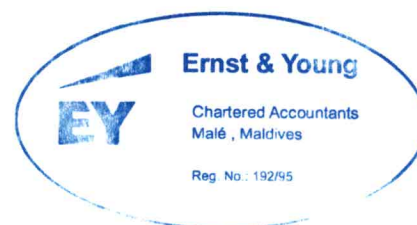
	Year ended 31.12.2018	Year ended 31.12.2017
	USD	USD
7 Business profit tax (continued)		
7.2 Movement of deferred tax		
Balance as at 1 January	1,691	(29,401)
Provision made / (reversed) during the year	(178)	31,092
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,513</u>	<u>1,691</u>
7.3 Income tax refund		
At the beginning of the year	(164,996)	481,221
Income tax charge for the year	265,769	75,615
Payments during the year	(240,611)	(721,832)
At the end of the year	<u>(139,838)</u>	<u>(164,996)</u>
7.4 Deferred tax liability		
On property, plant and equipment	1,684	1,862
On voluntary retirement provision	(170)	(171)
Deferred tax liability as at 31 December	<u>1,513</u>	<u>1,691</u>

The provision on deferred tax is made on temporary differences between the carrying value and tax base of property, plant and equipment.

8 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The following reflects the profit/(loss) and share data used in the earnings per share calculation.

	Year ended 31.12.2018	Year ended 31.12.2017
	USD	USD
(Loss)/profit for the year (USD)	1,537,905	(40,941)
Ordinary shares applicable to earnings per share	34,087,354	34,087,354
Earnings per share	<u>0.0451</u>	<u>(0.0012)</u>



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Balance as at 01.01.2018 USD	Additions USD	Balance as at 31.12.2018 USD
9.1 Gross carrying value at cost			
Marine vessels	50,426	-	50,426
Motor Vehicle	10,282	-	10,282
Office Equipments	16,374	242	16,616
Other Equipments	4,516	-	4,516
Furniture Fittings and Equipment	31,462	-	31,462
Computer Equipment	54,709	-	54,709
Communication Equipment	7,317	-	7,317
Machineries	-	14,475	14,475
Total	175,086	14,717	189,803
	Balance as at 01.01.2018 USD	Charge for the year USD	Balance as at 31.12.2018 USD
9.2 Accumulated Depreciation			
Marine vessels	30,709	-	30,709
Motor Vehicle	10,282	-	10,282
Office Equipment	14,674	529	15,203
Other Equipment	4,188	115	4,303
Furniture Fittings and Equipment	28,510	1,767	30,277
Computer Equipment	44,621	4,711	49,332
Communication Equipment	7,317	-	7,317
Machineries	-	781	781
Total	140,301	7,903	148,204
NBV	34,785		41,599

9.3 During the year the Company acquired property, plant and equipment to the aggregate value of USD 14,717/- (2017: USD 6,257/-)

9.4 The gross carrying value of fully depreciated assets amounts to USD 98,674/- (2017: USD 98,005/-)

10 Investment property

	As at 31.12.2018 USD	As at 31.12.2017 USD
Nagoshi Island lease right	20,000,000	20,000,000
	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>

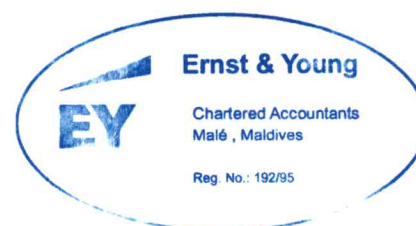
Nagoshi Island head lease right which was previously classified as a non-current asset held for sale ceased from its classification to investment property since the occurrence of agreed sale transaction is unlikely. Accordingly lease right recognition as held for sale no longer exists.

Investment property is recognized in the books at carrying value of held for sale assets which is the lower of carrying value or its recoverable value.

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

11	Trade and other receivables	As at 31.12.2018	As at 31.12.2017
11.1	<i>Current</i>	USD	USD
	Deposits and prepayments	26,398	26,398
	Receivables for share capital	5,445	5,445
	Other receivables	10,992	10,992
		<u>42,835</u>	<u>42,835</u>
	Less: provision for impairment of receivables	-	-
		<u>42,835</u>	<u>42,835</u>
11.2	<i>Non-current</i>		
	Lease rent equalisation - sublease	24,472,078	24,073,265
		<u>24,472,078</u>	<u>24,073,265</u>
	Total trade and other receivables	<u>24,514,913</u>	<u>24,116,100</u>
12	Cash and short-term deposits		
	Balances with banks	2,357,467	2,161,994
	Cash in hand	194	194
		<u>2,357,661</u>	<u>2,162,189</u>
13	Share capital	Number of shares	Ordinary shares USD Share premium USD
	At 1 January 2018	34,087,354	26,183,719 607,415
	At 31 December 2018	<u>34,087,354</u>	<u>26,183,719</u> <u>607,415</u>

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 100,000,000 with a par value of MVR. 10 per share. The issued share capital comprises USD 34,087,354/- (31,439,710 ordinary shares and 2,647,644 ordinary shares of Rf. 10 each translated to US Dollars at Rf. 12.85 and 15.42 each respectively).



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

	As at 31.12.2018 USD	As at 31.12.2017 USD
14 Trade and other payables		
14.1 Current		
Trade payables - head lease rent payables	11,395,598	11,395,597
Trade payables - other trade payables	95,905	112,111
Sublease advance	297,702	297,702
Dividend payable	1,918,630	1,936,889
Accrued expenses	26,163	4,427
	<u>13,733,998</u>	<u>13,746,726</u>
14.2 Non-current		
Lease rent equalisation - head lease	1,151,766	1,226,409
Sublease advance	10,311,565	11,185,980
	<u>11,463,331</u>	<u>12,412,389</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>25,197,329</u>	<u>26,159,115</u>

15 Fair value of financial instruments

The 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.

15.1 Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the company's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

15.2 Determination of Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using active quoted prices or dealer price quotations (assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an ask price), without any deduction for transaction costs. A market is regarded as active if transactions for asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

(Continued)

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

15 Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

15.2 Determination of Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

This category

- a) Quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments;
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or
- c) Other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs.

This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist, option pricing models and other valuation models.

Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, risk premiums in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign exchange rates, expected price volatilities and corrections.

Observable prices or model inputs such as market interest rates are usually available in the market for listed equity securities and government securities such as treasury bills and bonds. Availability of observable prices and model inputs reduces the need.

Models are adjusted to reflect the spread for bid and ask prices to reeect costs to close out positions, credit and debit valuation adjustments, liquidity spread and limitations in the models. Also, profit or loss calculated when such financial instruments are first recorded ('Day 1' profit or loss) is deferred and recognised only when the inputs become observable or on derecognition of the instrument.

15.3 Fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position. The fair values include any deferred differences between the transaction price and the fair value on initial recognition when the fair value is based on a valuation technique that uses unobservable inputs.

(Continued)

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

15 Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

15.3 Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Measured at fair value

Not measured at fair value As at 31 December 2018	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
Assets				
Investment property	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000

Not measured at fair value As at 31 December 2017	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
Assets				
Investment property	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000

16 Risk management objectives and policies

The Company has

16.1 Market risk

16.2 Credit risk

16.3 Liquidity Risk

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial statement.

16.1 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. Market risk comprises foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

(Continued)

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

16 Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

16.1.1 *Currency risk*

The Company has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales, purchases and borrowings in currencies other than the Company's functional currency. The Company enters into transactions in United States Dollars ("USD") whenever possible.

Exposure to currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instrument denominated in a foreign currency.

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows based on notional amounts:

As at 31st December 2018

	MVR		
	Converted to USD.	USD	Total
Cash and short-term deposits	115,045	2,242,616	2,357,661
Lease rent equalisation - sublease	-	24,472,078	24,472,078
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	26,398	16,437	42,835
Lease rent equalisation - head lease	-	1,151,766	1,151,766
Sub lease advances	-	10,609,267	10,609,267
Trade and other payables	5,106	13,431,190	13,436,296
	<u>146,549</u>	<u>51,923,354</u>	<u>52,069,903</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening / (weakening) of the USD, as indicated below, against the MVR as at 31 December would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	2018	
	USD	USD
	Strengthening	Weakening
MVR (1% Movement)	<u>1,467</u>	<u>(1,467)</u>

The following significant exchange rate applied during the period:

	Reporting Date	
	Average Rate	Spot Rate
	2018	2018
MVR 1: US\$	<u>15.405</u>	<u>15.410</u>

(Continued)

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

16.1.2 Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to financial instruments which are on floating rate term, and this risk is reviewed on an ongoing basis. At the end of the reporting period the Company did not have any instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk.

16.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that counter-party will not fulfil its contractual obligation, resulting in a financial loss. The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. As at the end of the reporting period there were cases of material credit risk identified.

16.3 Liquidity risk

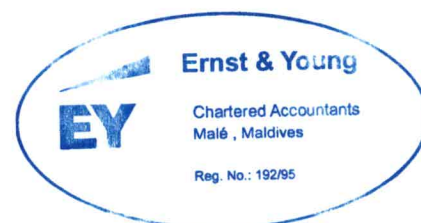
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settle by delivering cash and another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet it's liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable loss or risking damaged to the Company's reputation.

The Company actively monitors and manages its free cash position and available funding to ensure that it complies with its obligations to creditors and meets its working capital requirements.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk as at end of the reporting period is against the following liabilities.

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial - Liabilities

	Carrying Amount USD	0-12 Months USD	1-2 Years USD	2-5 Years USD	More than 5 years USD
Assets					
Lease rent equalisation - sublease	24,472,078	1,111,051	1,193,659	4,216,554	17,961,860
Trade and other receivables	42,835	42,835	-	-	-
Cash and short-term deposits	2,357,661	2,357,661	-	-	-
	<u>26,872,574</u>	<u>3,511,547</u>	<u>1,193,659</u>	<u>4,216,554</u>	<u>17,961,860</u>
Liabilities					
Lease rent equalisation - head lease	1,151,766	74,643	74,643	223,930	778,550
Sub lease advances	10,311,565	874,414	874,414	2,623,242	5,939,495
Trade and other payables	13,733,998	13,733,998	-	-	-
	<u>25,197,329</u>	<u>14,683,055</u>	<u>949,057</u>	<u>2,847,172</u>	<u>6,718,045</u>
Net Gap	<u>1,675,245</u>	<u>(11,171,508)</u>	<u>244,602</u>	<u>1,369,382</u>	<u>11,243,815</u>



Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

17 Related party transactions

The Government of Maldives is the shareholder for 48% of the issued shares of the Company as at the end of the reporting period. The transactions with the Government of the Maldives included lease rentals paid for the islands obtained on lease term by the Company. The transactions with the Government of Maldives during the year and outstanding balances as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Year ended 31.12.2018 USD	Year ended 31.12.2017 USD
<i>Transactions with the Government of the Maldives :</i>		
Lease rentals paid	1,977,360	4,806,495
	<u>1,977,360</u>	<u>4,806,495</u>
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>		
Receivables for share capital	5,445	5,445
	<u>5,445</u>	<u>5,445</u>
<i>Payables to related parties</i>		
Head lease rent payable	<u>11,395,598</u>	<u>11,395,597</u>

18 Events after the reporting period

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting period that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

19 Commitments and contingencies

19.1 Operating lease commitments

The future lease payments under operating leases are as follows:

	As at 31.12.2018 USD	As at 31.12.2017 USD
Not later than 1 year	1,977,360	1,977,360
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	7,909,440	7,909,440
Later than 5 years	21,176,713	23,154,073
	<u>31,063,513</u>	<u>33,040,873</u>

The Company is the immediate lessee of following Islands and the future lease commitments of the Company as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31.12.2018 USD	As at 31.12.2017 USD
Kihavah Huravalhi	15,353,924	16,331,284
Magudhuva	15,709,589	16,709,589
	<u>31,063,513</u>	<u>33,040,873</u>

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2018

19.2 Dues to MIRA, in relation to the land rent of the islands leased

Following Rent, Fines and Interest are due to MIRA as at 31 December 2018 based on MIRA confirmation. We highlight that MTDC has not taken the contingencies related to Kihavah, Magudhuva and Farukolhufushi as the company is trying to find an alternative way to settle the outstanding.

	Rent USD	Fines USD	Interest USD	Total USD
N. Ekuhivaru	5,020,737	5,547,915	301,244	10,869,896
HA. Uligam	1,539,743	795,966	-	2,335,709
Gdh. Magudhuva	-	1,973,978	-	1,973,978
B. Kihavah Huravalhi	-	1,195,226	-	1,195,226
K. Farukolhufushi	(91,320)	461,016	-	369,696
	<u>6,469,160</u>	<u>9,974,101</u>	<u>301,244</u>	<u>16,744,506</u>

19.3 Legal claims

19.3.1 Uligamu Council has filed a case at Magistrate Court seeking a special performance order against the Company requiring removal of the Company's property in the island of Uligamu which is located outside the allocated land area by the Government. However, the verdict was given in favour of the Company. Hence the Company has not made any provisions during the year.

19.3.2 Mincon Maldives Pvt Ltd has filed a case at the Civil Court against the company claiming MVR 21,069,719/- (USD 1,366,389/-) for the liquidated damages that they incurred due to the delay in the invoice repayment by the company. There are no ongoing legal proceedings against the company and the likelihood of an unfavourable outcome for the company is very unlikely.

19.3.3 MTDC has filed a case in Civil Court against ENA Hotel Holding Company Pvt Ltd, in order to recover USD 29,584,967/-. This is due to unpaid sublease rent, liquidated damages for delay in payment of sublease rent, head lease rent and liquidated damages for delay in payment of head lease rent. The verdict was delivered in favour of MTDC and the appellant was required to pay the money within 8 months. However, there is little possibility of recovering money from the sub lessee since they have no assets.

19.3.4 MTDC has filed a case in Civil Court seeking the recovery of USD 7,861,954/-. This is due to unpaid sublease rent, liquidated damages for delay in payment of sublease rent, head lease rent and liquidated damages for delay in payment of head lease rent. This case is still ongoing and there is a possibility that the case will be decided in favour of MTDC.

19.3.5 There are no ongoing legal proceedings against the Company, other than the matter stated above, as at 31 December 2018, that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

19.4 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments which require adjustments to / or disclosure in the financial statements as at the end of the reporting period.

Maldives Tourism Development Corporation PLC
Detailed statement of expenditure
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Year ended 31.12.2018	Year ended 31.12.2017
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
I		
Expenses by nature		
Operating lease rentals	1,902,717	1,902,717
Employee salary and benefits	239,277	273,721
Directors remuneration and other allowances	81,877	86,252
Staff food and accommodation expenses	2,770	2,733
Depreciation	7,903	14,656
Office rent	54,475	49,288
Professional fee	8,732	15,648
Legal fee	20,431	23,025
Telephone expenses	1,374	5,059
Transport and travelling	31,121	17,987
Audit fees	26,619	16,861
Other expenses	398,005	595,374
Loss of Impirement of Financial Asset	-	1,657,500
Fixed assets written off	-	74,202
Total cost of operations, administrative expenses and finance cost	<u><u>2,775,301</u></u>	<u><u>4,735,023</u></u>
II		
The above expenses are summarised as follows:		
Cost of operations - operating lease rentals	1,902,717	1,902,717
Administrative expenses	872,584	2,832,306
	<u><u>2,775,301</u></u>	<u><u>4,735,023</u></u>

