AUDITORS

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2016

WU WAI HONG & CO.

Chartered Accountants

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2016

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WWH/Lim

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I, being the executive director of The Chartered Institute Of Logistics And Transport, Singapore, do hereby state that in my opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the institute are drawn up so as to present fairly the sate of affairs of the institute as at 31 December 2016 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows for the year ended on the date.

Executive Director,

X

....

Koh Teow Ngan
Executive Director

Singapore, 28 February 2017.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT BY RESPONSIBLE BOARD MEMBERS

We, being three of the responsible members of the board of The Chartered Institute Of Logistics And Transport, Singapore, do hereby state that in our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the institute are drawn up so as to present fairly the sate of affairs of the institute as at 31 December 2016 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows for the year ended on the date.

On behalf of the Board of Members,

X

....

Karmjit Singh
Chairman

X

....

Ivan Neo
Honorary Secretary

X

....

Thomas Ng
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore, 28 February 2017.

WU WAI HONG & CO.
Chartered Accountants

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#05-03 Petro Centre
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)
(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport, Singapore (the "Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act Cap. 311 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Institute as at 31 December 2016 and the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Institute for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Executive Committee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Executive committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs and for such internal control as executive committee 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, executive committee is responsible for assessing the Institute'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 the executive committee either intends to liquidate the Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Chartered Accountants

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

<u>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements</u>

Our objectives are 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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- 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 fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Institute have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

WU WAI HONG & CO.
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 28 February 2017.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 S$	2015 S$
Revenue	5	69,502	117,057
Other items of income			
Interest income		1,173	740
Other income		11,449	5,328
	7	12,622	6,068
Other items of expense			
Cost of program and seminars	11	(11,479)	(27,078)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(9,793)	(9,666)
Staff costs	8	(71,742)	(65,542)
Other operating expenses	10	(51,843)	(44,578)
(Deficit) / Surplus from WILAT activities	6	(2,560)	3,288
		(147,417)	(143,576)
Loss before tax	7	(65,293)	(20,451)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Loss for the year		(65,293)	(20,451)
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value loss	12	(34,610)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(99,903)	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 S$	2015 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	341,176	351,227
Other investments	12	449,276	-
		790,452	351,227
Current assets			
Other receivables	13	1,906	11,230
Cash and cash equivalents	14	371,741	894,648
		373,647	905,878
TOTAL ASSETS		1,164,099	1,257,105
ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		1,112,762	1,178,055
Fair value reserve		(34,610)	-
		1,078,152	1,178,055
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	15	14,146	10,667
Current liabilities			
Other payables	15	71,801	68,383
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,164,099	1,257,105

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Fair value reserve S$	Accumulated fund S$	Total S$
Balance at 01 January 2015	-	1,198,506	1,198,506
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(20,451)	(20,451)
Balance at 31 December 2015	-	1,178,055	1,178,055
Balance at 01 January 2016	-	**1,178,055**	**1,178,055**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(34,610)**	**(65,293)**	**(99,903)**
Balance at 31 December 2016	**(34,610)**	**1,112,762**	**1,078,152**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT, SINGAPORE

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(UEN No. S72SS0011C)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 S$	2015 S$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		**(65,293)**	(20,451)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**9,793**	9,666
Property, plant and equipment written off		**259**	-
Interest income		**(1,173)**	(740)
		(56,414)	(11,525)
Change in working capital:			
Other receivables		**9,324**	(10,134)
Other payables		**6,896**	(10,966)
Cash used in operations		**(40,194)**	(32,625)
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(40,194)**	(32,625)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		**1,173**	740
Movement in long term fixed deposits		**4,885**	784
Purchase of other investments		**(483,886)**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(1,511)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(477,828)**	13
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(518,022)**	(32,612)
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 January		**631,917**	664,529
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**14**	**113,895**	631,917

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

These notes form an integral part and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is:

5 Jalan Kilang Barat
#06-03 Petro Centre
Singapore 159349

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Members of the Company on 28 February 2017.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S$), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but not yet effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that were previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial assets

a) Classification

Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, can be classified in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

b) Recognition and de-recognition

All financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately as expenses.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets:loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are presented as non-current assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables comprise other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks and on hand.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial assets (Continued)

b) Recognition and de-recognition (Continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are presented as non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the assets within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Interest and dividend income on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised separately in income. Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale debt securities (i.e. monetary items) denominated in foreign currencies are analysed into currency translation differences on the amortised cost of the securities and other changes; the currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss and the other changes are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve. Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale equity securities (i.e. non-monetary items) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, together with the related currency translation differences.

c) Impairment

The Institute assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Loans and receivables

For the above financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial assets (Continued)

c) Impairment (Continued)

Loans and receivables

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

In addition to the objective evidence of impairment described in "Loans and receivables" above, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the available-for-sale financial asset is impaired.

If any evidence of impairment exists, the cumulative loss that was previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised as an expense. The impairment losses recognised as an expense on equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.7 Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

b) Subsequent measurement

<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities comprise other payables.

c) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and banks and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Computers	3 years
Furniture & fixtures	5 years
Leasehold property	56 years
Office equipment	5 years
Renovation	3 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.10 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

a) Subscription and entrances fees

Subscription and entrances fees from members are recognized when due and received. Income from courses and seminars are recognized when delivered.

c) Interest income

Interest from fixed deposit is recognized on maturity.

2.12 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Institute makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**
  The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2016 was $341,176 (2015: $351,227).

4 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Computer	Furniture & fittings	Leasehold property	Office equipment	Renovation	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost						
At 1 January 2015	5,518	8,857	458,091	5,985	35,263	513,714
Additions	-	1,200	-	311	-	1,511
At 31 December 2015	5,518	10,057	458,091	6,296	35,263	515,225
At 1 January 2016	**5,518**	**10,057**	**458,091**	**6,296**	**35,263**	**515,225**
Disposals/Written off	-	-	-	**(310)**	-	**(310)**
At 31 December 2016	**5,518**	**10,057**	**458,091**	**5,986**	**35,263**	**514,915**
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 January 2015	3,136	8,048	103,072	4,813	35,263	154,332
Charge for the year	1,035	428	7,889	314	-	9,666
At 31 December 2015	4,171	8,476	110,961	5,127	35,263	163,998
At 1 January 2016	**4,171**	**8,476**	**110,961**	**5,127**	**35,263**	**163,998**
Charge for the year	**1,034**	**608**	**7,889**	**262**	-	**9,793**
Disposals/Written off	-	-	-	**(52)**	-	**(52)**
At 31 December 2016	**5,205**	**9,084**	**118,850**	**5,337**	**35,263**	**173,739**
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2015	1,347	1,581	347,130	-	-	351,227
At 31 December 2016	**313**	**973**	**339,241**	**649**	-	**341,176**

5 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the institute are to encourage the study and advancement of the science and art of logistics and transport through the organisation and conduct of appropriate activities and services.

	2016	2015
Income is represented by:	S$	S$
Activities/courses/seminar fees	36,420	80,500
Members subscription	27,507	33,007
Transfer fee/entrance fee/re-instatement fee	5,575	3,550
	69,502	117,057

6 WILAT ACTIVITIES

	2016	2015
Income	S$	S$
Sponsorship	-	2,000
Workshop	-	500
Coolport trip	-	1,480
Networking Session	330	-
Xmas Mixer	4,997	2,320
	5,327	6,300
Less : Expenses		
Wilat Asia MOU Signing	(1,084)	-
Inauguration	-	(588)
Entertainment	-	(1,388)
Event	(675)	-
Networking Session	(237)	-
Transport	-	(168)
Miscellaneous	-	(41)
Coolport trip	-	(377)
Workshop	-	(350)
Xmas Mixer	(5,891)	(100)
	(7,887)	(3,012)
(Deficit) / Surplus from WILAT activities	(2,560)	3,288

7 OTHER INCOME

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Bank interest	554	124
Dividends	5,278	-
Fixed deposit interest	619	616
Special employment credit	2,125	2,610
Subsidy income	1,500	-
Temporary employment credit	955	-
Wage credit scheme	784	1,400
Miscellaneous income	807	1,318
	12,622	6,068

8 STAFF COSTS

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Salaries and wages	64,400	58,400
Employer's CPF contribution for Staff	7,018	6,732
Staff medical expenses	171	264
Levies and other costs	153	146
	71,742	65,542

9 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Institute is exempted from income taxation with effect from the Year of Assessment 2008.

10 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Accounting fees	**5,400**	5,400
Audit fee	**1,500**	1,500
AGM & Board expenses	**551**	541
Annual fees	**1,278**	1,642
Bank charges	**447**	1,070
Books sale payment	**1,260**	-
Cleaning expenses	**1,080**	540
Course expenses	**120**	-
Donation/Sponsorship	**800**	2,539
Entertainment & refreshment	**700**	1,125
License fees	**400**	-
Loss/(Gain) on foreign exchange	**2,188**	(225)
Insurance professional indemnity	**1,382**	1,070
Miscellaneous expenses	**145**	1
Office expenses	**238**	349
Postage & courier charges	**40**	16
Printing & stationery	**222**	475
Property maintenance	**10,271**	10,271
Property tax	**5,955**	5,855
Repair & Maintenance	**-**	200
Rental of equipment	**3,982**	2,598
Telephone and internet charges	**3,911**	3,814
Transport & travelling expenses	**288**	310
Upkeep of computer	**94**	419
Upkeep of website	**6,873**	2,116
Utilities	**2,718**	2,952
	51,843	44,578

11 COST OF PROGRAM AND SEMINARS

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Business Process Modelling for Supply Chain and Logistics	-	4,047
Cost Management & Workplace Process Improvement Course	-	840
Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Material Handling	1,700	-
Exclusive Certification Programme 2015	-	600
GuangDong ITS Association Course	2,667	-
Intelligent TPT System	-	2,675
Logistics for Dangerous Goods & Hazardous Materials Handling	-	5,050
NIDA Course	-	11,769
Quality Management In The New Economy	2,100	-
RP Certification Programme	600	-
Suzhou Admin/ Others group	512	-
TUM Masters Program - Port Planning Lectures	1,800	-
University of Hong Kong MATPP	-	2,097
Others	2,100	-
	11,479	27,078

12 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Quoted shares in companies		
Acquisition during the year	483,886	-
Fair value loss	(34,610)	-
Balance at the end of the year	449,276	-

Available-for-sale financial assets carried at fair value are as follows:		
Quoted equity investments	449,276	-

The fair value of quoted equity investments is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted bid prices.

13 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Deposits	**550**	590
Prepayments	**1,033**	6,890
Other receivables	**323**	3,750
	1,906	11,230

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Cash on hand	**300**	300
Cash at banks	**113,595**	631,617
Fixed deposits	**257,846**	262,731
Statement of financial position	**371,741**	894,648
Less: Fixed deposits with maturity later than 3 months	**(257,846)**	(262,731)
Statement of cash flows	**113,895**	631,917

15 OTHER PAYABLES

	2016	2015
	S$	S$
Accruals	**9,987**	4,410
Receipt from Lee Foundation States of Malaya	**48,500**	50,000
Subscription received in advance	**27,460**	22,640
Other payable	-	2,000
	85,947	79,050
Represented by:		
Non-current portion	**14,146**	10,667
Current portion	**71,801**	68,383
	85,947	79,050

In 2014, the Institute received a sponsorship fund amounting to $50,000 from Lee Foundation States of Malaya for the purpose of upgrading of E-Learning Supply Chain Professional Development Programmes.

As at balance sheet date, $11,500 has been used for payment of lecture fees.

16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main arising from the Institute's financial management are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies for managing each of these risk are summaried below:

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Institute is unable to meet its cash flow obligations as and when they fall due.

In the management of its liquidty risk, the Institute monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the executive committee to finance the Institute's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk to earnings and value of financial instruments caused by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Institute's exposure to risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its interest-bearing bank deposits. The Institute adopts a policy of constantly monitoring movements in interest rates to obtain the most favourable interest rate available in the market. Presently, the Institute does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest risk.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss arising from any failure by the counterparties to fulfill their obligations as an when these obligations fall due.

The Institute manages this risk by monitoring credit ratings and limiting the aggregate financial exposure to any individual counterparty.