Report No: FIN-2022-61 (E)

15 August 2022

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Hithadhoo Port Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information set out in pages 4 to 30.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Company. 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 these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. As per the Memorandum of Association dated 22nd April 2009, the Company has issued 500,000 shares at the consideration of MVR 100/- each to the Government of Maldives ("GoM"). However, the Company has recorded only MVR 250,000/- as its share capital as at 31st December 2019. Further, we have not been provided with sufficient and appropriate audit evidences to verify the amounts recorded in the financial statements. Accordingly, we were unable to assess the accuracy, existence and completeness of share capital recognised in the financial statements.

2. As per the addendum to the Transfer of Assets, Rights and obligations of Hithadhoo Regional Port ("HRP") dated 1st January 2011 between Maldives Ports Limited ("MPL") and Hithadhoo Port Limited ("HPL"), all the assets and liabilities owned by HRP should be transferred to HPL on the same day. However, the Company has recorded only the net book value of property plant and equipment of MVR 91,943,852/- as at 1st January 2011. Further, the above balances have been used as the opening balance for the year ended 31st December 2019. Accordingly, we are unable to determine whether any adjustment is required for the financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019, and for the comparative year ended 31st December 2018 due to absence of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence.

3. As disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the Company has recorded MVR 91,947,352/- as opening equity balance which comprises the net book value of property plant and equipment of MVR 91,943,852/- and cash in hand balance of MVR 3,500/- transferred from Hithadhoo Regional Port ("HRP") as at 1st January 2011. However, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments are necessary to the above amounts shown in the financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019 and comparative year ended 31st December 2018 due to absence of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (Continued)

4. The internal policies of the Company states that, the Company is liable to pay a lump sum payment to its employees at the retirement. Based on the recognition and measurement criteria of International Accounting Standard 19 – "Employee Benefits" this policy is required to be measured using the projected unit credit method and the resulting actuarial gains or losses are required to be recognized in other comprehensive income for the year. However, the Company has not carried out an estimation for this liability as at 31st December 2019 as per the standard. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might be required to the financial statements due to the non-availability of such assessment as at 31st December 2019 and comparative year ended 31st December 2018.

5. As per Note 11 to the financial statements, the Company has reported net carrying value of property, plant and equipment amounting to MVR 36,524,750/- as at 31st December 2019. As per IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the Company should assess the impairment of non-financial assets when the impairment indications exist. The Company has been making losses for last few years and recorded as accumulated losses of MVR 78,733,420/- as at 31st December 2019 and these factors should have been considered as impairment indications. However, the Company has not performed an impairment assessment to measure the recoverable amount of the property plant and equipment as at 31st December 2019. Therefore, we were unable to determine the possible effects on these financial statements as at 31st December 2019.

6. We were unable to obtain the tax clearance report from the Maldives Inland Revenue Authority as at 31st December 2019. As a result, we were unable determined whether any adjustments or disclosures are required to these financial statements as at 31st December 2019.

7. The Company recorded MVR 19,314,978/- and MVR 560,596/- as amounts payable to Maldives Ports Limited and Hithadhoo Regional Port respectively as at 31st December 2018. As disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements, the Company has received a confirmation dated 28th April 2021 from the Ministry of Finance, agreeing to offset the above payable balances against the amount receivable from Maldives Ports Limited in Ministry of Finance's books by way of additional capital injection to the Company. Accordingly, the Company has recorded an additional capital of MVR 19,875,574/- by offsetting the above payable balances. However, the Company was unable to provide a resolution confirming the Board's agreement on the above arrangement and therefore, we were unable determine whether any adjustments are required to the financial statements as at 31st December 2019 and comparative year ended 31st December 2018.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 22 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of MVR 6,495,224/- for the year ended 31st December 2019 and accumulated losses of MVR 78,733,420/- as at 31st December 2019. We are unable assess the financial position of the Company as at 31st December 2019 due to the significant matters described in paragraph 1 to 7 above. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As disclosed in that note, the Board of Directors are of the view that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis for the purpose of the statutory audit for the year ended 31st December 2019. The Ministry of Finance of Government of Maldives has agreed to provide financial support to the Company to continue its operations as a "Going Concern". Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared using going concern assumption. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") 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 Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

15th August 2022

H. Niyazy
Hussain Niyazy
Auditor General

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Note	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
Revenue	6	10,100,715	7,732,993
Other Operating Income	7	383,482	370,036
		10,484,197	8,103,029
Personnel Costs	8	(10,419,263)	(11,035,813)
Operating Costs	9	(3,110,676)	(1,550,179)
Reversal / (Provision) for Impiarment Loss on Trade and other Receivables and Amounts due from Related Parties	13.1 / 14.1	-	(37,156)
Depreciation		(3,449,482)	(4,887,098)
Loss from Operating Activities		(6,495,224)	(9,407,217)
Finance Income		-	167
Loss Before Tax		(6,495,224)	(9,407,050)
Tax Expense	10	-	-
Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year		(6,495,224)	(9,407,050)

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Company set out on pages 8 to 30.

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER	Note	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	36,524,750	39,829,002
Total Non-Current Assets		36,524,750	39,829,002
Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	13	47,439	67,193
Amounts due from Related Parties	14	8,207	13,371
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	500,006	398,475
Total Current Assets		555,652	479,039
Total Assets		37,080,402	40,308,041
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	16	250,000	250,000
Opening Balance Equity	17	91,947,352	91,947,352
Additional Capital	18	19,875,574	19,875,574
Accumulated Losses		(78,733,420)	(72,238,196)
Total Equity		33,339,506	39,834,730
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	19	663,657	445,549
Amount due to Related Parties	20	3,077,239	27,762
Total Current Liabilities		3,740,896	473,311
Total Equity and Liabilities		37,080,402	40,308,041

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Company set out on pages 8 to 30.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and singed on its behalf of;

Name of the Director	**Signature**
Mr. Mohamed Shareef	
Mr. Shahid Ali	

15th August 2022

Hithadhoo Port Limited
Seenu Hithadhoo, Republic of Maldives

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	Share Capital MVR	Opening Balance Equity MVR	Additional Capital MVR	Accumulated Losses MVR	Total MVR
As at 1st January 2018	250,000	91,947,352	-	(62,831,146)	29,366,206
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Additional Capital provided during the year **(Note 18)**	-	-	19,875,574	-	19,875,574
Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(9,407,050)	(9,407,050)
As at 31st December 2018	250,000	91,947,352	19,875,574	(72,238,196)	39,834,730
As at 1st January 2019	250,000	91,947,352	19,875,574	(72,238,196)	39,834,730
Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(6,495,224)	(6,495,224)
As at 31st December 2019	250,000	91,947,352	19,875,574	(78,733,420)	33,339,506

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Company set out on pages 8 to 30.

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Note	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Loss Before Tax		(6,495,224)	(9,407,050)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	11	3,449,481	4,887,098
Provision for Impairment Loss of Related Party Receivables	14.1	-	35,192
Provision for Impairment Loss of Trade and Other Receivables	13.1	-	1,964
Operating loss before working capital changes		(3,045,744)	(4,482,796)
Changes In:			
Trade and Other Receivables		19,754	878
Trade and Other Payables		218,110	(471,490)
Amounts due to Related Party		3,049,477	5,073,978
Amount due from Related Parties		5,164	(13,371)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		246,761	107,199
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	11	(145,230)	(53,573)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(145,230)	(53,573)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		101,531	53,626
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		398,475	344,849
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	15	500,006	398,475

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Company set out on pages 8 to 30.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Hithadhoo Port Limited
Seenu Hithadhoo, Republic of Maldives

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Hithadhoo Port Limited (the "Company") is a Company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Maldives as a limited liability company since 12th July 2009 under the Companies Act No. 10 of 1996 with its registered office at Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ameenee Magu, Male'20379, Republic of Maldives. The Company is 100% owned by the Government of Maldives and is domiciled in the Maldives.

The main businesses of the Company are to provide of harbour facilities, storage, supplies and repair and maintenance services to ships and other vessels

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

This is the first set of Company's financial statement in which IFRS 16 Leases has been applied. The related changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in United States Dollars has been rounded to the nearest Dollar.

The decision has been taken by management of the Company to maintain the reporting currency as United States Dollars in the financial statements since most of the business transactions are dealt in United States Dollars.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

Information about critical judgement in applying accounting policies that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the respective notes.

Hithadhoo Port Limited
Seenu Hithadhoo, Republic of Maldives

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgements (Continued)

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties as at 31st December 2019 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the respective notes.

i. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follow

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company initially applied IFRS 16 Leases from 1st January 2019 but that does not have any impact on Company's financial statements. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1st January 2019, but they do not have a material effect on the Company financial statements

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.2 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The following provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contract with customers;

Significant categories of revenue comprise services rendered such as stevedoring, handling, wharfage, port dues, tugboat hire, and equipment hire income. Revenue is recognized when such services are rendered. Revenue from berthing fees and demurrage income is recognized on accrual basis. The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligation were not significantly affected to the Company compare with previous accounting standard.

4.3 Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance cost comprises interest expenses on borrowings and foreign exchange loss. Borrowings costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

4.4 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss;

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses. Unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.4 Income Tax (Continued)

(ii) Deferred Tax (Continued)

Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

4.5 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Work in Progress

Contractual costs incurred for future work are recognised as an asset when it is probable that they will be recovered and such costs are classified as work in progress.

4.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and Measurement

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

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

(i) Recognition and Measurement

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 labor, 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 capitalized 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 recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) 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 recognized 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. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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

Infrastructure and Building	Over 25 Years
Motor Vehicles	Over 8 Years
Furniture and Fitting	Over 5 Years
Office Equipment	Over 4 Years
Machinery and Equipment	Over 4 Years
Kitchen Equipment	Over 3 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. A full month's depreciation is provided in the month of ready to use while, no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.7 Financial Instruments

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component)y is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair Value through Profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") – Debt investment, FVOCI – equity investment or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not classified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

In which case all affected financial assets are classified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets - Business Model Assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to the management.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets - Assessment Whether the Cash Flows are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.7 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs as well as a profit margin

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

(ii) Financial assets - Subsequent Measurement and gains and losses

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest Income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Financial liabilities – classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial Liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial Liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities consist of amount due to related parties, loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) De-recognition

Financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not de-recognized.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.7 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(i) De-recognition (Continued)

Financial Liabilities

The Company de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also de-recognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On de-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assert and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.8 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12 month ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment that includes forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Impairment (Continued)

(i) Non –derivative financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit -impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(i) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.9 Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

4.10 Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations of the Company are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company 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.

4.11 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

4.13 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The materiality of the events occurring after the reporting date has been considered and appropriate adjustments and provisions have been made in the financial statements wherever necessary.

4.14 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.14 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant Impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3).
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Hithadhoo Port Limited
Seenu Hithadhoo, Republic of Maldives

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

6 REVENUE

	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
Handling Income	1,977,854	1,659,105
Stevedoring	4,178,056	3,364,754
Wharfage	1,296,828	1,105,817
Entry Permits	19,474	13,305
Demmurage	1,398,610	694,761
Equipment Hire Charges	963,323	658,766
Cargo Gear Hire Charges	2,884	2,626
Tug Hire Charges	42,175	22,675
Pilotage Charges	41,560	33,270
Berthing	145,266	163,054
Others	34,685	14,860
	10,100,715	7,732,993

7 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
Fuel Surcharges	169,003	135,780
Miscellaneous Income	29,039	23
Auction Cargo Charges	185,440	234,233
	383,482	370,036

8 PERSONNEL COSTS

	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
Salaries and Wages	4,550,141	5,131,843
Overtime	997,522	908,600
Allowances	4,553,909	4,657,297
Provident Fund Contribution	317,691	338,073
	10,419,263	11,035,813

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

9	OPERATING COSTS	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
	Telephone	78,734	87,391
	Electricity	501,899	409,152
	Audit Fees	103,350	102,290
	Fuel Expenses	231,969	141,961
	Printing and Stationery	54,796	54,148
	Repair and Maintenance	1,342,649	236,342
	License and Fee	32,772	20,680
	Traveling and Conference	33,105	40,247
	Hire Charges	25,220	20,413
	Sub Contract - Stevedoring	210,156	259,729
	Sub Contract - Pilotage	30,069	34,695
	Bank Charges	6,053	6,939
	Meals and Entertainment	153,447	73,862
	Office Expenses	217,868	32,596
	Other Expenses	88,589	29,734
		3,110,676	1,550,179

10	INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
	Tax Expenses **(Note 10.1)**	-	-

10.1	Reconciliation between Accounting Loss and Tax Loss	2019	2018
	Accounting Loss before Tax	(6,495,224)	(9,407,050)
	Aggregate disallowable items	5,230,960	5,226,693
	Aggregate allowable items	(5,064,053)	(4,958,160)
	Total Tax Loss	(6,328,317)	(9,138,517)
	Business Profit Tax @ 15%	-	-

In accordance with the provisions of the Business Profit Tax Act No. 5 of 2011 and subsequent amendments and, relevant regulations, the Company is liable for Business Profit Tax at the rate of 15% on its taxable profit. However the provision for Business Profit Tax has not been recognised in the financial statements since the Company has incurred a tax loss during the year.

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

10.2 Accumulated Tax Losses

	2019 MVR	2018 MVR
As at 1st January	19,112,026	32,982,820
Recognised during the year	6,328,317	9,138,517
Write-off during the year	(19,112,026)	(23,009,311)
As at 31st December	6,328,317	19,112,026

10.3 Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset

Unrecognized deferred tax asset is attributable to the followings;

	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	Temporary Difference MVR	Tax Effect MVR	Temporary Difference MVR	Tax Effect MVR
Property, Plant and Equipment	19,044,150	2,856,623	15,660,834	2,349,125
Accumulated Tax Losses	6,328,317	949,248	19,112,026	2,866,804
	25,372,467	3,805,871	34,772,860	5,215,929

The deferred Tax Assets have not been recognized on temporary differences because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits there from.

HITHADHOO PORT LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Port Infrastructure and Buildings MVR	Vehicles and Vessels MVR	Furniture and Office Equipment MVR	Machinery, Equipment and Tools MVR	Kitchen Equipment MVR	Total MVR
Cost						
As at 1st January 2019	82,344,835	36,739,382	2,706,659	927,245	53,565	122,771,686
Additions during the year	-	-	121,446	3,802	19,982	145,230
As at 31st December 2019	82,344,835	36,739,382	2,828,105	931,047	73,547	122,916,916
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 1st January 2019	42,785,174	36,739,382	2,552,869	811,694	53,565	82,942,684
Charge for the year	3,293,793	-	94,779	57,046	3,863	3,449,481
As at 31st December 2019	46,078,968	36,739,382	2,647,648	868,740	57,428	86,392,166
Net Carrying Value						
As at 31st December 2019	36,265,867	-	180,457	62,307	16,119	36,524,750

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Port Infrastructure and Buildings MVR	Vehicles and Vessels MVR	Furniture and Office Equipment MVR	Machinery, Equipment and Tools MVR	Kitchen Equipment MVR	Total MVR
Cost						
As at 1st January 2018	82,344,835	36,739,382	2,675,363	904,968	53,565	122,718,114
Additions during the year	-	-	31,296	22,277	-	53,573
As at 31st December 2018	82,344,835	36,739,382	2,706,659	927,245	53,565	122,771,686
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 1st January 2018	39,491,381	35,311,395	2,469,186	732,997	50,627	78,055,586
Charge for the year	3,293,793	1,427,987	83,683	78,697	2,938	4,887,098
As at 31st December 2018	42,785,174	36,739,382	2,552,869	811,694	53,565	82,942,684
Net Carrying Value						
As at 31st December 2018	39,559,661	-	153,790	115,551	-	39,829,002

Hithadhoo Port Limited
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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

12	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
	Cost		
	As at 1st January	16,348	16,348
	As at 31st December	16,348	16,348
	Accumilated Amortization		
	As at 1st January	16,348	16,348
	As at 31st December	16,347	16,348
	Net Carrying Value	-	-

The purchased cost of Quick Book software has been recognized as intangible assets and amortized over three years.

13	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
	Trade Receivables	1,442,706	1,468,024
	Other Receivables	43,522	37,958
		1,486,228	1,505,982
	Provision for Impairment Loss **(Note 13.1)**	(1,438,789)	(1,438,789)
		47,439	67,193

13.1	Provision for Impairment Loss on Trade Other Receivables		
	As at 1st January	1,438,789	1,436,825
	Provisions made during the year	-	1,964
	As at 31st December	1,438,789	1,438,789

Hithadhoo Port Limited
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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

14 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES	**31/12/2019 MVR**	**31/12/2018 MVR**
Fuel Supplies Maldives Limited	11,628	11,628
Maldives National Shipping Limited	210,187	210,187
Maldives National Disaster Management Centre	20,188	20,188
Maldives Transport & Contracting Company PLC	739,484	761,482
Ministry of Defence & National Security	280,121	280,121
State Trade Organization PLC	201,179	195,554
Sothern Utilities Limited	73,026	73,026
Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company Limited	1,013,869	1,013,869
Fenaka Corporation Limited	13,123	37,741
Maldives Ports Limited	119,180	119,180
Maldives Inland Revenue Authority	31,135	-
Southern Transport Limited	4,693	-
	2,717,812	2,722,976
Provision for Impairment Loss **(Note 14.1)**	(2,709,605)	(2,709,605)
	8,207	13,371

14.1 Provision for Impairment Loss on Amounts due from Related parties		
As at 1st January	2,709,605	2,674,413
Provision made during the year	-	35,192
As at 31st December	2,709,605	2,709,605

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**31/12/2019 MVR**	**31/12/2018 MVR**
Cash in hand	26,909	13,588
Balances with Banks	473,097	384,887
	500,006	398,475

16 SHARE CAPITAL

16.1 Authorized

The authorized share capital comprises of 2,500,000 (2018 : 2,500,000) ordinary shares of MVR 100/- each.

16.2 Issued and Fully Paid

The issued and fully paid up share capital comprises of 2,500 (2018 : 2,500) ordinary shares of MVR 100/- each.

16.3 Dividend and Voting Rights

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings of the Company.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

17 OPENING BALANCE EQUITY

The Company has recorded MVR 91,947,352/- as opening equity balance which comprises the net book value of property plant and equipment of MVR 91,943,852/- and cash in hand balance of MVR 3,500/- transferred from HRP as at 1st January 2011.

18 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
As at 1st January	19,875,574	-
Additional Capital recognized during the year	-	19,875,574
As at 31st December	19,875,574	19,875,574

18.1 As per the letter dated 28th April 2021, received from the Ministry of Finance the balance payable to Maldives Ports Limited amounting to MVR 19,314,978/- and the balance payable to Hithadhoo Regional Port amounting to MVR 560,596/- should be considered as capital injection and accordingly, the total amount of MVR 19,875,574/- was transferred to equity by derecognizing respective liabilities as at 31st December 2018.

19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Trade Payables	98,389	31,483
Other Payables	202,340	181,615
GST Payable	49,953	28,271
Accruals	312,975	204,180
	663,657	445,549

20 AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Fenaka Corporation Private Limited	27,762	27,762
Maldives Ports Limited	3,049,477	-
	3,077,239	27,762

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management

(i) Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

(iii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Credit Risk (Continued)

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying Amount	
	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Trade and Other Receivables	47,439	67,193
Amounts due from Related Parties	8,207	13,371
Balances with banks	473,097	384,887
	528,743	465,451

The aging of trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties at the reporting date was:

Impairment Losses	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	Gross MVR	Impairment MVR	Gross MVR	Impairment MVR
Past Due 0-30 days	-	-	22,374	1,822
Past Due 31-180 days	-	-	8,824	142
More than 180 days	4,204,039	4,148,394	4,197,760	4,146,430
Total	4,204,039	4,148,394	4,228,958	4,148,394

Based on historic default rates, the Company believes that, no further provision for impairment is necessary in respect of trade receivables and amount due from related parties.

(iv) Liquidity Risk

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

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at the reporting date.

31st December 2019	Carrying Amount MVR	0-12 Months MVR
Financial Liabilities (Non- Derivative)		
Trade and Other Payables	663,657	663,657
Amount due to Related Parties	3,077,239	3,077,239
	3,740,896	3,740,896

Hithadhoo Port Limited
Seenu Hithadhoo, Republic of Maldives

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Liquidity Risk (Countinued)

31st December 2018 Financial Liabilities (Non- Derivative)	Carrying Amount MVR	0-12 Months MVR
Trade and Other Payables	445,549	445,549
Amount due to Related Parties	27,762	27,762
	473,311	473,311

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

There are no interest bearing borrowing or lending by the Company. Hence, the Company does not face any interest rate risk as at the reporting date.

(b) Currency risk

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

	31/12/2019 US$	31/12/2018 US$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,924	2,960
	2,924	2,960

The following significant exchange rate applied during the year:

	Average Rate		Reporting Date Spot Rate	
	2019	2018	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
US$ 1 : MVR	15.42	15.42	15.42	15.42

22 GOING CONCERN

The Company incurred a net loss of MVR 6,495,224/- for the year ended 31st December 2019 and accumulated losses of MVR 78,733,420/- as at 31st December 2019. As at that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by MVR 3,185,244/- These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the future.

Notwithstanding this, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis due to reliance on a letter of support, provided by the Ministry of Finance. Through this letter of support, the Ministry of Finance agreed to provide financial assistance to the Company to ensure that they agreed to pay the Company's debts as and when they fall due and payable for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

23 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no material capital commitments approved or contracted as at the reporting date.

24 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No circumstances have arisen since reporting date which require adjustments to/or disclosure in the financial statements.

25 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no material contingent liabilities, which require disclosure in the financial statements as at the reporting date.

26 DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transaction	Amount 2019 MVR	Amount 2018 MVR	Balance as at 31/12/2019 MVR	Balance as at 31/12/2018 MVR
Fuel Supplies Maldives Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	-	-	11,628	11,628
Maldives National Shipping Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	-	-	210,187	210,187
Maldives National Disaster Management Centre	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	-	-	20,188	20,188
Maldives Transport & Contracting Company	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	Sales Settlements	 (21,998)	83,537 (55,156)	739,484	761,482
Ministry of Defence & National Security	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	-	-	280,121	280,121
State Trade Organization	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	Sales settlements	5,625	2,209,733 (2,209,733)	201,179	195,554
Southern Utilities Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	-	-	73,026	73,026
Maldives Ports Ltd	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	Sales Purchases Borrowings Transferred to Ministry of Finance	- (3,077,239)	- - (4,568,093) 19,314,978	(2,930,297)	119,180
Island Aviation Services Maldives Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	Purchases Settlements	- -	(18,207) 35,973	-	-
Fenaka Corporation Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	Sales Purchases settlements	3,144 -	20,182 (409,152) 410,903	13,123	9,979
Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the Republic of Maldives	No transaction	- - -	- - -	1,013,869	1,013,869
Southern Transport Limited	Common Ownership of Government of the	Sales Purchases	4,693 -	- -	4,693	-
Maldives Inland Revenue Authority	Common Ownership of Government of the	Sales Purchases	31,135 -	- -	31,135	-

27.1 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The Board of Directors of the Company are the members of key management personnel. The Company has not paid remuneration to the key management personnel during the year ended 31st December 2019. (2018 : Nil.)

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