



Report No: FIN-2022-59(E)

31ST July 2022

MALDIVES MARKETING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS CORPORATION FINANCIAL YEAR 2020



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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MALDIVES MARKETING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS CORPORATION LIMITED

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited (MMPRC) (the “Corporation”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. As more fully disclosed in Note 14.1, receivable and payable balances were recognised by the Corporation on account of leasing of tourist resort islands on behalf of the Government during the period 2013 to 2015. These balances as at the reporting date are receivable from various parties (refer note 14.1) amounting to MVR 1,354,801,755/- and the corresponding liability to repay the same to the Ministry of Tourism amounting to MVR 1,512,856,200/- (including MVR 158,054,445/- already collected) (refer note 18.1) respectively. However, legal proceedings and investigations are ongoing in relation to these balances. Further, there has not been any movements of these balances from 31 December 2015.

Considering the lack of adequate supporting audit evidence, including the possible effects (if any) from the outcome of the pending litigations and investigations on the reported balances, we were unable to determine the reasonableness of the receivable and corresponding payable balances as at the reporting date.



2. Included under trade and other payables, are payables to Ministry of Tourism, amounting to MVR 6,001,775/- (2019: MVR 6,001,775/-) (refer note 18.1). Due to lack of availability of audit evidence, we were unable to determine whether any adjustment is required for these payable balances as at the reporting date.
3. Included under trade and other receivables, is a fixed term cash lent of MVR 157,253,546/- (2019: MVR 157,253,546/-). As disclosed in note 14.2, the verdict (705/Cv-C/2017) issued by the Courts on 17 September 2017 was in favour of the Corporation. However, these balances have not been settled as at the date of our report. Further, there has not been any movements of this balance from the year 2015. The Corporation has neither made an assessment of impairment nor a provision is recognised against the possible impairment as at the reporting date. In the absence of an impairment assessment, we were unable to ascertain the reasonableness of the balance as at the reporting date.
4. Included under trade and other receivables, are claims on account of budget allocation for the period up to 2017 from Ministry of Tourism, amounting to MVR 10,924,634/- (2019: MVR 10,924,634/-) (refer note 14.3). Due to the lack of evidence to support the eligibility for the said budget allocation as at the reporting date and the absence of a direct confirmation from Ministry of Tourism, we were unable to ascertain the reasonableness of the receivable balance as at the reporting date.
5. Included under Accounts receivables (refer note 14) as at the reporting date is an aggregate amount of MVR 3,143,846/- (2019: MVR 4,354,105/-), which remain unsettled for more than a year. The Corporation has neither made an assessment nor accounted for an allowance for impairment. In the absence of an impairment assessment, we were unable to ascertain the reasonableness of the balance as at the reporting date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the 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, the Management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 the Management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Corporation's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the International Ethical Standard Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

31 July 2022



Hussain Niyazy
Auditor General



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
Revenue	6	3,922,841	27,706,045
Government grant	7	87,876,695	104,873,305
Event costs		(68,700,204)	(89,036,565)
Other income		-	34,419
Administrative expenses		(16,068,315)	(12,906,070)
Selling and distribution expenses		(2,069,606)	(2,443,121)
Profit before interest and tax	8	4,961,411	28,228,013
Finance cost	9	(4,747,296)	(487,549)
Profit before tax from operation		214,115	27,740,464
Income tax credit / (expense)	10	120,718	(4,088,891)
Profit for the year		334,833	23,651,573

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 through 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2020

Asset	Note	(Restated)	
		2020 MVR	2019 MVR
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,046,529	2,199,855
Intangible assets	12	560,000	-
Deferred tax asset	10.3	281,818	-
Right-of-use assets	13.1	6,966,353	7,398,426
		9,854,700	9,598,281
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	1,536,359,067	1,540,626,363
Cash and cash equivalents	16	96,525,710	149,963,619
		1,632,884,777	1,690,589,982
Total assets		1,642,739,477	1,700,188,263
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital and reserves			
Issued share capital	17	10,000,000	10,000,000
Call in arrears	17	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Retained earnings		7,036,578	6,701,746
Total equity		7,036,578	6,701,746
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	13.2	5,384,919	5,623,852
Interest bearing borrowing	19.2	76,876,475	-
		82,261,394	5,623,852
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	1,538,631,979	1,634,807,476
Lease liability	13.2	2,106,134	1,312,711
Interest bearing borrowing	19.2	10,126,509	-
Deferred government grant	7	-	49,326,695
Income tax payable	15	2,576,883	2,415,783
		1,553,441,505	1,687,862,665
Total equity and liabilities		1,642,739,477	1,700,188,263


The Board of Directors is responsible for these financial statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board by,

Name of the Director

Mr. Thoyyib Mohamed

Mr. Abdulla Suood

Signature



The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 through 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

06th July 2022
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Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital	Call in arrears	Retained earnings	Total
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Balance as at 01 January 2019 as previously stated	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	(15,613,912)	(15,613,912)
Adjustment on correction of errors (Note 25)	-	-	(1,335,915)	(1,335,915)
Balance as at 1 January 2019- as restated	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	(16,949,827)	(16,949,827)
Profit for the year	-	-	23,651,573	23,651,573
Balance as at 31 December 2019	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	6,701,746	6,701,746
Profit for the year	-	-	334,833	334,833
Balance as at 31 December 2020	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	7,036,578	7,036,578

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 through 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		214,115	27,740,464
Adjustment to reconcile profit to net cash flows			
Depreciation and Amortisation	11	2,873,797	1,512,667
Finance cost	9	4,747,296	487,549
Cash generated before working capital changes		7,835,208	29,740,680
Working capital changes			
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	14	4,606,536	(4,805,209)
Decrease in trade and other payable	18	(96,175,497)	(1,453,577)
Deferred government grant	7	(49,326,695)	49,326,695
Cash generated (used in) / from operations		(133,060,448)	72,808,589
Lease interest paid		(915,334)	(487,549)
Interest paid		(957,991)	-
Net cash flow used in operating activities		(134,933,772)	72,321,040
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(179,042)	(2,219,116)
Acquisition of intangible asset	12.1	(700,000)	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(879,042)	(2,219,116)
Financing activities			
Settlement of principle portion of lease liabilities	13.2	(1,754,106)	(1,208,651)
Loan repaid during the year	19.1	(1,008,988)	-
Loan obtained during the year	19.1	85,137,999	-
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		82,374,905	(1,208,651)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(53,437,909)	68,893,273
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		149,963,619	81,070,341
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16	96,525,710	149,963,619

The accounting policies and notes on pages 8 through 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

1. Corporate information

Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited (“the Corporation”) is a limited liability Corporation, which is fully owned by Government of Maldives. The Corporation was incorporated in the Republic of Maldives on 14 August 2011 under the Act No. 10/96. The Registered office of the Corporation is situated at Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ameenee Magu, Male - 20379, Republic of Maldives.

1.1 Principal activities and nature of operations

Principal activity of the Corporation is to provide advertising and public relations services to the Government and related departments and offices through use of various media to create awareness for the target segments in the public with regard to new policies, laws, issues and services in line with the National Strategic Action Plan, provide campaign management services for Government offices.

1.3 Date of authorization of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on **06th July 2022**

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis. No adjustment is made for inflationary factors affecting these financial statements. The Financial Statements are presented in Maldivian Rufiyaa and all the values are rounded to nearest integral, except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

2.2 Going concern

Directors have assessed the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Corporation will continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainty relating to Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern.

In assessing the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern, the Corporation believes that, in the event of the Corporates inability to collect funds in relation to receivables from various parties amounting to MVR 1,354,801,755/- (refer note 14.1), the Ministry of Tourism will not demand the corresponding liability amounting to MVR 1,518,857,975/- from the Corporation (refer note 18.1).

2.3 Comparative information

Other than for the amounts restated (refer note 25), the accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Corporation and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Conversion of foreign currencies

The Corporation’s separate financial statements are presented in MVR which is the Corporation’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Corporation 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.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

b. Current versus non-current classification

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 Corporation classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue.

Service transferred over time

Under IFRS 15, the Corporation determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time. For each performance obligation satisfied overtime, the Corporation recognizes the revenue overtime by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered or performed.

Advertising Income

Advertising Revenues are recognised when the related advertisement or commercial appears before the public.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Corporation receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected.

Membership Fees and Other income

Membership Fees and Other income is recognised on accrual basis.



d. Expenditure recognition

Expenses are recognised in the income statement on the basis of 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 recognised in income statement.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

e. Taxes

Current business profit tax

Current income 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 income 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.

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.

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

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 income statement. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income (OCI) 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 income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

f. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	05 years
Communication Tools	05 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

g. Leases

The Corporation assesses at the inception of the contract whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

Corporation as a lessee

The Corporation applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Corporation recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The Corporation recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Buildings – 2nd floor of H. Zoneyria	05 years
Godowns- 1 st floor of H.Fulidhooge	02 years
Godowns- 1 st floor of M. Easy Night	05 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Corporation at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Corporation recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Corporation applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life (5 years) and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

i. Impairment of non- financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cashflows that largely are independent from other assets and groups.

Impairment/ reversal of impairment

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j. 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.

Financial assets

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 Corporation's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Corporation has applied the practical expedient, the Corporation 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 Corporation has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

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.

The Corporation'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 Corporation commits to purchase or sell the asset.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Corporation. The Corporation 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 Corporation's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- Or
- The Corporation 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 Corporation has transferred substantially all

the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Corporation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset When the Corporation 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 Corporation continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation could be required to repay.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. Therefore, the Corporation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

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

▶ Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Corporation 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.

▶ Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Corporation's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section I) financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

▶ Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise of balances with banks and cash in hand. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks as defined above. Statement of cash flows is prepared in "indirect method".

Financial liabilities

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 Corporation's financial liabilities include interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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.



3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Derecognition

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.

► Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Corporation has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Corporation 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 Corporation performs under the contract.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where 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 Corporation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate assets but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

l. Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Maldives Retirement Pension

Defined contribution plans – Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme all local (Maldivian National) employees are eligible for Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme (MRPS) contribution according to the terms of the Maldives pension Act Law No. 8/2009 handled by Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO) from May 2011.

b) Other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations of the Corporation are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

4. Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Corporation's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Going concern

The Proprietor has made an assessment of the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. The Proprietor does not intend either to liquidate or to cease trading.



4. Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's assets, other than inventories, 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 statement of comprehensive income.

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.

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.

5. New and amended standards and interpretations

The new and amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective to the date of issuance of these financial statements are disclosed below. None of the new or amended pronouncements are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Corporation in the foreseeable future. The Corporation intends to adopt these amended standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively



5. New and amended standards and interpretations (Continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Corporation will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

6	Revenue	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
	Advertising	316,514	2,201,340
	Membership fee	2,088,099	17,102,633
	Fair participation fee	1,518,228	8,402,072
		3,922,841	27,706,045
7	Government grants	MVR	MVR
	Government grant carried forward	49,326,695	-
	Government grant for the year	38,550,000	154,200,000
	Cost reimbursed during the year	(87,876,695)	(104,873,305)
	Deferred government grants	-	49,326,695

During the year, the Corporation received government grant amounting MVR 38mn (2019-MVR 154mn).The grant received in excess of the expenses incurred is shown as deferred government grants.

8	Profit before tax stated after charging,	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
	Salary and wages	7,701,469	5,827,101
	Board member's fee	434,500	466,508
	Rent	152,000	116,760
	Telephone and internet	359,122	332,402
9	Finance cost	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
	Lease interest expenses	915,334	487,549
	Loan interest	3,831,962	-
		4,747,296	487,549
10	Income tax expense	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
	Tax on business income (10.1)	161,100	4,086,070
	Income tax underprovision in previous years	-	-
	Deferred tax on temporary differences (10.3)	(281,818)	2,821
	Income tax (credit) / expense reported in the income statement	(120,718)	4,088,891

10.1 Tax on business income

Income tax has been calculated at 15% on the taxable profit for the year ended in accordance with the income Tax Act No.25/2019. 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 are as follows.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

10 Income tax expense (continued)

10.2 Reconciliation between accounting profit and taxable income :	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
Profit before tax	214,115	27,740,464
Add: Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	472,368	1,512,667
Other disallowable expenses	5,964,888	-
Less: Capital allowances	(472,368)	(1,512,667)
Other allowable expenses	(4,605,002)	-
Taxable Income for the Year	1,574,001	27,740,464
Less: Tax free allowance	(500,000)	(500,000)
	1,074,001	27,240,464
Income tax on taxable profit @ 15%	161,100	4,086,070

10.3 Deferred tax

a) Deferred tax on temporary differences	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
On property, plant and equipment	-	-
Provision on doubtful debts	281,818	-
Total tax asset as at 31 December	281,818	-

The provision on deferred tax is made on temporary differences between the carrying value and tax base of property, plant and equipment, accumulated tax losses, voluntary retirement provision and debtors general provision. The Corporation's management expects to earn future taxable profits and therefore deferred tax assets are recognised.

b) Movement in deferred tax	2020 MVR	2019 MVR
As at 01 January	-	2,821
Provision / (reversal of provision) during the year	281,818	(2,821)
As at 31 December	281,818	-



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

11 Property, plant and equipment

	As at 01.01.2020 MVR	Addition during the year MVR	As at 31.12.2020 MVR
11.1 Gross carrying amounts			
At cost			
Furniture and fittings	1,783,778	16,044	1,799,822
Office equipment	2,233,847	162,998	2,396,845
Communication Tools	136,017	-	136,017
	4,153,642	179,042	4,332,684
11.2 Depreciation			
Furniture and fittings	234,790	164,993	399,783
Office equipment	1,702,448	140,172	1,842,620
Communication Tools	16,549	27,203	43,752
	1,953,787	332,368	2,286,155
Net book value	2,199,855		2,046,529

12 Intangible assets

	As at 01.01.2020 MVR	Addition during the year MVR	As at 31.12.2020 MVR
12.1 Gross carrying amounts			
At cost			
Computer software	16,962	-	16,962
Website	-	700,000	700,000
	16,962	700,000	716,962
12.2 Amortisation			
Computer software	16,962	-	16,962
Website	-	140,000	140,000
	16,962	140,000	156,962
Net book value	-		560,000

13 Lease

The Corporation has a contracts for the use of buildings in its operations. Lease of Building for head office generally have lease term of 5 years. And the godowns are with lease periods between 2-5 years. The Corporation's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the

	Office building MVR	Godowns MVR	Total MVR
13.1 Right of use assets			
As at 01 January 2019	-	-	-
Additions	8,484,455	-	8,484,455
Depreciation expense	(1,086,029)	-	(1,086,029)
As at 31 December 2019	7,398,426	-	7,398,426
Additions	-	2,308,596	2,308,596
Adjustment	(339,240)	-	(339,240)
Depreciation expense	(1,855,203)	(546,226)	(2,401,429)
As at 31 December 2020	5,203,983	1,762,370	6,966,353

Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2020

13 Lease (Continued)

13.2 Lease Liabilities	2020	2019
	MVR	MVR
As at 1 January	6,936,564	-
Additions during the year	2,308,596	8,145,215
Accretion of interest	915,334	487,549
Payments during the year	(2,669,440)	(1,696,200)
As at 31 December	7,491,054	6,936,564

Classification	Interest rate	Maturity	2020	2019
Current	12%	2021	2,106,134	1,312,711
Non - current	12%	2022-2024	5,384,919	5,623,852
Total			7,491,053	6,936,564

13.3 The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020	2019
	MVR	MVR
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2,401,429	1,086,029
Interest expense on lease liabilities	915,334	487,549
	3,316,763	1,573,578

14 Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	MVR	MVR
Accounts receivables	5,269,727	5,482,083
Provision for impairment	(1,878,786)	(750,935)
	3,390,941	4,731,148
Prepayments and deposits	9,435,032	12,585,848
Receivable from lease acquisitions	(Note 14.1) 1,354,801,755	1,354,801,755
Fixed term cash lend	(Note 14.2) 157,253,546	157,253,546
Amounts due from related parties	(Note 14.3) 10,924,634	10,924,634
Other receivables	553,159	329,432
	1,536,359,067	1,540,626,363

14.1 Receivable from lease acquisitions

These balances were recognised by the Corporation on account of leasing of tourist resort islands on behalf of the Government during the period 2013-2015. These balances as at the reporting date are receivable from various parties amounting to MVR 1,354,801,755/- and the corresponding liability to repay the same to the Ministry of Tourism amounting to MVR 1,512,856,200/- (including MVR 158,054,445/- already collected) (refer note 18.1). However, legal proceedings and investigations are ongoing in relation to these balances (refer note 20.2).

14.2 Fixed term cash lend

Fixed term cash lent MVR 157,253,546/- (2019:MVR 157,253,546/-) is receivable from SOF Private Limited. The verdict issued by the Courts on 17 September 2017 is in favour of the Corporation. However, these balances have not been settled by SOF Private Limited.

14.3 Amounts due from related parties	Relationship	2020	2019
		MVR	MVR
Maldives Tourism, Arts and Culture	Affiliate through government	10,924,634	10,924,634

The balance represent the pending receivables from Ministry of Tourism with reference to claims made by the Corporation in relation to Budget Allocation up to the year 2017.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

15	Income tax payable		
	Opening balance	2,415,783	(1,670,287)
	Business income tax expense for the year	161,100	4,086,070
	Payment made during the year	-	-
	Business profit tax underprovision	-	-
		2,576,883	2,415,783
16	Cash and cash equivalents	2020	2019
		MVR	MVR
	Cash in hand	211,613	344,785
	Cash at bank	96,314,097	149,618,834
		96,525,710	149,963,619
17	Share capital	2020	2019
		MVR	MVR
	Authorised share capital		
	10,000,000 Ordinary shares of Rf 100/- each	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
	Issued share capital		
	100,000 Ordinary shares of Rf 100/- each	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Share capital advance		
	100,000 Ordinary shares of Rf 100/- each	10,000,000	10,000,000
18	Trade and other payables		
	Trade payables	7,422,093	17,175,672
	Advance from customer	10,530,337	11,399,866
	Accrued expenses	1,821,574	2,235,965
	Amount due to related parties (note 18.1)	1,518,857,975	1,603,995,974
		1,538,631,979	1,634,807,477
18.1	Amount due to related parties	Relationship	
	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	Affiliate through government	1,518,857,975
	Maldives Ports Limited	Affiliate through government	85,137,999
			1,518,857,975

The payable to Ministry of Tourism includes MVR 1,512,856,200/- recognized by the Corporation on account of leasing of tourist resort islands on behalf of Government during the period 2013 to 2015.

Please refer note 14.1

19	Long term loan	2020
		MVR
19.1	Loan from Maldives Ports Limited	
	Balance as at 01 January 2020	85,137,999
	Repayment during the year	(1,008,988)
	Unpaid accrued interest	2,873,972
	Balance as at 31 December 2020	87,002,983
19.2	Current and Non-current presentation	2020
		MVR
	Payable within one year	10,126,509
	Payable after one year	76,876,475
		87,002,984



MALDIVES MARKETING & PR CORPORATION
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Fixed term cash lend and borrowing, an amount of MVR 85,137,999 due to Maldives Ports Limited, has been restructured to a term loan in the year 2020. The loan is repayable from 2020 to 2035 in yearly instalments subject to an annual interest rate of 4.60%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

20 Capital commitment and contingent liabilities

20.1 Capital commitment

The Corporation had no significant capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

20.2 Contingent liabilities

On December 9, 2015, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) informed the Corporation (MMPRC) through its letter number 88-B/MMPRC/2015/70 stating that the Government of Maldives has decided to withdraw the mandate given to the Corporation to lease Islands, lagoons land plots for tourism purposes. In the same letter to the MOT stated that they will be dealing with all the issues in connection with the leases made through the Corporation.

Some parties have filed cases against the Corporation to the Civil Court claiming to complete leasing process as they have received the offer letter from the Corporation. The Civil Court has dismissed those claims stating that the Corporation has no legal mandate to complete such process.

There are some ongoing litigations against both the Corporation and Ministry of Tourism jointly. In one of the Cases, the Civil Court held both the Corporation and Ministry of Tourism liable and to refund the acquisition cost paid by the claimant to the Corporation to acquire the lease of an island.

However, as mentioned in the MOT's letter, it is Ministry of Tourism who are dealing with the recovery and the liability in connection with all the leases made through MMPRC in 2014 and 2015.

No provisions have been made in these financial statements in connection with the above other than to the payable balance to Ministry of Tourism recognised in these financial statements amounting to MVR 1,512,856,200/- (refer note 18.1) as the Management believes that any benefits or additional liabilities that could arise from resolution of recovery actions shall not be transferred to the Corporation by Ministry of Tourism.

21 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation's principle financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for Corporation's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Corporation has financial assets such as trade and other receivables and cash and balances with banks, which are arise directly from its operations. The Corporation is exposed to market risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Corporation's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

21.1 Foreign currency risk

The Corporation incurs currency risk on services, purchases that are denominated in foreign currency. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and is recognised assets and liabilities.

21.2 Liquidity risk

The Corporation's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through these of internally generated funds and government budget every year. As part of its overall liquidity management, the Corporation maintains sufficient level of cash or cash convertible investments to meet its working capital requirement. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak the Corporation may experience liquidity constraints in the short term. The Corporation is in the process of adjusting the ways to manage liquidity to respond to the current market turmoil by way of alternative funding through working capital, negotiating supplier payments, etc.

21.3 Credit risk

The Corporation has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.



22 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of short-term financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value because of their immediate or short-term maturity. Directors believe that the fair value of long-term financial assets would not differ significantly from their carrying amount recorded in the statement of financial position.

23 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

24 Emoluments to the key management personnel

Board of Directors of the Corporation are the members of the key management personnel:

The Corporation has paid remuneration as follows:

	2020	2019
	MVR	MVR
Short-term benefits	434,500	466,508

The amounts disclosed above are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.



25 Adjustment on corrections of errors

- (i) Certain prior period errors which have been detected during the year has been corrected as per IAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors) retrospectively in most recent prior period retained earnings. Corrections of errors as follows:
- a. Corporation has certain balances which were carried forward from the year 2014 related to foreign tax refund "*U Turn Tax Refund LLC*". Foreign tax refund was recorded in 2013 & 2014, however the refunded amount received was higher than the amount recorded as receivable, resulting in a negative balance. The corporation has not made any adjustment so far. Consequently, the management of the corporation resolved to adjust these balances with retrospective effect.
- b. Corporation has certain balances which were carried forward from the year 2016 related Membership Fee 2016 "*Advance payment from Clients: Membership 2016 - Prepayments*". During the annual financial statement preparation Membership Fee 2016 Journal Entries were passed to the income ledger from the "*Advance payment from Clients: Membership 2016 - Prepayments*" account based on total invoiced amount. However later the Corporation noticed that some invoices were not settled during the year and invoices were voided due to unsettled membership fee after the end of year 2016. Due to this membership Fee 2016 was over recorded and no adjustment was made due to this change. Consequently, the management of the Corporation resolved to adjust these balances with retrospective effect.

(ii) **Statement of financial position**

	As previously stated As at 31.12.2019 MVR	Increase / (Decrease) MVR	As Restated As at 31.12.2019 MVR	As previously stated As at 01.01.2019 MVR	Increase / (Decrease) MVR	As Restated As at 01.01.2019 MVR
Equity and liabilities						
Share capital and reserves						
Retained earnings	8,037,661	(1,335,915)	6,701,746	(15,613,912)	1,335,915	(16,949,827)
Trade and other payables						
Advance from customer	9,780,766	1,619,100	11,399,866	19,042,091	1,619,100	20,661,191
Other payables	283,190	(283,190)	-	292,755	(283,190)	9,565

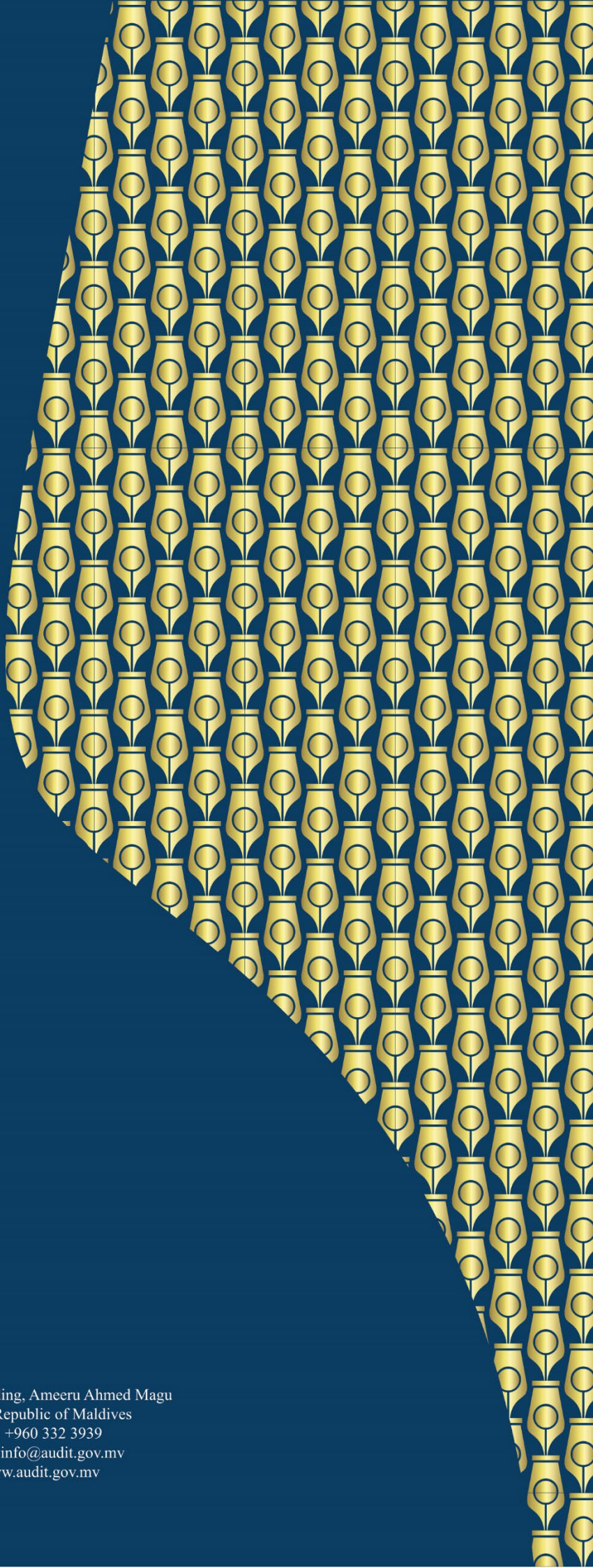
- (iii) The balances relating to 01/01/2019 were extracted from financial statements for the year ended 31/12/2019.



Maldives Marketing and Public Relations Corporation Limited
 DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
 Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	MVR	MVR
I Direct costs		
Events	4,500,923	5,953,999
Fairs	19,013,643	47,625,926
Advertising	29,807,214	15,952,341
Promotional material	4,295,873	4,200,046
Road shows	1,116,010	7,698,168
PR & Fam trips	9,966,541	7,606,085
	68,700,204	89,036,565
II Administrative expenses		
Salary and wages	7,701,469	5,827,101
Directors' remuneration	434,500	466,508
Pension contributions	302,791	224,305
Staff training	62,493	360,529
Meals and entertainment	35,749	56,639
Repairs and maintenance	162,380	570,259
Depreciation	2,733,797	1,512,667
Amortisation	140,000	-
Rent	152,000	116,760
Telephone and internet	359,122	332,402
Registration and permit fees	-	11,650
Professional fees	1,744,000	728,605
Annual fee	34,305	2,000
Printing and stationaries	86,991	34,239
Water	10,313	8,023
Subscription fee	815,234	402,454
Bank charges	591,547	558,956
Miscellaneous expenses	271,837	366,925
Other expense	7,118	9,295
Exchange loss	232,035	186,857
Website maintenance fee	-	1,147
GST expenses	46,646	925,924
Electricity charge	143,988	202,825
	16,068,315	12,906,070
III Selling and distribution		
Sponsorships cost	941,755	1,692,186
Provision for impairment	1,127,851	750,935
	2,069,606	2,443,121





Ghaazee Building, Ameeru Ahmed Magu
Male', Republic of Maldives
Tel: +960 332 3939
Email: info@audit.gov.mv
www.audit.gov.mv