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2018

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يروسرد:

2018 وَسَرُ دَرَيْ دُوْوَرَسِرَ خُوْوَدِ كَاؤِمْتِ وَمُدَدِ 418.64 مُوَدِّدُ مِصْ وَرَوْدُوْ. دِدُوْوَسِ دَهِ وَبِسْرُوْتُ سُوْمِ بِوَوْمَ سِفْعَ وَ بُرِّدَا ثَاعَادُهُ خُوْدَدِ وِدْمَادِوْشُ كَرَّوْدُوَّ وَرِسَّادُوْ.

و مرسم ورور:

2018 وَسَرَ دَرَيْنَ دُّوْمَرِهِ تَوْمَوْدُ 418.64 نَهُو مُرَبِّرُ وَمُرَّ مُعْمُوسٌ وَمُرَّ مُعْمُوسٌ وَمَرَدُ وَمَرْدُ وَمَرَدُ وَمَرْدُ وَمَرْدُونَ وَمَرْدُونَ وَمِرْدُونَ وَمِرْدُونَ وَمِرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُؤْدُونَ وَمُؤْدُونَا وَالْمُؤْدُونَا وَالْمُونَالِمُ وَالْمُونَالِونَا وَالْمُؤْدُونَا وَالْمُؤْدُونَا وَالْمُونَالِ وَالْمُونَالُونَالُونَالِكُونَالُون

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ישל אלש ל לתציעל לשתק אתם:

رِسْدُ خَرْجِهُ وَوَهَمْسُرُهُ وَثَرَدِ 2018 وَسَرَ رَرَيْ فَرْدُو 05 هَدُوْرُوْسُ صَدُو كَوْبُو وَكُوْرُو رُ دُسْدُ وَدُو اللّهُ اللّهُ وَسَرَ دُسَرَ سِرِسْوُسُومُوسُ سِرِسْوُ وُرُوسُوْ. وَرَدُسِ دُوْرُدُ مُورُدُ رِسْدُ دُسْدُ اللّهُ وَدُورُ مُرَدُ وَمَ اللّهُ مُعَادُ اللّهُ مُعَادُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ الله

2017 وَمَرُ دَرَيْرِهُ وَرِدُهُ رِمِرَةً مَّوْجِ وَ وَهُ يُرِهُ مِرْدُو وَيَهُ وَمِرْهُ مَا يُرَبِّجُو وَ وَهُ وَمِرَّهُ وَمِرَّةً وَمِرْهُ مَرْدُو وَمَرْمُ وَمِرَّةً وَمِرْهُ مَرْدُو وَمَرْمُ وَمِرَّةً وَمِرْهُ وَمُرْمُ وَمِرَّةً وَمِرْمُ وَمُرَّمُ مِرْدُو وَمَرْمُ وَمُرْمُ وَمُرْمُ وَمُرْمُ وَمُرْمُ وَمُو وَمُ مِرْدُو وَمُ مِرْدُو وَمُ مَرْدُو وَمُ مُرْدُو مُ مُرْدُونُ مِ مُرْدُو مِنْ مُرْدُو وَمُ وَمُو مُرْدُو وَمُ مُرْدُونُ وَمُ مُرْدُونُ وَمُرْمُونُ مِرْدُونُ مِرْدُو مُرْدُو مُرْدُونُ وَمُولِمُ مُرْدُونُ مِرْدُو مُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرُونُ مِرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُونُونُ مِرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُونُونُ وَمُونُونُ وَالْدُونُ وَمُونُونُ وَمُونُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ

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2018 وَسُرُ دُرَيْرُهُ دُيْعُ لَا يُعْرِونُورُو دُوْرِ رَسَّعْمُدُدُ:

Annual Report 2018

Addu People's Co-operative Society For the year ended 31 December 2018

Prepared by Optimo LLP



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- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- 10 Statement of Cash Flows
- 11 Notes to the financial statements





Independent Auditors Report 2018

Addu People's Co-operative Society

www.optimo.mv P-0007/2012



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Addu People's Co-operative Society

Report on the financial statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Addu People's Co-operative Society (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 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, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of Qualified 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity within the meaning of Entity Act 96/10 of the Republic of Maldives and have fulfilled our other responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

- We were not able to be present at physical observation of inventory amounting to MVR 1,223,519 and cash in hand amounting to MVR 1,742 as we were not appointed as auditors at the year end 2018. Therefore, we were unable to verify the balances in these current asset accounts.
- Comparative balances for the year 2017 were not audited. Therefore, we were unable to verify the opening balances presented in the Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. And we have determined that there are no additional key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Responsibilities of Executive Committee for the Financial Statements.

The Executive Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Executive Committee are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit 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 planning and performance of 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

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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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management. We are required to communicate with the Management 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.
- 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit, We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

August 28, 2019

Male, Maldives

Abdul Majeed Ali

Optimo LLP (F0022)



Optimo LLP P-0007/2012

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Addu People's Co-operative Society For the year ended 31 December 2018

	NOTES	2018	2017
Revenue			
Sale of goods	3	648,419	-
Total Revenue		648,419	-
Cost of Sales			
Cost of Goods Sold	4	553,345	56,212
Direct Labour	4	37,854	-
Total Cost of Sales		591,198	56,212
Gross Profit		57,220	(56,212)
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	5	7,750	-
Administrative Expenses	6	335,449	99,344
Selling and Marketing	7	9,950	-
Total Expenses		353,149	99,344
Profit (Loss) Before Tax		(295,929)	(155,556)
Profit (Loss) for the Period from Continuing Operations		(295,929)	(155,556)
Profit (Loss) for the Period		(295,929)	(155,556)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		(295,929)	(155,556)



Annual Report 2018 Addu People's Co-operative Society

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Statement of Financial Position

Addu People's Co-operative Society As at 31 December 2018

	NOTES	31 DEC 2018	31 DEC 2017
ssets			
Non-Current Assets	9	39,798	44,22
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	2,871,524	4,195,98
Trade and Other Receivables			
Trade receivables	11	539,728	
Total Trade and Other Receivables		539,728	
Inventories	12	1,223,519	873,92
Total Current Assets		4,634,771	5,069,90
Total Assets		4,674,569	5,114,12
quity and Liabilities			
Equity Member's contributions	13	5,101,900	5,101,90
Retained Earnings	14	(451,484)	(155,556
Total Equity		4,650,416	4,946,34
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	15	5,584	167,78
Other Current Liabilities	16	18,569	
Total Current Liabilities		24,153	167,78
Total Liabilities		24,153	167,78
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,674,569	5,114,12



Statement of Changes in Equity

Addu People's Co-operative Society For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
Equity		
Opening Balance	4,946,344	
Increases		
Profit for the Period	(295,929)	(155,556)
Member's Contributions	-	5,101,900
Total Increases	(295,929)	4,946,344
Total Equity	4,650,416	4,946,344



Statement of Cash Flows

Addu People's Co-operative Society For the year ended 31 December 2018

	NOTES	2018	2017
Operating Activities			
Profit after taxation	8	(295,929)	(155,556)
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation	9	4,422	
Unrealised foreign currency gain/loss		18,660	21,460
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	11	(539,728)	
Inventory	12	(349,591)	(873,929)
Accounts payable	15	(142,116)	163,185
Accrued expenses and unearned revenues		(1,515)	1,515
Other current liabilities		-	3,084
Adjustment for unrealised foreign currency gain/loss		(18,660)	(21,460
let cash provided by operating activities		(1,324,456)	(861,700)
Payment for property, plant & equipment	9	-	(44,220)
let cash provided by investing activities		-	(44,220)
inancing Activities			
Other cash items from financing activities		-	5,101,900
let cash provided by financing activities		-	5,101,900
let Cash Flows		(1,324,456)	4,195,980
ash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		4,195,980	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		2,871,524	4,195,980
Net change in cash for period		(1,324,456)	4,195,980



Addu People's Co-operative Society For the year ended 31 December 2018

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General information

Addu People's Co-operative Society (the Entity) is a Co-perative Society incorporated in Republic of Maldives. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Secretariat of Addu City Council, Madhe'aari magu, Addu City, Maldives. Their principal activities are carryout activities and projects for the welfare of the citizens of Addu City.

2. Signicant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They are presented in

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimations are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

2.2 Comparables

IAS 1 requires that comparative information to be disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements, both on the face of the financial statements and in the notes, unless another Standard requires otherwise. Comparative information is provided for narrative and descriptive where it is relevant to understanding the financial statements of the current period.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Royalty revenue from licensing candle-making patents for use by others is recognised in accordance with the relevant licence agreements. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and sales-related taxes collected on behalf of the government of Maldives.



2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to match the regulatory requirement of Maldives Inland Revenue Authority (MIRA) for claiming Capital Allowance for Business Profit Tax purposes, using the straight-line method. As such,

i) no depreciation is charged for the year of purchase if the asset is purchased after June 30.

ii) depreciation is charged on for actual days if the asset was acquired on or before June 30. The following annual rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Land and Buildings-4%, Wooden Marine Vessels -7%, Other Marine Vessels-5%, Furniture and Fittings-10%, Motor Vehicles-20%, Plant and Equipment-10%, Office Equipment-20%, Loose Tools-33.33%, Other assets-10%.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties include those portions of office buildings that are held for long term rental yields and/or for capital appreciation and land under operating leases that is held for long-term capital appreciation or for a currently indeterminate use. Investment properties include properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties.

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at fair value, determined annually by independent professional valuers on the highest-and-best-use basis. Changes in fair values are recognised in profit or loss.

Investment properties are subject to renovations or improvements at regular intervals. The cost of major renovations and improvements is capitalised and the carrying amounts of the replaced components are recognised in profit or loss. The cost of maintenance, repairs and minor improvements is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments in associates are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Similarly, at each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of each item of inventory (or group of similar items) with its selling price less costs to complete and sell. If an item of inventory (or group of similar items) is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount (selling price less costs to complete and sell, in the case of inventories), but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (group of related assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the actual interest charged except for those costs that are directly attributable to the construction or development of properties. This includes those costs on borrowings acquired specifically for the construction or development of properties, as well as those in relation to general borrowings used to finance the construction or development of properties.

The actual borrowing costs incurred during the period up to the issuance of the temporary occupation permit less any investment income on temporary investment of these borrowings, are capitalised in the cost of the property under development.

Borrowing costs on general borrowings are capitalised by applying a capitalisation rate to construction or development expenditures that are financed by general borrowings.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. Trade payables denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Maldivian Ruffiya "MVR" using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in other income or other expenses.

2.11 Bank loans and overdrafts

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

2.12 Leases

The Entity leases land, motor vehicles and certain plant and machinery under finance leases and land, factories and warehouses under operating leases from non-related parties

Leases where the Entity assumes substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases.

The leased assets and the corresponding lease liabilities (net of finance charges) under finance leases are recognised on the balance sheet as plant and equipment and borrowings respectively, at the inception of the leases based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability. The finance expense is recognised in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of interest on the finance lease liability.

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.



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2.14 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases (known as temporary differences). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled (taxable temporary differences). Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all temporary differences that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled (deductible temporary differences)—but only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred tax asset to be realised or the deferred tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.15 Contribution to Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme

The liability for employee benefit obligations relates to government-mandated long-service payments. All full-time Maldivian staff, excluding owner(s), are covered by the programme. A payment is made of 7 per cent of Basic Salary at the end of each of month of employment. The payment is accrued as part of the monthly payroll and paid in the following month. The Entity does not fund this obligation in advance.

2.16 Trade and other receivables

Most sales are made on the basis of normal credit terms and the receivables do not bear interest. Where credit is extended beyond normal credit terms, receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17 Currency Translation

Items included in the financial statements of entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which theentity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Maldivian Ruffiya "MVR", which is the functional currency of the Entity.

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from borrowings in foreign currencies and other currency instruments designated and qualifying as net investment hedges and net investment in foreign operations. Those currency translation differences are recognised in the currency translation reserve in the consolidated financial statements and transferred to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

	2018	2017
3. Revenue		
Sale of goods	648,419	-
Total Revenue	648,419	



	2018	2017
4. Cost of Goods Sold		
Cost of Goods Sold	409,033	859
Direct Labour	37,854	
Freight & Courier	139,743	55,353
Local transport	1,345	
Materials	3,223	
Total Cost of Goods Sold	591,198	56,212
	2018	2017
5. Operating Expenses		
Rent	7,750	
Total Operating Expenses	7,750	
	2018	2017
6. Administrative Expenses		
Salaries and wages to employees		
Attendance Allowances	21,300	1,000
Non practicing allowance	36,667	1,613
Pension expense	9,447	2,557
Phone allowance	6,050	266
Ramadan allowance	3,000	
Service allowance	23,917	3,618
Wages and Salaries	132,957	36,532
Total Salaries and wages to employees	233,337	45,586
Annual Fees	2,700	
Bank Fees	13,584	6,565
Cleaning	240	22
Fines and Penalties	598	3,250
Insurance	1,334	
Licences and Permits	1,000	
Utitities	8,074	
Office Expenses	180	583
Printing and Stationeries	15,213	1,816
Repair and Maintenance	3,169	15,398
Sample Expenses	15,949	
Telephone and Internet	16,989	4,659
Depreciation and amortisation	4,422	
Exchange Losses	18,660	21,460
Total Administrative Expenses	335,449	99,339
	2018	2017
7. Selling and Marketing Expenses		
Advertising	9,950	
Total Selling and Marketing Expenses	9,950	



8. Profit/(Loss) for the Year		
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(295,929)	(155,556)
Total Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(295,929)	(155,556)
	2018	2017
9. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Machinery		
Plant and machinery	44,220	44,220
Accumulated depreciation - plant and machinery	(4,422)	-
Total Plant and Machinery	39,798	44,220
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	39,798	44,220
	2018	2017
10. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank accounts/(overdraft)	2,869,782	4,190,536
Cash floats	1,742	5,444
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,871,524	4,195,980
	2018	2017
11. Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade receivables	539,728	-
Total Trade and Other Receivables	539,728	-
	2018	2017
12. Inventories		
Inventories	1,223,519	873,929
Total Inventories	1,223,519	873,929
	2018	2017
13. Member's Contributions		
Member Contributions: Institutions	5,100,000	5,100,000
Member Contributions: Individuals	1,900	1,900
Total Member's Contributions	5,101,900	5,101,900
Contributions from Institution refers to amounts contributed by Addu City Council, which hol the co-operative society.	lds majority of the share	es issued by
	2018	2017
14. Retained Earnings		
Balance at January 1	(155,556)	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	295,929	155,556
Balance at 31 December	140,373	155,556



	2018	201
5. Trade and Other Payables		
Amounts due to related parties	3,084	3,08
Accrued expenses		1,51
Other payables	2,500	163,18
Total Trade and Other Payables	5,584	167,78
	2018	201
6. Other Current Liabilities		
Pension Payables	-	1,51
Sales Tax	18,569	
Total Other Current Liabilities	18,569	1,51

17. Business Profit Tax

As per the Business Profit Tax Act No. 05/2011, all business in the Maldives are subject Business Profit tax for the incomes earned from 18 July 2011 at the rate of 15%. The following calculations drived as per the ACT and Tax Ruling Released by Inland Revenue Authority

	2018	201
alculation of BPT		
Profit before tax	(295,929)	(155,556
Add: Deductions not allowed		
Depreciation and ammortisation of non-current assets	4,422	
Employee welfare expenses	90,933	6,49
Pension expenses	9,447	2,55
Fines and interest disallowed under Section 11(a)(6) of the Act	598	3,25
Total Add: Deductions not allowed	105,401	12,30
Employee welfare expenses allowed under Section 30 of the Regulation Pension expenses allowed under Section 32 of the Regulation	90,933 9,447	6,49 2,55
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	6,49
Total Less: Deductions Allowed	104,802	9,05
Specified profit/ (loss)	(295,330)	(152,305
Less: Remuneration		
Allowable Remuneration	-	
Profit / (loss) before loss relief	(295,330)	(152,305
Taxable profit / (loss)	(295,330)	(152,305
Tax-free threshold	500,000	500,00
Profit subject to tax	•	
Tax liability for the year	-	

