

New Zealand Gazette

OF THURSDAY, 28 JULY 2011

WELLINGTON: WEDNESDAY, 3 AUGUST 2011 — ISSUE NO. 117

TSB COMMUNITY TRUST

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF THE COMMUNITY TRUSTS ACT 1999

TSB Community Trust Financial Statements Contents For the year ended 31 March 2011

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TSB Community Trust Trust Directory For the year ended 31 March 2011

Settlement:	30 May 1988
Principal Place of Business:	109-113 Powderham Street New Plymouth
Discretionary Beneficiaries:	As per the Trust Deed
Trustees:	Colleen Tuuta - Chairperson Hayden Wano Ed Parker Alex Ballantyne Steve Corkill Marise James Harry Bayliss Mary Bourke Brent Schumacher Kelly Marriner
Bankers:	TSB Bank New Plymouth
Solicitors:	Billings Govett Quilliam New Plymouth New Plymouth
Auditors:	KPMG Wellington
Accountants:	Staples Rodway Taranaki Limited P O Box 146

New Plymouth

TSB Community Trust Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Revenue Interest Dividend from TSB Bank Limited	2	649,347 9,050,000 9,699,347	426,936 11,150,000 11,576,936
Expenditure Audit fees - statutory audit Other audit fees Depreciation Grants Personnel Trustee honoraria	10 10	10,800 2,956 29,555 6,295,154 223,304 71,944	10,800 7,986 19,056 6,767,262 202,152 80,221
Trustee expenses Other expenses	10	12,935 213,434 6,860,082	17,895 190,694 7,296,066
Net profit for year	8	2,839,265	4,280,870
Comprehensive income Net comprehensive income			
Total Comprehensive Income		2,839,265	4,280,870

TSB Community Trust Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Share Capital \$	Reserve Fund \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 April 2010	10,000,100	5,000,000	10,571,296	25,571,396
Net profit after tax Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for period	-	<u>-</u>	2,839,265 - 2,839,265	2,839,265
Transfer to (from)		1,603,000	(1,603,000)	-
Balance at 31 March 2011	10,000,100	6,603,000	11,807,561	28,410,661

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2010

	Share Capital \$	Reserve Fund \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 April 2009	10,000,100	4,405,928	6,884,498	21,290,526
Net profit after tax Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for period Transfer to (from)	- - -	594,072	4,280,870 - 4,280,870 (594,072)	4,280,870
Balance at 31 March 2010	10,000,100	5,000,000	10,571,296	25,571,396

TSB Community Trust Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Investments	3 4 5	614,295 6,716,896 9,006,000 16,337,191	1,639,590 8,434,724 3,900,000 13,974,314
Non-Current Assets			
Investments Property, plant and equipment	5 6	13,000,000 130,986 13,130,986	13,000,000 35,048 13,035,048
Total Assets		29,468,177	27,009,362
Current Liabilities Trade and other payables		1,057,516	1,437,966
Trust Equity			
Trust Capital	7	10,000,100	10,000,100
Retained Earnings Reserve Fund	8 8	11,807,561	10,571,296
Reserve Fulld	ð	6,603,000 28,410,661	5,000,000 25,571,396
Total Liabilities and Equity		29,468,177	27,009,362

These financial statements have been issued for and on behalf of the Trustees by:

Chairperson 5 July 2011

Trustee 5 July 2011

TSB Community Trust Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		-	
Cash was provided from			
Interest income		462,589	408,085
Dividend income		10,950,000	9,400,000
RWT received		4,590	-
~		11,417,179	9,808,085
Cash was applied to:		522 862	510.073
Operating expenses		532,862 6,678,118	510,073 6,526,582
Grants paid RWT paid		0,076,116	4,589
KW I paid		7,210,980	7,041,244
		7,210,700	7,011,211
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	9	4,206,199	2,766,841
Cash Flow from Investing Activities Cash was provided from: Decrease in investment securities		-	2,100,000
Cash was applied to: Increase in investment securities Property, plant and equipment purchased		(5,106,000) (125,494)	(3,672,805) (20,407)
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		(5,231,494)	(1,593,212)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		(1,025,295)	1,173,629
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		1,639,590	465,961
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		614,295	1,639,590
Represented by:			
Petty cash		153	194
TSB Bank cheque account		555,841	1,605,176
TSB Bank reserve interest account		58,301	34,220
		614,295	1,639,590

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

TSB Community Trust is a public benefit entity domiciled in New Zealand. It was established by trust deed dated 30 May 1988 and adopted a revised deed on 8 February 2001.

The nature of the Trust's operations is investment and application of the Trust funds for charitable purposes.

The financial statements of TSB Community Trust comply with the requirements of the Trust Deed and the Community Trust Act 1999.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 5 July 2011.

Change in Presentation

The presentation of retained earnings has been changed to disclose the component of retained earnings that relate to the reserve fund. This change is disclosed in note 8 and the statement of changes in equity.

Change in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

Standards Issued Not Yet Effective

The following new standards are not yet effective and have not been applied in the preparation of these financial statements. Adoption of these standards will not have any impact on the Trust's reported profit or financial position.

NZ IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 but early adoption is permitted. The new standard simplifies the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of NZ IAS 39.

NZ IAS 24 -Related Party Disclosures. This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 but early adoption is permitted. The amended standard simplifies definitions and clarifies meanings.

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transaction or other events is reported.

Presentation Currency and Rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Specific Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the trust in the preparation of these financial statements.

a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Trust and that the revenue can be reliably measured. The principal sources of revenue are interest and dividends.

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Dividends are recognised on an accrual basis when the Trust's right to receive payment has been established.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call and other short term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

c) Financial Instruments

Investments are recognised on trade date where purchase of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

At balance date the Trust had the following categories of financial assets.

i) Held-to-Maturity

Bonds with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Trust has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Government bonds, fixed rate notes and floating rate bonds are designated as held-to-maturity investments and are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective interest basis.

ii) Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate. Bank deposits of more than 3 months duration are included in this classification.

Effective Interest Method

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

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is 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.

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

ii) Loans and Receivables (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available for sale equity investments, 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 through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(iii) Available for Sale Equity Instruments

In respect of available for sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognised through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

(iv) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. There were no financial liabilities at balance date that were designated as fair value through profit and loss.

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

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

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Trust derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Trust's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

d) Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators for impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Trust's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The financial statements have been prepared on a GST inclusive basis as the Trust is not registered for GST.

f) Taxation

The Trust is exempt from income tax under section CW52 of the Income Tax Act (2007).

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost amount of Property, Plant and Equipment less the estimated residual value is depreciated over their useful lives on a straight line basis. The range of useful lives of the asset classes are:

Building improvements 4 years
Furniture and fittings 2-8 years
Other fixed assets 2-10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance date.

Assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Any impairment loss or write-down is recognised in the Income Statement as an expense.

h) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

i) Grants

Grants are approved for payment if the grant application meets the specified criteria. They are recognised as expenditure when the specified criteria for the grant has been met. Grants approved that have not met the specified criteria are recognised as contingent liabilities.

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

j) Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in the relevant accounting policy or in the relevant note.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. 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 Trust has exercised judgement in determining the categorisation of financial assets and liabilities and the recognition of grants payable. The categories and measurement of these items are disclosed in paragraph (c) and the carrying values in note 5. The criteria used to determine whether or not a grant is a payable or contingent liability is disclosed in paragraph (i). Grants payable are included within trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The carrying value of grants payable at 31 March 2011 was \$999,416 (2010: \$1,382,380) and the value of contingent liabilities in relation to grants has been disclosed in note 13.

2. Interest

		2011 \$	2010 \$
	Bank deposits Held to maturity investments	470,717 178,630 649,347	318,163 108,773 426,936
3.	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Petty cash TSB Bank cheque account TSB Bank reserve interest account	153 555,841 58,301 614,295	194 1,605,176 34,220 1,639,590

		2011 \$	2010 \$
4.	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Dividend receivable Accrued interest RWT receivable	6,450,000 266,896 - 6,716,896	8,350,000 80,137 4,587 8,434,724
5.	Investments		
	Current Loans and receivables carried at amortised cost: TSB Bank Limited term deposits	9,006,000	3,900,000 3,900,000
	Non Current Held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost: Solid Energy Limited Fixed Rate Notes	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Mighty River Power Ltd Floating Rate Bonds Investments carried at cost: Shares In TSB Bank Limited	2,000,000 10,000,000 13,000,000	2,000,000 10,000,000 13,000,000

6. Property, Plant & Equipment

2011	Building Fit Out \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Other Fixed Assets \$	Total \$
Cost Accumulated depn Opening net book value Additions Disposals Depreciation Closing net book value	2,070 (2,070) - 93,895 - (5,477) 88,418	16,969 (13,082) 3,887 3,355 - (1,815) 5,427	135,927 (104,766) 31,161 28,244 - (22,264) 37,141	154,966 (119,918) 35,048 125,494 - (29,556) 130,986
Cost Accumulated depn	95,965 (7,547) 88,418	20,324 (14,897) 5,427	164,171 (127,030) 37,141	280,460 (149,474) 130,986

6. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

2010	Building Fit Out \$	Furniture & Fittings	Other Fixed Assets \$	Total \$
Cost Accumulated depn Opening net book value Additions Depreciation Closing net book value	2,070 (2,070)	16,969 (11,345) 5,624 - (1,737) 3,887	115,520 (87,447) 28,073 20,407 (17,319) 31,161	134,559 (100,862) 33,697 20,407 (19,056) 35,048
Cost Accumulated depn	2,070 (2,070)	16,969 (13,082) 3,887	135,927 (104,766) 31,161	154,966 (119,918) 35,048

7. Trust Capital

•	2011 \$	2010 \$
Trust capital	100	100
Equity	_10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,100	10,000,100

Equity comprises 20,000,000 fully paid shares at 50c each in the TSB Bank Limited.

8. Retained Earnings & Reserve Fund

2011	2010
\$	\$
10,571,296	6,884,498
2,839,265	4,280,870
(1,603,000)	(594,072)
11,807,561	10,571,296
5 000 000	4,405,928
, ,	
1,603,000	594,072
6,603,000	5,000,000
	\$ 10,571,296 2,839,265 (1,603,000) 11,807,561 5,000,000 1,603,000

The reserve fund has been established as a contingency fund against fluctuations in the TSB Bank Limited annual dividends. This fund shall be sufficient to meet approximately one years operating costs, multi-year commitments for all years and annual grants for the year.

9. Reconciliation of Net Surplus with Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

	2011 \$	2010 \$
Net Surplus	2,839,265	4,280,870
Add back		
Depreciation	29,555	19,056
	2,868,820	4,299,926
Add/(deduct)		
(inc)/decrease in trade and other receivables	1,717,829	(1,773,439)
inc/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(380,450)	240,354
	4,206,199	2,766,841

10. Related Parties

Subsidiary

During the year the Trust received dividend and interest income from and invested funds with its wholly-owned subsidiary, TSB Bank Limited, as follows:

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Dividend income	9,050,000	11,150,000
Interest income	470,717	318,163
The amounts outstanding at balance date were:		
Dividends receivable	6,450,000	8,350,000
Interest receivable	220,345	35,831
Short term deposits	9,006,000	3,900,000
Donations to Related Interests		
Donations paid	1,840,300	2,392,850
Donations pledged (donations approved but		
the distribution is subject to the donees' meeting		
certain conditions)	15,900	142,000
Amounts outstanding at balance date	91,140	125,115
	<u>1,947,340</u>	2,659,965

The above related interests have been compiled based on a broad definition of related interests that would include not just where trustees are members of the board of a community organisation but also where the trustee is a member of the club/association, may in the past have been associated or has family members who are associated with the community organisation. Such conflicts are disclosed by the Trustees and during consideration of any grants, connected Trustees excuse themselves from such decisions.

10. Related Parties continued

	2011 \$	2010 \$
Key Management Compensation		
Short term employees benefits	223,304	202,152
Short term trustee benefits	71,944	80,221
	295,248	282,373

There were no long term benefits associated with key employees or trustees.

11. Financial Instruments

Exposure to interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of the Trust's business.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Trust's assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its cash balances and investments.

Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will encounter difficulty in raising funds at short notice to meet its financial commitments as they fall due.

The Trust's policy for management of liquidity and interest rate risk is to vary the amount and duration of its investments, taking into consideration the grant cycles and operational needs of the Trust. The Trust manages its risk by monitoring investments on an ongoing basis.

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for the Trust's non derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Trust can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	0-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	Over 5	T 1
2011	Months \$	Months \$	Years \$	Years \$	Years \$	Total \$
Financial liabilities						
Payables	(1,057,513)			-		(1,057,513)
Total financial liabilities	(1,057,513)					(1,057,513)

11. Financial Instruments (continued)

	0-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	Over 5	
2010	Months	Months	Years	Years	Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities						
Payables	(1,437,966)	-	-	-	-	(1,437,966)
Total financial liabilities	(1,437,966)	-		-		$\overline{(1,437,966)}$

Sensitivity Analysis

If interest rates on cash balances and investments moved by \pm 0.5%, the Trust's income from its cash balances and investments could be higher or lower by \$50.076. This sensitivity is based on the average cash balances and investments held at month end throughout the year. There has been no change to the method of calculation from previous periods.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction with the Trust will fail to discharge its obligations, causing the Trust to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Trust to credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables and investments.

The Trust has a significant concentration of credit risk with the TSB Bank Ltd. The Trust's policy is to keep investments with the TSB Bank Ltd conditional upon the bank's credit rating remaining at a predetermined level. The Trust manages its credit risk by maintaining a reserve fund in order to maintain the level of grants paid in the event that income decreases.

Maximum exposures to credit risk at balance date are the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

No financial assets are past due or impaired.

Fair Value

The estimated fair values of financial instruments that differ from carrying values are as follows:

	Carrying Amount 2011 \$	Fair Value 2011 \$	Carrying Amount 2010 \$	Fair Value 2010 \$
Held-to-Maturity Investments	3,000,000	3,104,400	3,000,000	3,024,200

The carrying values for cash and cash equivalents and loans and receivables approximate their fair values as they are short term in nature.

12. Capital Management

The Trust's capital consists of equity, retained earnings and reserve fund. The Trust manages its capital by effectively managing income and expenses, assets and liabilities and investments to ensure it achieves its charitable objectives and purpose. As a part of this process the Trust maintains a minimum reserve fund of \$6,603,000 (2010:\$5,000,000) that is invested in NZ investment securities and bank deposits. The Trust has no externally imposed requirements.

13. Contingent Liabilities

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Grants approved but the distribution is		
subject to the donees' meeting certain conditions	1,672,500	868,500
Multi-year commitments	1,170,000	2,215,000
	2,859,120	3,096,306

14. Commitments

The trust has no material capital commitments at balance date (2010: \$Nil).

	2011 \$	2010 \$
The trust has non cancellable operating leases for buildings of:		
Less than 1 year	17,901	-
Between 1 and 5 years	35,803	
	53,704	
Lease expense for the period	16,620	12,806

Current lease term is 3 years & 11 months expiring March 2014 with a right to renew for a further 3 years. Rent reviews are biennial with the first being 25 March 2012.

15. Subsequent Events

There were no material events subsequent to balance date.

16. Separate Financial Statements

The Trust has prepared these separate financial statements to provide more relevance to users, as the size and presentation of the consolidated financial statements does not facilitate a meaningful comparison of the Trust's results by those users.

16. Separate Financial Statements (continued)

The Trust has 100% ownership of the TSB Bank Limited, a company incorporated in New Zealand. The Trust holds 100% of the voting power.

The investment is accounted for at cost.

The consolidated financial statements of the Trust can be obtained from the Trust Manager, PO Box 667, New Plymouth or by telephoning (06) 769-9471.

17. Publishing Requirements

A comprehensive list itemising all recipients was published in the Taranaki Daily News on the following dates:

1st quarter18 May 20102nd quarter2 December 20103rd quarter25 January 20114th quarter14 April 2011

A copy of the list of grants is available to anyone upon request from the Trust's office, PO Box 667, New Plymouth.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of the financial statements of TSB Community Trust

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TSB Community Trust ("the Trust") on pages 3 to 20. The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Trustees' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, and for such internal control as the Trustees 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 (New Zealand). 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 judgement, 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 Trust's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate 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 Trust's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the 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.

Other than in our capacity as auditors we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.



Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of TSB Community Trust on pages 3 to 20:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 March 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of sections 16(1)(d) and 16(1)(e) of the Financial Reporting Act 1993, we report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by TSB Community Trust as far as appears from our examination of those records.

5 July 2011

K9WC

Wellington

