SOLOMON ISLANDS BROADCASTING CORPORATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation ('the Corporation') for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the Independent Audit Report thereon.

Directors

The Directors at any time during or since the end of the financial year:

2017	Date of appointment	Position	Date of Revocation
Mr. Loyley Ngira	8/04/2016	Chairperson	Nov 2016
Mr. Robert froga	8/04/2016	Deputy Chairpers	son
Ms Cathy Nori	8/04/2016	Member	
Mr. Alpheaus Zobule	5/02/2016	Member	
Ms Christina Bakolo	5/02/2016	Member	
Ms Ella Kauhue	2/03/2016	Member	
Mr. Eric Chow	2/03/2016	Member	
2016			
Mr. Loyley Ngira	8/04/2016	Chairperson	
Mr. Robert Iroga	8/04/2016	Deputy Chairpers	son
Ms Cathy Nori	8/04/2016	Member	
Mr. Alpheaus Zobule	5/02/2016	Member	
Ms Christina Bakolo	5/02/2016	Member	
Ms Ella Kauhue	2/03/2016	Member	
Mr. Eric Chow	2/03/2016	Member	

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Corporation during the course of the financial year ended 31 December 2017 was the provision of radio services in Solomon Islands.

Operating and financial review

The Corporation recorded a net loss from continuing operation for the year amounting to \$346,716 (2016: \$2,004,202).

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year, and the Directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend, since the Corporation major financial support still comes from the government.

Directors' Report - cont'd

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In July 2007 the Solomon Island Government passed the State Owned Enterprises Act 2007 and listed Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation as a State Owned Enterprise under the jurisdiction of the Act.

Compliance with the Act could impact on the future operations of the Corporation. Significant impact could include:

- The Minister of Finance and the Responsible Minister (the "accountable Ministers") can direct the Corporation to perform a community service obligation (Section 8, 1);
- The accountable Ministers can determine the amount of any dividend payable by the Corporation (Section 12, 1b);
- The requirement to issue a Statement of Corporate Objectives that provides disclosure of intended activities, accounting policies, performance targets, dividends and taxes to be paid during the period in question (Section 13, 2);
- The requirement to issue the audited consolidated financial statements of the group within 3 months after the end of the financial year (Section 14, 1b); and
- This act shall prevail where there is any inconsistency in requirements with the Broadcasting Act (Section 26, 7 and 8).

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Corporation during the year.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature likely to affect significantly the operations of the Corporation, the results of its operations, or the state of affairs of the Corporation in future financial years.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Name: Mr Robert L Iroga

Director

Name: Ms Cathy Nori

Director

Dated at Honiara this

day of

2018



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of the Solomon Island Broadcasting Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Solomon Island Broadcasting Corporation (SIBC), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the SIBC as at 31st December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am independent of SIBC in accordance to the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my 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 or users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that
 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 to 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 SIBC'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 SIBC's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause SIBC to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves the fair presentation.

I 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 controls that I identify during my audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I have obtained all the information and explanation which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of my audit.

In my opinion:

- i. Proper books of accounts have been maintained by SIBC, sufficient to enable statement of financial position as at 31st December 2017, statement of financial performance and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year ended and significant accounting policies and explanatory notes to be prepared, and
- ii. To the best of my knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to me the statement of cash receipts and payments give the information required by Broadcasting Act (1996), Cap 112.

Patar Laka

Peter Lokay Auditor-General 28 March, 2018 Office of the Auditor-General Honiara, Solomon Islands

Statement by Directors

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation, we state that in the opinion of the Directors:

- the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 22: (a)
 - (i) give a true and fair view of the Corporation's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) comply with International Financial Reporting Standards;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when (b) they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Director

Name: Ms Cathy Nor

Director

Dated at Honiara this \mathcal{F} day of March

2018.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2017

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u> \$
	Notes	\$	Э
Revenue from continuing operation			
Government Grants		500,000	775,695
Community Services Obligation (CSO)		2,500,000	3,930,000
Program sponsorship and advertising		3,326,195	3,693,707
Broadcasts		1,500,381	1,486,367
Service messages		1,011,826	841.991
Rental income		300,090	307,400
Other revenue		323,793	181,421
Total revenue from continuing operation		9,462,285	11,216,581
Expenses from continuing operation			
Administrative expenses		3,436,482	3,359,607
Depreciation expense	5	715,125	709,568
Director costs		59,522	65,632
Employee costs		4,971,524	4,327,003
Finance expenses		1,396	2,877
Repairs and maintenance		624,952	747,692
Total expenses from continuing operation		9,809,001	9,212,379
Net profit / (loss) from continuing operation		(346,716)	2,004,202
Other comprehensive income	10	17 722 250	
Revaluation increment of land & building	e(iii),5,10	16,733,258	
Total other comprehensive income		16,733,258	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		16,386,542	2,004,202

The profit and loss statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 22.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2017

For the year ended 31 Dec	ember 2017		Retained	
	Shareholder Contributions/ <u>Note</u> <u>Equity</u> \$	Asset Revaluation <u>Reserve</u> \$	Earnings/ (Accumulated) <u>Losses)</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Balance at 1 January 2016	1,981,948	15,873,523	- 1,950,898	15.904,573
Profit / (Loss) Total other comprehensive income	-	-	2,004,202	2,004,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	· -		2,004,202	2,004,202
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,981,948	15,873,523	53,304	17,908,775
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,981,948	15,873,523	53,304	17,908,775
Profit/(Loss) Total other comprehensive income	-	1 <u>6,</u> 733,258	(346,716)	(346,716) 16,733,258
Total comprehensive income for the year	ır -	16,733,258	(346,716)	16,386,542
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,981,948	32,606,781	(293,412)	34,295,317

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 22.

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2017

ASSETS	Note	2,017 \$	2016 \$
	2227		
CURRENT ASSETS Cash on hand and at bank	3	496,750	1,242,150
Trade and other receivables	4	1,824,205	2,219,905
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,320,955	3,462,055
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			4 < 0.10 40.2
Property, plant and equipment	5	33,949,096	16,819,433
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		33,949,096	16,819,433
TOTAL ASSETS		36,270,051	20,281,488
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	749,355	435,671
Deferred income	7	109,314	
Convertion of outstanding debts to interest free loan	8	360,000	360,000
Employee Benefits	9	67,724	95,992
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,286,393	891,663
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income	7	-	-
Convertion of outstanding debts to interest free loan	8	593,131	1,361,381
Employee Benefits	9	95,210	119,669
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		688,341	1,481,050
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,974,734	2,372,713
NET ASSETS		34,295,317	17,908,775
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholder contributions / equity	_ = 100	1,981,948	1,981,948
Asset revaluation reserve	5,10	32,606,781	15,873,523
Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)		(293,412)	53,304
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		34,295,317	17,908,775

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 22.

DIRECTOR

Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation Statement of cash flow For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash receipts from Government grant Cash payments to suppliers and employees		6,799,049 3,000,000 (8,784,587)	5,757,900 4,705,695 (8,391,478)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations Interest received Interest paid		1,014,462	2,072,117
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		1,014,462	2,072,117
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5 5	45,000 (1,204,863)	10,000 (1,449,663)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		(1,159,863)	(1,439,663)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Contribution by SIG Repayment of borrowings	8	(600,000)	(600,000)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		(600,000)	(600,000)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(745,400)	32,454
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,242,150	1,209,696
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	496,750	1,242,150

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statement set out on pages 10 to 22.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity Information

The Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation ('the Corporation') is a State Owned Enterprise domiciled in Solomon Islands.

Registered Office

PO Box 654. Honiara

Principal Place of Business

Honiara, Solomon Islands

Directors

The Directors at any time during or since the end of the financial year are listed in the Directors' Report.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board as adopted by the Institute of Solomon Islands Accountants.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared primarily on the historical cost basis except that investment properties and financial instruments classified as available for sale have been stated at their fair value.

Non-current assets held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(iii) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Corporation and they are consistent with those of the previous year.

(iv) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Solomon Islands currency, the Solomon Islands dollar (\$), and the balances are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Corporation's current assets exceed its current liabilities. As a going concern, the Corporation is dependent upon the continuing support of the Solomon Islands Government, its bankers and creditors.

The Directors have concluded that the going concern basis is appropriate as the Solomon islands government continue to support the corporation financially, and as indicated in the financial position, that the corporation assets exceeds its liabilities, thus enable the corporation to pay its debts as and when they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date the Directors approved these financial statements.

(d) Foreign Currency

The functional currency adopted in the preparation of the financial statements is the Solomon Islands currency, the Solomon Islands dollar (\$). Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss statement. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account for the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost, with the exception of land & Buildings which was stated at valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Construction cost for self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property is classified as property, plant and equipment and stated at cost until construction or development is complete, at which time it is reclassified as investment property. When the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property is completed and will be carried at fair value, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in profit and loss.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the Profit and Loss Statement on a staright line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of the item of property, plant and equipmement. Fixed assets are first depreciated in the year of acquisition, or, in the case of construction and donated assets, in the year of substantial completion of the asset and formal handover respectively. The rate of depreciation current and comparative periods are as follows:

• buildings	20 years
furniture and fittings	10 years
motor vehicles	10 years
• plant and equipment	10 years
transmitter plant and equipment	10 years

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(iii) Revaluation of Property and Equipment

The Corporation revalued its land and building between an interval of 3-5 years. First revaluation was carried out by Isaac lae (Registered Valuer, MBA, BALMD) from Mwane Real Estate Brokers in January 2009. The valuer adopted open market valuation to draw reasonable value for the corporation land and building at that time.

In 2014, the fair value of land and building was determined by Gregory wate, director/valuer of MUSA real estate elites, an external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised qualification and experience in area of property being valued. The valuer have utilised the following methods in determing the fair value of Land and building:

- Analysis of comparable sales whereby current sales in and around the area are compared;
- Calulation of remaining term of the fixed term estate utilising housing and survey zone system from the ministry of land as a guide and
- Building rates applied on main building/property including ancilliaries which are based on current development rate in Honiara for the following structure:
 - a. Wooden structure \$3,500-\$7,000 per square meter
 - b, Concrete block \$5,000 \$8,500 per square meter

These methods were reconciled to draw a reasonable value for the subject property.

(iv) Impairment

The carrying amounts of all assets carried at cost are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss.

decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

(g) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are initially recorded at the net proceeds received. Any discount, premium or other difference between the net proceeds and the redemption value is amortised and included in finance costs over the term of the loan. If debt is repurchased or settled before maturity, any difference between the amount repaid and the carrying amount is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(i) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the costs incurred or to be incurred cannot be measured reliably, there is a risk of return of goods or there is continuing management involvement with the goods.

The corporation recognises Property, plant and equipment donated by NGO, Donar partners, government and other stakeholders as deffered income. These are recorded at fair value at the time the assets was received by the corporation. They are then recognised in the profit and loss as other income systematically over the useful life of the asset.

Programs and contracts paid in advance was intially recognised as deffered income. It was subsequently recognised as Program sponsorship and advertising in the profit and loss Systematically over the contract period.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

(k) Taxation

The Corporation is exempt from income tax for income derived from broadcasting, including the broadcasting of advertisements and messages in terms of paragraph 14 of the Broadcasting Act.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and an integral part of the Corporation's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Employee benefits

The Corporation's obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, are calculated at amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Corporation expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs.

(n) Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the Profit and Loss Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Financial costs

Financial costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, dividends on redeemable preference shares, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses.

(o) Financial income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established which in the case of quoted securities is ex-dividend date.

(p) Dividend

Dividend distribution to the Corporation's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Corporation financial statements in the period in which the dividend are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

2. EMPLOYEES

The number of employees at 31 December 2017 is 48 (2016: 53).

3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u> \$
	Cash on hand cash at bank Less: Bank overdraft	5,273 491,477 -	(128,528) 1,370,678
		496,750	1,242,150
	Interest on bank overdraft is charged at prevailing market rates.		
4.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade Debtors	669,355	798, 962
	Add: Related parties (refer to note 12.b)	1,156,192	1,457,534
	Total trade debtors	1,825,547	2,256,496
	Add: Other debtors	89,089	53,840
	Total other debtors	89,089	53,840
	Total trade and other receivables	1,914,636	2,310,336
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	90,431	90,431
	Net trade and other receivables	1,824,205	2,219,905

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

<u>Cost</u>	Property Under construction amount §	Leasehold land at Revalued amount S	Buildings at Revalued amount §	Transmitter plant and Equipment §	Plant and Equipment <u>S</u>	Motor <u>Vehicles</u> <u>§</u>	Furniture and Fittings §	<u>Total</u> <u>\$</u>
 -	972,906	4,766,977	9,072,665	1,920,180	2,625,196	1,077,278	206,049	20,641,251
At 1 January 2016	1,121.324	4,700,977	7,072,005	-	258,309	70,000	-	1,449,633
Additions during the year	1,121,324	-	_		-	-	-	-
Revaluation Increment Disposals during the year		-		•	<u></u>	(165,055)		(165,055)
	0.004.000	4.766.077	9,072,665	1,920,180	2,883,505	982,223	206,049	21,925,829
At 31 December 2016	2,094,230	4,766,977	9,072,003			··········	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Balance at 1 January 2017	2,094,230	4,766,977	9,072,665	1,920,180	2,883,505	982,223	206,049	21,925,829
Additions during the year	802,254	-	-	-	399,609	-	3,000	1,204.863 15,372.358
Revaluation Increment	-	14,263,423	1,108,935	-	-		-	
Disposals during the year	-		_	_		(160,000)		(160,000) 38,343,050
Balance as at 31 December 2017	2,896,484	19,030,400	10,181,600	1,920,180	3,283,114	822,223	209,049	30,343,030
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2016 Depreciation Revaluation write back Disposals during the year At 31 December 2016 Balance at January 2017 Depreciation Revaluation write back Disposals Balance at 31 December 2017	-	-	453,633 453,633 907,266 453,633 (1,360,899	11,392 - 1,900,673 1,900,673 11,392	1,785,191 125,354 - - 1,910,545 1,910,545 149,030 - - 2,059,575	188,249 108,811 - (61,855) 235,205 235,205 90,666 - (66,667 259,205		4,458,676 709,568 (61,855) 5,106,389 715,124 (1,360,899) (66,667) 4,393,948
Carrying Amounts								
At 31 December 2014	972,906	4,766,977	8,619,03	2 30,899	840,005	889,029	63,727	16,182,575
At 31 December 2015	2,094.230	4,766,977	8,165,39	9 19,507	972,960	747,018	53,349	16,819,433
At 31 December 2016	2,896,484	19,030,400	10,181,60	00 8,115	1,223,539	563,018	45,946	33,949.096

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
6.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Trade creditors Other creditors and accrued expenses	199,153 550,202 749,355	2,042 433,629 435,671
7.	DEFERRED INCOME		
	Current Programs & Sponsorship receive in advance	109,314 109,314	
	Non-current Programs & Sponsorship receive in advance	109,314	
8.	LOANS & BORROWINGS Convertion of long outstanding debt to interest free loan		
	Current Convertion of SIEA Debts to interest free loan	360,000	360,000
	Non-current Convertion of SIEA Debts to interest free loan	593,131 953.131	1,361,381 1,721,381

Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) Interest free loan

An Agreement was entered between SIEA and SIBC on the 8th of May 2013, Indicating that SIEA will advance a loan to SIBC for its outstanding debts in 60 monthly instalment over 5 year at \$30,000 per month. The corporation volutarily increased its payment during the year to \$50,000 per month. The corporation paid a total of \$768,250 (2016: \$600,000) during the year as loan repayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

9.	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2017 <u>\$</u>	<u>2016</u> §
	Current Annual leave Long service leave	50,426 17,298 <u>67.724</u>	49,135 46,857 95,992
	Non-current Long service leave	95,210	119,669

Long service benefit

The Corporation has provided for long service benefits which entitles employees who have completed ten years service to six months pay. The portion of the provision with a maturity of less than 1 year has been classified as current. The portion of the provision with an expected maturity of greater than 1 year has been classified as non-current.

10.	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	<u>2017</u> \$	<u>2016</u> \$
•	Opening balance	15,873,523 16,733,258	15,873,523
	Revaluation increment during the year	32,606,781	15,873.523

Refer to note 1(e) (iii) for revaluation detail

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS 11.

Exposure to credit, Market risk (interest rate and currency risks) and Liquidity risk arise in the normal course of the Corporation's business.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligation and arise mainly from the corporation trade receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Corporation does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
	491,072	1,242,150
Cash at bank	1,825,547	2,256,496
Trade Debtors	89,089	53,840
Other receivables	2,405,708	3,552,486

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Impairement Losses

The ageing of trade receivables at reporting date that were not impaired was as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Not past due	476,859	681,620
Past due 0- 30days	366,671	530,723
Past due 31-60 days	319,083	239,447
Past due 61-90 days	572,504	735,118
Past due more than 90 days	1,735,117	2,186,908

More than 50% of corporation customer has been transacting with related parties (Ministries & other SOES). These customers are taking longer than normal customer to pay as most, in particular ministries payments are centralised within the ministry of finance. Management still beleive the unimpaired amount that are past due more than 90 days are still collectable based on historical payment behaviour and detail analysis of customer credit risks.

(ii) Interest Risk

The Corporation's bank accounts are non-interest bearing, unless they are temporarily invested in short-term deposits. At reporting date the interest rate profile for the corporation interest bearing Financial instrument

was as follows:	Note	Effective interest rate	<u>Total</u>	Due within 1 year
Cash and cash equivalents	3	0%	491,072	-

(iii) Foreign currency risk

The corporation is occasionally exposed to foreign currency risk on purchases denominated in currencies other than the Solomon Islands dollar. However, these purchases are infrequent and usually paid for in advance of receipt of the goods. limiting the Corporation's exposure to foreign exchange risk. As at year end, there are no assets, liabilities dominated in foreign currency in the corporation financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

(iv) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the corporation will face difficulty in meeting its financial obligation when they fall due. The Management attempt in managing the risk is to try as much as possible to have much liquidity to meet its obligation. The following are the remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

31-Dec-17 Financial Liabilities Interest free loan Trade payables Accrued & Other creditors	Carrying amount 953,131 199,153 550,202 1,702,486	0-30 Days 30,000 199,153 550,202 779,355	30-60 Days 60,000	60-90 days 90,000 90,000	90+ Days 863,131 863,131
31-Dec-16 Financial Liabilities Interest free loan Trade payables Accrued & Other creditors	Carrying amount 1,721,381 2,042 433,629 2,157,052	0-30 Days 30,000 2,042 433,629 465,671	30-60 Days 60,000	60-90 days 90,000 90,000	90+ Days 1,631,381

80% of financial liabilities balance relates to Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) accumulated electricity bills from prior years. Management approach the risk by signing an MOU with SIEA on 8th May 2013 to pay its debt \$30,000 each month in addition to their monthly bills. Upon the signing of the MOU the Solomon government paid SIEA \$1M on behalf of SIBC.

Sensitivity analysis

The loan held by the Corporation has no interest rate for life of the loan, eliminating the exposure to interest rate risk. Due to zero exposures to interest rate risk, movement of one percentage point in interest rates or in the value of the Solomon Islands dollar against other foreign currencies would have no impact on the Corporation's results for the year.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities shown in the Statement of Financial Position approximates their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

	For the year ended 31 December 2017		2016
	•	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u> \$
12.	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	\$.u
(a)	Controlled entities		
()	The corporation does not control any other entities.		
(b)	Outstanding balances owing to SIBC:		07.446
(0)	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	39,932	97,446
	Ministry of Commerce and Employment	40,740	2,100
	Ministry of Culture and tourism	2,100	2,100
	Min of Forests and Research	2,000	87,676
	Ministry of Education and Human Resources	108,512	2,295
	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology	2,295	63,540
	Ministry of Finance and Treasury - Statistic Office	50,240	3,500
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2,000	17,641
	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine resource	- 57,266	98,750
	Ministry of Health - Health Education Department	108,695	38,918
	Ministry of Home Affairs	2,000	50,710
	Min of Forests and Research	2,000 94,459	53,976
	Ministry of Infrastructure Development	1,500	2,000
	Ministry of Public Service	1,500	
	Min of Women, Youth & Children Affairs	-	19,891
	Min of Rural Development and Indigenous Business	_	19,950
	Ministry of Mines Energy & Rural electrification	_	3,281
	Ministry of Planning and Aid Co-ordination	11,570	11,570
	Ministry of Police and National security	78,250	4,200
	Ministry of Provincial Governments	124,320	-
	National Disaster Management Office	116,175	449,900
	National Parliament Office	3,630	1,936
	National Population Census Off.	229,047	183,247
	Office of the Prime Minister	1,600	750
	Office of the Leader of Opposition	21,612	8,342
	Royal Solomon Islands Police	42,000	269,105
	Solomon Islands Electricity Authority	10,624	14,520
	Solomon Airlines	1,500	1,500
	S I Ports Authority	1,500	1500
	S I Postal Corporation	1,125	
	S I Water Authority	1,156.192	1,457,534

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

(c) Key management Compensation

Key management includes, Board of directors, CEO and Finance & administration manager.

The compensation paid or payable to key management for their service rendered to the Corporation are as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Wages & salaries/Allowance Other employment benefits Termination benefit Post employment benefits Other long term benefit	720,413 800,201 - - - 1,520,614	623,192 618,145 - - 1,241,337