SOLOMON ISLANDS PORTS AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

Index

	Page No.
State Owned Enterprise Information	3
Director's Report	4 & 5
Auditor's Report	6 & 7
Profit and Loss Statement	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Balance Sheet	10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements	12 - 25

State Owned Enterprise Information

The Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA) is a State Owned Enterprise domiciled in the Solomon Islands

Registered Office

PO Box 307, Honiara

Principal Place of Business

Honiara

Directors

The directors at any time during or since the year are listed in the directors' report.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Solomon Islands Ports Authority ("SIPA") for the year ended 30 September 2010 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

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

			Date of Resignation
Name	Date of Appointment	Resigned or Revoked	or Revocation
Mr Ronald Fugui	23 May 2010	Revoked	21 February 2011
Mr Justice Deni	16 January 2009	Revoked	February 2012
Mr Basil Kiriau	16 January 2009	Revoked	September 2010
Mr Reuben Moli	23 May 2010	Revoked	21 February 2011
Mr Mamu Paza	22 June 2009	Revoked	February 2012
Mr John Ta'aru	23 May 2010	Revoked	21 February 2011
Mr Nolan Leni	4 May 2010	Revoked	21 February 2011
Mr Andrew Maomaiasi	1 February 2009	Revoked	February 2012
Mr Edmond Gagahe	22 June 2009	Revoked	February 2012
Mr Nolan Leni	13 February 2012		
Mrs Jane Waetara	13 February 2012		
Mr Kenneth Grossmith	13 February 2012		
Mr Pascal Oho'au	13 February 2012		
Mr Moses Virivolomo	13 February 2012		

Principal activities

The principal activity of SIPA during the course of the financial year ended 30 September 2010 was the operation and maintenance of ports at Honiara and Noro.

Operating and financial review

The operating loss of SIPA amounted to \$945,755 (2009: profit of \$2,900,425).

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.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of SIPA during the year.

Legal matters

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of SIPA or intervene in any proceedings.

SIPA was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors' Report (continued)

Events subsequent to reporting date

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

Signed in accordance	with a resolution of	f the Directors.	9
Noblen L	eni -) e eu	Jan.
[Name]	([Signature]	
Chairman	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		130 e
	GAGGG		ā` i.c.
Dated at Honiara this	day o	of July	2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of the Solomon Islands Ports Authority

I was engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the Solomon Islands Ports Authority ("SIPA"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2010, and the profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 and with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 175), 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows paragraph, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes Equity and Statement of Cash Flows. However due to the continued improvements in the accounting records and supporting documentation during the year, I did obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for a qualified opinion on the Balance Sheet.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows

The disclaimer of opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows is attributed to the following:

A disclaimer of opinion was made on the financial statements for 2009. I therefore could not
determine the accuracy of the opening balances as at 1 October 2010, and the effect of any
misstatements therein on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 September 2010.

As a result of these matters, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary in respect to the profit for the year reported in the Profit and Loss Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity and the net cash flows from operating activities reported in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Balance Sheet

The qualified opinion on the Balance Sheet is attributed to the following:

• The ADB loan is denominated in SDR currency and payable to the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) under a subsidiary loan agreement. As the SIG lacked details of the loan and rely on the information provided by the Authority, we are unable to obtain independent third party confirmation of the balance outstanding as at the end of the neither year nor have we been able to perform other alternative procedures to satisfy ourselves on the accuracy of the loan balance.

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the Statement of Profit and Loss Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows.

Qualified Opinion on the Balance Sheet

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the Balance Sheet presents fairly in all material respects as at 30 September 2010 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Edward Ronia Auditor-General

Office of the Auditor-General Solomon Islands

14 August 2012

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Profit and Loss Statement

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
Revenue and Expenses Ship's dues and rates Cost of sales		42,418,375 17,253,390	40,557,487 16,002,802
Gross profit		25,164,985	24,554,685
Other income		6,234,149	5,839,646
Change in fair value of investment properties	8	75,665	359,368
Distribution costs		(5,297,742)	(4,120,578)
Administrative expenses		(20,885,180)	(17,178,488)
Depreciation expense	9	(4,794,255)	(4,162,997)
Profit from operations		497,622	5,291,636
Financial income	3	21,732	8,824
Financial costs	3	(1,465,109)	(2,400,035)
Profit / (loss) before tax		(945,755)	2,900,425
Income tax expense			
Net profit / (loss) for the year		(945,755)	2,900,425

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 12 to 25.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Contributed by SIG \$	Retained Earnings	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2008	402,824	58,906,426	59,309,250
Net profit for the year	-	2,900,425	2,900,425
Restate retained earnings being overstated		(15,813,992)	(15,813,992)
Balance at 30 September 2009	402,824	45,992,859	46,395,683
Net profit / (loss) for the year		(945,755)	(945,755)
Balance at 30 September 2010	402,824	45,047,104	45,449,928

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 12 to 25

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Balance Sheet

	Note	2010	2009 \$
ASSETS		Ψ'	Ψ
Cash and cash equivalents	15 (a)	2,016,048	2,591,987
Trade and other receivables	4	10,639,198	12,870,598
Deposit on machinery		1,189,898	12,070,050
Inventories	5	476,620	805,451
Investments	6	896,689	881,774
Total current assets		15,218,453	17,149,810
Investment property	8	6,954,209	6,878,544
Property, plant and equipment	9	48,529,607	48,085,580
Total non-current assets		55,483,816	54,964,124
Total assets		70,702,269	72,113,934
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	3,528,699	2,053,211
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	11	1,565,686	1,852,119
Employee benefits	12	286,919	375,294
Total current liabilities		5,381,304	4,280,624
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	. 11	14,872,114	16,999,343
Employee benefits	12	4,998,923	4,438,284
Total non-current liabilities		19,871,037	21,437,627
Total liabilities		25,252,341	25,718,251
Net assets		45,449,928	46,395,683
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Grants by Solomon Islands Government		402,824	402 924
Retained earnings		45,047,104	402,824 45,992,859
Total shareholders' equity		45,449,928	46,395,683

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 25

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Cash flow statement

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees Cash generated from operations Interest paid Tax paid		46,026,071 (38,115,291) 7,910,780 (1,421,043)	42,128,517 (42,095,105) 33,412 (1,469,876) (385,873)
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	15 (b)	6,489,737	(1,822,337)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		21,732	8,824
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		51,681 (5,558,489)	5,916,806 (6,311,855)
Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		(5,485,076)	(386,255)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		(1,565,685)	(1,013,373)
Cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		(1,565,685)	(1,013,373)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(561,024)	(3,221,935)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,473,761	6,695,696
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15 (a)	2,912,737	3,473,761

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 25.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on _____

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Solomon Islands Ports Authority ('SIPA') have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared primarily on the historical cost basis, except that investment property and employee liabilities are stated at their fair value.

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

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed 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 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 accounting policies have been consistently applied by SIPA and they are consistent with those of the previous year.

The financial statements are presented in the Solomon Islands currency, the Solomon Islands dollar (\$).

(c) Going concern

The accounts 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.

SIPA has total assets of \$70,702,269 (2009: \$72,113,934) and total liabilities of \$25,252,341 (2009: \$25,718,251). Accordingly, the Directors consider the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(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 balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss statement for the year. 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

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost or deemed cost or at valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment lesses (see accounting policy f). 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.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

SIPA recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to SIPA and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the profit and loss statement as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Fixed assets are first depreciated in the year of acquisition, or, in the case of construction, in the year of substantial completion of the asset. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Land and improvements	25 to 50	years
糖	Buildings	20	years
	Wharves and jetties	30 to 35	years
	Vehicles	7 to 10	years
86	Plant and equipment	5 to 15	years

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment

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

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss statement, unless an asset has previously been devalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through profit or loss.

(g) Inventories

Inventory are valued at the lower of purchase cost, which is based on invoice prices and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the goods and bring them to their existing condition and location, and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses (see accounting policy f).

(i) 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 statement.

(j) Revenue (rates and dues, interest, rental)

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 balance sheet date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. 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.

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.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated cost.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Taxation

Pursuant to Schedule 3 of the Income tax Act, the income of the Solomon Islands Ports Authority is exempt from tax, in so far, as such income is not derived from haulage, sea transport or from the provision of warehousing in a warehouse appointed as a private warehouse under section 2 of the Customs and Excise Act.

(m) Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are stated at fair value. Fair value has been determined as the lower of the latest available independent valuations, indexed during intervening years by the official CPI index of the Solomon Islands, and the present value of future cash flows from the investment properties, as described below.

The valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate of the net annual rents receivable from the properties and where relevant, associated costs. A yield which reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows is then applied to the net annual rentals to arrive at the property valuation. Valuations reflect, where appropriate; the type of tenants actually in occupation or responsible for meeting lease commitments or likely to be in occupation after letting of vacant accommodation and the market's general perception of their credit-worth-ness; the allocation of maintenance and insurance responsibilities between lessor and lessee; and the remaining economic life of the property. It has been assumed that whenever rent reviews or lease renewals are pending with anticipated reversionary increases, all notices and where appropriate counter notices have been served validly and within the appropriate time.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the profit and loss statement. Rental income from investment property is recognised in the profit and loss statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Investment property (continued)

When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any differences arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognised directly in equity if it is a gain. Upon disposal of the item the gain is transferred to retained earnings. Any loss arising in this manner is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, fixtures and fittings and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes of subsequent recording. When SIPA begins to redevelop an existing investment property for continued future use as investment property, the property remains an investment property, which is measured based on a fair value model, and is not reclassified as property, plant and equipment during the redevelopment.

A property interest under an operating lease is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis when SIPA holds it to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Any such property interest under an operating lease classified as an investment property is carried at fair value. Lease payments are accounted for as described in accounting policy (v).

(n) Investments

Investments comprise deposits of cash in other than at call deposit accounts.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(p) Employee benefits

SIPA's net 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 or greater than 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 SIFA expects to pay as at reporting date including related oncosts.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of SIPA that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

(r) Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss statement on a straightline basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit and loss statement as an integral part of the total lease expense and spread over the lease term.

Financial costs

Financial costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange losses and impairments of financial assets.

(s) Goods and sales tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and sales tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable or payable is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

(t) Reclassification

Prior year balances have been reclassified to correspond to current year presentation where considered necessary.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2	EMPLOYEES		2010	2009
			\$	\$
	Staff costs		22,481,994	19,997,928
	The number of permanent employees:	at the end of the year	ar were 197 (2009: 195).	
		ý.		
3	NET FINANCE COST		2010	2009
·			\$	\$
	Finance income			
	Interest income		21,731	8,824
	Finance expense			
	Interest expense		(1,421,047)	(1,469,876)
	Exchange losses		8.5	(902,595)
	Other		(44,062)	(27,564)
			(1,465,109)	(2,400,035)
	Net finance costs		(1,443,378)	(2,391,211)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2010 \$	2009
	Trade debtors Less: Provision for doubtful debts Other debtors and prepayments	14,396,949 (6,956,247) 3,198,496	13,211,220 (3,022,013) 2,681,391
		10,639,198	12,870,598
5	INVENTORIES Gasoline Diesoline	2,511 1,666	914 15,697
	Oil Grease	63,871 32,846	63,165
	Tyres & Tubes	375,726	725,675
	TAIN/DOWN PAINS	476,620	805,451
6	INVESTMENTS		
	Term deposits	896,689	881,774
		896,689	881,774
7.	COMMITMENTS The Authority has contractual commitment of \$1,990,049 expenditure.	(2009: \$nil) in re	espect of capital
8	INVESTMENT PROPERTY	2010	2009
		\$	\$
	Opening balance	6,878,544	6,519,177
	Fair value adjustments	75,665	359,367
	Closing balance	6,954,209	6,878,544

The carrying amount of investment propert, is the fair value of the property as determined by the directors.

Leases as lessor

The State Owned Enterprise leases out its investment property under operating leases. The leases are renegotiated on an annual basis.

During the year ended 30 September 2010, \$3,255,690 was recognized as rental income in the profit and loss statement (2009: \$2,734,148) and \$172,718 in respect of repairs and maintenance was recognized as an expense in the profit and loss statement relating to investment property (2009: \$1,476,549).

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Property under construction \$	Land and Buildings \$	Wharves and Jetties	Vehicles \$	Plant and equipment	Total \$
Cost At 1 October 2009	3,814,812	29,951,015	39,441,269	24,148,077	9,421,467	106,776,640
Additions	3,721,614	39,249	W)	513,462	1,284,164	5,558,489
Transfers	-		•.0	-	-	i e
Disposals At 30	-	, -		(1,078,546)	(946,398)	(2,024,944)
September 2010	7,536,426	29,990,264	39,441,269	23,582,993	9,759,233	110,310,185
Accumulated Depreciation At 1 October						
2009	=	16,881,242	25,745,210	10,882,560	5,182,050	58,691,062
Charge for the year	Ξ	839,508	1,314,709	1,703,968	936,070	4,794,255
Disposals	-		-	(962,109)	(742,630)	(1,704,739)
At 30 September 2010		17,720,750	27,059,919	11,624,419	5,375,490	61,780,578
Book value At 30 September 2009	3,814,812	13,069,773	13,696,060	13,265,518	4,239,417	48,085,580
At 30 September 2010	7,536,426	12,269,514	12,381,351	11,958,575	4,383,743	48,529,607

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2010 \$	2009 \$
	Trade creditors Other creditors and accrued expenses	1,734,362 1,794,337	215,376 1,837,835
		3,528,699	2,053,211
11	INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS	2010 \$	2009 \$
	Current Loan from Solomon Islands Government	1,565,686	1,852,119 1,852,119
	Non-current Loan from Solomon Islands Government	14,872,114	16,999,343 16,999,343
	Repayments of non-current debt are scheduled as follows: More than one year, less than two years More than two years, less than three years More than three years, less than four years More than four years, less than five years	4,500,000 4,505,000 4,280,311 1,586,338 14,872,114	4,000,000 4,500,000 4,505,000 3,994,343 16,999,343
	Financing facilities The State Owned Enterprise has access to the following lines of credit:		
	Bank overdraft	1,000,000	1,000,000
		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Facilities utilized at balance date Bank overdraft		-

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11 INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (continued)

Bank Facilities and Security

Bank overdraft

Interest on bank overdrafts is charged at prevailing market rates.

The total bank overdraft of SIPA is secured by a floating charge over SIPA's assets. The bank overdrafts are payable on demand and are subject to annual review.

Other loans

Loans from the Solomon Island Government are charged at contracted market rates of interest.

Finance leases

SIPA does not have any finance lease liabilities.

12	EMPLOYEEBENEFITS	2010 \$	2009 \$
	Current liability Non-current liability	286,919 4,998,923	375,294 4,438,284
	Non-current natimity	5,285,842	4,813,578
	Opening balance	4,813,578	4,451,662
	Provisions made during the year	1,220,510	361,916
100	Provisions utilized during the year	(748,246)	eri *=
	Provisions reversed during the year	₩	-
	Closing balance	5,285,842	4,813,578

Post-employment benefits

SIPA contributes to a defined contribution superannuation plan. SIPA matches contributions to the fund made by employees up to 7.5% of the employee's base salary. Employee contributions are based on various percentages of their gross salaries. During 2010 SIPA has expensed \$1,296,405 in contributions payable (2009: \$1,424,599).

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

13 RELATED PARTIES

	2010 \$	2009 \$
Controlled entities SIPA does not control any other entities.	at a second	
Outstanding balances The following balance were owing to SIPA:		
Commodity Export Marketing	2,904	3,388
Authority Guadalcanal Province	139,771	-
Marine Division, SIG	59,420	
Ministry of Lands and Housing	_	
Ministry of Finance	175,253	175,253
Makira Ulawa Province	232,757	=
SI National Sustainable Agriculture	188,155	-
National Fisheries Dev	226,563	-
Solomon Islands Water Authority	2,198	i n .
Solomon Islands Electricity	-	7 <u>2</u> 4
Authority	<u> </u>	
	1,027,021	178,641

The directors received total remuneration during the year of \$57,750 (2009: \$82,325)

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of SIPA's business.

Credit risk

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. SIPA does not require collateral in respect of financial assets.

Investments are allowed only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating equal to or better than SIPA.

At the balance sheet 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 in the balance sheet.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The effective interest rates applicable to financial assets and liabilities at the balance date, and the term to maturity are set out below:

		Effective				
		interest		less than	1 to 2	2 to 5
	Note	rate %	Total	1 year	years	years
2010						
Cash and cash equivalents	16	0.6	2,016,048	2,016,048	2	g n
Investments	7	1.5	896,689	896,689	- 3 4	-
Loans and borrowings	12	7.4	(16,437,800)	(1,565,686)	(4,500,000)	(10,372,114)
			(13,525,063)	(1,347,051)	(4,500,000)	(10,372,114)
2009					All Control	
Cash and cash equivalents	16	0.6	2,591,987	2,591,987	-	
Investments	7	1.5	881,774	881,774	-	-
Loans and borrowings	12	7.4	(18,851,462)	(1,852,119)	(3,500,000)	(13,499,343)
			(15,377,701)	1,621,642	(3,500,000)	(13,499,343)

Foreign currency risk

SIPA is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the \$. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Special Drawing Rights and Great British Pounds.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks SIPA aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on SIPA's earnings. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates would have an impact on State Owned Enterprise's earnings.

At 30 September 2010, it is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in interest rates would decrease SIPA's profit by approximately \$14,188 (2009: \$188,515).

It is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in the value of the \$ against other foreign currencies would have increased SIPA's profit before tax by approximately \$174,103 for the year ended 30 September 2010 (2009: \$63,401).

It is estimated that a general decrease of one percentage point in the value of the \$ against other foreign currencies would have decreased SIPA's profit before tax by approximately \$174,103 for the year ended 30 September 2010 (2009: \$63,401).

Fair values

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities shown in the balance sheet approximates their fair values.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

15	NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	2010	2009
(a)	Reconciliation of cash	\$	\$
	For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank and short-term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
	Cash and short term deposits	2,015,898	2 200 266
	Cash on hand	150	2,289,366
	Short term deposit	896,689	302,621
		2,912,737	881,774 3,473,761
(b)	Reconciliation of operating profit after income tax to net cash	2010	2009
	provided by operating activities	\$	\$
	Operating profit / (loss) after income tax	(945,755)	2,900,425
	Add / (deduct) items classified as investing / financing activities:		
	(Profit) / loss on sale of non-current assets	268,526	(12,118)
	Interest income	(21,732)	(8,824)
	Add / (deduct) non-cash items:		
	Revaluation of Investment Property	(75,665)	(359,368)
	Bad debts provision	3,934,234	893,707
	Exchange losses/(gain)	(847,977)	902,595
	Depreciation	4,794,255	5,792,775
1	Net cash provided by operating activities before changes in assets		
2	and liabilities	7,105,886	10,109,192
(Changes in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	328,831	12,889
	(Increase) / decrease in trade debtors	(1,185,729)	(2,824,597)
	(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(1,707,003)	(1,444,019)
	Increase / (decrease) in trade creditors	1,518,986	(1,026,937)
	Increase / (decrease) in trade accruals	(43,498)	(3,587,793)
	Increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	472,264	361,916
1	Net cash provided by operating activities	6,489,737	1,600,650