Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Mr. Eissa Mohammad Ghanem Al Suwaidi
Vice Chairman	Essa Abdulfattah Kazim Al Mulla
Members	Sheikh Ahmed Mohd Sultan Bin Suroor Al Dhahiri Mohamed Sultan Abdulla Mohamed Alhameli Hesham Abdulla Qassim Al Qassim Mariam Saeed Ahmed Saeed Ghobash Saleh Abdulla Ahmad Nasser Lootah Juan Villalonga Abdelmonem Bin Eisa Bin Nasser Alserkal Khalid Abdulwahid Hassan Alrustamani Otaiba Khalaf Ahmed Khalaf Al Otaiba
Corporation Secretary	Hasan Mohamed Hasan Ahmed Al Hosani

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Chairman	Essa Abdulfattah Kazim Al Mulla
Members	Sheikh Ahmed Mohd Sultan Bin Suroor Al Dhahiri Khalid Abdulwahid Hassan Alrustamani Salem Sultan Al Dhaheri (external member)

NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Chairman	Mohamed Sultan Abdulla Mohamed Alhameli
Members	Hesham Abdulla Qassim Al Qassim Mariam Saeed Ahmed Saeed Ghobash Abdelmonem Bin Eisa Bin Nasser Alserkal

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman	Eissa Mohamed Ghanem Al Suwaidi
Members	Mariam Saeed Ahmed Saeed Ghobash Saleh Abdulla Ahmad Nasser Lootah Juan Villalonga Otaiba Khalaf Ahmed Khalaf Al Otaiba

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REGIONAL OFFICES:	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Northern Emirates

Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition *Refer to note 3, 4 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements*	
Revenue recognition is considered a key audit matter because of: - reliance on complex information technology (IT) systems, which are used to capture the consumption and prices of the Group's services; - variety of pricing and tariff structures, which change continuously through the accounting period, including through changing pricing models and customer offers; - judgments and estimates involved including those relating to multiple element arrangements; and - large volume of transactions. With effect from 1 January 2018, the Group adopted IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* using the full retrospective method of transition. The adoption of the new standard involved the exercise of a number of key judgments and estimates around the identification of performance obligations that the Group has in its contracts with the customers, determination of transaction price that has to be allocated to the various performance obligations and the timing of fulfilling those obligations. Refer to notes 3 and 4 for accounting policies and critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty.	We understood the significant revenue processes and performed end to end walkthroughs to identify key systems, applications and controls that are relevant to revenue recognition. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the general information technology controls and application controls around the Group's IT environment relevant to the capturing and recording of revenue transactions. In doing so, we involved our IT specialists to assist in the audit of IT system controls, including interface controls between different IT applications. We tested the reconciliations between the general ledgers and the IT systems for all the key revenue streams. On a sample basis, we tested supporting evidence for manual journal entries posted to revenue accounts to identify any unusual items. We also undertook analytical reviews of significant revenue streams. On a sample basis, we tested that the revenue recognised during the year agree with underlying contractual arrangements. We evaluated the Group's application of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to its contracts with customers for the different products and services and tested the transitional adjustments made as at 1 January 2017.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Federal Royalty	
Refer to note 4 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements	
The Group is liable to pay Federal Royalty to the UAE Government in accordance with guidelines from the UAE Ministry of Finance ("the MoF") including the subsequent clarifications and correspondences. The federal royalty charge for the year ended 31 December 2018 and the federal royalty liability as of that date is AED 5,587 million and AED 5,589 million, respectively. As disclosed in note 4, computation of the federal royalty charge requires exercise of judgments around the segregation of revenue and costs between regulated and non-regulated activities and determination of which particular items are eligible to be excluded in arriving at that charge and liability.	We obtained relevant guidelines issued by the MoF, and clarifications issued on the interpretation of these guidelines. We tested the Group's federal royalty computations for reasonableness, including assessing the critical judgements made in the computation of the federal royalty charge for the year. We tested, on a sample basis, the classification of regulated and non-regulated revenues and costs in the computation of the federal royalty charge for the UAE telecom operations. We tested, on a sample basis, the items which are eligible to be excluded in computing the federal royalty charge and liability. We tested the allocation of indirect costs on non-regulated operations based on the clarifications received from MoF. We also checked the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of the federal royalty charge for the year. We also cited the correspondence between the Group and the MoF with respect to federal royalty to corroborate the accuracy of the associated federal royalty charge and liability in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of carrying value of goodwill	
Refer to note 12 to the consolidated financial statements	
The Group holds significant investments in telecommunication and related businesses in various geographical locations. The carrying value of goodwill for these investments as of 31 December 2018 totaled AED 13,714 million. The carrying amount of goodwill is assessed for impairment on the occurrence of a triggering event or at least annually in accordance with IAS 36 _Impairment of Assets_. The impairment testing of goodwill requires management to identify cash generating units (CGUs) in accordance with IAS 36 _Impairment of Assets_. For the CGUs which contain goodwill, the determination of recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, requires judgment on the part of management in identifying and determining the recoverable amounts of CGUs. The testing then requires comparing the carrying value of each CGU to its recoverable amount, which was estimated as the current value of its future projected cash flows. The estimation of the recoverable amount involves significant judgments, including assumptions around the current and future market conditions in the various geographies that the Group has operations.	Our audit approach included an understanding and assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the impairment assessment process. With respect to the recoverable amount, we challenged the Group's methodology in relation to identification of CGUs given our understanding of its operating and business structure, process of management review and reporting and the independence of the cash flows associated with the respective CGU. With respect to each identified CGU, we: - tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the impairment assessment process; - engaged our valuation experts to test reasonableness of the key assumptions underpinning the valuation including discount rate and long term growth rates applied to each CGU; - tested mathematical accuracy and integrity of the respective impairment workings; - conducted sensitivity analysis around the key inputs; - reconciled the cash flows used in the valuation workings to business plans submitted to the Group's Board of Directors; - assessed whether the estimates with respect to cash flow projections made in prior periods were reasonable compared to actual performance; and - we assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions and contingent liabilities	
Refer to note 4 and 37 to the consolidated financial statements	
The Group has exposures to legal, regulatory and tax cases in various geographical jurisdictions in which it operates. The consolidated financial statements include provisions with respect to these exposures, and note 37 describes those exposures that represent contingent liabilities. The recognition of provisions and disclosure of contingent liabilities involves significant judgment around the merit of the Group's legal position. These provisions are based on judgments and estimates made by management in determining the likelihood and magnitude of claims.	For legal cases, we obtained a summary of all the legal disputes that the Group is engaged in, discussed the status of the significant cases with the Group's legal counsel and, where we deemed appropriate, also liaised with the Group's external legal counsel and obtained their confirmations on management positions. In view of these procedures we assessed the Group's positions on significant legal cases and their accounting treatments for reasonableness. For regulatory exposures we enquired of relevant management teams to understand the status of the disputes/assessments, reviewed any relevant correspondence between the Group and the counter party and assessed any historical experience with the respective counter parties to evaluate the merit of the Group's calculation of the provision for these exposures. We also considered the sufficiency and reasonableness of the associated disclosures provided in the consolidated financial statements. For tax related exposures we obtained an understanding of the status of the tax cases, the merits of the Group's position in view of tax rules, historical experience of their resolutions and cited correspondence with the relevant tax authorities, where applicable. In light of the above, we assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Property, plant and equipment – capitalisation and assets useful lives	
Refer to note 3, 4 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements	
The carrying value of the Group's property plant and equipment (PPE) amounted to AED 43,243 million, which represents 34.5% of the Group's total assets as of 31 December 2018. This reflects the Group's wide-spread footprint of network infrastructures and the technological and highly specialised nature of these assets. We focused on this area of the consolidated financial statements, due to the significance of the PPE balance and management's judgments and estimates involved in relation to the carrying value. There are a number of areas where management judgment and estimates impacts the carrying value of PPE. Key judgments and estimates made by the management in accounting for PPE include: - assessment of whether the costs incurred are eligible for capitalisation; and - the annual review of asset's useful life and their residual value, if any. Refer to notes 3 and 4 for accounting policies and critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty.	Our audit approach included a combination of controls and substantive testing as described below: We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant manual and automated controls for the PPE capitalisation and depreciation. We evaluated the reasonableness of depreciation rates and residual values assigned to asset categories on a sample basis. On sample basis, we performed test of details on costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2018 and: - obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence around accuracy of the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements; - tested whether the amount capitalised was of a capital nature; and - tested whether depreciation commenced when these assets were available for use as intended by the management.

Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those consolidated financial statements on 20 February 2018.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) these consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;

iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;

iv) as disclosed in note 16 and 17 to these consolidated financial statements, the Group has purchased additional shares during the year ended 31 December 2018;

v) note 19 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;

vi) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No.(2) of 2015 or in respect of the Company, its Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2018; and

vii) note 7 to the consolidated financial statements discloses the social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2018.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Richard Ackland
Registration number: 1015
Abu Dhabi, UAE
19 February 2019

Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	6 (a)	52,387,814	51,636,185
Operating expenses	7 (a)	(32,592,628)	(32,132,628)
Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets	35 (b)	(1,236,345)	(1,122,131)
Impairment loss on other assets	12	(127,844)	(765,205)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	16	(26,639)	(179,792)
Operating profit before federal royalty		**18,404,358**	**17,436,429**
Federal royalty	7 (b)	(5,587,187)	(6,038,912)
Operating profit		**12,817,171**	**11,397,517**
Finance and other income	8	987,477	1,194,658
Finance and other costs	9	(1,561,338)	(1,380,569)
Profit before tax		**12,243,310**	**11,211,606**
Income tax expenses	10	(1,500,239)	(1,245,241)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**10,743,071**	**9,966,365**
Discontinued operations			
Loss from discontinued operations	40	(301,151)	(221,635)
Profit for the year		**10,441,920**	**9,744,730**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,614,745	8,412,367
Non-controlling interests		1,827,175	1,332,363
		10,441,920	**9,744,730**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	39	AED 0.99	AED 0.97
From continuing operations			
Basic and diluted	39	AED 1.03	AED 0.99

Chairman

Board Member

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 70 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors report is set out on pages 1 to 9

Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Profit for the year		10,441,920	9,744,730
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations - net of tax		(71,390)	(48,076)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(2,926,813)	1,456,004
Gain/(loss) on net investment hedges	28,34	290,229	(1,148,302)
Fair value gain arising on cash flow hedge during the year		2,295	2,477
Loss on revaluation of financial assets during the year		(16,741)	(96,446)
Reclassification of fair value (loss)/gain on disposal of financial assets		(213)	100,366
Cumulative loss transferred to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operation	40.5	76,836	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income		**(2,645,797)**	**266,023**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,796,123**	**10,010,753**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		7,543,646	8,276,975
Non-controlling interests		252,477	1,733,778
		7,796,123	**10,010,753**

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Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000	2016 (Restated) AED'000
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	11	13,713,702	14,803,324	14,097,902
Intangible assets	11	13,908,390	14,768,355	14,710,048
Property, plant and equipment	13	43,242,703	44,335,903	42,356,207
Investment property	14	36,189	40,125	27,230
Investments in associates and joint ventures	17	4,129,268	4,248,046	4,355,665
Other investments	18	2,185,148	1,701,144	879,207
Other receivables	21	309,168	211,857	156,612
Finance lease receivables	23	174,827	209,491	-
Derivative financial instruments	28	9,850	10,481	331,313
Contract assets	22	432,541	221,711	205,270
Deferred tax assets	10	44,472	94,135	128,210
		78,186,258	80,644,572	77,247,664
Current assets				
Inventories	20	726,803	557,741	708,825
Trade and other receivables	21	15,884,208	17,803,879	18,224,245
Current income tax assets		651,001	673,557	593,270
Finance lease receivables	23	42,379	38,223	-
Due from related parties	19	120,406	187,242	440,643
Contract assets	22	1,270,108	1,193,467	1,195,735
Derivative financial instruments	28	860	-	-
Cash and bank balances	24	28,361,131	27,125,158	23,676,170
Assets classified as held for sale		-	618,247	993,664
		47,056,896	48,197,514	45,832,552
Total assets		125,243,154	128,842,086	123,080,216
Non-current liabilities				
Other payables	25	1,523,739	1,477,540	1,564,114
Borrowings	27	14,973,191	20,035,133	18,203,902
Payables related to investments and licenses	29	41,652	90,353	542,968
Derivative financial instruments	28	-	79,149	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10	2,836,924	3,225,478	3,265,377
Finance lease liabilities	30	409	1,909	4,905
Provisions	31	340,870	187,566	149,143
Provision for employees end of service benefits	32	1,535,409	1,608,782	1,636,959
Contract liabilities	26	21,145	11,389	36,500
		21,273,339	26,717,299	25,403,868
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	25	28,297,153	29,811,330	27,893,274
Contract liabilities	26	3,265,816	3,138,279	2,968,589
Borrowings	27	8,552,469	4,670,208	4,074,738
Payables related to investments and licenses	29	3,105,633	3,269,516	3,255,327
Current income tax liabilities		347,943	225,282	257,492
Finance lease liabilities	30	1,993	3,273	5,512
Provisions	31	3,081,333	2,509,251	2,488,839
Deferred tax liabilities	10	-	-	6,345
Derivative financial instruments	28	70,336	-	2,830
Due to related parties	19	1,737	-	-
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale		-	407,181	396,275
		46,724,413	44,034,320	41,349,221
Total liabilities		67,997,752	70,751,619	66,753,089
Net assets		57,245,402	58,090,467	56,327,127
Equity				
Share capital	33	8,696,754	8,696,754	8,696,754
Reserves	34	26,904,769	26,991,023	26,120,437
Retained earnings		9,345,504	8,713,762	8,274,355
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		44,947,026	44,401,539	43,091,546
Non-controlling interests	15	12,298,376	13,688,928	13,235,581
Total equity		57,245,402	58,090,467	56,327,127

Chairman

Board Member

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 70 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
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Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

		Attributable to owners of the Company					
		Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Owners' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Notes	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2017 (as previously reported)		**8,696,754**	**26,121,149**	**7,883,500**	**42,701,403**	**13,213,374**	**55,914,777**
Impact of changes in accounting policy	42	-	(712)	390,855	390,143	22,207	412,350
Balance at 1 January 2017 (as restated)		**8,696,754**	**26,120,437**	**8,274,355**	**43,091,546**	**13,235,581**	**56,327,127**
Profit for the year		-	-	8,412,367	8,412,367	1,332,363	9,744,730
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	(123,850)	(11,542)	(135,392)	401,415	266,023
Other movements in equity		-	-	(12,586)	(12,586)	(13,835)	(26,421)
Transfer to reserves		-	1,042,123	(1,042,123)	-	-	-
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings		-	(47,687)	47,687	-	-	-
Transaction with owners:							
Repayment of equity contribution to non-controlling interests for acquisition of a subsidiary		-	-	-	-	(76,091)	(76,091)
Capital contribution by non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	284,171	284,171
Dividends	38	-	-	(6,954,396)	(6,954,396)	(1,474,676)	(8,429,072)
Balance at 31 December 2017 (as restated)		**8,696,754**	**26,991,023**	**8,713,762**	**44,401,539**	**13,688,928**	**58,090,467**
Balance at 1 January 2018 (as restated)		**8,696,754**	**26,991,023**	**8,713,762**	**44,401,539**	**13,688,928**	**58,090,467**
Profit for the year		-	-	8,614,745	8,614,745	1,827,175	10,441,920
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,076,944)	5,845	(1,071,099)	(1,574,698)	(2,645,797)
Other movements in equity		-	-	3,220	3,220	4,132	7,352
Transfer to reserves		-	1,026,089	(1,026,089)	-	-	-
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings		-	(6,866)	6,866	-	-	-
Transaction with owners:							
Repayment of advances to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	(29,780)	(29,780)
Acquisition of additional stake in a subsidiary		-	(28,533)	(18,449)	(46,982)	(134,328)	(181,310)
Capital contribution by non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	16,740	16,740
Acquisition of a subsidiary	43	-	-	-	-	30,939	30,939
Dividends	38	-	-	(6,954,396)	(6,954,396)	(1,530,732)	(8,485,128)
Balance at 31 December 2018		**8,696,754**	**26,904,769**	**9,345,504**	**44,947,026**	**12,298,376**	**57,245,402**

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 70 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors report is set out on pages 1 to 9.

Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Operating profit		12,700,970	11,192,706
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		5,720,999	5,616,246
Amortisation		1,567,738	1,637,559
Impairment and other losses		129,850	793,664
Share of results of associates and joint ventures		26,639	207,280
Provisions and allowances		479,751	205,364
Unrealised currency translation (gain)/loss		(179,340)	424,555
Other non-cash movements		-	274,663
Changes in:			
Inventories		(210,857)	158,136
Due from related parties		67,761	73,638
Trade and other receivables		1,110,618	481,509
Trade and other payables		(541,469)	958,497
Cash generated from operations		**20,872,660**	**22,023,817**
Income taxes paid		(1,634,055)	(1,551,082)
Payment of employees end of service benefits		(199,114)	(245,612)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**19,039,491**	**20,227,123**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of investments at amortised cost		3,227	329,682
Acquisition of investments at amortised cost		(595,760)	(219,693)
Acquisition of a subsidiary (net of cash)	43	(4,197)	-
Acquisition of investment classified as fair value through profit or loss		(4,294)	(790,574)
Proceeds from disposal of investment classified as fair value through profit or loss		20,648	12,701
Acquisition of investment classified as fair value through OCI		(73,688)	(57,506)
Proceeds from disposal of investment classified as fair value through OCI		21,956	59,161
Acquisition of interest in an joint venture/associate		(24,995)	(106,484)
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary and associate	40.6	120,172	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7,311,252)	(7,305,805)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		87,692	56,206
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,087,518)	(675,000)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		1,468	3,012
Dividend income received from associates, joint ventures and other investments		3,986	22,024
Term deposits made with maturities over three months		(8,495,250)	(18,474,475)
Term deposits matured with maturities over three months		14,164,844	15,891,605
Proceeds from unwinding of derivative financial instruments	28	15,245	173,101
Finance and other income received		1,063,160	1,010,816
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,094,556)**	**(10,071,229)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings and finance lease obligations	27(c)	2,675,872	3,558,667
Repayments of borrowings and finance lease obligations	27(c)	(3,046,853)	(2,954,075)
Equity repayment to non-controlling interests for acquisition of a subsidiary		(29,780)	(76,091)
Acquisition of additional stake in a subsidiary		(164,571)	284,171
Dividends paid		(8,480,492)	(8,428,988)
Finance and other costs paid		(1,075,702)	(1,410,337)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(10,121,526)**	**(9,026,653)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**6,823,409**	**1,129,241**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,863,568	3,022,906
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		132,031	(288,579)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	24	**10,819,008**	**3,863,568**

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 70 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors report is set out on pages 1 to 9.

1. General information

Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC (‘‘the Company’’), formerly known as Emirates Telecommunications Corporation (“the Corporation”) was incorporated in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), with limited liability, in 1976 by UAE Federal Government decree No. 78, which was revised by the UAE Federal Act No. (1) of 1991 and further amended by Decretal Federal Code No. 3 of 2003 concerning the regulation of the telecommunications sector in the UAE. In accordance with Federal Law No. 267/10 for 2009, the Federal Government of the UAE transferred its 60% holding in the Corporation to the Emirates Investment Authority with effect from 1 January 2008, which is ultimately controlled by the UAE Federal Government.

The Decree by Federal Law no. 3 of 2015 (“the New Law”) has amended certain provisions of the Federal Law No. (1) of 1991 and new articles of association of Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC (the “New AoA”) have been issued. Subsequent to the New Law and the New AoA, Emirates Telecommunications Corporation has been converted from a corporation to a public joint stock company and is subject to the provisions of UAE Federal Law no. 2 of 2015 on Commercial Companies (the “Companies Law”) unless otherwise stated in the New Law or New AoA. Accordingly, the name of the corporation has been changed to Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC.

Under the New Law and the New AoA: i) Two types of share have been introduced, i.e. ordinary shares and one Special Share held by the Emirates Investment Authority (“the Special Shareholder”) which carries certain preferential rights related to the passing of certain decisions by the company or the ownership of the UAE telecommunication network. ii) The minimum number of ordinary shares held by any UAE government entity in the Company has been reduced from at least 60% of the Company’s share capital to not less than 51%, unless the Special Shareholder decides otherwise. iii) Shareholders who are not public entities of the UAE, citizens of the UAE, or corporate entities of the UAE wholly controlled by citizens of the UAE (which includes foreign individuals, foreign or UAE free zone corporate entities, or corporate entities of the UAE that are not fully controlled by UAE citizens) may own up to 20% of the Company’s ordinary shares, however, the shares owned by such persons / entities shall not hold any voting rights in the Company’s general assembly, although holders of such shares may attend such meeting. On 11 October 2018, the Board of Directors of Etisalat Group approved by circulation to lift restrictions on voting rights of foreign shareholders so that they shall enjoy the same rights of UAE-National. Management has not yet taken the necessary steps to incorporate the required changes to the Company’s Articles of Associations and has not yet obtained the required approvals from competent authorities prior to and after the General Assembly to effect these changes. The Board’s recommendation remains subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

The address of the registered office of the Company is P.O. Box 3838, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The Company’s shares are listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

This consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”)

The principal activities of the Group are to provide telecommunications services, media and related equipment including the provision of related contracting and consultancy services to international telecommunications companies and consortia. These activities are carried out through the Company (which holds a full service license from the UAE Telecommunications Regulatory Authority valid until 2025), its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 19 February 2019.

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4. These consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments and in accordance with the accounting policies set out herein.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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, regardless of whether the price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams (AED) which is the Company's functional and presentational currency, rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The following revised new and amended standards have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* was issued in May 2014 and was amended in April 2016. The framework establishes a comprehensive five step model for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced existing IAS18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under existing revenue recognition standards.

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from 1 January 2018 using the full retrospective method. The adoption of IFRS 15 required changes in the Group's accounting policies and affected the recognition, measurement and presentation of certain amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of financial position.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.

Impact of adoption of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on determination of distinct performance obligations ("POs")

- **Sale of SIM cards**

  Sale of SIM cards represent a distinct PO to connect the customers to Etisalat network and, therefore, revenue is recognised at the point in time when the SIM card is sold and service is activated. This did not have any significant implication in the adoption of IFRS 15 by the Group.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

New and amended standards adopted by the Group *(continued)*

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* *(continued)*

Impact of adoption of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on determination of distinct performance obligations ("POs") *(continued)*

- **Loyalty points programme**

  Under IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programme*, the Group allocated a portion of the consideration received to loyalty points that are redeemable against any future purchases of the Group's products. This allocation is based on the relative stand-alone selling prices. The amount allocated to the loyalty programme is deferred and is recognised as revenue when loyalty points are redeemed or expire. Under IAS 18, revenue was allocated between the loyalty programme and the equipment using the residual value method. That is, consideration was allocated to the loyalty programme based on the fair value of loyalty points and the remainder of the consideration was allocated to the equipment.

  Under IFRS 15, the Group will need to allocate a portion of the transaction price to the loyalty programme based on the relative stand alone selling price ("SSP"). The amount is deferred in the consolidated statement of financial position and is recognised as revenue as the points are redeemed or the likelihood of the customer redeeming the points becomes remote. The adoption of IFRS 15 has only resulted in reallocation of revenues for the prior period in between the services and equipment and hence no impact on retained earnings or comparatives.

- **Set-up and installation fees**

  Generally, the Group charges upfront set-up and installation fees for various consumer and business products. Under IAS 18, Revenue was recognised upfront when the installation was completed. Under IFRS 15, installation service has not been considered as a distinct PO. Hence, one-time fee pertaining to set-up and installation is added to the total transaction price and recognised over the period of service, resulting in the change in the timing of revenue recognition.

  This has resulted in a decrease in the net retained earnings as at 1 January 2017 by AED 123 million.

Transaction price and related adjustments

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The group does not consider collectability when determining the transaction price. When determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of all of the following:

- **Variable Consideration**

  Certain customer contracts include variable discounts and concessions, which are provided to the customers during the contract period. Variability arises due to contractual terms and conditions, whereby customers are provided discounts upon reaching certain volume threshold. In addition to the contractual terms, the Group also provides goodwill adjustments or service credits to certain customers in accordance with the customary business practices.

  Under IFRS 15, if consideration promised in the contract (either explicit or implicit) includes a variable amount, then the Group shall estimate the amount and adjust the total transaction price at contract inception. This will result in the change in the timing of revenue recognition.

- **Non- cash consideration**

  The Group determines the transaction price for contracts in which a customer promises consideration in a form other than cash and measures the non-cash consideration (or promise of non-cash consideration) at fair value. This did not have any significant implication in the adoption of IFRS 15.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

New and amended standards adopted by the Group *(continued)*

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* *(continued)*

Transaction price and related adjustments *(continued)*

- **Significant financing component**
  Significant financing component exists if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the entity with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. The Group is expected to have significant financing component in the arrangements involving the provision of equipment and devices on instalment plans. This has resulted in an increase in net retained earnings as at 1 January 2017 by AED 5.7 million.

- **Consideration payable to the customer**

  Consideration payable to a customer includes cash amounts that the Group pays or expects to pay to the customer (or to other parties that purchase the Group's goods or services from the customer). Consideration payable to a customer also includes credit or other items (for example, a coupon or voucher) that can be applied against amounts owed to the Group (or to other parties that purchase the entity's goods or services from the customer). The Group accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the Group. This did not have any significant implication in the adoption of IFRS 15 by the Group.

Other considerations

- **Allocation of transaction price**

  The transaction price is allocated between POs based on relative SSP as determined at contract inception. Since the amount of revenue recognised for distinct POs will often be dependent on the relative SSP, the determination of appropriate SSP is critical. The SSP of a PO is the observable price for the good or service sold by Etisalat in similar circumstances to similar customers. Overall impact of these adjustments resulted in an increase to opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2017 by AED 71 million.

- **Costs to acquire and costs to fulfill a contract**

  Prior to the adoption of IFRS 15, contract costs related to commissions and sales incentives (cost to acquire) and installation service (cost to fulfill) were expensed, as they did not qualify for recognition as an asset under any of the existing accounting standards. However, under IFRS 15, these costs relate directly to the contract, require resources used in satisfying the contract and are expected to be recovered. As such, these have been capitalised as contract costs and included in contract assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, resulting in an increase in opening retained earnings as a 1 January 2017 by AED 546 million. Capitalised contract costs are amortised over the customer contract period for postpaid segment and over customer life cycle (average months of 24 months) for prepaid segment.

- **Gross versus net presentation**

  When revenue is recognised in respect of goods or services provided by third parties it must be considered whether the Group acts as a principal or an agent. Whether the Group is considered to be the principal or an agent in the transaction depends on an analysis of both the legal form and of the substance of the underlying agreement between the Group and its channel partners. Such judgements impact the amount of reported revenue and operating expenses and did not have any impact on the reported assets, liabilities or cash flows. This did not have any significant implication in the adoption of IFRS 15 by the Group.

Refer to Note 42 for the details of the impact of transition to IFRS 15 as at 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

New and amended standards issued and effective

Other standards

The following other standards have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior periods but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 resulting from Annual Improvements 2014 - 2016 Cycle
- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

New and amended standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the following standards, amendments and interpretations have not been effective and have not been early adopted:

	Effective date
IFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January 2019
Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture	Effective date deferred indefinitely
IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Tax Treatments*	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRS 2015 – 2017 Cycle amending IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23.	1 January 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* regarding long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.	1 January 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments relating to prepayment features with negative compensation	1 January 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 Employe benefits relating to plan amendment, curtailment on settlement	1 January 2019

IFRS 16 Leases:

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases- Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Group can choose to apply IFRS 16 to its leases either:

a. retrospectively to each prior period presented, applying IAS 8; or
b. using modified retrospective approach – under which the Standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised at the date of initial application.

IFRS 16 introduces a single comprehensive, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. IFRS 16 distinguishes leases and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases (off balance sheet) and finance leases (on balance sheet) are removed for lessee accounting and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for leases by lessees (i.e. all on balance sheet) except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The Group has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements but not yet completed the detailed assessment. The actual impact of applying IFRS 16 on these consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application will depend on future economic conditions, including the Group's borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019, the composition of the Group's lease portfolio at that date, the Group's latest assessment of whether it will excercise any lease renewal options and the extent to which the Group chooses to use practical expedients and recognition exemptions.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

New and amended standards issued but not yet effective *(continued)*

IFRS 16 *(continued)*

So far, the most significant impact identified is that the Group will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of land for GSM sites, retail outlets, office space and roof tops. As at 31 December 2018, the Group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases amounted to AED 1,690 million, on an undiscounted basis (refer to Note 36). In addition, the nature of expenses related to these leases will now change as IFRS 16 replaces the straight line operating lease expense with a depreciation charge for right of use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. No significant impact is expected for the Group's finance leases.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group has:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement;
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently substantive and exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has the power to control another entity.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling interests share of changes in equity since the date of the business combination. Total comprehensive income within subsidiaries is attributed to the Group and to the non-controlling interest even if this results in non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which effective control is transferred to the Group and are excluded from consolidation from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and any unrealised gains/losses between Group entities have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group.

Business combinations

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method. Purchase consideration is measured as the aggregate of the fair value, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 Business Combinations are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the acquisition-date net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The non-controlling interest in the acquiree is initially measured at the minority's proportion of the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised at acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Business combinations *(continued)*

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Step acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Associates and joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has joint control of the arrangement and has corresponding rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Associates are those companies over which Group exercises significant influence but it does not control or have joint control over those companies. Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. Investments in associates and joint ventures are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, which includes transaction costs, as adjusted by post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates and joint ventures less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of the associates and joint ventures in excess of the Group's interest are not recognised unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations.

The carrying values of investments in associates and joint ventures are reviewed on a regular basis and if impairment in the value has occurred, it is written off in the period in which those circumstances are identified.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the fair values of the identifiable net assets of the associates at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill and included as part of the cost of investment. Any deficiency of the cost of acquisition below the Group's share of the fair values of the identifiable net assets of the associates at the date of acquisition is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of acquisition.

The Group's share of associates and joint ventures results is based on the most recent financial statements or interim financial information drawn up to the Group's reporting date. Accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been adjusted, where necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group (including its consolidated subsidiaries) and its associates or joint ventures are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated group's interests in the associates or joint ventures. Losses may provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case appropriate provision is made for impairment.

Dilution gains and losses arising on deemed disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration, as specified in the contract, to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over goods or services to its customers.

Revenue from telecommunication services mainly comprises amounts charged to customers in respect of monthly access charges, airtime usage, messaging, data and connectivity services, providing information and communication technology (ICT) and digital solutions, connecting users of other fixed line and mobile networks to the Group's network. Services are offered separately and as bundled packages along with other services and/or devices.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition *(continued)*

For bundled packages, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct (i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package and if a customer can benefit from it). The consideration is allocated between separate product and services (i.e. distinct performance obligations, "POs") in a bundle, based on their stand-alone selling prices.

The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the observable price at which the Group sells the products and services on a standalone basis. For items that are not sold separately (e.g. components in eLife package, customer loyalty program, etc.), the Group estimates standalone selling prices using other methods (i.e. adjusted market assessment approach, cost plus margin approach or residual approach).

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies:

The following is a description of nature of distinct PO and timing of revenue recognition for key segments from which the Group generates its revenue. The amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected discounts and volume discounts, which are estimated based on the historical data for the respective types of service or product being offered.

Service/ Product category	Nature of performance obligations	Point of revenue recognition and significant payment terms
Mobile services contracts	• SIM activation and special number • Value Added Service (VAS), voice, data and messaging • Loyalty points	Revenue for SIM activation and special numbers is recognised on the date of activation. Revenue recognition for voice, data, messaging and VAS is over the period when these services are provided to the customers. Revenue recognition for loyalty points is when the points are redeemed or expire. Mobile services contracts are billed on a monthly basis based as per agreed terms of contract for respective services, which is generally either fixed recurring rentals and/or usage. Stand-alone selling prices are estimated with reference to observable prices, other than loyalty points, which is based on residual approach.
Unlocked devices contracts	• Unlocked devices bundled in a service contract	Revenue is allocated to unlocked device in the ratio of relative standalone selling price and recognised on date of transfer of control, which is generally on the date of signing the contract. In case of device sales, transfer of control is immediate, whereas the billing terms may be either full upfront billing or installment billing. Stand-alone selling prices are estimated with reference to observable prices.
Consumer fixed contracts	• TV service • Unlocked devices (IP Phone and Routers) • Broadband services • Fixed telephone service	Revenue recognition for services is over the contract period, whereas revenue recognition for unlocked devices is upon transfer of control to the customer (i.e. Day 1). The services are billed on a monthly basis as per the agreed terms of contract for respective services, which is generally either fixed recurring rentals and/or usage. Stand-alone selling prices for all performance obligations within consumer fixed is computed based on observable prices.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition *(continued)*

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies *(continued)***:**

Business Fixed contracts	• Gateway router • Fixed voice • Internet service • Office application • Security solution • Managed services • Ancillary devices (laptop, printer, IP Telephone, etc)	Revenue recognition for services is over the contract period, whereas revenue recognition for ancillary devices is upon transfer of control to the customer (i.e. day 1). The contracts are billed and paid on monthly basis. Stand-alone selling prices for the respective performance obligation within Business Fixed contract are generally estimated based on cost plus margin approach. For internet service (with some exceptions), office application and security solution, stand-alone selling prices are estimated based on adjusted market assessment approach. For free flexi minutes (STD/IDD) and ancillary devices (laptop, printer, IP Telephone, etc), stand-alone selling prices are estimated with reference to observable prices.
Business Solutions contracts	• Connectivity service (IPVPN, leased lines, etc) • Managed Services • IPTV services,	Revenue is recognised over the period when these services are provided to the customers. Where hardware (e.g. routers) are provided as part of the contract, the Group recognises these as distinct PO only if the hardware is not locked and if the customer can benefit from them either by selling for more than scrap value or using with services from other service providers. If the customer cannot benefit from hardware on its own, then they are not considered distinct POs and revenue is recognised over the service period. The contracts are billed and paid on monthly basis. Stand-alone selling prices for Managed services and IPTV services are estimated with reference to combination of adjustment market assessment approach and cost plus margin approach for respective performance obligation. For connectivity service, stand alone selling price is estimated with reference to observable prices.
Digital Solutions contracts	Digital and ICT solutions	The separable components of the solution are distinct POs. Revenue is recognised based on output measures (such as the proportion of units delivered) to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of POs where such measures are available. The contracts are billed as per contract terms. Stand-alone selling prices are estimated based on cost plus margin approach.
Miscellaneous	Installation services	Installation services provided for service fulfillment are not distinct POs and the amount charged for installation service is recognised over the service period. Installation services are generally billed on upfront basis.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

i) The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Revenues from the sale of transmission capacity on terrestrial and submarine cables are recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) The Group as lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign currencies

i) Functional currencies

The individual financial statements of each of the Group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (its functional currency). For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, the results, financial position and cash flows of each company are expressed in UAE Dirhams, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements.

In preparing these financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the entity's functional currency at rates prevailing at reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

ii) Consolidation

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into UAE Dirhams at exchange rates prevailing on the date of end of each reporting period. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are also translated at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and are presented in the translation reserve in equity except to the extent they relate to non-controlling interest. On disposal of overseas subsidiaries or when significant influence is lost, the cumulative translation differences are recognised as income or expense in the period in which they are disposed of.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies *(continued)*

iii) Foreign exchange differences

Exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences that relate to assets under construction for future productive use. These are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings. Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks and exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur, which form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on disposal of net investment. Exchange differences on qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedges are effective are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

iv) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically;

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss;
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss. Other exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve;
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Government grants

Government grants relating to non-monetary assets are recognised at nominal value. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenses are recognised. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset upon capitalisation.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Employees' end of service benefits

Payments to defined contribution schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed pension schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution scheme.

Provision for employees' end of service benefits for non-UAE nationals is made in accordance with the Projected Unit Cost method as per IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* taking into consideration the UAE Labour Laws. The provision is recognised based on the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using assumptions on the average annual rate of increase in salaries, average period of employment of non-UAE nationals and an appropriate discount rate. The assumptions used are calculated on a consistent basis for each period and reflect management's best estimate. The discount rates are set in line with the best available estimate of market yields currently available at the reporting date with reference to high quality corporate bonds or other basis, if applicable.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. 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. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method.

Deferred tax is calculated using relevant tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, from investments in associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation *(continued)*

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Cost comprises the cost of equipment and materials, including freight and insurance, charges from contractors for installation and building works, direct labour costs, capitalised borrowing costs and an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the equipment and restoring the site on which it is located.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any impairment. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Other than land (which is not depreciated), the cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over the lesser of the lease period and the estimated useful life as follows:

Buildings:	Years
Permanent	20 – 50
Temporary	4 – 10
Civil works	10 – 25

Plant and equipment:	Years
Submarine – fibre optic cables	15 – 20
– coaxial cables	10 – 15
Cable ships	15 – 25
Coaxial and fibre optic cables	15 – 25
Line plant	10 – 25
Exchanges	5 – 15
Switches	8 – 15
Radios/towers	10 – 25
Earth stations/VSAT	5 – 15
Multiplex equipment	10 – 15
Power plant	5 – 10
Subscribers' apparatus	3 – 15
General plant	2 – 25

Other assets:	Years
Motor vehicles	3 – 5
Computers	3 – 5
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	4 – 10

The assets' depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 30 years.

Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other non-financial assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of an associate, joint venture, or a subsidiary or where Group ceases to exercise control, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

(ii) Licenses

Acquired telecommunication licenses are initially recorded at cost or, if part of a business combination, at fair value. Licenses are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives from when the related networks are available for use. The estimated useful lives range between 10 and 25 years and are determined primarily by reference to the license period, the conditions for license renewal and whether licenses are dependent on specific technologies.

(iii) Internally-generated intangible assets

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Group's IT development is recognised at cost only if all of the following conditions are met:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes);
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally-generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of 3-10 years. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

(iv) Indefeasible Rights of Use

Indefeasible Rights of Use ("IRU") corresponds to the contractual right to use a certain amount of the capacity of a terrestrial or submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognised at cost as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset. Generally, the right to use optical fibres or dedicated wavelength bandwidth is for the major part of the underlying asset's economic life. These are amortised on a straight line basis over the lesser of the expected period of use and the life of the contract which ranges between 10 to 20 years.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Intangible assets *(continued)*

(v) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprising of trade names, customer relationship and other intangible assets are recognised on acquisition at fair values. They are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives of customer relationships range from 3-23 years and trade names have a useful life of 15-25 years. The useful lives of other intangible assets range from 3-10 years.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets whenever there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life (including goodwill) is tested for impairment annually.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and where applicable, directs labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Allowance is made, where appropriate, for deterioration and obsolescence. Cost is determined in accordance with the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

i) Fair value

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 market, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or in its absence, the most advantageous markets to which the group has access at that date, estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

ii) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'amortised cost', 'fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling', 'fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling' and 'fair value through profit or loss'. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

iii) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition less the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

iv) Fair value through OCI – with recycling

These instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these instruments as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The amounts that are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss if these instruments had been measured at amortised cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When these instruments are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

v) Fair value through OCI – without recycling

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if it is:

- acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*", unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

vi) Fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see 3 (iii to iv)) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 3 (i).

vii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

viii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, contract assets, as well as on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

viii) Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

of expected credit losses is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the end of the reporting period or an actual default occurring.

a) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the end of the reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.
Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definition.
The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

b) Definition of default

In case of trade receivables, the Group considers that default occurs when a customer balance moves into the "Ceased" category based on its debt age analysis for internal credit risk management purposes. Ceased category refers to category of customers whose telecommunication services have been discontinued.

For all other financial assets, the Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

c) Credit – impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

d) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

The Group may use various sources of data, that may be both internal and external. Possible data sources include internal historical credit loss experience, internal ratings, credit loss experience of other entities and external ratings, reports and statistics.
Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables and amounts due from customers are each assessed as a separate group. Loans to related parties are assessed for expected credit losses on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ix) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL") or "amortised cost".

x) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as such. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it has been incurred principally for the purpose of disposal in the near future or it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

xi) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

xii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The Group also derecognises 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 recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

xiii) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

xiv) Hedge accounting

The Group may designate certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign exchange risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges where appropriate criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

xv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset or substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to another entity. If the Group neither transfer nor retains substantially all the risks and reward of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with non-controlling interest holders as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to non-controlling interest holders result in gains and losses for the Group and are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Dividends

Dividend distributions to the Group's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Disposal of Assets / Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.
Assets may be disposed of individually or as part of a disposal group. Once the decision is made to dispose of an asset, it is classified as "Held for Sale" and shall no longer be depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted. Assets that are classified as "Held for Sale" must be disclosed in the financial statements.
Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for-distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.
An asset is considered to be Held for Sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted. The criteria for classifying an asset as Held for Sale are as follows:

- It must be available for immediate sale in its present condition,
- Its sale must be highly probable, and
- It must be sold, not abandoned.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are disclosed below.

Critical accounting judgements

i) Fair value of other intangible assets

On the acquisition of mobile network operators, the identifiable intangible assets may include licenses, customer bases and brands. The fair value of these assets is determined by discounting estimated future net cash flows generated by the asset, where no active market for the assets exists. The use of different assumptions for the expectations of future cash flows and the discount rate would change the valuation of the intangible assets. The relative size of the Group's intangible assets, excluding goodwill, makes the judgements surrounding the estimated useful lives critical to the Group's financial position and performance.

The useful lives used to amortise intangible assets relate to the future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

ii) Classification of interests in other entities

The appropriate classification of certain interests in other entities requires significant analysis and management judgement as to whether the Group exercises control, significant influence or joint control over these interests. This may involve consideration of a number of factors, including ownership and voting rights, the extent of Board representation, contractual arrangements and indicators of de facto control. Changes to these indicators and management's assessment of the power to control or influence may have a material impact on the classification of such investments and the Group's consolidated financial position, revenue and results. Specific judgements regarding the classification of the Group's interests in Maroc Telecom and Pakistan Telecommunications Company Limited are disclosed in Note 15 and interests in associates are disclosed in Note 17.

iii) Federal royalty

The computation of Federal Royalty in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers of UAE decision No.320/15/23 of 2012 and guidelines issued by the UAE Ministry of Finance ("the MoF") dated 21 January 2013 and subsequent clarification letters dated 24 April 2013, 30 October 2013 and 29 January 2014 required a number of calculations. In performing these calculations, management has made certain critical judgments, interpretations and assumptions. These mainly relate to the segregation of items between regulated and other activities and items which the Company judged as not subject to Federal royalty or which may be set off against profits which are subject to Federal royalty.

The mechanism for the computation of federal royalty for the year ended 31 December 2018 was in accordance with the Guidelines.

iv) Revenue recognition

The key areas of judgement in revenue recognition are as follows:

Identifying performance obligations and determining standalone selling prices

Where a contract with a customer consists of two or more performance obligations that have value to a customer on a standalone basis, the Group accounts for individual performance obligation separately if they are distinct i.e. if goods or service is separately identifiable from other items in the contract and if a customer can benefit from it. The transaction price is allocated between separate performance obligation based on their stand-alone selling prices. We apply judgement in identifying the individual performance obligation, determining the stand-alone selling prices and allocating the transaction price between them.

Determination of transaction price

The estimate of the transaction price will be affected by the nature, timing and amount of consideration promised by a customer. In determining the transaction price, the Group considering these following aspects:

a. variable consideration
b. constraining estimates of variable consideration
c. the existence of a significant financing component in the contract
d. non-cash consideration
e. consideration payable to a customer

Refer to Note 3 for additional details on the identification of performance obligation, determination of stand alone selling prices and timing of revenue recognition for the major products and services.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Impairment of goodwill and investment in associates

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation for goodwill and associates requires the Group to calculate the net present value of the future cash flows for which certain assumptions are required, including management's expectations of:

- long term growth rates in cash flows;
- timing and quantum of future capital expenditure; and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

The key assumptions used and sensitivities are detailed on Note 12 of these consolidated financial statements. A change in the key assumptions or forecasts might result in an impairment of goodwill and investment in associates.

ii) Impairment of intangibles

Impairment testing is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters including management's expectations of:

- long term growth rates in cash flows;
- timing and quantum of future capital expenditure; and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the total assets of the Group. Therefore, the estimates and assumptions made to determine their carrying value and related depreciation are critical to the Group's financial position and performance. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful economic life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing/decreasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced/increased depreciation charge in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

iv) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 3.
Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and choice of inputs
- Determining the criteria if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis; and
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, and their effect on probability of default (PDs), exposure at default (EADs) and loss given default (LGDs).

Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models. It has been the Group's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Key sources of estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

v) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The management exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigations, assessments and/or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provisions. Refer to Note 31 for details on provisions against such pending litigations/claims and Note 37 for details on the contingent liabilities.

5. Segmental information

Information regarding the Group's operating segments is set out below in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker and used to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

a) Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The Group is engaged in a single line of business, being the supply of telecommunications services and related products. The majority of the Group's revenues, profits and assets relate to its operations in the UAE. Outside of the UAE, the Group operates through its subsidiaries and associates in sixteen countries which are divided into the following operating segments:

- Morocco
- Egypt
- Pakistan
- International - others

Revenue is attributed to an operating segment based on the location of the Company reporting the revenue. Inter-segment sales are charged at mutually agreed prices.

The Group's share of results from associates and joint ventures has been allocated to the segments based on the geographical location of the operations of the associate and joint venture investments. The allocation is in line with how results from investments in associates and joint ventures are reported to the Board of Directors.

b) Segment revenues and results

Segment results represent operating profit earned by each segment without allocation of finance income, finance costs and federal royalty. This is the measure reported to the Group's Board of Directors ("Board of Directors") for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

c) Segment assets

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the Board of Directors monitors the total and non-current assets attributable to each segment. Goodwill is allocated based on separately identifiable CGUs as further disclosed in Note 12. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments.

The segment information has been provided on the following page.

5. Segmental information *(continued)*

	UAE AED'000	International: Morocco AED'000	International: Egypt AED'000	International: Pakistan AED'000	International: Others AED'000	Eliminations AED'000	Consolidated AED'000
31 December 2018							
Revenue							
External revenue	31,932,389	7,421,745	2,725,850	3,788,707	6,519,123	-	52,387,814
Inter-segment revenue	302,934	649,024	80,125	60,161	108,072	(1,200,316)	-
Total revenue	**32,235,323**	**8,070,769**	**2,805,975**	**3,848,868**	**6,627,195**	**(1,200,316)**	**52,387,814**
Segment result	**14,081,384**	**2,625,021**	**590,289**	**(9,736)**	**1,117,400**	**-**	**18,404,358**
Federal royalty							(5,587,187)
Finance and other income							987,477
Finance and other costs							(1,561,338)
Profit before tax							**12,243,310**
Income tax expenses							(1,500,239)
Profit for the year from continuing operations							**10,743,071**
Total assets	65,450,579	32,135,766	7,788,373	15,321,610	17,319,091	(12,772,265)	125,243,154
Non-current assets *	27,484,283	29,155,945	6,511,049	12,452,351	14,223,148	(11,694,840)	78,131,936
Depreciation and amortisation	2,226,032	-	565,613	1,137,222	3,261,101	-	7,189,968
Impairment and other losses	45,344	-	4,104	22,056	56,340	-	127,844
31 December 2017 (restated)							
Revenue							
External revenue	31,788,402	6,996,406	2,433,925	4,122,979	6,294,473	-	51,636,185
Inter-segment revenue	305,653	518,557	51,577	16,952	120,205	(1,012,944)	-
Total revenue	**32,094,055**	**7,514,963**	**2,485,502**	**4,139,931**	**6,414,678**	**(1,012,944)**	**51,636,185**
Segment result	**13,418,372**	**2,203,193**	**587,738**	**(56,867)**	**1,283,993**	**-**	**17,436,429**
Federal royalty							(6,038,912)
Finance and other income							1,194,658
Finance and other costs							(1,380,569)
Profit before tax							**11,211,606**
Taxation							(1,245,241)
Profit for the year from continuing operations							**9,966,365**
Total assets	63,610,370	33,529,077	8,520,836	18,803,971	18,890,736	(14,512,904)	128,842,086
Non-current assets *	26,104,588	30,410,128	6,461,886	15,791,710	14,585,065	(12,813,420)	80,539,957
Depreciation and amortisation	2,128,379	-	451,278	1,308,886	3,233,365	-	7,121,908
Impairment and other losses	474,411	-	494	84,171	206,129	-	765,205

* Non current assets exclude derivative financial assets and deferred tax assets.

6. Revenue

a) The following is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue

	UAE	International				Consolidated
		Morocco	Egypt	Pakistan	Others	
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2018						
Mobile	12,654,236	4,417,952	2,381,868	1,568,789	5,892,053	26,914,898
Fixed	11,252,305	2,608,770	122,726	1,774,830	486,681	16,245,312
Equipment	1,945,185	105,753	48,525	18,626	33,017	2,151,106
Others	6,080,663	289,270	172,731	426,462	107,372	7,076,498
Total revenue	**31,932,389**	**7,421,745**	**2,725,850**	**3,788,707**	**6,519,123**	**52,387,814**
31 December 2017 (restated)						
Mobile	13,140,382	4,253,257	2,187,386	1,617,851	5,681,049	26,879,925
Fixed	10,932,209	2,411,819	91,822	2,091,622	522,934	16,050,406
Equipment	1,801,378	69,035	80,845	20,543	185	1,971,986
Others	5,914,433	262,295	73,872	392,963	90,305	6,733,868
Total revenue	**31,788,402**	**6,996,406**	**2,433,925**	**4,122,979**	**6,294,473**	**51,636,185**

b) Revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied at the reporting date:

31 December 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Expected revenue for remaining performance obligations that will be delivered in subsequent years	2,736,075	6,447,369	2,310,892	314,762	11,809,098

c) Timing of revenue recognition

	UAE	International				Consolidated
		Morocco	Egypt	Pakistan	Others	
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2018						
PO satisfied at the point of time	2,390,416	105,753	71,980	61,552	641,128	3,270,829
PO satisfied over a period of time	29,541,973	7,315,992	2,653,870	3,727,155	5,877,995	49,116,985
Total revenue	**31,932,389**	**7,421,745**	**2,725,850**	**3,788,707**	**6,519,123**	**52,387,814**
31 December 2017						
PO satisfied at the point of time	2,271,554	69,035	111,749	38,365	707,255	3,197,958
PO satisfied over a period of time	29,516,848	6,927,371	2,322,176	4,084,614	5,587,218	48,438,227
Total revenue	**31,788,402**	**6,996,406**	**2,433,925**	**4,122,979**	**6,294,473**	**51,636,185**

7. Operating expenses and federal royalty

a) Operating expenses		2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Direct cost of sales		12,643,885	12,430,688
Staff costs		4,913,744	5,036,914
Depreciation		5,646,429	5,505,247
Network and other related costs		2,593,509	2,412,867
Amortisation		1,543,539	1,616,661
Regulatory expenses	(i)	1,313,947	1,232,750
Marketing expenses		939,247	939,925
Consultancy costs		916,476	763,768
Operating lease rentals		383,740	373,499
IT costs		351,205	425,463
Foreign exchange losses		277,129	99,191
Net hedge ineffectiveness on net investment hedges		(145,937)	301,021
Other operating expenses		1,215,715	994,634
Operating expenses (before federal royalty)		**32,592,628**	**32,132,628**

Operating expenses include an amount of AED 30.24 million (2017: AED 51.83 million), relating to social contributions made during the year.

i) Regulatory expenses:

Regulatory expenses include ICT Fund contributions required to be paid by the Company to the UAE Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) at 1% of its net regulated revenues annually.

ICT Fund Contribution	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
UAE Net Regulated Revenue	21,495,098	21,805,657
ICT Fund Contribution	214,951	218,057

b) Federal Royalty

In accordance with the Cabinet decision No. 558/1 for the year 1991, the Company was required to pay a federal royalty, equivalent to 40% of its annual net profit before such federal royalty, to the UAE Government for use of federal facilities. With effect from 1 June 1998, Cabinet decision No. 325/28M for 1998, it was increased to 50%.

On 9 December 2012, the Cabinet of Ministers of UAE issued decision no. 320/15/23 of 2012 in respect of a new royalty mechanism applicable to the Company. Under this mechanism a distinction was made between revenue earned from services regulated by Telecommunications Regulatory Authority ("TRA") and non-regulated services as well as between foreign and local profits. The Company was required to pay 15% royalty fee on the UAE regulated revenues and 35% of net profit after deduction of the 15% royalty fee on the UAE regulated revenues. In respect of foreign profit, the 35% royalty was reduced by the amount that the foreign profit has already been subject to foreign taxes.

On 25 February 2015, the UAE Ministry of Finance ("MOF"') issued revised guidelines (which were received by the Company on 1 March 2015) for the computation of federal royalty for the financial years ended 31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016 ("the Guidelines"). In accordance with the Guidelines, the royalty rate for 2016 was reduced to 30% of net profit after deduction of the 15% royalty fee on the UAE regulated revenues.

On 20 February 2017, the UAE Ministry of Finance announced the federal royalty scheme to be applied on the Group for the periods 2017 to 2021 ("the new royalty scheme"). According to the new royalty scheme, the Group will pay 15% royalty fees on the UAE regulated revenue and 30% royalty fees on profit generated from regulated services after deduction of the 15% royalty fees on the UAE regulated revenue. Royalty fees on profits from international operations shall be considered only if similar fees paid in the country of origin are less than the fees that could have been imposed in the UAE. The mechanism for the computation of federal royalty payable for the period ended 31 December 2018 was in accordance with the new royalty scheme.

The federal royalty has been classified as an operating expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the basis that the expenses the Company would otherwise have had to incur for the use of the federal facilities would have been classified as operating expenses.

8. Finance and other income	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Interest on bank deposits and amortised cost investments	797,201	694,376
(Loss) / gain on forward foreign exchange contracts	(20,216)	8,157
Net (loss) / gain on financial assets designated as FVTPL	(125,194)	146,971
Foreign exchange gains on borrowings	41,425	-
Other income	294,261	345,154
	987,477	**1,194,658**

9. Finance and other costs

	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Interest on bank overdrafts, loans and other financial liabilities	461,004	566,244
Interest on other borrowings	548,867	398,683
Foreign exchange losses on borrowings	7,692	21,715
Other costs	531,403	300,131
Unwinding of discount	12,372	93,796
	1,561,338	**1,380,569**
Total borrowing costs	1,572,414	1,505,891
Less: amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets (Note 11, 13)	(11,076)	(125,322)
	1,561,338	**1,380,569**

All interest charges are generated on the Group's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Borrowing costs included in the cost of qualifying assets during the year arose on specific and non - specific borrowing pools. Borrowing costs attributable to non - specific borrowing pools are calculated by applying a capitalisation rate of 17.79% (2017: 3.95% to 17.30%) for expenditure on such assets. Borrowing costs have been capitalised in relation to loans by certain of the Group's subsidiaries.

10. Taxation

	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Current tax expense	1,649,507	1,548,926
Deferred tax credit	(149,268)	(303,685)
	1,500,239	**1,245,241**

a) Total tax

Corporate income tax is not levied in the UAE for telecommunication companies. The weighted average tax rate for the Group, based on tax rates applicable for international operations is 31.53% (2017: 30.5%). The table below reconciles the difference between the expected tax expense, and the Group's tax charge for the year.

b) The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profits as follows:	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Tax based on the effective weighted average tax rate of 31.53% (2017: 30.5%)	1,516,039	1,297,481
Tax effect of share of results of associates	(1,681)	(10,845)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	233,191	208,268
Tax effect of utilization of tax losses not previously recognized	(20,938)	(14,111)
Effect on deferred tax balances of change in income tax rate	(40,143)	(14,436)
Effect on deferred tax balances due to purchase price allocation	(186,820)	(219,488)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	591	(1,628)
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or losses	**1,500,239**	**1,245,241**

c) Current income tax assets and liabilities

The current income tax assets represent refunds receivable from tax authorities and current income tax liabilities represent income tax payable.

d) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when these relate to the same income tax authority. The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position after such offset are as follows:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Deferred tax assets	44,472	94,135
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,836,924)	(3,225,478)
	(2,792,452)	**(3,131,343)**

The following represent the major deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets recognised by the Group and movements thereon without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction.

10. Taxation *(Continued)*

Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax on depreciation and amortisation AED'000	Deferred tax on overseas earnings AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2017 (as restated)	3,703,541	97,258	58,389	3,859,188
(Credit)/charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss	(335,117)	(8,564)	(20,292)	(363,973)
Charge to other comprehensive income	-	-	9,219	9,219
Reclassified from deferred tax liability to deferred tax asset	(198)	-	-	(198)
Reclassified as held for sale	13,594	-	-	13,594
Other movements	-	-	(9,597)	(9,597)
Exchange differences	104,831	(700)	27,462	131,593
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**3,486,651**	**87,994**	**65,181**	**3,639,826**
Credit to the consolidated statement of profit or loss	(209,672)	(1,681)	(10,834)	(222,187)
Credit to other comprehensive income	(8,075)	-	-	(8,075)
Reclassified from deferred tax liability to deferred tax asset	(3,767)	-	-	(3,767)
Reclassification	74,280	(20,388)	(53,893)	-
Exchange differences	(244,575)	-	(454)	(245,029)
At 31 December 2018	**3,094,842**	**65,925**	**-**	**3,160,767**

Deferred tax assets	Retirement benefit obligations AED'000	Tax losses AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2017	92,190	308,518	321,313	722,021
Credit/(charge) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss	282	(18,136)	(42,434)	(60,288)
Charge to other comprehensive income	-	-	859	859
Reclassified from deferred tax liability to deferred tax asset	-	-	198	198
Tax effect of prior period remeasurment losses reclassified to income tax recoverable	(87,537)	-	-	(87,537)
Deferred tax asset reclassified to income tax recoverable	-	(130,932)	53,178	(77,754)
Other movements	-	-	(10,266)	(10,266)
Reclassified as held for sale	(22)	19,462	(3,120)	16,320
Exchange differences	(636)	9,802	(4,236)	4,930
At 31 December 2017	**4,277**	**188,714**	**315,492**	**508,483**
(Charge) to the consolidated statement of profit or loss	-	(24,185)	(48,734)	(72,919)
Credit to other comprehensive income	127	-	(10,878)	(10,751)
Reclassified from deferred tax liability to deferred tax asset		14,091	(17,858)	(3,767)
Other movements	-	-	(73)	(73)
Reclassification	(4,277)	(14,093)	18,370	-
Exchange differences	(23)	(14,841)	(37,794)	(52,658)
At 31 December 2018	**104**	**149,686**	**218,525**	**368,315**

Unused tax losses	2018 AED million	2017 AED million
Total unused tax losses	678	953
of which deferred tax assets recognised for	678	873
of which no deferred tax asset recognised, due to unpredictability of future taxable profit streams	-	80

11. Goodwill and intangible assets

		Intangible assets			
	Goodwill AED'000	**Licenses AED'000**	**Trade names AED'000**	**Others AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	16,247,752	13,586,986	1,985,338	6,193,099	21,765,423
Additions	-	108,926	-	566,074	675,000
Transfers	-	1,463,119	69,427	(894,536)	638,010
Reclassification	-	-	-	(669,099)	(669,099)
Other non cash movements	-	-	-	(1,210)	(1,210)
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(3,265)	-	100	(3,165)
Disposals	-	-	-	(9,483)	(9,483)
Exchange differences	705,422	910,225	140,298	627,858	1,678,381
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**16,953,174**	**16,065,991**	**2,195,063**	**5,812,803**	**24,073,857**
Amortisation and impairment					
At 1 January 2017	2,149,850	4,391,576	239,865	2,423,934	7,055,375
Charge for the year	-	683,345	87,333	862,110	1,632,788
Transfers	-	-	17,341	(99,588)	(82,247)
Other non cash movements	-	-	-	(3,997)	(3,997)
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(15,123)	-	53	(15,070)
Disposals	-	-	-	(6,470)	(6,470)
Exchange differences	-	267,396	19,615	438,112	725,123
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**2,149,850**	**5,327,194**	**364,154**	**3,614,154**	**9,305,502**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**14,803,324**	**10,738,797**	**1,830,909**	**2,198,649**	**14,768,355**
Cost					
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	16,953,174	16,065,991	2,195,063	5,812,803	24,073,857
Additions	-	332,558	-	749,160	1,081,718
Transfer to investment property	-	-	-	(8,864)	(8,864)
Transfer from property,plant and equipment	-	-	-	13,994	13,994
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	153,629	153,629
Disposals	-	-	-	(60,559)	(60,559)
Exchange differences	(1,089,622)	(588,811)	(86,657)	(297,957)	(973,425)
At 31 December 2018	**15,863,552**	**15,809,738**	**2,108,406**	**6,362,206**	**24,280,350**
Amortisation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	2,149,850	5,327,194	364,154	3,614,154	9,305,502
Charge for the year	-	730,850	92,432	740,759	1,564,041
Impairment losses	-	-	-	1,403	1,403
Disposals	-	-	-	(59,091)	(59,091)
Exchange differences	-	(205,991)	(24,960)	(208,944)	(439,895)
At 31 December 2018	**2,149,850**	**5,852,053**	**431,626**	**4,088,281**	**10,371,960**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	**13,713,702**	**9,957,685**	**1,676,780**	**2,273,925**	**13,908,390**

Others - net book values	**2018 AED'000**	**2017 AED'000**
Indefeasible rights of use	211,783	386,961
Computer software	1,095,020	1,227,368
Customer relationships	318,647	248,140
Others	648,475	336,180
	2,273,925	**2,198,649**

In 2017, an amount of AED 118.7 million was included in intangible assets on account of capitalisation of borrowing costs for the year.

12. Impairment loss on other assets

a) Impairment

The impairment losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in respect of the carrying amounts of investments, goodwill, licenses and property, plant and equipment and other financial assets are as follows:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	**22,026**	**84,171**
of which relating to property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	22,026	84,171
Etisalat UAE	**45,344**	**172,199**
of which relating to intangible asssets, property, plant and equipment (Note 11,13)	45,344	172,199
Etisalat Sri Lanka	**56,340**	**206,122**
of which relating to other assets/goodwill	56,340	206,122
Others	**4,134**	**302,713**
of which relating to loans to related party	-	183,700
of which relating to property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	4,134	118,514
of which other losses	-	499
Total impairment and other losses for the year	**127,844**	**765,205**

Impairment losses were primarily driven by increased discount rates as a result of increase in inflation in the operating countries and challenging economic and political conditions and negative currency movement as well as other operational reasons.

b) Cash generating units

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, at acquisition, to the CGUs that are expected to benefit from that business combination. The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. The carrying amount of goodwill (all relating to operations within the Group's International reportable segment) is allocated to the following CGUs:

Cash generating units (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated :	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Maroc Telecom	8,766,338	9,005,595
Maroc Telecom international subsidiaries	1,853,777	1,878,328
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	3,083,086	3,908,846
Etisalat Misr (Etisalat) S.A.E.	10,501	10,555
	13,713,702	**14,803,324**

Goodwill has been allocated to the respective segment based on the separately identifiable CGUs.

c) Key assumptions for the value in use calculations:

The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the long term forecast cash flows, working capital estimates, discount rates and capital expenditure.

Long term cash flows and working capital estimates

The Group prepares cash flow forecasts and working capital estimates derived from the most recent annual business plan approved by the Board of Directors for the next five years. The business plans take into account local market considerations such as the revenues and costs associated with future customer growth, the impact of local market competition and consideration of the local macro-economic and political trading environment. This rate does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets and it ranges between 2.2% to 5.3% (2017: 2.7% to 4.2%).

Discount rates

The discount rates applied to the cash flows of each of the Group's operations are based on an internal study conducted by the management. The study utilised market data and information from comparable listed mobile telecommunications companies and where available and appropriate, across a specific territory. The pre-tax discount rates use a forward looking equity market risk premium and ranges between 9.0% to 21.7% (2017: 9.2% to 21.6%).

Capital expenditure

The cash flow forecasts for capital expenditure are based on past experience and include the ongoing capital expenditure required to continue rolling out networks in emerging markets, providing voice and data products and services, and meeting the population coverage requirements of certain licenses of the Group. Capital expenditure includes cash outflows for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings AED'000	Plant and equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles, computer, furniture AED'000	Assets under construction AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2017 (as restated)	10,433,619	61,979,146	5,521,552	3,535,255	81,469,572
Additions	126,312	2,530,787	150,786	4,497,920	7,305,805
Reclassification	-	-	-	669,099	669,099
Transfer to inventory	-	-	-	(16,451)	(16,451)
Transfer to investment property	(871)	(118)	(16,159)	-	(17,148)
Transfers	(123,033)	5,503,441	(438,107)	(5,580,311)	(638,010)
Disposals	(1,770)	(1,834,877)	(128,277)	(4,396)	(1,969,320)
Reclassified as held for sale	17	(2,835)	(647)	66,374	62,909
Exchange differences	208,787	2,337,109	263,684	5,671	2,815,251
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**10,643,061**	**70,512,653**	**5,352,832**	**3,173,161**	**89,681,707**
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2017 (as restated)	2,636,898	32,820,281	3,596,418	59,767	39,113,364
Charge for the year	234,712	4,911,658	470,394	-	5,616,764
Impairment losses	-	259,706	-	122,569	382,275
Disposals	(2,096)	(1,560,814)	(99,027)	-	(1,661,937)
Transfers	5,717	558,557	(482,025)	-	82,249
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(90,604)	(2,416)	-	(93,020)
Exchange differences	173,912	1,476,681	255,530	(14)	1,906,109
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**3,049,143**	**38,375,465**	**3,738,874**	**182,322**	**45,345,804**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017 (as restated)	**7,593,918**	**32,137,188**	**1,613,958**	**2,990,839**	**44,335,903**
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	10,643,061	70,512,653	5,352,832	3,173,161	89,681,707
Additions	175,785	1,695,713	73,035	5,353,283	7,297,816
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	(13,994)	(13,994)
Transfer from/(to) investment property	168	(414)	7,054	-	6,808
Transfers	203,649	2,858,253	575,901	(3,637,803)	-
Disposals	(22,524)	(1,496,212)	(185,725)	(40,370)	(1,744,831)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(1,020,787)	(5,096,975)	(119,812)	(115,456)	(6,353,030)
At 31 December 2018	**9,979,352**	**68,473,018**	**5,703,285**	**4,718,821**	**88,874,476**
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018	3,049,143	38,375,465	3,738,874	182,322	45,345,804
Charge for the year	266,492	4,894,331	479,614	-	5,640,437
Impairment losses	316	62,296	3,383	4,106	70,101
Disposals	(18,876)	(1,438,697)	(183,570)	-	(1,641,143)
Exchange differences	(105,592)	(3,589,101)	(88,724)	(9)	(3,783,426)
At 31 December 2018	**3,191,483**	**38,304,294**	**3,949,577**	**186,419**	**45,631,773**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	**6,787,869**	**30,168,724**	**1,753,708**	**4,532,402**	**43,242,703**

The carrying amount of the Group's land and buildings includes a nominal amount of AED 1 (2017: AED 1) in relation to land granted to the Group by the Federal Government of the UAE. There are no contingencies attached to this grant and as such no additional amounts have been included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or the consolidated statement of financial position in relation to this.

Certain assets were reclassified from intangibles to assets under construction to conform to the current year presentation.

An amount of AED 11.1 million (2017: AED 6.6 million) is included in property, plant and equipment on account of capitalisation of borrowing costs for the year.

Borrowings are secured against property, plant and equipment with a net book value of AED 1,857 million (2017: AED 2,293 million).

Assets under construction include buildings, multiplex equipment, line plant, exchange and network equipment.

14. Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is stated at depreciated cost and included separately under non-current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Cost		
At 1 January	66,979	49,831
Net transfer from intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2,056	17,148
At 31 December	**69,035**	**66,979**
Depreciation		
At 1 January	26,854	22,601
Charge for the year	5,992	4,253
At 31 December	**32,846**	**26,854**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**36,189**	**40,125**
Fair value at 31 December	**55,990**	**53,061**

Investment property rental income and direct operating expenses	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Property rental income	8,862	9,118
Direct operating expenses	885	809

The fair value of the Group's investment property has been determined based on the Construction Replacement Cost Approach (Cost approach), which reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of the asset. The construction replacement cost of the asset was determined with reference to Turner International Construction Index. Accordingly, the fair value is classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

15. Subsidiaries

a) The Group's principal subsidiaries are as follows:

Name		Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage shareholding 2018	2017
Emirates Telecommunications and Marine Services FZE		UAE	Telecommunications services	100%	100%
Emirates Cable TV and Multimedia LLC		UAE	Cable television services	100%	100%
Etisalat International Pakistan LLC		UAE	Holds investment in Pakistan Telecommunication Co. Ltd	90%	90%
E-Marine PJSC		UAE	Submarine cable activities	100%	100%
Etisalat Services Holding LLC		UAE	Infrastructure services	100%	100%
Etisalat Software Solutions (Private) Limited		India	Technology solutions	100%	100%
Etisalat Technology Services LLC		UAE	Technology solutions	100%	100%
Etisalat Afghanistan		Afghanistan	Telecommunications services	100%	100%
Etisalat Misr S.A.E.		Egypt	Telecommunications services	66.4%	66%
Atlantique Telecom S.A.		Togo	Telecommunications services	100%	100%
Etisalat Lanka (Pvt.) Limited	Note 40	Sri Lanka	Telecommunications services	-	100%
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited		Pakistan	Telecommunications services	23% *	23% *
Etisalat Investment North Africa LLC		UAE	Holds investment Société de Participation dans les Télécommunications (SPT)	91.3%	91.3%
Société de Participation dans les Télécommunications (SPT)		Kingdom of Morocco	Holds investment in Maroc Telecom	91.3%	91.3%
Etisalat Al Maghrib S.A (Maroc Telecom)		Kingdom of Morocco	Telecommunications services	48% *	48% *
Etisalat Mauritius Private Limited		Mauritius	Holds investment in Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited	100%	100%
Ubiquitous Telecommunications Technology LLC	Note 43	UAE	Installation and management of network systems	85%	50%

On 30 November 2018, the Group and CK Hutchison Holding Limited ("CKHH Group") have completed the combination of their operations in Sri Lanka, Etisalat Lanka (Private) Limited ("ESL") and Hutchison Telecommunications Lanka (Private) Limited ("Hutch Lanka") after securing all necessary approvals. Accordingly Group has 15% ownership whilst CKHH Group has a majority and controlling stake of 85% of Hutch Lanka.

On 17 April 2018, Maroc Telecom completed the acquisition of an additional 10% stake in ONATEL S.A. on the Abidjan Regional Stock Exchange for EUR 41 million (AED 185 million), bringing its total shareholding in the ONATEL S.A. to 61%.

* The Group has voting rights of 53% in Maroc Telecom and 58% Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited, including the appointment of a majority of the Board of Directors and key management personnel.

15. Subsidiaries *(continued)*

b) Disclosures relating to subsidiaries

Information relating to subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group are provided below:

	Maroc Telecom consolidated	PTCL consolidated	Etisalat Misr consolidated
AED'000		**2018**	
Information relating to non-controlling interests:			
Non-controlling interest (shareholding %)	51.6%	76.6%	34%
Profit for the year	1,388,704	341,883	95,495
Other comprehensive loss	(224,739)	(1,343,607)	(7,923)
Dividends	(1,415,427)	(112,605)	-
Non-controlling interests as at 31 December	6,719,358	4,084,584	1,470,767
Summarised information relating to subsidiaries:			
Current assets	5,413,412	2,869,260	1,272,250
Non-current assets	33,355,397	12,452,351	6,516,123
Current liabilities	14,447,865	5,782,951	2,108,373
Non-current liabilities	3,181,203	3,843,839	1,219,417
AED'000		**2017(Restated)**	
Information relating to non-controlling interests:			
Non-controlling interest (shareholding %)	51.6%	76.6%	34%
Profit for the year	1,211,073	46,875	74,722
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit	672,506	(347,232)	76,273
Dividends	(1,342,586)	(132,090)	-
Non-controlling interests as at 31 December	7,113,545	5,198,913	1,382,491
Summarised information relating to subsidiaries:			
Current assets	5,422,168	3,012,261	2,056,641
Non-current assets	34,802,538	15,791,710	6,464,194
Current liabilities	14,758,876	5,720,402	2,218,676
Non-current liabilities	3,475,923	4,785,976	2,137,306

c) Movement in non-controlling interests

The movement in non-controlling interests is provided below:	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
As at 1 January	**13,688,928**	**13,235,581**
Total comprehensive income:		
Profit for the year	1,827,175	1,332,363
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations - net of tax	(77,235)	(36,534)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(1,494,846)	437,134
Loss on revaluation of investment classified as fair value through OCI	(2,617)	(27)
Fair value gain arising during the year	-	842
Other movement in equity	4,132	(13,835)
Transaction with owners:		
Acquisition of a subsidiary	30,939	-
Capital contribution by non-controlling interest	16,740	284,171
Repayment of advances to non-controlling interest	(29,780)	(76,091)
Acquisition of additional stake in a subsidiary	(134,328)	-
Dividends	(1,530,732)	(1,474,676)
As at 31 December	**12,298,376**	**13,688,928**

16. Share of results of associates and joint ventures	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Associates (Note 17 b)	(33,619)	(193,450)
Joint ventures (Note 17 g)	6,980	13,658
Total	**(26,639)**	**(179,792)**

a) In February 2017, the Group undertook a corporate restructuring of its investment in Emerging Markets Telecommunication Services Limited ("EMTS") and signed a new Shareholders Agreement with the other two shareholders in EMTS Holding BV established in the Netherlands ("EMTS BV"). The result of the restructuring is that the Group's voting rights in EMTS (through its shareholding in EMTS BV) decreased to 25% through issuance of a new class of preferential shares in EMTS BV while increasing its stake in the ordinary shares with non voting rights to 45% through a debt to equity swap, thereby partially converting its shareholder loans into equity. In addition, the shareholders of EMTS BV also agreed to waive all the remaining outstanding shareholders loans given to EMTS up to the date of the corporate restructuring being 8 February 2017.

Further, during the previous year, EMTS defaulted on a facility agreement with a syndicate of Nigerian banks ("EMTS Lenders"), and discussions between EMTS and the EMTS Lenders did not produce an agreement on a debt-restructuring plan. Accordingly, EMTS received a Default and Security Enforcement Notice on 9 June 2017 requiring EMTS BV to transfer 100% of its shares in EMTS to United Capital Trustees Limited (the "Security Trustee" of the EMTS Lenders) by 23 June 2017. The transfer of all of EMTS shares held by EMTS BV to the Security Trustee has been made by EMTS BV, and the two Etisalat Group nominees resigned from the Board of Directors of EMTS on 22 June 2017. The legal formalities required under Nigerian law to give effect to the transfer of the shares have been completed as at the date of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The existing management and technical support related agreements between Etisalat Group and EMTS have been terminated effective from 30 June 2017. The agreements governing the use of Etisalat's brand and related IP rights have also terminated effective from 21 July 2017.
Accordingly, since EMTS BV no longer controls EMTS, and the Group does not have significant influence on EMTS, the investment in the associate has been derecognised in the consolidated financial statements.

b) Further to the announcement on 26th April 2018, Etisalat Group has completed the sale of its 28.04% direct shareholding in Thuraya to Star Satellite Communication Company PJSC, an SPV owned by Al Yah Satellite Communications Company ("Yahsat") on 1st August 2018 after securing all regulatory approvals and Yashat's condition of acquiring at least 75.001% ownership in Thuraya.

The final consideration amounted to USD 0.0553 per share, equivalent to consideration of USD 37 million (AED 137 million). Accordingly, gain on sale of investment in Thuraya amounting to AED 70.3 million has been included in the results for the year from discontinued operations (note 40).

c) On 1 May 2018, Etisalat Group completed the acquisition of additional 35% stake in Ubiquitous Telecommunications Technology LLC ("UTT") which was a joint venture. Accordingly, the share of results of UTT have been recognised until 30 April 2018 only and thereafter UTT has been consolidated as a subsidiary.

17. Investment in associates and joint ventures	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Associates (Note 17 b)	4,070,642	4,166,031
Joint ventures (Note 17 g)	58,626	82,015
Total	**4,129,268**	**4,248,046**

a) Associates

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage shareholding 2018	2017
Etihad Etisalat Company ("Mobily")	Saudi Arabia	Telecommunications services	28%	28%
Thuraya Telecommunications Company PJSC ("Thuraya")	UAE	Satellite communication services	-	28%
Hutch Telecommunications Lanka (Private) Limited ("Hutch")	Sri Lanka	Telecommunications services	15%	-
Digital Financial Services LLC	UAE	Digital Wallet services	50%	-

a) The 15 % stake in Hutch has been classified as investment in associate on account of the significant influence Etisalat Group has over the financial and operational decisions through voting rights in Board meetings of Hutch.

b) On 23 September, 2018, Etisalat Group has entered into an agreement with Noor Bank PJSC for establishment of "Digital Financial Services LLC (DFS)", that will perform digital wallet services. Under this arrangement, Etisalat Group and Noor Bank PJSC are the owners of 49.99% and 50.01% respective shareholding in DFS. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 28 and based on review of the relevant agreements, it has been determined that Etisalat Group has significant influence over DFS. Accordingly, the shareholding in DFS has been classified as investment in associate.

b) Movement in investments in associates	Mobily		All Associates	
	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Carrying amount at 1 January	4,093,285	4,184,567	4,166,031	4,284,778
Share of results (Note 16)	(33,619)	(170,726)	(33,619)	(193,450)
Additions during the year	-	83,963	24,995	106,710
Disposal of an associate	-	-	(72,341)	-
Exchange differences	(5,570)	(4,519)	(5,570)	(4,519)
Other movements	-		(131)	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations - net of tax	(8,723)	-	(8,723)	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	(27,488)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**4,045,373**	**4,093,285**	**4,070,642**	**4,166,031**

17. Investment in associates and joint ventures (continued)

c) Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the net assets of the associates

	Mobily		All Associates	
	2018	2017(Restated)	2018	2017 (Restated)
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Net assets	13,577,977	13,958,784	13,627,977	14,984,681
Our share in net assets of associates	3,800,883	3,907,482	3,825,878	4,179,878
Others *	244,490	185,803	244,764	186,153
Impairment	-	-	-	(200,000)
	4,045,373	**4,093,285**	**4,070,642**	**4,166,031**

* Others include an amount of AED 150 million (2017: AED 150 million) relating to premium paid on rights issue in prior years.

d) Aggregated amounts relating to associates	Mobily		All Associates	
	2018	2017	2018	2017 (Restated)
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Current assets	6,954,700	8,169,324	7,004,700	8,394,455
Non-current assets	30,800,075	31,461,148	30,800,075	32,483,354
Current liabilities	(11,313,461)	(11,669,978)	(11,313,461)	(11,861,317)
Non-current liabilities	(12,863,337)	(14,001,710)	(12,863,337)	(14,031,811)
Net assets	**13,577,977**	**13,958,784**	**13,627,977**	**14,984,681**
Revenue	11,614,129	11,116,897	11,799,005	11,485,050
Loss	(120,073)	(694,301)	(140,317)	(791,086)
Total comprehensive loss	(166,766)	(686,664)	(187,010)	(783,449)

The share of results and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of Mobily have been adjusted to comply with the Group accounting policies.

e) Market value of an associate

The shares of one of the Group's associates are quoted on public stock markets and it is classified as "Level-1" fair value. The market value of the Group's shareholding based on the quoted prices is as follows:

	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Etihad Etisalat Company ("Mobily")	3,498,715	3,130,408

f) Joint ventures

Name		Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage shareholding 2018	2017
Ubiquitous Telecommunications Technology LLC ("UTT")	Note 15 & 43	UAE	Installation and management of network systems	85% *	50%
Smart Technology Services DWC – LLC		UAE	ICT Services	50%	50%

g) Movement in investment in joint ventures	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Carrying amount at 1 January	**82,015**	**70,887**
Share of results	6,980	13,658
Derecognition of UTT	(26,383)	-
Reclassified during the year	-	2,470
Dividends	(3,986)	(5,000)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**58,626**	**82,015**

h) Aggregated amounts relating to joint ventures	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents AED 26,825 thousand (2017: AED 52,055 thousand)	272,117	372,336
Non-current assets	9,023	12,297
Current liabilities (including current financial liabilities excluding trade and other payables and provisions of AED 68,034 thousand (2017: AED 15,477 thousand)	(155,100)	(210,683)
Non-current liabilities (including non-current financial liabilities excluding trade and other payables and provisions of AED Nil thousand (2017 : AED 1,579 thousand)	(8,592)	(9,475)
Net assets	**117,448**	**164,475**
Revenue	296,816	416,735
Depreciation and amortisation	4,977	5,047
Interest expenses	706	171
Profit or loss	7,932	27,356

The Group has not identified any contingent liabilities or capital commitments in relation to its interest in joint ventures.

* As described in note 16(c) UTT became a subsidiary of the Group effective from 1 May 2018.

18. Other investments	Fair value through profit and loss AED'000	Fair value through comprehensive income statements AED'000	Amortised cost AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2017	48,183	482,387	348,637	879,207
Transfer	280,643	(280,643)	-	-
Additions	790,574	57,506	219,693	1,067,773
Disposal	(12,701)	(59,161)	(329,682)	(401,544)
Fair value changes	146,971	3,937	757	151,665
Unwinding of interest	-	-	(13,848)	(13,848)
Exchange differences	3,627	14,264	-	17,891
At 31 December 2017	**1,257,297**	**218,290**	**225,557**	**1,701,144**

	Fair value through profit and loss AED'000	FVTOCI AED'000	Amortised cost AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2018	1,257,297	218,290	225,557	1,701,144
Additions	4,294	74,347	595,760	674,401
Disposal	(20,648)	(28,291)	(3,227)	(52,166)
Fair value changes	(125,194)	(10,922)	-	(136,116)
Unwinding of interest	-	-	(257)	(257)
Exchange differences	2,571	(4,429)	-	(1,858)
At 31 December 2018	**1,118,320**	**248,995**	**817,833**	**2,185,148**

The financial assets at amortised cost includes investments in Abu Dhabi Government bonds, Sukuks and other bonds. At 31 December 2018, the market value of the investment in these bonds was AED 809 million (2017: AED 222 million).

19. Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

a) Federal Government and state controlled entities

As stated in Note 1, in accordance with Federal Law No. 267/10 for 2009, the Federal Government of the UAE transferred its 60% holding in the Company to the Emirates Investment Authority with effect from 1 January 2008, which is ultimately controlled by the UAE Federal Government. The Group provides telecommunication services to the Federal Government (including Ministries and local bodies). These transactions are at agreed commercial terms. The credit period allowed to Government customers ranges from 90 to 120 days. Trade receivables include an amount of AED 1,462 million (2017: AED 1,334 million), which are net of allowance for doubtful debts of AED 202 million (2017: AED 197 million), receivable from Federal Ministries and local bodies. See Note 7 for disclosure of the royalty payable to the Federal Government of the UAE.

In accordance with IAS 24 (revised 2009) Related Party Disclosures the Group has elected not to disclose transactions with the UAE Federal Government and other entities over which the Federal Government exerts control, joint control or significant influence. The nature of the transactions that the Group has with such related parties is the provision of telecommunication services.

b) Joint ventures and associates

	Associates		Joint Ventures	
	2018 AED '000	2017 AED '000	2018 AED '000	2017 AED '000
Trading transactions				
Telecommunication services – sales	196,696	105,161	-	-
Telecommunication services – purchases	77,661	65,444	1,333	-
Management and other services	8,398	32,399	567	1,700
Due from related parties as at 31 December	**62,820**	**146,059**	**57,586**	**41,183**
Due to related parties as at 31 December	**-**	**-**	**1,737**	**-**

Sales to related parties comprise the provision of telecommunication products and services (primarily voice traffic and leased circuits) by the Group based on agreed commercial terms. Purchases relate exclusively to the provision of telecommunication products and services by associates to the Group based on agreed commercial terms. The amount due from related parties are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

The principal management and other services provided to the Group's associates are set out below based on agreed contractual terms and conditions.

i. Etihad Etisalat Company

Pursuant to the Communications and Information Technology Commission's (CITC) licensing requirements, Mobily entered into a management agreement ("the Agreement") with the Company as its operator from 23 December 2004. Amounts invoiced by the Company relate to annual management fees, fees for staff secondments and other services provided under the Agreement. The term of the Agreement was for a period of seven years and could be automatically renewed for successive periods of five years unless the Company served a 12 month notice of termination or Mobily served a 6 month notice of termination prior to the expiry of the applicable period.

In 2017, the Group signed a Technical Services and Support Agreement with Mobily. This agreement is for a period of five years.

In 2017, the Group acquired additional shareholding of 0.53% in Mobily.

ii. Thuraya Telecommunications Company PJSC

The Company provides a primary gateway facility to Thuraya including maintenance and support services. The Company receives annual income from Thuraya in respect of these services.

As described in Note 16 (b), the stake in Thuraya has been disposed of during the year.

19. Related party transactions (*continued*)

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the Board of Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Company, is set out below.

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Long- term benefits	1,397	1,412
Short-term benefits	59,420	57,463

20. Inventories

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Subscriber equipment	377,632	370,656
Maintenance and consumables	402,754	249,652
Obsolescence allowances	(53,583)	(62,567)
Net Inventories	**726,803**	**557,741**

Movement in obsolescence allowances	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
At 1 January	62,567	50,010
Net increase in obsolescence allowances	(8,981)	11,827
Exchange differences	(3)	2,303
Reclassification	-	(1,573)
At 31 December	**53,583**	**62,567**
Inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations	2,671,744	2,730,200

21. Trade and other receivables

	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Amount receivable for services rendered	10,313,677	10,272,890
Amounts due from other telecommunication operators/carriers	4,314,879	6,193,563
Total gross carrying amount	**14,628,556**	**16,466,453**
Lifetime expected credit loss	(2,764,488)	(2,594,631)
Net trade receivables	**11,864,068**	**13,871,822**
Prepayments	839,703	690,972
Accrued income	794,418	787,345
Advances to suppliers	1,142,309	1,217,369
Indirect taxes receivable	350,141	420,782
Other receivables	1,202,737	1,027,446
At 31 December	**16,193,376**	**18,015,736**
Total trade and other receivables	**16,193,376**	**18,015,736**
of which current trade and other receivables	15,884,208	17,803,879
of which non-current other receivables	309,168	211,857

The Group's normal credit terms ranges between 30 and 120 days (2017: 30 and 120 days).

The Group recognises lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) for trade receivables using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

Trade receivable - as on 31 December 2018	Upto 60 days AED'000	61-90 days AED'000	90-365 days AED'000	Over one year AED'000	Total AED'000
Expected credit loss rate	0% to 50%	5% to 75%	5% to 100%	31% to 100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	5,061,222	722,853	2,557,647	6,286,834	14,628,556
Lifetime expected credit loss	(331,319)	(170,133)	(605,922)	(1,657,114)	(2,764,488)
Net trade receivables	**4,729,903**	**552,720**	**1,951,725**	**4,629,720**	**11,864,068**

Trade receivable - as on 31 December 2017	Upto 60 days AED'000	61-90 days AED'000	90-365 days AED'000	Over one year AED'000	Total AED'000
Expected credit loss rate	0% to 50%	0% to 75%	0% to 100%	20% to 100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	8,074,080	898,350	3,702,410	3,791,613	16,466,453
Lifetime expected credit loss	(622,593)	(160,404)	(714,988)	(1,096,646)	(2,594,631)
Net trade receivables	**7,451,487**	**737,946**	**2,987,422**	**2,694,967**	**13,871,822**

Movement in lifetime Expected Credit Losses :	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
At 1 January	2,594,631	2,118,831
Net increase in allowance for doubtful debts, net of write off	247,616	467,704
Acquisition of subsidiary	2,404	-
Exchange differences	(80,163)	18,555
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(10,459)
At 31 December	**2,764,488**	**2,594,631**

No interest is charged on the trade receivable balances. With respect to the amounts receivable from the services rendered, the Group holds AED 223 million (2017: AED 220 million) of collateral in the form of cash deposits from customers. Collateral with fair value of AED 142 million (2017: AED 107 million) are held against loans to customers.

22. Contract assets	2018	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cost to acquire	446,812	426,002	431,814
Cost to fulfill	290,176	245,753	215,534
Unbilled revenue	965,661	743,423	753,657
	1,702,649	**1,415,178**	**1,401,005**
of which current contract assets	1,270,108	1,193,467	1,195,735
of which non-current contract assets	432,541	221,711	205,270
	1,702,649	**1,415,178**	**1,401,005**

23. Finance lease receivables	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Current finance lease receivables	42,379	38,223
Non-current finance lease receivables	174,827	209,491
	217,206	**247,714**

23.1 Amounts receivable under finance leases	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Amounts receivable under finance lease				
Within one year	57,959	57,553	42,379	38,223
Between 2 and 5 years	199,860	250,157	174,827	209,491
	257,819	**307,710**	**217,206**	**247,714**
Less: future finance income	(40,613)	(59,996)	-	-
Present value of lease payments receivables	**217,206**	**247,714**	**217,206**	**247,714**
Allowances for uncollectible lease payments	20,881	33,568	20,881	33,568

The Group recognizes lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) for finance lease receivables using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using external credit data which incorporating general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

The interest rate inherent in the leases is fixed at the contract date for the entire lease term. The average effective interest rate contracted is approximately 6.5% per annum.

All present amounts receivable are guaranteed by an appointed guarantor who is obligated to pay unconditionally all due amounts upon failure to pay within 45 days of receiving notice.

24. Cash and cash equivalents	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Maintained in UAE	26,613,841	24,344,342
Maintained overseas, unrestricted in use	1,717,698	1,839,546
Maintained overseas, restricted in use	29,592	956,205
Cash and bank balances	**28,361,131**	**27,140,093**
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(14,935)
Cash and bank balances from continuing operations	**28,361,131**	**27,125,158**
Less: Deposits with maturities exceeding three months from the date of deposit	(17,542,123)	(23,276,525)
Cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	**10,819,008**	**3,848,633**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are denominated primarily in UAE Dirham, with financial institutions and banks. Interest is earned on these investments at prevailing market rates. The carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.

25. Trade and other payables	2018	2017 (Restated)
	AED'000	AED'000
Current		
Federal royalty	5,588,879	5,735,532
Trade payables	6,798,211	6,603,303
Amounts due to other telecommunication administrators	3,836,235	5,425,492
Accruals	8,117,559	7,405,725
Indirect taxes payable	1,370,507	1,291,975
Advances from customers	436,870	601,495
Other payables	2,148,892	2,747,808
At 31 December	**28,297,153**	**29,811,330**
Non-current		
Other payables and accruals	1,523,739	1,477,540
At 31 December	**1,523,739**	**1,477,540**

Federal royalty for the year ended 31 December 2018 is to be paid as soon as the consolidated financial statements have been approved but not later than 4 months from the year ended 31 December 2018.

26. Contract liabilities

	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Current		
Deferred revenues	3,120,117	2,984,640
Material right / customer loyalty	145,699	153,640
	3,265,816	**3,138,279**
Non-current		
Deferred revenues	21,145	11,389
	21,145	**11,389**

Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year amounted to AED 3,150 millions (2017: AED 3,005 millions) respectively.

27. Borrowings

Details of the Group's bank and other borrowings are as follows:

	Fair Value		Carrying Value	
	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Bank borrowings				
Short term bank borrowings	3,895,831	3,651,427	3,895,831	3,651,427
Bank loans	3,381,637	4,517,747	3,523,137	4,598,837
Other borrowings				
Bonds	15,771,460	16,576,816	15,112,449	15,528,641
Vendor financing	444,393	399,098	445,137	481,420
Others	3,944	3,780	4,260	4,081
	23,497,265	**25,148,868**	**22,980,814**	**24,264,406**
Advances from non controlling interest			544,846	548,024
Total Borrowings			**23,525,660**	**24,812,430**
Reclassified as held for sale			-	(107,089)
Borrowings from continuing operations			**23,525,660**	**24,705,341**
of which due within 12 months			8,552,469	4,670,208
of which due after 12 months			14,973,191	20,035,133

Advances from non-controlling interest represent advances paid by the minority shareholder of Etisalat International Pakistan LLC (EIP) towards the Group's acquisition of its 26% stake in PTCL, net of repayments. The amount is interest free and is not repayable within 12 months from the statement of financial position date and accordingly the full amount is carried in non-current liabilities. The fair value of advances is not equivalent to its carrying value as it is interest-free. However, as the repayment dates are variable, a fair value cannot be reasonably determined.

External borrowings of AED 2,468 million (2017: AED 2,337 million) are secured by property, plant and equipment.

On 28 April 2014, the Group had entered into multi-currency facilities agreement for EUR 3.15 billion (AED 15.9 billion) with a syndicate of local and international banks for the purpose of financing the Group's acquisition of its stake in Maroc Telecom. Financing consisted of two facilities: Tranche A was a twelve months bridge loan amounting to EUR 2.1 billion (AED 10.6 billion) at a price of Euribor plus 45 basis points for the first six months increased by 15 basis points in each of the following three months. Tranche B was a three year term loan amounting to EUR 1.05 billion (AED 5.3 billion) at a price of Euribor plus 87 basis points. Both these tranches have been settled in June 2014 following issuance of bonds as mentioned below.

On 22 May 2014, the Group completed the listing of USD 7 billion (AED 25.7 billion) Global Medium Term Note (GMTN) programme which will be used to meet medium to long-term funding requirements on the Irish Stock Exchange ("ISE"). Under the programme, Etisalat can issue one or more series of conventional bonds in any currency and amount up to USD 7 billion. The listed programme was rated Aa3 by Moody's, AA- by Standard & Poor's and A+ by Fitch rating.

On 11 June 2014, the Group issued the inaugural bonds under the GMTN programme. The issued bonds were denominated in US Dollars and Euros and consisted of four tranches:

a. 5 years tranche: USD 500 million with coupon rate of 2.375% per annum

b. 7 years tranche: EUR 1,200 million with coupon rate of 1.750% per annum

c. 10 years tranche: USD 500 million with coupon rate of 3.500% per annum

d. 12 years tranche: EUR 1,200 million with coupon rate of 2.750% per annum

The effective date for the bonds term was 18 June 2014. Net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used for repayment of previously outstanding facilities of EUR 3.15 billion.

In May 2015, the Group issued additional bonds amounting to USD 400 million under the existing USD 5 years tranches.

As at 31 December 2018, the total amounts in issue under GMTN programme split by currency are USD 1.4 billion (AED 5.14 billion) and Euro 2.4 billion (AED 10.08 billion) as follows:

27. Borrowings *(continued)*

	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
	2018 AED'000	2018 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Bonds			
2.375% US dollar 900 million notes due 2019	3,306,600	3,287,071	3,305,240
3.500% US dollar 500 million notes due 2024	1,837,000	1,796,367	1,821,816
Bonds in net investment hedge relationship			
1.750% Euro 1,200 million notes due 2021	5,263,680	5,218,187	5,014,193
2.750% Euro 1,200 million notes due 2026	5,263,680	5,469,835	4,971,200
At 31 December 2018	**15,670,960**	**15,771,460**	**15,112,449**
of which due within 12 months			3,305,240
of which due after 12 months			11,807,209

	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
	2017 AED'000	2017 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Bonds			
2.375% US dollar 900 million notes due 2019	3,306,600	3,313,510	3,306,576
3.500% US dollar 500 million notes due 2024	1,837,000	1,885,019	1,820,230
Bonds in net investment hedge relationship			
1.750% Euro 1,200 million notes due 2021	5,263,680	5,529,970	5,222,511
2.750% Euro 1,200 million notes due 2026	5,263,680	5,848,317	5,179,324
At 31 December 2017	**15,670,960**	**16,576,816**	**15,528,641**
of which due within 12 months			-
of which due after 12 months			15,528,641

The terms and conditions of the Group's bank and other borrowings are as follows:

	Year of maturity	Currency	Interest rate	Carrying Value 2018 AED'000	Carrying Value 2017 AED'000
Variable interest borrowings					
Secured bank loans	2023	USD	3M LIBOR and 2.9 Percent	947,726	1,007,254
Unsecured bank loans	2023	EGP	Lending Corridor 0.5%-0.75%	382,693	1,227,252
Unsecured bank loans	2018	EGP	Lending Corridor 0.10% to 0.25%	-	295,394
Unsecured vendor financing	2023	PKR	6.43% to 9.34%	444,393	480,601
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2019	EGP	Mid corridor	40,430	44,230
Secured bank loans	2018	LKR	3M SLIBOR+4%	-	7,494
Secured bank loans	2025	PKR	3 Month KIBOR + (0.24% to 0.75%)	684,991	910,573
Secured bank loans	2018	USD	6M LIBOR + 1.6%	-	47,731
Unsecured bank loans	2018	USD	3M Libor + 1.9%	-	33,224
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2018	USD	1M LIBOR and 4.20%	-	107,873
Secured bank loans	2022	PKR	6 Month KIBOR + (0.75% to 2%)	144,748	49,950
Secured short term bank borrowings	On-going	PKR	6.65%	32,184	-
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2019	EGP	Lending corridor minus 0.25 percent and minus 0.30	55,695	-
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2019	EGP	Mid corridor and 0.25 Percent	147,117	-
Fixed interest borrowings					
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2019	MAD	3.5%	3,116,367	2,950,784
Secured bank loans	2019	FCFA	4.5% to 6%	141,788	105,114
Secured bank loans	2019	EURO	4.8%	80,100	-
Secured short term bank borrowings	2019	FCFA	5.5%	76,896	65,458
Unsecured bank loans	2023	FCFA	2% to 8%	601,355	789,952
Secured bank loans	2023	FCFA	5% to 8%	233,646	111,130
Secured bank loans	2023	FCFA	5.5%	160,201	-
Unsecured short term bank borrowings	2019	FCFA	6% to 8.5%	389,017	59,399

27. Borrowings (continued)

	Year of	Currency	Interest rate	Carrying Value 2018	2017
Other borrowings					
Advance from non-controlling interest	N/A	USD	Interest free	544,846	548,024
Bonds	2019	USD	2.375%	1,834,906	1,833,017
Bonds	2019	USD	2.375%	1,470,334	1,473,559
Bonds	2024	USD	3.500%	1,821,816	1,820,230
Bonds	2021	EURO	1.750%	5,014,193	5,222,511
Bonds	2026	EURO	2.750%	4,971,200	5,179,323
Others	Various	Various	Various	189,018	442,353
Total Borrowings				**23,525,660**	**24,812,430**
Reclassified as held for sale				-	(107,089)
Borrowings from continuing operations				**23,525,660**	**24,705,341**

a) Interest rates

The weighted average interest rate paid during the year on bank and other borrowings is set out below:

	2018	2017
Bank borrowings	6.4%	8.2%
Other borrowings	2.7%	2.6%

b) Available facilities

At 31 December 2018, the Group had AED 2,752 million (2017: AED 3,369 million) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met.

Subsequent to the year end, the Group signed a facility agreement with a bank for an amount of US$ 725 million towards general corporate and working capital purposes (including to refinance existing bonds of the Group maturing in June 2019). As of the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not drawn any amount from the facility.

c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows from financing activities.

	1 January 2018 AED'000	Proceeds AED'000	Repayments AED'000	Exchange differences AED'000	Closing balance AED'000
Borrowings and finance lease obligations	24,710,523	2,675,872	(3,046,853)	(811,480)	23,528,062

	1 January 2017 AED'000	Proceeds AED'000	Repayments AED'000	Exchange differences AED'000	Closing balance AED'000
Borrowings and finance lease obligations	22,289,057	3,558,667	(2,954,075)	1,816,874	24,710,523

28. Net investment hedge relationships and derivatives

In prior years, Euro bonds issued (refer to Note 27) and cross currency swaps have been designated as net investment hedges.

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Effective part directly recognised in other comprehensive income	290,229	(1,148,302)

During prior period the Group has cross currency USD-EUR swaps which are designated as hedges of net investment. The fair value of derivatives are as follows:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Fair value of forward contracts and options (derivative financial liabilities/derivative financial assets)	(20,632)	6,509
Fair value of interest rate swaps (derivative financial assets/derivative financial liabilities)	1,011	3,972
Fair value of derivative swaps (derivative financial liabilties)	(40,005)	(79,149)

The fair value of bonds designated as hedge is disclosed in Note 27.
In 2017, the Group executed unwinding of a USD - EUR cross currency swap and received cash of AED 173 million. During the period, one of the derivatives matured and the Group received cash of AED 15 million.

29. Payables related to investments and licenses

	Current AED'000	Non-current AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 December 2018			
Investments			
Etisalat International Pakistan LLC	2,936,653	-	2,936,653
Atlantique Telecom S.A.	11,022	-	11,022
Licenses			
Maroc Telecom	157,958	41,652	199,610
	3,105,633	**41,652**	**3,147,285**
At 31 December 2017			
Investments			
Etisalat International Pakistan LLC	2,936,653	-	2,936,653
Atlantique Telecom S.A.	11,022	-	11,022
Licenses			
Maroc Telecom	321,841	90,353	412,194
	3,269,516	**90,353**	**3,359,869**

According to the terms of the share purchase agreement between Etisalat International Pakistan LLC and the Government of Pakistan ("GOP") payments of AED 6,612 million (2017: AED 6,612 million) have been made to GOP with the balance of AED 2,937 million (2017: AED 2,937 million) to be paid. The amounts payable are being withheld pending completion of certain conditions in the share purchase agreement related to the transfer of certain assets to PTCL.
All amounts payable on acquisitions are financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and are mostly denominated in either USD, AED or PKR.

30. Finance lease obligations

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Amounts payable under finance lease				
Within one year	2,000	3,577	1,993	3,273
Between 2 and 5 years	257	1,965	86	1,909
After 5 years	288	-	323	-
	2,545	**5,542**	**2,402**	**5,182**
Less: future finance charges	(143)	(360)	-	-
Present value of lease obligations	**2,402**	**5,182**	**2,402**	**5,182**
of which due within 12 months	1,993	3,273	1,993	3,273
of which due after 12 months	409	1,909	409	1,909

It is the Group policy to lease certain of its plant and machinery under finance leases. For the year ended 31 December 2018, the average effective borrowing rate was 19% (2017: 19%). The fair value of the Group's lease obligations is approximately equal to their carrying value.

31. Provisions	Asset retirement obligations AED'000	Other AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2017	10,333	2,627,649	2,637,982
Additional provision during the year	2,445	574,273	576,718
Reclassified as held for sale	(560)	(777)	(1,337)
Utilization of provision	-	(366,431)	(366,431)
Release of provision	-	(245,324)	(245,324)
Exchange differences	549	94,660	95,209
At 31 December 2017	**12,767**	**2,684,050**	**2,696,817**
Included in current liabilities	-	2,509,251	2,509,251
Included in non-current liabilities	12,767	174,799	187,566
At 1 January 2018	**12,767**	**2,684,050**	**2,696,817**
Additional provision during the year	178,118	1,142,151	1,320,269
Utilization of provision	-	(315,983)	(315,983)
Release of provision	-	(258,494)	(258,494)
Unwinding of discount	6,799	-	6,799
Exchange differences	(72)	(27,133)	(27,205)
At 31 December 2018	**197,612**	**3,224,591**	**3,422,203**
Included in current liabilities	-	3,081,333	3,081,333
Included in non-current liabilities	197,612	143,258	340,870
At 31 December 2018	**197,612**	**3,224,591**	**3,422,203**

Asset retirement obligations relate to certain assets held by certain Group's overseas subsidiaries that will require restoration at a future date that has been approximated to be equal to the end of the useful economic life of the assets. There are no expected reimbursements for these amounts.

"Other" includes provisions relating to certain tax and other regulatory related items, including provisions relating to certain Group's overseas subsidiaries. Information usually required by IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets has not been disclosed in these consolidated financial statements due to commercial sensitivities.

32. Provision for employees end of service benefits

The liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are:	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Funded Plans		
Present value of defined benefit obligations	3,091,545	3,792,700
Less: Fair value of plan assets	(2,914,129)	(3,694,514)
	177,416	**98,186**
Unfunded Plans		
Present value of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefits	1,357,993	1,510,596
Total	**1,535,409**	**1,608,782**

The movement in defined benefit obligations for funded and unfunded plans is as follows:	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
As at 1 January	5,303,296	5,326,867
Acquisition of subsidiary	72	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	(79)
Service cost	110,497	151,263
Interest cost	387,734	486,307
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(42,589)	670
Remeasurements	4,543	(62,920)
Benefits paid	(365,229)	(389,332)
Other cost	(4,814)	-
Exchange difference	(943,971)	(209,480)
As at 31 December	**4,449,539**	**5,303,296**

The movement in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
As at 1 January	**3,694,514**	**3,689,908**
Interest income	302,562	400,939
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(148,078)	(129,019)
Contributions received	86,248	186,046
Benefits paid	(252,364)	(266,525)
Others	-	1,865
Exchange difference	(768,752)	(188,700)
As at 31 December	**2,914,130**	**3,694,514**

32. Provision for employees end of service benefits *(continued)*

The amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Service cost	110,496	150,983
Net interest cost	85,172	85,109
Others	(4,497)	(4,126)
	191,171	**231,966**

Plan assets for funded plan are comprised as follows:	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Debt instruments - unquoted	2,065,031	3,133,481
Cash and cash equivalents	556,894	206,864
Investment property	241,084	305,451
Fixed assets	167	220
Other assets	87,030	87,737
Less: liabilities	(36,076)	(39,239)
	2,914,130	**3,694,514**

Following are the significant assumptions used relating to the major plans	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Discount rate	3.5% to 10%	3.2% to 10%
Average annual growth rate of salary	0% to 8%	2% to 8%
Average duration of obligation	5.27 Years to 30 Years	5.46 years to 21 years
Expected withdrawal rate	1) High; service based rate 2) Based on experience	1) High; service based rate 2) Based on experience
Mortality Rate	0.33%	0.33%

Sensitivity Analysis

The calculations of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the significant actuarial assumptions set out above. The table below summarizes how the defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period would have increased / (decreased) as a result of change in the respective assumptions.

	Decrease by Assumption rate of 0.5%		Increase by Assumption rate of 0.5%	
	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Discount rate	733,856	815,073	676,914	737,483
Average annual growth rate of salary	571,960	618,167	610,716	662,136

Through its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to a number of actuarial and investment risks, the most significant of which include, interest rate risk, property market risk, longevity risk plan, withdrawal risk and salary risk for all the plans.

During the next financial year, the minimum expected contribution to be paid by the Group is AED 233 million. This is the amount by which liability is expected to increase. The amount of remeasurement, to be recognised in the next one year, will be worked out as at the next valuation.

Debt instrument comprises of bonds issued by Government of Pakistan and are rated B-, based on (Fitch rating agency) ratings.

The expense recognised in profit or loss relating to defined contribution plan at the rate specified in the rules of the plans amounting to AED 133 million (2017: AED 130 million).

33. Share capital	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Authorised:		
10,000 million (2017: 10,000 million) ordinary shares of AED 1 each	10,000,000	10,000,000
Issued and fully paid up:		
8,696.8 million (2017: 8,696.8 million) ordinary shares of AED 1 each	8,696,754	8,696,754

On 21 March 2018, the Etisalat Annual General Meeting approved the Company's buyback of its shares within a maximum of 5% of its paid-up capital, for the purpose of cancelling or re-selling such shares, after obtaining approval of competent authorities. The Company obtained the approval from the securities and commodities Authority on 24 September 2018 to buyback 5% of the subscribed shares which amounted to 434,837,700 shares. As at 31 December 2018, no buyback transaction had taken place.

34. Reserves

The movement in the Reserves is provided below:	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Balance at 1 January (as restated)	**26,991,023**	**26,120,437**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,076,943)	(123,850)
Acquisition of additional stake in a subsidiary	(28,533)	-
Transfer from retained earnings	1,019,222	994,436
As at 31 December	**26,904,769**	**26,991,023**

The movement for each type of reserves is provided below:	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Translation reserve		
As at 1 January	(6,363,528)	(6,234,096)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(1,431,966)	1,018,870
Cumulative loss transferred to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operation	76,836	-
Gain/(loss) on hedging instruments designated in hedges of the net assets of foreign operations	290,229	(1,148,302)
Acquisition of additional stake in a subsidiary	(28,533)	-
As at 31 December	**(7,456,962)**	**(6,363,528)**
Investment revaluation reserve		
As at 1 January	7,276	51,016
(Loss)/gain on revaluation	(14,337)	3,947
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings	(6,866)	(47,687)
As at 31 December	**(13,927)**	**7,276**
Development reserve	**7,850,000**	**7,850,000**
Cash Flow hedge reserve		
As at 1 January	1,635	-
Gain on revaluation	2,295	1,635
As at 31 December	**3,930**	**1,635**
Asset replacement reserve		
As at 1 January	8,281,600	8,234,600
Transfer from retained earnings	-	47,000
As at 31 December	**8,281,600**	**8,281,600**
Statutory reserve		
As at 1 January	3,126,022	2,141,595
Transfer from retained earnings	1,019,351	984,427
As at 31 December	**4,145,373**	**3,126,022**
General reserve		
As at 1 January	14,088,018	14,077,322
Transfer from retained earnings	6,738	10,696
As at 31 December	**14,094,756**	**14,088,018**

a) Development reserve, asset replacement reserve and general reserve

These reserves are all distributable reserves and comprise amounts transferred from unappropriated profit at the discretion of the Group to hold reserve amounts for future activities including the issuance of bonus shares.

b) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, and the respective Articles of Association of some of the Group's subsidiaries, 10% of their respective annual profits should be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve. The Company's share of the reserve has accordingly been disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

c) Translation reserve

Cumulative foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of overseas operations are taken to the translation reserve.

d) Investment revaluation reserve

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI, net of cumulative gain/loss transferred to retained earnings upon disposal.

35. Financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the bases of recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 3.

Capital management

The Group's capital structure is as follows:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Bank borrowings	(7,418,968)	(8,143,175)
Bonds	(15,112,449)	(15,528,641)
Other borrowings	(994,243)	(1,033,525)
Finance lease obligations	(2,402)	(5,182)
Cash and bank balances	28,361,131	27,125,158
Net funds	**4,833,069**	**2,414,635**
Total equity	57,245,402	58,090,467

The capital structure of the Group consists of bonds, bank and other borrowings, finance lease obligations, cash and bank balances and total equity comprising share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Group monitors the balance between equity and debt financing and establishes internal limits on the maximum amount of debt relative to earnings. The limits are assessed, and revised as deemed appropriate, based on various considerations including the anticipated funding requirements of the Group and the weighted average cost of capital. The overall objective is to maximise returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Categories of financial instruments

The Group's financial assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	2018 AED'000
Financial assets	
Amortised cost financial assets;	
Due from related parties	120,406
Finance lease receivables	217,206
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments and advances to suppliers	14,211,364
Cash and bank balances	28,361,131
Investment carried at amortised cost	817,833
	43,727,940
Financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	248,995
Fair value through profit or loss	1,118,320
Derivative financial instruments	10,710
	45,105,965
Financial liabilities	
Other financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	
Trade and other payables, excluding deferred revenue and advances from customers	29,052,733
Borrowings	23,525,660
Payables related to investments and licenses	3,147,285
Finance lease liabilities	2,402
Derivative financial instruments	70,336
Due to related parties	1,737
	55,800,153

The Group's financial assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Financial assets	
Loans and receivables, held at amortised cost:	
Due from related parties	187,242
Finance lease receivables	247,714
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments and advances to suppliers	16,107,395
Cash and bank balances	27,125,158
Investment carried at amortised cost	225,557
	43,893,066
Financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	218,290
Fair value through profit or loss	1,257,297
Derivative financial instruments	10,481
	45,379,134
Financial liabilities	
Other financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	
Trade and other payables, excluding deferred revenue and advances from customers	30,353,673
Borrowings	24,705,341
Payables related to investments and licenses	3,359,869
Finance lease liabilities	5,182
Derivative financial instruments	79,149
	58,503,214

35. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's corporate finance function monitors the domestic and international financial markets relevant to managing the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. Any significant decisions about whether to invest, borrow funds or purchase derivative financial instruments are approved by either the Board of Directors or the relevant authority of either the Group or of the individual subsidiary. The Group's risk includes market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group takes into consideration several factors when determining its capital structure with the aim of ensuring sustainability of the business and maximizing the value to shareholders. The Group monitors its cost of capital with a goal of optimizing its capital structure. In order to do this, the Group monitors the financial markets and updates to standard industry approaches for calculating weighted average cost of capital, or WACC. The Group also monitors a net financial debt ratio to obtain and maintain the desired credit rating over the medium term, and with which the Group can match the potential cash flow generation with the alternative uses that could arise at all times. These general principles are refined by other considerations and the application of specific variables, such as country risk in the broadest sense, or the volatility in cash flow generation, or the applicable tax rules, when determining the Group's financial structure.

a) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and price risks on equity investments. From time to time, the Group will use derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to currency risk. There has been no material change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk during the year.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's presentation/functional currency is United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"). Foreign currency risk arises from transactions denominated in foreign currencies and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group has foreign currency transactional exposure to exchange rate risk as it enters into contracts in other than the functional currency of the entity (mainly USD and Euro). The Group entities also enter into contracts in it's functional currencies including Egyptian Pounds, Pakistani Rupee, Sri Lankan Rupee, Afghani, and Moroccan Dirham. Etisalat UAE also enters into contracts in USD which is pegged to AED. Atlantique Telecom Group enters into Euros contracts as Central African Franc ("CFA") is pegged to Euro and Maroc Telecom also enters into Euro contracts as Moroccan Dirham is 60% pegged to Euro. The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

In addition to transactional foreign currency exposure, a foreign currency exposure arises from net investments in the Group entities whose functional currency differs from the Group's presentation currency (AED). The risk is defined as the risk of fluctuation in spot exchange rates between the functional currency of the net investments and the Group's presentation currency. This will cause the amount of the net investment to vary. Such a risk may have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

This translation risk does not give rise to a cash flow exposure. Its impact arises only from the translation of the net investment into the group's presentation currency. This procedure is required in preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements as per the applicable IFRS.

The cross currency swaps involve the exchange of principal and floating or fixed interest receipts in the foreign currency in which the issued bonds are denominated, for principal and floating or fixed interest payments in the Company's functional currency. The fair value of a cross currency swap is determined using standard methods to value cross currency swaps and is the estimated amount that the swap contract can be exchanged for or settled with under normal market conditions. The key inputs are the yield curves, basis curves and foreign exchange rates. In accordance with the fair value hierarchy within IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, the fair value of cross currency swaps represent Level 2 fair values.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table presents the Group's sensitivity to a 10 per cent change in the AED against the Egyptian Pound, the Euro, the Pakistani Rupee, Moroccan Dirham and Central African Franc. These five currencies account for a significant portion of the impact of net profit, which is considered to be material within the Group's financial statements in respect of subsidiaries and associates whose functional currency is not the AED. The impact has been determined by assuming a weakening in the foreign currency exchange of 10% upon closing foreign exchange rates. A positive number indicates an increase in the net cash and borrowings balance if the AED/USD were to strengthen against the foreign currency.

	Impact on profit and loss		Impact on equity	
	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Increase/decrease in profit/(loss) and in equity				
Egyptian pounds	45,740	60,397	-	-
Euros	478,220	235,446	520,320	799,197
Pakistani rupees	70,491	54,772	-	-
Moroccan Dirhams	296,522	292,098	-	-
Central African Franc	127,684	78,217	-	-

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Group monitors the market interest rates in comparison to its current borrowing rates and determines whether or not it believes it should take action related to the current interest rates. This includes a consideration of the current cost of borrowing, the projected future interest rates, the cost and availability of derivate financial instruments that could be used to alter the nature of the interest and the term of the debt and, if applicable, the period for which the interest rate is currently fixed.

Interest rate sensitivity

Based on the borrowings outstanding at 31 December 2018, if interest rates had been 2% higher or lower during the year and all other variables were held constant, the Group's net profit and equity would have decreased or increased by AED 85 million (2017: AED 77 million). This impact is primarily attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

35. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Other price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from its equity investments listed on Khartoum stock exchnage and Indonesia stock exchnage. Equity investments are mainly held for trading purposes and held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. See Note 18 for further details on the carrying value of these investments.

If equity price had been 5% higher or lower:

• profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 would increase/decrease by AED 11.3 million (2017: AED 17.9) due to changes in fair value recorded in profit/loss for equity shares classified as fair value through profit and loss.

• other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018 would increase/decrease by AED 1.0 million (2017: increase/decrease by AED 1.5 million) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity shares classified as FVTOCI and an amount of AED 0.03 million (2017: AED 0.7 million) as loss/profit realised on impairment/disposal of investments in equity shares classified as FVTOCI.

b) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group and arises principally from the Group's bank balances and trade and other receivables. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

For its surplus cash investments, the Group considers various factors in determining with which banks and /corporate to invest its money including but not limited to the financial health, Government ownership (if any), the rating of the bank by rating agencies The assessment of the banks and the amount to be invested in each bank is assessed annually or when there are significant changes in the marketplace.

Group's bank balance	2018	2017
Investment in UAE	94%	90%
Investment outside of the UAE	6%	10%

Bank rating for Investment in UAE	2018		2017	
	AED	Rating	AED	Rating
By Moody's	9.7 billion	A3	6.2 billion	A3
	4.6 billion	Aa3	6.0 billion	Aa3
	4.0 billion	Baa1	5.1 billion	Baa1
	2.6 billion	A2	2.7 billion	A1
	2.4 billion	A1	-	-
By S&P	2.1 billion	A	1.5 billion	A1u

The Group's trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, collateral is received from customers usually in the form of a cash deposit.

Impairment losses on financial assets and contract assets recognised in profit or loss were as follows:	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Allowances on trade receivables	1,104,680	1,035,386
Allowances on due from other telecommunication operators/carriers	144,353	53,177
Allowances/ (reversal) on finance lease receivables	(12,688)	33,568
Total loss on allowances	**1,236,345**	**1,122,131**

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

c) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The details of the available undrawn facilities that the Group has at its disposal at 31 December 2018 to further reduce liquidity risk is included in Note 27. The majority of the Group's financial liabilities as detailed in the consolidated statement of financial position are due within one year.

Financial liabilities are repayable as follows:

AED'000	Trade and other payables, excluding deferred revenue & advances from customers	Borrowings	Payables related to investments and licenses	Finance lease obligations	Derivative financial liability	Total
On demand or within one year	27,558,218	8,552,469	3,105,633	1,993	70,336	39,288,649
In the second year	1,410,181	1,048,117	41,652	86	-	2,500,036
In the third to fifth years inclusive	35,929	6,995,330	-	323	-	7,031,582
After the fifth year	48,405	6,929,744	-	-	-	6,978,149
As At 31 December 2018	**29,052,733**	**23,525,660**	**3,147,285**	**2,402**	**70,336**	**55,798,416**
On demand or within one year	28,876,133	4,670,214	3,269,516	3,273	-	36,819,136
In the second year	401,305	4,844,157	90,353	1,909	79,149	5,416,873
In the third to fifth years inclusive	656,547	7,677,007	-	-	-	8,333,554
After the fifth year	419,687	7,513,963	-	-	-	7,933,650
As At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	**30,353,672**	**24,705,341**	**3,359,869**	**5,182**	**79,149**	**58,503,213**

The above table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

35. Financial instruments *(continued)*

d) Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2018				
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets					
Finance lease receivables	217,206	-	235,043	-	235,043
Investment carried at amortised cost	817,833	809,342	-	-	809,342
Financial assets classified at fair value through OCI	248,995	18,328	-	230,667	248,995
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,118,320	225,626	846,056	46,638	1,118,320
Derivative financial assets	10,710	-	10,710	-	10,710
	2,413,064	**1,053,296**	**1,091,809**	**277,305**	**2,422,410**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	23,525,660	-	23,497,265	-	23,497,265
Derivative financial liabilities	70,336	-	70,336	-	70,336
	23,595,996	-	**23,567,601**	-	**23,567,601**

	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2017				
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets					
Finance lease receivables	247,714	-	298,341	-	298,341
Investment carried at amortised cost	225,557	225,554	-	-	225,554
Financial assets classified at fair value through OCI	218,290	29,464	-	188,826	218,290
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,257,297	358,758	858,765	39,774	1,257,297
Derivative financial assets	10,481	-	10,481	-	10,481
	1,959,339	**613,776**	**1,167,587**	**228,600**	**2,009,963**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	24,705,341	-	25,148,868	-	25,148,868
Derivative financial liabilities	79,149	-	79,149	-	79,149
	24,784,490	-	**25,228,017**	-	**25,228,017**

Level 1 classification comprises financial instruments where fair value is determined by unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 classification comprises items where fair value is determined from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 classification comprises unobservable inputs.

Some of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed. Information on how these fair values are determined are provided below:

- Borrowings are measured and recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortised cost and their fair values are disclosed in Note 27.
- Derivative financial instrument fair values are present values determined from future cash flows discounted at rates derived from market sourced data.
- Listed securities and Sukuk are classified as FVTOCI and investments at amortised cost respectively and their fair values are derived from observable quoted market prices for similar items. These represent Level 1 fair values. Unquoted equity securities represent Level 3 fair values. Details are included in Note 18 "Other investments".

The carrying amounts of the other financial assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

The fair value of the Group's investment property for an amount of AED 56 million (2017: AED 53 million) has been determined based on the Construction Replacement Cost Approach (Cost approach), which reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of the asset. The construction replacement cost of the asset was determined with reference to Turner International Construction Index. Accordingly, the fair value is classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of other investments amounting to AED 277 million (2017: AED 229 million) are classified as Level 3 because the investments are not listed and there are no recent arm's length transactions in the shares. The valuation technique applied is internally prepared valuation models using future cash flows discounted at average market rates. Any significant change in these inputs would change the fair value of these investments.

There have been no transfers between Level 2 and 3 during the year.
The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on cash flows discounted at rates derived from market sourced data.

Reconciliation of Level 3	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
As at 1 January	**228,601**	**424,884**
Additions	74,347	58,170
Foreign exchange difference	(4,429)	18,645
Disposal	(28,291)	(257,062)
Revaluation	7,077	(16,036)
As at 31 December	**277,305**	**228,601**

36. Commitments

a) Capital commitments

The Group has approved future capital projects and investments commitments to the extent of AED 4,996 million (2017: AED 5,124 million).
The Group has issued letters of credit amounting to AED 431 million (2017: AED 514 million).

b) Operating lease commitments

i) The Group as lessee	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the year (Note 7)	**383,740**	**373,499**

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Within one year	309,701	268,816
Between 2 to 5 years	749,173	734,582
After 5 years	631,089	584,968
	1,689,963	**1,588,366**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for certain of its office and retail properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of one to fifteen years.

ii) The Group as lessor

Property rental income earned during the year was AED 20 million (2017: AED 20 million). All of the properties held have committed tenants for an average term of 1 to 5 years. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:

	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000
Within one year	7,310	8,468
Between 2 to 5 years	28,065	28,000
	35,375	**36,468**

37. Contingent liabilities

a) Bank guarantees

	2018 AED million	2017 AED million
Performance bonds and guarantees in relation to contracts	2,241	1,653
Companies Overseas investments	2,061	1,416

b) Other contingent liabilities

i) The Group and its associates are disputing certain charges from the governmental and telecom regulatory agencies and telecom operators in certain International jurisdictions but do not expect any material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results from resolution of these.

ii) In 2010, Pakistan Telecommunication Employees Trust ("PTET") board approved the pension increase which was less than the increase notified by the Government of Pakistan ("GoP"). Thereafter, pensioners filed several Writ Petitions. After a series of hearings, on 12 June 2015 the Apex Court decided the case in the interest of pensioners.

On 13 July 2015, Review Petition was filed in Supreme Court of Pakistan against the Judgment of 12 June 2015.

The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (Apex Court) disposed the Review Petitions filed by PTCL, the Pakistan Telecommunication Employees Trust (PTET) and the Federal Government (collectively, the Review Petitioners) vide the order dated 17th May 2017. Through the said order, the Apex Court directed the Review Petitioners to seek remedy under section 12(2), CPC (Civil Procedure Code) which shall be decided by the concerned Court in accordance with the law, and to pursue all grounds of law and fact in other cases pending before High Courts. The Review Petitioners have filed the applications under section 12(2) CPC before respective High Courts. However, PTET has implemented the Apex court decision dated 12 June 2015 to the extent of 343 pensioners who were the petitioners in the main case. Some of the interveners (pensioners) seeking the same relief as allowed vide order dated 12 June 2015 have been directed by the Apex Court to approach the appropriate forum on 10 May 2018. Under the circumstances, management of PTCL, on the basis of legal advice believes that PTCL's obligations against benefits is restricted to the extent of pension increases as determined solely by the Board of Trustees of the PTET in accordance with the Pakistan Telecommunications (Re-Organization) Act, 1996 and the Pension Trust rules of 2012 and accordingly, no provision has been recognized in these consolidated financial statements.

37. Contingent liabilities *(continued)*

iii) The Group’s associate, Etisalat Etihad Company (Mobily) has received several penalty resolutions from the Communication Information Technology Commission (CITC’s) Violation Committee which Mobily has objected to, in accordance with the Telecom regulations. The reasons of issuing these resolutions vary between the manner followed in issuing prepaid SIM cards and providing promotions that have not been approved by CITC and/or other reasons.

Multiple lawsuits were filed by Mobily against CITC at the Board of Grievances in order to oppose to such resolutions of the CITC’s violation committee in accordance with the Telecom Status and its regulations, as follows:

• There are (800) lawsuits filed by the Group against CITC amounting to AED 693 million as of 31 December 2018.
• The Board of Grievance has issued (223) verdicts in favor of Mobily voiding (223) resolutions of the CITC’s violation committee with a total penalties amounting to AED 467 million as of 31 December 2018.
• Some of these preliminary verdicts have become conclusive (after they were affirmed by the appeal court) cancelling penalties with a total amounting to AED 462 million as of 31 December 2018.

In addition, there are (11) legal cases filed by Mobily against CITC in relation to the mechanism of calculating the governmental fees. On 15 December 2018, Mobily entered into an agreement with the Saudi Ministry of Finance, the Saudi Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology and CITC to settle all the old disputes in connection with governmental fees up to 31 December 2017 and to define a new investment framework for the development of its telecommunication infrastructure. As a result of this settlement, all provisions related to the legal cases in connection with the mechanism of calculating the governmental fees have been reversed.

Furthermore, there are 179 lawsuits filed by some of the shareholders against Mobily before the Committee for the Resolutions of Security Disputes and still being adjudicated by such committee. Mobily has received (5) preliminary verdicts and (149) final verdicts in its favor in these lawsuits and (11) cases have been dismissed and (2) cases have been abandoned and (12) cases are on-going as of 31 December 2018.

The Saudi Capital Market Authority (“CMA”) had previously launched claims against the 2013/2014 members of the Board of Mobily (“Defendants”) in January 2016. Pursuant to these proceedings, the CRSD Appellate Bench has upheld three of the seven claims brought up by the CMA and the Defendants have each been issued with a regulatory fine in respect of such finding.

In parallel with the CMA claim, various shareholder claims (63) totaling AED 1.64 billion (SAR 1.67 billion) have been made against the Defendants and others, and these have been filed with the CRSD. These proceedings were suspended by the CRSD whilst the CMA claim was being pursued but the suspensions have since been lifted. Proceedings are currently at the procedural stage of the hearings and it is not possible at this stage to estimate the financial exposure, if any, flowing from the reactivation of the hearings.

iv) In the prior years, Atlantique Telecom SA, a subsidiary of the Group ("AT"), has been engaged in arbitration proceedings against SARCI Sarl (“SARCI”), a minority shareholder of one of its subsidiaries, Telecel Benin where SARCI was seeking compensation for alleged damages caused to Telecel Benin by AT during the period from 2002 till 2007. Two arbitration proceedings on the same issue had been cancelled upon AT's request in 2008 and 2013. In November 2015, the Arbitral Tribunal of a third proceeding launched in 2013 has awarded SARCI damages amounting to approximately EURO 416 million (AED 1.6 billion). On May 30, 2018, the Court of Appeal of Cotonou has annulled the November 2015 award. AT has notified SARCI with the Appeal Court decision on 16 August 2018. SARCI is entitled to appeal the court decision before the CCJA in Abidjan by 30 October 2018 or, more unlikely, initiate a 4th arbitration. The Execution proceedings against AT that were initiated by SARCI in Benin and other countries are being progressively cancelled.

38. Dividends

Amounts recognised as distribution to equity holders:	AED’000
31 December 2017	
Final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 of AED 0.40 per share	3,477,198
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 of AED 0.40 per share	3,477,198
	6,954,396
31 December 2018	
Final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 of AED 0.40 per share	3,477,198
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2018 of AED 0.40 per share	3,477,198
	6,954,396

A final dividend of AED 0.40 per share was declared by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2018, bringing the total dividend to AED 0.80 per share for the year ended 31 December 2017.

An interim dividend of AED 0.40 per share was declared by the Board of Directors on 24 July 2018 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

A final dividend of AED 0.40 per share was declared by the Board of Directors on 19 February 2019, bringing the total dividend to AED 0.80 per share for the year ended 31 December 2018.

39. Earnings per share

	2018	2017 (Restated)
Earnings (AED'000)		
Earnings for the purposes of basic earnings per share being the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	8,614,745	8,412,367
Number of shares ('000)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	8,696,754	8,696,754
Earnings per share		
From continuing and discontinuing operations		
Basic and diluted	AED 0.99	AED 0.97
From continuing operations		
Basic and diluted	AED 1.03	AED 0.99

40. Disposal Group held for sale.

40.1 Disposal of Etisalat Lanka (Pvt.) Limited and Thuraya

Further to the announcement on 26 April 2018, relating to the disposal of the investment in Etisalat Lanka (Pvt.) Limited, on 30 November 2018, Etisalat Group and CK Hutchison Holdings Limited ("CKHH Group") have completed the combination of their operations in Sri Lanka, Etisalat Lanka (Private) Limited ("ESL") and Hutchison Telecommunication Lanka (Private) Limited ("Hutch Lanka") after securing all necessary approvals. Accordingly, Etisalat Group has 15% ownership of Hutch Lanka whilst CKHH Group has majority and controlling stake of 85%.

During the year, the investment in Thurya has been dispossed of (Note 16(b))

The results of operations included in the loss for the year from discontinued operations are set out below:

40.2 Analysis of loss for the year from discontinued operations

The combined results of the discontinued operations included in the profit for the year are set out below. The comparative loss and cash flows from discontinued operations have been re-presented to include those operations classified as discontinued in the current year.

	Note	2018 AED'000	2017 (Restated) AED'000
Revenue		159,774	238,618
Operating expenses		(275,975)	(415,942)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures		(5,829)	(27,488)
Operating loss		(122,030)	(204,812)
Finance and other income		14,103	1,382
Finance costs		(27,074)	(15,511)
Loss before tax		(135,001)	(218,941)
Taxation		1,687	(2,694)
		(133,314)	(221,635)
Net loss on disposal of subsidiary and associate	40.5	(167,837)	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		(301,151)	(221,635)

Cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income

There are no cumulative income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income relating to the disposal group.

40.3 Consideration received

	2018 AED'000
Total consideration received	136,828

40.4 Analysis of assets and liabilities

Assets	2018 AED'000
Investment in associates	66,512
Other intangible assets	9,599
Property, plant and equipment	292,805
Inventories	128
Trade and other receivables	115,960
Deferred tax assets	44,650
Cash and cash equivalents	16,657
	546,311

Liabilities	2018 AED'000
Trade and other payables	168,152
Borrowings	18,266
Finance lease liabilities	11,511
Deferred tax liabilities	45,879
Provision for employees end of service benefits	2,393
Provisions	15,941
	262,142
Net assets	284,169

40. Disposal Group held for sale/ Discontinued operations *(continued)*

40.5 Loss on disposal of subsidiary and associate

	2018 AED'000
Consideration received	136,828
Impairment reversal	56,340
Net (assets) / liabilities disposed of	(284,169)
Cumulative exchange loss in respect of the net assets of the subsidiary reclassified from equity to profit or loss on loss of control.	(76,836)
Loss on disposal	**(167,837)**

The loss on disposal is included in the loss for the period from discontinued operations (see Note 40.2).

40.6 Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary and associate

	2018 AED'000
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	136,828
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	(16,657)
	120,171

41. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The criteria of legal enforceable right of set-off should be applicable in the normal course of business, in the event of default and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties.

The following table presents the recognised financial assets and liabilities that are offset, as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

	Gross amounts	Gross amounts set off	Net amount presented
	2018 AED '000	2018 AED '000	2018 AED '000
Financial assets			
Amounts due from other telecommunication administrators	12,306,856	(7,991,977)	4,314,879
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due to other telecommunication administrators	11,828,212	(7,991,977)	3,836,235

	Gross amounts	Gross amounts set off	Net amount presented
	2017 AED '000	2017 AED '000	2017 AED '000
Financial assets			
Amounts due from other telecommunication administrators	12,726,515	(6,532,952)	6,193,563
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due to other telecommunication administrators	11,958,444	(6,532,952)	5,425,492

42. Reclassification of comparative figures

The below reclassifications and restatements have been made to the prior year numbers to comply with the requirement of IFRS 15, IFRS 5 and others to conform with current year classifications:

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017			
Intangible assets	15,437,454	(669,099)	14,768,355
Property, plant and equipment	43,806,335	529,568	44,335,903
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4,306,733	(58,687)	4,248,046
Trade and other receivables	18,690,834	(675,098)	18,015,736
Contract assets	-	1,415,178	1,415,178
Inventory	541,290	16,451	557,741
Trade and other payables	34,287,121	(2,998,251)	31,288,870
Contract liabilities	-	3,149,668	3,149,668
Deferred tax liability	3,205,407	20,071	3,225,478
Reserves	26,988,837	2,186	26,991,023
Retained earnings	8,356,613	357,149	8,713,763
Non-controlling interests	13,661,772	27,156	13,688,928
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2017			
Property, plant and equipment	42,450,127	(93,920)	42,356,207
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4,414,352	(58,687)	4,355,665
Trade and other receivables	19,069,703	(688,846)	18,380,857
Contract assets	-	1,401,005	1,401,005
Trade and other payables	32,331,043	(2,873,655)	29,457,388
Contract liabilities	-	3,005,089	3,005,089
Deferred tax liability	3,255,952	15,770	3,271,722
Reserve	26,121,149	(712)	26,120,437
Retained earnings	7,883,501	390,855	8,274,356
Non-controlling interests	13,213,374	22,207	13,235,581
Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2017			
Revenue	51,666,431	(30,246)	51,636,185
Operating expenses	32,119,347	13,281	32,132,628
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	(207,280)	27,488	(179,792)
Operating profit before federal royalty	17,430,753	5,676	17,436,429
Finance and other income	1,174,467	20,191	1,194,658
Taxation	1,240,988	4,253	1,245,241
Loss from discontinued operations	(194,147)	(27,488)	(221,635)
Profit for the year	9,772,318	(27,588)	9,744,730

43. Acquisition of a subsidiary

On 1 May 2018, Etisalat completed the acquisition of additional 35% stake in UTT, which was a joint venture, for consideration of AED 72 million, bringing its total shareholding in UTT to 85%.

The following table summarises the fair values of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, as of the acquisition date on a provisional basis.

	Provisional fair values AED'000
Intangible assets	138
Cash and bank balances	67,993
Trade and other receivables	35,197
Due from Related Parties	13,050
Trade and other payables	(52,174)
Due to Related Parties	(11,367)
Provision for employees end of service benefits	(72)
Net identifiable assets acquired	**52,765**
Non-controlling interests in the acquiree	(30,939)
Customer relationships	153,491
Fair value of investment	**175,317**
Net cash inflow arising on acquisition:	
Cash and bank balances	**67,993**

Net cash outflow on acquisition of UTT	**AED'000**
Consideration paid	72,190
Less: Cash and bank balances	(67,993)
	4,197