Sugar Research Institute of Fiji

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

Sugar Research Institute of Fiji

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Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Directors' report

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors herewith submit the statement of financial position of Sugar Research Institute of Fiji (the "Institute") as at 31 December 2013 and the related statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and report as follows:

Directors

The Directors in office during the year and at the date of this report are:

	Date appointed
Professor Rajesh Chandra - Chairman	13/02/2015
Dr K.S Shanmugha Sundaram	13/02/2015
Professor Paras Nath	13/02/2015
Mr Daniel Elisha	13/02/2015
Mr Abdul Khan	13/02/2015
Mr Sundresh Chetty	13/02/2015
Mr Manasa Tagicakibau	13/02/2015

The Institute did not have a Board present from the period 30/09/2012 to 04/05/2014.

The current Chairman and members of the Board were not responsible for the affairs of the Institute in 2013. The Board has taken all necessary steps to have the accounts prepared properly with external input and has ensured that the external auditors have had unfettered access to all documents and information sought by them with the shared aim to ensure that the final accounts represent the true state of affairs of the Institute in 2013, including any liabilities.

State of affairs

In the opinion of the Board the accompanying statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31 December 2013 and the accompanying statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows give a true and fair view of the results and cash flows of the Institute for the year then ended.

Principal activity

The functions of the Institute are outlined under the Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Act No 14 of 2005, which includes promoting by means of research and investigation, the technical advancement, efficiency and productivity of the sugar industry, and to provide its functions, powers, administration and finance and for related matters.

Current assets

The Directors took reasonable steps before the Institute's financial statements were made out to ascertain that the current assets of the Institute were shown in the accounting records at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of business.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the current assets in the financial statements to be misleading.

Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Directors' report (continued)

Receivables

The Directors took reasonable steps before the Institute's financial statements were made out to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance was made for impairment losses.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the above assessment inadequate to any substantial extent.

Related party transactions

All related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the financial statements.

Receivables

The Directors took reasonable steps before the Institute's financial statements were made out to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance was made for impairment losses.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the above assessment inadequate to any substantial extent.

Related party transactions

All related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the financial statements.

Other circumstances

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amounts stated in the accounts to be misleading.

Unusual circumstances

The results of the Institute's operations during the financial year have not in the opinion of the Directors been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

Going concern

The Directors believe that the basis of preparation of accounts is appropriate and the Institute will be able to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of this statement.

Events subsequent to balance date

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

Dated at Lautoka this _____28th ____ day of _____ April _____ 2017.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board.

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Chairman

Board Member



Honourable Commodore Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama Minister responsible for the Sugar Industry PO Box 2212 Government Buildings Suva

Dear Minister,

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD MEMBERS OF SUGAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FIJI

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sugar Research Institute of Fiji, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out in notes 1 to 19.

Directors' and Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Directors and management are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the directors and management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD MEMBERS OF SUGAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FIJI (continued)

Basis of qualification

VAT payable

The financial statements show an amount of VAT payable to the Fiji Government of \$355,965. The VAT status of the Institute is currently being determined with FRCA and it is not presently known what the outcome of this will be. The impact on the amount recorded in the financial statements is currently incapable of determination, and accordingly, we are not able to determine what adjustments, if any, might be necessary to the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sugar Research Institute of Fiji as at 31 December 2013 and of its financial performance, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion;

- proper books of account have been kept by the Institute, so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- ii) the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account; and
- iii) to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the financial statements give the information required by the Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Act, 2005 in the manner so required.

28th April, 2017 Nadi, Fiji

KPMG.

KPMG Chartered Accountants

Sugar Research Insitute of Fiji

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Contributions and grants	5	2,443,763	2,473,084
Estate income		503,412	1,016,461
Total income		2,947,175	3,489,545
Cost of operations	6	(1,466,940)	(1,552,346)
Administrative expenses	7	(1,499,843)	(1,945,588)
Deficit from operations		(19,608)	(8,389)
Finance income	9	19,608	8,389
Deficit before tax		-	-
Income tax benefit	10		
Deficit for the year			

The notes on pages 8 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sugar Research Insitute of Fiji Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013	2012
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,510,839	3,209,184
Inventories		1,311	1,311
Receivables and prepayments	13	60,562	19,991
Receivable from related parties	17(b)	5,401,276	4,813,861
Total current assets		7,973,988	8,044,347
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	3,981,197	3,751,725
Total non-current assets		3,981,197	3,751,725
Total assets		11,955,185	11,796,072
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	14	7,840,186	7,708,571
Payable to related parties	17(c)	3,595,739	3,595,739
Employee benefits	15	45,933	43,023
Trade and other payables	16	473,327	448,739
Total current liabilities		11,955,185	11,796,072
Total liabilities		11,955,185	11,796,072

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

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Board Member

The notes on pages 8 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from stakeholders and donors		2,779,071	5,437,067
Payment to suppliers and employees		(2,933,285)	(3,132,312)
Interest received	9	19,608	8,389
Net cash from operating activities		(134,606)	2,313,144
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(563,739)	(795,787)
Net cash used in investing activities		(563,739)	(795,787)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(698,345)	1,517,357
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		3,209,184	1,691,827
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	2,510,839	3,209,184

The notes on pages 8 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Sugar Research Institute of Fiji (the "Institute") is a body corporate domiciled in Fiji, established under the Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Act 2005. The address of the Institute's registered office is Drasa, Lautoka, Fiji.

The functions of the Institute are outlined under Sugar Research Institute of Fiji Act No 14 of 2005, which includes promoting by means of research and investigation, the technical advancement, efficiency and productivity of the sugar industry, and to provide its functions, powers, administration and finance and for related matters.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28th Apr, 2017

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where stated.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Fijian dollars, which is the Institute's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Fiji dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to Fiji dollars at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gains or losses on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings and land	80 years
Computers	5 years
Fixtures and fittings	10 years
Motor vehicles	6.67 years
Plant and equipment	6.67 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Institute initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Institute derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Institute is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Institute has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Institute classifies non-derivative financial assets into loans and receivables.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables comprise receivables from related parties, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u> Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and cash on hand.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Institute derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Institute has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: trade and other payables and payable to related parties.

Trade and other payables and payable to related party are stated at amortised cost.

(d) Inventories

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

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Institute on terms that the Institute would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date non financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(f) Revenue

Grant income

Grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received and that the Institute will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. It is then recognised in the profit or loss as grant income on a systematic basis as related expenses are incurred.

(g) Employee benefits

Superannuation

Obligation for contributions to a defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Employee entitlements

Liability for annual leave is recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employee services up to that date.

Short term benefits

Short -term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in profit or loss as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount to be paid under short-term benefit if the Institute has a present or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Income tax

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The Institute is not subject to income tax.

(i) Receivable from related parties

The amount receivable from related parties are recognised when there is a contractual receivable or a right to receive.

4. Financial risk management

The financial statements do not disclose information relating to the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Institute is exposed at year end, since credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk are not material to the Institute.

5. Contributions and grants

Contributions from stakeholders and grants that compensate the Institute for revenue and capital expenditure are recognised from deferred income as follows:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	26,885	92,072
Contribution from the Fiji Government	732,621	520,972
European Union	325,147	219,085
Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC)	558,004	1,130,104
Sugar Cane Growers	746,041	507,204
Mauritius Sugar Research Instititue (MISRI)	13,463	3,647
Fiji Sugar Tribunal	41,602	0
	2,443,763	2,473,084
Cost of operations		
Advertising	1,620	4,699
Accounting	7,000	7,000
Bank charges	3,702	4,386
Depreciation	334,267	314,459
Electricity	44,475	43,189
EU cost	123,151	45,580
General supplies	207	907
Communciation expenses	14,754	15,048
Material costs	67,939	53,404
Motor vechicle running expenses	239,482	239,310
Overhead expenses	0	1,746
Postage	1,054	674
RAF costs	4,300	12,818
Repairs and maintenances	13,430	13,346
Subcontract expenses	178,541	377,423
Travel	59,567	47,800
Wages and salaries (refer to note 8)	373,451	370,557
	1,466,940	1,552,346

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		2013	2012
7.	Administrative expenses	\$	\$
	Auditors remuneration - audit	8,085	8,085
	- other services	4,110	19,988
	Accommodation and meals	8,265	16,871
	ACP cost	26,885	92,072
	Board fees	-	61,743
	CEO security	4,895	9,355
	Electricity	9,058	9,836
	Fiji National Provident Fund contributions	70,727	68,401
	FSC costs	12,585	621,004
	General expenses	42,113	71,937
	Hire of services	563,297	248,565
	ICT consumables	14,535	7,690
	ICT license	2,327	9,125
	Communication expenses	8,208	7,798
	Insurance	15,020	46,642
	Legal fees	5,515	-
	Medical expense	17,049	4,557
	Media and publication	10,885	5,254
	MISRI Cost	-	3,647
	Freight	22,092	25,386
	Rent	75,567	45,946
	Repairs and maintenance	8,116	3,911
	Stationery	2,485	6,532
	Subscriptions	340	650
	Training	5,734	7,821
	Training and Productivity Authority of Fiji	9,082	8,550
	Travel	8,688	13,343
	Tuition fees	0	5,677
	Visa permit	5,432	3,246
	Water	3,967	3,388
	Wages and salaries (refer to note 8)	534,781	508,568
		1,499,843	1,945,588

		2013	2012
8.	Personnel expenses	\$	\$
	Fiji National Provident Fund contributions	70,727	68,401
	Training and Productivity Authority of Fiji	9,082	8,550
	Key management compensation - short term benefits	147,206	145,589
	Wages and salaries	761,026	733,536
		988,041	956,076

The average number of staff during the year was 71 (2012: 71).

9.	Finance income		
	Interest received	19,608	8,389

10. In 2012 the Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority confirmed that the entity is not subject to income tax.

	Land & building	Fixtures & fittings	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Computers	Work in progress	Total
	S	S	S	€	S	S	S
Cost Balance at 1 Ianuary 2012	1 449 244	43.932	847,199	1.051.735	243,157	615.175	4.250.442
Acquisitions	238,031		417,839	-		139,917	795,787
Transferred during the year	615,175	I	I	I	ı	(615, 175)	I
Balance as at 31 December 2012	2,302,450	43,932	1,265,038	1,051,735	243,157	139,917	5,046,229
Acquisitions	47,780	ı	239,629	86,739	11,365	178, 226	563,739
Transferred during the year	139,917	I	ı	I	ı	(139,917)	ı
Balance as at 31 December 2013	2,490,147	43,932	1,504,667	1,138,474	254,522	178,226	5,609,968
Depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2012	21,916	10,589	200,773	585,917	160,850	I	980,045
Depreciation charge	23,807	4,393	97,960	142,419	45,880	I	314,459
Balance at 31 December 2012	45,723	14,982	298,733	728,336	206,730	ı	1,294,504
Depreciation charge	27,360	4,393	137,663	142,419	22,432	I	334,267
Balance at 31 December 2013	73,083	19,375	436,396	870,755	229,162		1,628,771
Carrying amount							
At 1 January 2012	1,427,328	33,343	646,426	465,818	82,307	615,175	3,270,397
At 31 December 2012	2,256,727	28,950	966,305	323,399	36,427	139,917	3,751,725
At 31 December 2013	2,417,065	24,557	1,068,271	267,719	25,360	178,226	3,981,197

11. Property, plant and equipment

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		2013	2012
		\$	\$
12.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash at bank	2,510,829	3,209,145
	Cash on hand	10	39
	Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	2,510,839	3,209,184
13.	Receivables and prepayments		
	Other receivables	12,992	12,992
	Prepayments	47,570	6,999
		60,562	19,991
14.	Deferred income		
17.	Balance at the beginning of the year	7,708,571	6,435,861
	Funds received or receivable during the period	2,575,378	3,745,795
	Utilised during the period	(2,443,763)	(2,473,085)
	Balance at 31 December	7,840,186	7,708,571
	This is comprised as follows:		
	Contribution from stakeholders	4,572,334	4,301,027
	European Union grant	2,179,980	2,505,127
	African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	754,050	780,934
	Mauritius Sugar Research Institute (MISRI)	108,020	121,483
	Fiji Sugar Tribunal	225,802	-
		7,840,186	7,708,571
15.	Employee benefits		
	Balance at 1 January	43,023	36,831
	Provision during the year	29,022	23,424
	Provision utilised during the year	(26,112)	(17,232)
	Balance at 31 December	45,933	43,023
16.	Trade and other payables		
	Trade payables	49,250	47,103
	Other payables	68,112	60,078
	VAT payable	355,965	341,558
		473,327	448,739

17. Related parties

Related parties of the Institute include key stakeholders in the Fiji Sugar Industry, namely, the Government of Fiji, Fiji Sugar Corporation, South Pacific Fertilizers Limited, Sugar Cane Growers Fund and Sugar Cane Growers Council.

Transactions with these parties and outstanding balances at year end are disclosed below.

(a) Board members

The following are the Board members of the Institute during the financial year:

	Date appointed
Professor Rajesh Chandra - Chairman	13/02/2015
Dr K.S Shanmugha Sundaram	13/02/2015
Professor Paras Nath	13/02/2015
Mr Daniel Elisha	13/02/2015
Mr Abdul Khan	13/02/2015
Mr Sundresh Chetty	13/02/2015
Mr Manasa Tagicakibau	13/02/2015

The Institute did not have a Board present from the period 30/09/2012 to 13/02/2015.

Board members emoluments and board expenses are disclosed under Note 7.

		2013	2012
		\$	\$
(b)	Receivable from related parties		
	Fiji Sugar Corporation	4,501,276	3,913,861
	Sugar Cane Growers	900,000	900,000
		5,401,276	4,813,861

Receivable from related parties are interest free and receivable as and when required.

(c) Payable to related parties

Fiji Sugar Corporation	3,595,739	3,595,739
	3,595,739	3,595,739

Payable to related parties are interest free and payable on demand.

		2013 \$	2012 \$
17.	Related parties (continued)	÷	
(d)	Transactions with related parties		
	Revenue		
	Grant income - Fiji Sugar Corporation	558,004	1,130,104
	Grant income - Fiji Government	732,621	520,972
	Grant income - Sugar Cane Growers	746,041	507,204
	Estate income - Fiji Sugar Corporation	503,412	1,016,461
		2,540,078	3,174,741
	Expenses		
	Fiji Sugar Corporation costs - expense paid on behalf of SRIF	12,585	621,004

(e) Key management personnel

Key management personnel include the chief executive officer and finance and administration manager of the Institute.

Transactions with key management personnel are no favourable than those available, or which might be reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to third parties on an arm's length.

Key management compensation is disclosed under Note 8.

18. Capital commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2013 amounted to \$Nil (2012: \$Nil).

19. Events subsequent to balance date

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