

Performance Report For the year ended 31 March 2021

Contents:

	Page
Trust Information	2
Trustee's Responsibility Statement	4
Statements of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses	Б
Statements of Changes in Net Assets and Equity	6
Statements of Financial Position	7
Statements of Cash Flows	9
Statement of Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes	10
Independent Auditor's Report	38

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

TRUST INFORMATION

Trust Entity

The financial statements represented are those for the reporting entity Community Trust South (the "Parent"), its subsidiaries and associates (together the "Group").

Community Trust South ("the Trust") was formed under the Trustee Banks Restructuring Act 1988 and was incorporated under the Charitable Trusts Act 1967.

The financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Community Trusts Act 1999.

As a not-for-profit Public Benefit Entity (PBE) domiciled in Invercargill New Zealand, the Trust distributes grants to qualifying organisations in the South region, Stewart Island, Queenstown, Arrowtown and Glenorchy. Through its granting programme the Trust aspires to achieve a thriving South by engaging in effective and innovative philanthropy and grantmaking, demonstrate our commitment to Te Tiriti a Waitangi principles, and to protect and grow our investment fund for the benefit of our community and future generations.

Group Structure

Community Trust South Group consists of the Trust and its controlled entities Invest South GP Limited and Invest South Limited Partnership. Controlled entities are all those entities over which the Trust has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of other entities so as to benefit from that entity's activities.

Trustees

The Trust is governed by a Board consisting of up to ten trustees appointed by the Minister of Finance. Trustees are appointed for an initial term of up to four years and may, at the conclusion of their term, be appointed for a further term of up to four years. The Governance Charter provides the framework under which the Board and its Committees operate.

Trustees at 31 March 2021 were

Trustee	Date Appointed
Trish Boyle (Chair)	July 2013
Bill Moran (Deputy Chair)	June 2019
Lindsay Wright	July 2013
Mata Cherrington	June 2015
Michael Wilson	July 2018
Steve Canny	June 2019
David Goble	June 2019
Kirsty Pickett	September 2020
Louise Fowler	September 2020

Trustee changes during the financial year were:

Penny Simmonds (Chair)	October 2012 (Retired September 2020)
Richard Wason	October 2012 (Retired September 2020)
John Wgeth	June 2017 (Retired October 2020)

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

The Board's workload is allocated to the following Committees:

- Investment
- GM performance review
- Audit, finance and risk management

Management

The management and staff consist of:

Jackie Flutey

General manager

Dianne Williams Robyn Koehler

Grants manager Research manager

Jennifer Hoy

Accountant

Ngaire Hamilton

Trust administrator

Justine Horgan

Marketing and communication advisor

Michelle Baron

Funding advisor

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Legal Counsel

PRLaw, Invercargill

Investment Advisor

Aon Hewitt, Wellington

Main Sources of Cash and Resources

The Trust's main source of funds is from returns on its diversified investment portfolio. During the last financial year the portfolio has earned an annual investment return of 20.8% (2020: -1.4%)

Contact Details

Physical Address:

62 Don Street, Invercargill, 9810

Postal Address

PO Box 1646, Invercargill, 9840

Phone:

03 218 2034

Freephone:

0800 500 185

Email: Website: info@communitytrustsouth.nz

www.communitytrustsouth.nz

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Trustees of Community Trust South ("the Trust") are pleased to present the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The Trustees are responsible for presenting financial statements in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice, which present fairly the financial position of the Trust and Group as at 31 March 2021 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The Trustees consider the financial statements of the Trust have been prepared using accounting policies which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates and that all relevant financial reporting and accounting standards have been followed.

The Trustees believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Trust and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Trustees have responsibility for the maintenance of a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting. The Trustees consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the Trust, and to prevent and detect froud and other irregularities.

The Financial Statements are signed on behalf of the Board by:

Board Chair

28 July 2021

Trustee

28 July 2021

Community Trust South Perfomance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ended 31 March 2021

For the year ended 31 March 2021					
	7	Grou	p	Pare	nt
	Note _	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue					
Revenue on investments	12	1,901	3,209	1,803	2,965
Interest	3	3,913	2,040	3,911	2,031
Fair value gains/(losses) from managed funds	13	38,075	(4,995)	38,075	(4,995)
Other income		180	20	187	12
Share of profit from associates	15	394	(1)		
Reversal of impairment of associates	15	282	67	100	
Gains/(losses) from change in fair value of other investments	11	2,070	(2,337)	*	•
Total Revenue		46,815	(2,064)	43,976	13
Operating Expenses					
Investing activity expenses	4	1,749	1,706	1,300	1,246
Trust expenses	4	1,152	1,284	1,152	1,284
Grants committed to community groups	5	5,418	7,498	5,418	7,498
Discount on concessionary loans		(27)	(118)	(27)	(118)
Impairment loss	15	-	2,349	\$3	
Total Expenses		8,292	12,719	7,843	9,910
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation	50	38,523	(14,783)	36,133	(9,897)
Profit from discontinued operations		- 4	172	20	-
Net Surplus /(Deficit) after taxation	_	38,523	[14,783]	36,133	(9,897)
Other Comprehensive Income	-				
Property revaluation	-	12		43	¥3
Total Comprehensive Income/(Deficit) for the year		38,523	(14,783)	36,133	(9,897)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Deficit) is attributed					
Owners of the parent		38,523	(14,783)	36,133	(9,897)
	_	38,523	(14,783)	36,133	(9,897)

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Trust Capital	Maintenance		Revaluation	Revenue and	Total
	Keserve	Reserve	Reserve	Expense	
158,460	106,893	(33,449)	398	(14,783)	232,302 (14,783)
	6,172	(20,955)		14,783	20
158,460	113,065	(54,404)	398		217,519
12		1945		38,523	38,523
	3,796	34,727		(38,523)	*
158,460	116,861	(19,677)	398		256,042
Trust Capital	Capital Maintenance Reserve	Grants Maintenance Reserve			Total
158,460	88,452	(26,398)	398	- (9,897)	220,912 (9,897)
	6.172	(16.069)	7.2	9.897	28
158,460	94,624	(42,467)	398		211,015
79.)		3045	(*)	36,133	36,133
100	3,796	32,337	*0	(36,133)	*
158,460	98,420				247,148
	158,460 	Maintenance Reserve 158,460 106,893	Maintenance Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve	Maintenance Reserve Reserve	Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Expense

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2021

As at 31 March 2021					
		Grou	Group		nt
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		92	415	23	97
Accounts receivable	9	23	721	23	714
Other current assets		22	22	22	21
Loan receivables	10	1,025	74	1,025	74
Total Current Assets		1,162	1,232	1,093	906
Non-Current Assets					
Investment in managed funds	114	291,362	205,743	241,362	205,743
Investment in associates	15	1,379	703	12	35
Investment in equities	11	15,030	13,033	+	*
Loan receivables	10	2,535	3,126	274	1,233
Related party advances	22			9,730	9,355
Property, plant and equipment	17	958	979	953	974
Total Non-Current Assets	0.5	261,264	223,584	252,319	217,305
Total Assets	_	262,426	224,816	253,412	218,211
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable (exchange transactions)		102	153	41	97
Other current liabilities		191	147	132	102
Grant obligations	8	3,538	4,406	3,538	4,406
Total Current Liabilities	_	3,831	4,706	3,711	4,605

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2021

PO GCOTHIOTOTI EGET					
	-	Group		Parer	nt
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Non-Current Liabilities					
Grant obligations	8	2,553	2,591	2,553	2,591
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,553	2,591	2,553	2,591
Total Liabilities		6,384	7,297	6,264	7,196
Net Assets	-	266,042	217,519	247,148	211,015
Net Assets/Equity comprise:					
Trust capital	6	158,460	158,460	158,460	158,460
Reserves	7	97,582	59,059	88,688	52,555
Net Assets/Equity attributable to equity holders	-				- 16
of parent	-	256,042	217,519	247,148	211,015

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENTS OF CASHFLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2021

For the gear ended of march 2021				
		р	Paren	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from:				
Receipts from customers	-	8	9	8
Interest and dividends	6,468	5,182	6,368	4,921
Foreign exchange	951	-	951	
Grants/Scholarships repaid	59		59	
Other income		17	1	5
Total cash inflows from operating activities	7,478	5,207	7,388	4,934
Payments to:				
Suppliers, trustees and staff	2,336	2,230	2,058	1,982
Other expenses	532	698	388	518
Foreign exchange		2,055		2,055
Grants to community organisations	6,384	7,052	6,384	7,052
Total cash outflows from operating activities	9,252	12,035	8,830	11,607
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	(1,775)	(6,828)	(1,443)	(6,673)
Cash Flows from Investment Activities				
Receipts from:				
Investment in unlisted equities	80	3,396	-	-
Investment in managed funds	1,682	5,403	1,682	5,403
Associated party advance	**	100		310
Loan receivable repayments	1,324	2,264	1,324	2,264
Total cash inflow from investing activities	3,086	11,063	3,006	7,977
Payments to:				
Investment in unlisted equities		3,383	100	- 12
Loan receivable advances	1,621	1,913	1,252	1,678
Associated party advance			375	
Property, plant and equipment	14	50	11	147
Total cash outflow from investing activities	1,635	5,346	1,638	1,725
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	1,451	5,717	1,368	6,252
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash held	(323)	(1,111)	(74)	(421)
Add cash at beginning of year	415	1,526	97	518
Total Cash Balance at End of Year	92	415	23	97
Represented by				
Cash and cash equivalents	92	415	23	97
Total Cash Balance	92	415	23	97

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Reporting entity

The financial statements represented are those for the reporting entity Community Trust South (the "Parent"), its subsidiaries and associates (together the "Group").

Community Trust South ("the Trust") was formed under the Trustee Banks Restructuring Act 1988 and was incorporated under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.

The financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Community Trusts Act 1999.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Trustees on 28 July 2021.

2. Statement of Accounting Policies

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the group have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ('NZ GAAP'). The Parent and Group are considered public benefit entities for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ("PBE Standards RDR") as appropriate for Tier 2 not-for-profit public benefit entities.

The group qualifies and has elected to prepare financial statements as a Tier 2 reporting entity as total expenditure is less than \$30 million, and the group is not considered publicly accountable as defined by XRB A1.

(a) Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost as modified by the revaluation of certain assets as identified in specific accounting policies below.

(ii) Presentation and functionally currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Parent's functional and the Group's presentation currency. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(iii) Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(iv) Selection of accounting policies

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 transactions or other events is reported.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) Critical Accounting Estimates & Judgements

In the application of NZ PBE IPSAS management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ to 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 revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and key sources of estimate uncertainty:

Assessing impairment of investments

The group follows the guidance in PBE IPSAS 26 and PBE IPSAS 29 to determine when an investment is impaired. The determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying value; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook of the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

Assessing fair value of financial instruments

Judgement is required in calculating the fair value of financial instruments. Fair value is based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Refer to note 19.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The Group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Trust and all entities controlled by the Trust (its subsidiaries) that comprise the Group, being Community Trust South (the parent entity) and its controlled entities, Invest South GP Limited and Invest South Limited Partnership.

Controlled entities are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of other entities so as to benefit from that entity's activities.

Controlled entities which form part of the Group are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-cansolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of controlled entities by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the surplus or deficit.

Intercompany transactions, balances, and unrealised gains on transactions between subsidiary companies are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Transactions with minority interests

The Group treats transactions with minority interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group.

For purchases from minority interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to minority interests are also recorded in equity.

(III) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally evidenced by a holding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the year, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the surplus or deficit for the year.

(c) Income tax

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

The Group's current year income tax for the period is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

(d) Exchange revenue

Exchange revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Such revenue is reduced for estimated austomer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

(i) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when a Group entity has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Retail sales are usually made by cash or by credit card. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of sale, including credit card fees payable for the transaction. Such fees are included in distribution costs.

(ii) Sales of services

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(e) Non-exchange revenue

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from grants, donations, legacies, and bequests depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received, and whether this creates a liability (i.e. present obligation) rather than the recognition of revenue. Stipulations that are conditions that specifically require the Group to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a non-exchange liability that is subsequently recognised as non-exchange revenue as and when the conditions are satisfied. Stipulations may exist that are in essence restrictions - which do not specifically require the Group to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated. Such stipulations therefore do not result in the recognition of a non-exchange liability and do result in the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue.

(f) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The statements of comprehensive revenue and expense have been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the statements of financial position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

(g) Impairment of non financial assets

All non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Cash-generating assets are assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity.

For cash generating assets, value in use is determined by estimating future cash flows from the use and ultimate disposal of the asset and discounting these to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the assets.

For non-cash generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach - depending on the nature of the asset and impairment, and the availability of information.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

[h] Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are those assets held by the Group for the purpose of carrying on its business activities on an ongoing basis.

All plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment. The cost of purchased assets includes the original purchase consideration given to acquire the assets, and the value of other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of comprehensive revenue and expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than freehold land, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line or diminishing value method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The following rates have been used:

Buildings	3-12.5%	Straight line
Plant & equipment	8-80%	Diminishing value
Leasehold alterations	3-40%	Diminishing value
Office equipment	8-67%	Diminishing value

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. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the surplus or deficit for the year.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value and were revalued at 31 March 2019. Fair value is determined on the basis of an annual independent valuation prepared by external valuation experts, based on a discounted cash flows or capitalisation of net income approach. The fair values are recognised in the financial statements of the Trust and are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure the carrying value of land and buildings is not materially different from their fair values.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense in surplus or deficit, in which case the increase is credited to the surplus or deficit to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is charged as an expense in the surplus or deficit to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of the asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to surplus or deficit. On the subsequent sale of the revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve, net of any related deferred taxes, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

In New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off as bad debts in the period in which they are identified. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, bank overdrafts, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(k) Currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

(I) Employee entitlement

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits and annual leave) to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in employee entitlements in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

(m) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates in the parent financial statements are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

(n) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(o) Statements of cash flows

The Statements of Cash Flows are prepared exclusive of goods and services tax (GST), which is consistent with the method used in the statements of comprehensive income.

'Operating activities' represents all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.

'Investing activities' are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of property, plant 6 equipment and investments.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

- 2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)
- (p) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are recognised at fair value through surplus or deficit.

(ii) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories; financial assets "at fair value through surplus or deficit" (or "FVTSD"), "held to maturity" investments, "available for sale" financial assets, and "loans and receivables". The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value thorugh surplus or deficit

The Group classifies its managed funds and investments in listed and unlisted equities as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit. These financial assets are designated by management at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception.

Financial assets designated at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Trust's documented investment strategy and for which information is provided internally to key management personnel on that basis.

Regular-way purchases and sales of managed funds are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the investment. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the managed funds have expired or the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the surplus or deficit. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in the surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise. Interest income from financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit is recognised in the surplus or deficit as part of the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit is recognised in the surplus or deficit as part of the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

(iv) Loans and receivables

Loans and Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active

Accounts receivable, advances to third parties, short term deposits and trust advances are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

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 through the expected life of the financial asset, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Concessionary loans issued are loans issued to third parties at rates and/or terms below market. Any difference between fair value and transaction price of the concessionary loan at initial recognition is recognised as a finance cost in surplus or deficit.

in New Zealand Dallars (\$000s)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) 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 included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet 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 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 original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, 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 surplus or deficit.

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 surplus or deficit to the extent 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.

(vii) Other financial liabilities

Other liabilities include accounts payable and grants committed not paid.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over 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.

3. Interest

Cash and cash equivalents Interest on managed funds

Group	9	Paren	t
2021	2020	2021	2020
*	+1	- 6	35
3,913	2,040	3,911	2,031
3,913	2,040	3,911	2,031

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

4. Investing Activity and Trust Expenses

The breakdown of expenses into investing activity costs and Trust operating costs for the group for the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Group	Note	Investing Activity Costs	Trust Operating Costs	Total Group
Trustee fees	18		158	158
Director fees		103	14	103
Employee entitlements		187	611	798
Fund manager fees		1,300	4	1,300
Depreciation/Amortisation		2	32	34
Audit of financial statements - PricewaterhouseCoopers		49	34	83
Legal expenses		1	13	14
Administration expenses		107	304	411
504_0 14/00000000000000000000000000000000000		1,749	1,152	2,901

The breakdown of expenses into investing activity costs and Trust operating costs for the group for the year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Group	Note	Investing Activity Costs	Trust Operating Costs	Total Group
Trustee fees	18	-	163	163
Director fees		96	1.7	96
Employee entitlements		174	573	747
Fund manager fees		1,246		1,246
Depreciation/Amortisation		2	34	36
Audit of financial statements - PricewaterhouseCoopers		41	28	69
Legal expenses		27	99	126
Administration expenses		120	387	507
		1,706	1,284	2,990

The breakdown of expenses into investing activity costs and Trust operating costs for the group for the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Parent	Note	Investing Activity Costs	Trust Operating Costs	Total
Trustee fees	18		158	158
Employee entitlements			611	611
Fund manager fees		1,300		1,300
Depreciation/Amortisation			32	32
Audit of financial statements - PricewaterhouseCoopers		27	34	34
Legal expenses		- 51	13	13
Administration expenses		129	304	304
		1,300	1,152	2,452

Community Trust South

Perfomance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

4. Investing Activity and Trust Expenses (continued)

The breakdown of expenses into investing activity costs and Trust operating costs for the group for the year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Parent	Note	Investing Activity Costs	Trust Operating Costs	Total Group
Trustee fees	18	-	163	163
Employee entitlements		-	573	573
Fund manager fees		1,246	2	1,246
Depreciation/Amortisation			34	34
Audit of financial statements - PricewaterhouseCoopers		+	28	28
Legal expenses			99	99
Administration expenses		-	387	387
		1,246	1,284	2,530

Grants

Grants to eligible organisations are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when they are approved by the Trustees of the Group. Payments to grant recipients are made on the satisfaction of specified funding conditions. Grants covering multiple years are recognised as a commitment in principal for future years.

	Gro	пр	Pare	nt
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Grants approved in current year	5,871	7,763	5,871	7,763
Grants withdrawn for current year	(67)	(30)	(57)	(30)
Grant withdrawn in prior years	(245)	(72)	(245)	(72)
Grants repaid	[44]	(28)	(44)	(28)
Scholarships repayable	(15)	(18)	(15)	(18)
Grants approved in principal relating to future years	(92)	(117)	(92)	(117)
	5,418	7,498	5,418	7,498
6. Trust Capital				
Opening and closing balance	158,460	158,460	158,460	158,460
	158,460	158,460	158,460	158,460
7. Reserves				
Capital maintenance reserve	116,861	113,065	98,420	94,624
Grants maintenance reserve	(19,678)	(54,404)	(10,130)	(42,467)
Asset revaluation reserve	398	398	398	398
	97,582	59,059	88,688	52,555

(i) Capital Maintenance Reserve

The Capital Maintenance Reserve represents the additional amount necessary to preserve the real value of the Trust Capital allowing for inflation as measured by the Consumers Price Index (all groups), and payments of grants out of capital.

in New Zealand Dallars (\$000s)

7. Reserves (continued)

(II) Grants Maintenance Reserve

While the Trustees have adopted a long-term investment strategy, they accept that annual returns from investments are likely to fluctuate from year to year. In recognition of this, a Grants Maintenance Reserve is maintained. In years when net income from investments is higher than the grant levels, surplus income will be transferred to this reserve. In years when there is insufficient income to sustain the level of grants, an appropriate amount will be transferred from the Grants Maintenance Reserve to accumulated revenue and expenses.

(iii) Asset Maintenance Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve reflects the gains/(losses) resulting from the revaluation of land and buildings. These movements in fair value are reflected through the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

8. Grant Obligations

Grants approved by the Board but unpaid at balance date are recognised as Current Liabilities. For grants that cover multiple years, the portion that relates to future years, which have been approved in principal by the board are recognised as Non-Current Liabilities.

Commitments of \$6,090,559 (2020: \$6,997,350) exist for grants of the Group and \$6,090,559 (2020: \$6,997,350) for the Parent which will be distributed from either capital or income sources in future years.

	Grou	P.	Parer	nt
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balance at 1 April	6,998	6,551	6,998	6,551
Grants approved in current year	5,871	7,763	5,871	7,763
Grants paid in current year	(6,384)	(7,098)	(6,384)	(7,098)
Grants approved in principal relating to future years	(92)	(117)	(92)	(117)
Grants withdrawn for current year	(57)	(30)	(57)	(30)
Grants withdrawn for prior years	(245)	(72)	(245)	(72)
	6,091	6,997	6,091	6,997
The years in which these commitments fall due are as follows:				
Current	3,538	4,406	3,538	4,406
Within 1-2 years	1,647	1,789	1,647	1,789
Within 2-3 years	906	802	906	802
	6,091	6,997	6,091	6,997
9. Accounts Receivable				
Trade receivables	23	99	23	92
Allowance for doubtful debts		100	8.2	
Managed funds transfers		622		622
	23	721	23	714

The allowance for doubtful debts in relation to trade receivables is provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to current customer circumstances and past default experience. In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

Community Trust South Perforance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

and the same of th	Group	9	Paren	t
	2021	2020	2021	2020
10. Loan Receivables				
Loons	3,599	3,267	1,338	1,374
Discount provision	(39)	(67)	(39)	(67)
	3,560	3,200	1,299	1,307
Loans to unlisted equity entities/associates	2,261	1,893		
Concessionary loans to community groups	1,299	1,307	1,299	1,307
	3,560	3,200	1,299	1,307
Current portion	1,025	74	1,025	74
Non-current portion	2,535	3,126	274	1,233
	3,560	3,200	1,299	1,307

Loan receivables to entities where the Group are also a shareholder are interest free. One of these is repayable upon 12 month notice period, the other loan is repayable at the discretion of the company.

136	136	136	136
190	230	190	230
	5		5
956	937	956	937
56	66	56	66
1,338	1,374	1,338	1,374
(39)	(67)	(39)	(67)
1,299	1,307	1,299	1,307
1,307	1,745	1,307	1,745
1,252	1,678	1,252	1,678
(1,324)	(2,264)	(1,324)	(2,264)
37	30	37	30
27	118	27	118
1,299	1,307	1,299	1,307
	190 	136 136 190 230 - 5 956 937 56 66 1,338 1,374 (39) (67) 1,299 1,307 1,307 1,745 1,252 1,678 (1,324) (2,264) 37 30 27 118	136 136 136 190 230 190 - 5 - 956 937 956 56 66 56 1,338 1,374 1,338 (39) (67) (39) 1,299 1,307 1,299 1,307 1,745 1,307 1,252 1,678 1,252 (1,324) (2,264) (1,324) 37 30 37 27 118 27

Concessionary loans are interest free, with the exception being Murchison Villas Ltd, which incurs interest at a fixed rate of 4% which is capitalised to the loan. To comply with PBE Standards, all interest free loans have been discounted to present value at the assessed market rate of 4.59% (2020: 5.95%). This has resulted in \$27,382 being recorded as income this year (2020: \$118,320). The discount reflecting the market interest rate will be unwound by the discount being returned through the surplus or deficit.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

- The state of the	Grou	р	Parer	nt
	2021	2020	2021	2020
11. Investment in Unlisted Equities				
Investment in Unlisted Equities	15,030	13,033	13	(*)
	15,030	13,033		-
Investments in unlisted equities are shown at fair value				
Gain/(losses) from change in fair value of investments				
Investments in Unlisted equities	2,076	(4,033)	er.	10.70
Loans in Unlisted equities - interest write off	(7)			
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	1,696		
=	2,070	(2,337)	-	0.00
12. Revenue				
Dividends	1,901	3,209	1,803	2,965
-	1,901	3,209	1,803	2,965
13. Fair value gains/(losses) from managed funds				
Unrealised gains / (losses) from change in fair value of managed funds	21,228	(2,296)	21,228	(2,296)
Realised gains/(losses) from change in fair value of management funds	13,610	348	13,610	348
Unrealised gains/(losses) from foreign exchange	2,286	(991)	2,286	(991)
Realised gains/(losses) from foreign exchange	951	(2,056)	951	(2,056)
5 7 5	38,075	[4,995]	38,075	(4,995)

Community Trust South

Perfomance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (S000s)

14. Managed Funds

The Group has funds with 12 investment managers (fund managers) at 31 March 2021 as follows:

- Direct Capital
- Fisher Funds
- Hunter Investment Management
- Hyperion
- Magellan Global Fund
- Milford Asset Management
 - Mint Asset Management
 - Morrison & Co
- Pioneer Capital Umited Partnership
- Platinum
- Resolution Capital
 - Waterman Fund

The fair value of the managed funds investments as at 31 March 2021 was as follows:

	AMP		Direct	BNZ Direct Elevation Fisher Hunter	Fisher	Hunter	Hyperion	Magellan	Milford	Mint	Morrison	Nikko		Platinum	Resolution	Pioneer Platinum Resolution Waterman	Total
		Forex	Capital	Forex Capital Capital Funds	Funds	Fund				Asset	ပိဒ		Capital		Capital		
Australosian squittes		×		9.0	٠		*		,	32,552		ç	٠	÷		٠	32,552
Overseds equities	্ব						14,982	15,926	15,922		i		¢	35,947	•		82,777
NZ fixed interest	ï	×	×	4	33,207	4	,		,	,		÷		٠	٠		33,207
Overseas fixed interest	ř	ř.	63	C	e	31,862	90	1	6	*	i.	ÿ	83	ř	*		31,862
Foreign exchange contracts	Ţ		×	٠			×	,					•		()	-	
Cosh	4	×	,		22,514	10	100	0	39		្ន	14	ો	e,		٠	22,514
Private Equity		9.7	128	*			٠		٠	ì		·	3,856		٠	846'4	
Infrastructure			ÇQ.		9	ı	.0	13,485	٠		6,832		1		0		20,317
Property		÷	×	٠	*	٠	٠					·		٠	9,200	•	9,200
Total			129		55,721	31,862	14,982	29,411	29,411 15,922 32,552	32,552	6,832		3,856	35,947	9.200	846.4	241,362

Community Trust South

Perfomance Report For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

14. Managed Funds (continued)

The fair value of the managed funds investments as at 31 March 2020 was as follows:

	AMP	BNZ Forex C	Direct	BNZ Direct Elevation Fisher Forex Capital Capital Funds	Fisher	Hunter	Hyperion	Hyperion Magellan Milford Global	Milford	Mint	Mint Morrison	Nikko	Pioneer	Platinum	Resolution	Pioneer Platinum Resolution Waterman Capital	Total
								Equity									
Australasian equities		,				٠			9.	27,161			,			٠	27,161
Overseas equities	15,370	ř	í	5,897			ê	73	ē		٠	٠	ć	36,801	÷	*	58,068
NZ fixed interest							i i		7	÷	•	27,665			٠	*	27,665
Oversecs fixed intere	*		ï	*	*	30,820	¥		i.				ě.	٠	*	*	30,820
Foreign exchange		(574)	i,					,	9				ì	•		3.5	(274)
contracts																	
Cosh		٠		3,788				٠	i			28,570	·			٠	32,358
Private Equity	•	À	120	٠			4	÷					1,416		٠	4,461	6,027
Infrastruature	10,768	è		20		1	8	83	6	ř	5,886	ė	č			•	16,65%
Property	7,264			٠	į.		. 4		×				٠	٠		٠	7,264
	33,402	[274]	150	9,685	٠	30,820		+		27,161	5,886	5,886 56,235	1,416	36,801	٠	14,461	4,461 205,743

whereby the fund managers use derivative financial instruments as a means of managing exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. While these financial Exposure to currency, interest rate and credit risk arises in the normal course of the fund managers' management of the managed funds. A range of hedging policies are in place Instruments are subject to the risk of market rates changing subsequent to acquisition, such changes would generally be offset by opposite effects and the items being hedged.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

14. Managed Funds (continued)

Fair Value Measurement

The following table details the basis for the valuation of financial assets measured at fair value. This includes those financial assets that are fair valued through the surplus or deficit. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair Value may be determined using different methods depending on the type of asset.

Asset category	Basis of fair value measurement
Australasian equities -	Based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date
Platinum, Mint, Magellan,	
Resolution Capital, Hyperion,	
Milford	
Overseas equities - Platinum,	Based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date
Magellan, Resolution Capital,	and all species market prices at the senance state, and
Hyperion, Milford	
New Zealand equities &	Based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date
infrastructure - Morrison,	
Waterman	
NZ fixed interest - Fisher Funds	Based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date where such quoted market prices
NZ cash - Fisher Funds	are available, and otherwise based on valuation techniques that maximise the use of
Overseas fixed interest -	observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific
Hunter	estimates
Australasian private equities -	The fair value is based on net asset value of the private equity partnership, determined
Pioneer, Morrison, Direct	using valuation techniques such as market multiples, discounted cashflows and precedent
Capital	transactions using observable inputs where available.
Australasian equities - Direct	
Capital	In arriving at the fair value for the Direct Capital Portfolio, the Trust has used the fair value
	assessed by Direct Capital IV Partnership (Direct Capital). Direct Capital has applied the
	Australian Venture Capital and Private Equity Valuation Guidelines to quarterly
	revaluations on each Direct Capital IV portfolio company. In addition, Direct Capital notes:
	With consideration towards current and future maintainable financial performance,
	the multiple of earnings approach is used. The earnings multiple is derived with
	consideration towards the multiple paid on investment, current industry and competitor
	multiples and listed equivalents. It is uncommon for the earnings multiple to be changed
	quarter on quarter.
	The resulting enterprise value is then discounted to recognise the private nature of the
	businesses, which takes into account the less liquid nature of the investment, possible minority interest position, etc. The discount rate used is typically between 10 and 30%.
	Finally, the last quarterly closing net debt net of any ongoing working capital
	requirements to calculate Equity Value.
	Each valuation is completed following receipt of portfolio company quarterly financial
	statements. Each year the valuations are audited by KPMG in order to achieve audited
	special purpose financial statements as at 31 December.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

15. Investment in Associates

Associates	Percentage Held	Percentage Held	Balance Date	Principal Activity	Consolidate	d Carrying Amount
	2021	2020	177.75		2021	2020
New Zealand Beeswax Limited	39.2%	39.2%	31 March	Beeswax processing and manufacturing	1,379	703

The entity is incorporated in New Zealand.

Movements in carrying amounts	Grou	ıp	Parent	S
27/27/2	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balance at 1 April	703	3,053		
Acquisition of associates			-	
Share of associate earnings	394	(1)		
Add impairment reversal	282			-
Less impairment recognised		(2,349)	-	
Balance at 31 March	1,379	703	8	

16. Investment in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities, and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(b):

Subsidiaries are incorporated in New Zealand.

Percentage	Percentage	Balance	Principal Activity
Held	Held	Date	
2021	2020		
100%	100%	31 March	Investment management services
100%	100%	31 March	Private equity investment
	Held 2021 100%	2021 2020 100% 100%	Held Held Date 2021 2020 100% 100% 31 March

Community Trust South Perforance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

17. Property, Plant and Equipment	-				0.000
	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Furniture 8	Total
Group	_	100000		Fitting	
Cost or Valuation as at 1 April 2020	450	552	86	201	1,289
Additions	0	0	10	4	14
Unwinding Asset Valuations	0	0	(5)	0	(5)
Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2021	450	552	91	205	1,298
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 2020	0	90	62	159	311
Depreciation	0	17	12	5	34
Unwinding Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	(5)	0	(5)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2021	0	107	69	164	340
Net book value 31 March 2020	450	462	24	43	979
Net book value 31 March 2021	450	445	22	41	958
	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Furniture S	Total
Parent	2/	V97	0.27	Fitting	
Cost or Valuation as at 1 April 2020	450	552	86	192	1,280
Additions	0	0	10	1	11
Unwinding Asset Valuations	0	0	(5)	0	(5)
Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2021	450	552	91	193	1,286
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 2020	0	90	62	154	306
Depreciation	0	17	12	3	32
Unwinding Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	(6)	0	(5)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2021	0	107	69	157	333
Net book value 31 March 2020	450	462	24	38	974
Net book value 31 March 2021	450	445	22	36	953

A revaluation of freehold land and buildings was completed in March 2019. The values listed are those calculated by Chadderton Valuation, an independent valuer at that date less an annual depreciation allowance. Refer to the policy which is outlined within Note 2(i).

18. Key Management Personnel

The compensation of the Executives, Trustees & Directors, being the key management personnel is set out below:

	Grou	P	Parent	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Short term employee benefits - Executives	314	314	159	155
Trustee fees - Trustees	158	163	158	163
Directors fees - Directors	103	96		
	574	573	317	318
Key management comprised the following number of FTEs				
Executives	1.67	1.67	1.00	1.00
Trustees	1.10	1.22	1.10	1.22
Directors	0.27	0.27	±0	*
	3.04	3.16	2.10	2.22

Community Trust South Perforance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

18. Key Management Personnel (continued)

Trustee fees are set by the Minister of Finance at a fixed annual amount. Trustee remuneration as follows:

	2021	2020
Bill Moran (appointed June 2019)	17	13
David Goble (appointed June 2019)	15	12
John Wyeth (retired October 2020)	8	14
Kirsty Pickett (appointed September 2020)	9	
Lindsay Wright	17	19
Louise Fowler (appointed September 2020)	9	
Margot Hishon (retired May 2019)		5
Mata Cherrington	14	14
Michael Wilson	14	14
Penny Simmonds (retired September 2020)	7	25
Richard Wason (retired September 2020)	7	16
Stephen Canny (appointed June 2019)	14	12
Stephen O'Connor (retired May 2019)		2
Trish Boyle	27	14
Warren Skerrett (retired May 2019)		3
	158	163

The Board approved the implementation of an external committee member for the role of Chair of the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee at the June 2018 Board meeting. Remuneration was paid as follows:

Ross Jackson (remuneration paid to McCulloch & Partners)	6	11
	6	11

19. Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, currency risk, and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group has policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. The Group is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. The Group has established investment policies. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market Risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or in the manner it manages and measures the risk.

The investment valuations are based on the prevailing economic, market and other conditions as at 31 March 2021. Such conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. The situation is continuing to evolve, and many uncertainties remain as to the effect the COVID-19 crisis will have on the Group and the broader domestic and global economies, which is a constantly evolving situation. It is not possible to fully identify and quantify the impact of all COVID-19 related uncertainties and implications.

The measures the Trustees have put in place to manage these risks are:

- to retain an investment advisor to advise the Trust as to appropriate investment objectives, policies, and strategies;
- to use external fund managers to undertake the management of the investments; and
- to operate a widely diversified portfolio of investments.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to fair value interest rate risk is limited to its fixed rate cash at bank and fixed rate cash and fixed interest deposits with fund managers.

(ii) Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a variable rate financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Investments issued at variable interest rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

(iii) Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a foreign currency denominated financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions and recognised assets that are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's presentation currency.

(iv) Equity Price Risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk. This arises from managed funds held by the Trust and classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Group, causing the Group to incur a loss.

The Group from time to time has significant funds in trading bank deposits. The Group limits risk by spreading the deposits over several trading banks. The Group has not required collateral or other security to support its financial instruments. The Group further limits risk through its policy of placing managed funds with eleven separate fund managers, with each fund manager having an investment mandate which requires that they diversify their instruments on the Group's behalf. The Group has sought and obtained the advice of professional investment advisors prior to making its investment allocations and placement decisions.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Group maintains a target level of investments that collectively provide liquidity equivalent to an average level of two years' grant distributions allowing for expected interest income.

Capital Risk Management

The Group's objective when managing Group capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for the community. The capital structure of the Group consists of Group capital and reserves. The Trustees review the Trust funds and risks associated with the Trust funds, with advice and guidance from the Trust's investment advisor.

Following the sale of the Trust's shares in Trust Bank New Zealand Limited in April 1996 for \$158,460,000, the Trustees agreed that the value of the Trust at that time should be maintained for the benefit of current and future generations living in the region. For this purpose the Trustees agreed that \$158,460,000 would be considered as the "Trust Capital" value of the Trust. Trustees further agreed that over the long term the net assets of the Trust would not be allowed to reduce to a level below the inflation-adjusted real value of this Trust Capital.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

19. Financial Instruments (continued)

The Trustees have adopted an investment strategy with a targeted long term real annual rate of return of 4.35% (after inflation) of the Trust's capital value. Recognising that actual returns are likely to fluctuate from year to year, the Trust retains the variation from the target in Trust funds so that in years when investment returns are less than the target sufficient funds are available to meet expenditure and make distributions. If the Trust fund falls below the value that needs to be maintained for the benefit of current and future generations, the level of expenditure and distributions are reviewed by the Trust.

The Trust's present grants policy is to distribute annually as grants an amount equivalent to 3.25% of the Trust's actual capital base. This amount has been calculated based on the Trustees' long-term investment expectations, together with the objective of maintaining the capital value of the fund for the benefit of current and future generations. The need to rebuild capital, and the robustness of the community sector in the Trust's area, will be considerations in any decision to increase or decrease the grants budget. As a result, there may be fluctuations between the grants distributed and the actual target.

The Trust uses the services of an investment advisor to pursue an investment policy considered appropriate for the Trust. The Policy aims to achieve a long-term asset allocation as follows:

Liquidity - Cash	4.0%
Income - Cash	1.0%
Income - NZ Bonds	7.5%
Income - Overseas Bonds	12.5%
Income - NZ Loan	10.0%
Growth - Infrastructure/Property	12.5%
Growth - Listed Shares	42.5%
Growth - Unlisted Shares (private equity)	10.0%
	100%
	1000000

Fair Values

Although the General Partner uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of investments, there are inherent limitations in any estimation techniques. The fair value estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of an amount the Group could realise in a current transaction.

IFRS 13 requires the Group to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following Levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,

Level 2 - Inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The Level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety should be determined on the basis of the lowest Level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

19. Financial Instruments (continued)

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the General Partner. The General Partner considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributable or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Group's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value on the statement of financial position.

Total	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	31 March 2021
				Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
241,362	15,764	138,014	87,584	Investment in managed funds
15,030	15,030			Unlisted equity securities
256,392	30,794	138,014	87,584	
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	31 March 2020
				Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
205,743	11,912	125,935	67,896	Investment in managed funds
13,033	13,033			Unlisted equity securities
218,776	24,945	125,935	67,896	-
Unlisted	Investment in	1		
equity	managed			
securities	funds			
13,033	205,743	7		Balance at 1 April 2020
	134,103			Additional investments/transfers
(72)	(141,297)			Settlements and repayments
2,069	38,075			Change in value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
-	4,738	_		Reinvested earnings
15,030	241,362	=		Balance at 31 March 2021
13,683	214,086			Balance at 1 April 2019
3,383	53,350			Additional investments/transfers
	(56,743)			Settlements and repayments
(4,033)	(4,995)			Change in value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	45			Reinvested earnings
13,033	205,743			Balance at 31 March 2020
	45	-		Reinvested earnings

Included in profit or loss for the year is a net profit of \$2,069,333 (31 March 2020: net loss of \$4,033,462) relating to level 3 assets held at the end of the reporting year. Fair value gains or losses on those assets are included in "change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include listed equity securities and the investment in a listed bond fund.

Loans receivable carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. 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 through the expected life of the financial asset, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

19. Financial Instruments (continued)

It is the trustee's determination that the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value for unlisted equities. Therefore, where possible they have used recent share purchase/offer price to determine the fair value of unlisted equities. If there have been no recent share transactions or offers, then a valuation is requested to determine the fair value.

20. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets relating to the Group at 31 March 2021 (2020: Nil).

21. Capital Commitments

In April 2017, the trustee's approved a loan for \$1,000,000 and on 24 August 2017 approved a further loan of \$1,250,000 to Murchison Villas Ltd (formerly Fiordland Retirement Housing Trust), at balance date \$1,293,958 (2020: \$1,317,815) has not been drawn down.

In April 2019, the trustee's approved an investment loan to Invercargill Central Limited for \$20,000,000 subject to conditions being met, at balance date the investment loan has not be drawn down and conditions are still being worked through.

In May 2019, the trustee's approved a loan for \$2,500,000 to Calvary Hospital Southland Foundation, at balance date the loan has not been drawn down.

At balance date the Trust had committed a total of \$14m (2020: \$14m) to New Zealand based private equity funds. Of this sum \$12m (2020: \$12m) has been drawn down to date. The calls on the remaining committed funds are made by Fund Managers as further investments are made. The timing of these calls is uncertain.

Community Trust South Perfomance Report

For year ended 31 March 2021

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

22. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

(i) Transactions with Employees

Key management employees declared interests in relation to organisations that grants were approved during the year as detailed below. Interests were declared when these grants were considered, and key management took no part in the grant assessment or deliberations relating to organisations they had an interest in.

44990 10 4 3470 44 3470 00000 32230 3 2034 5 750 1000 750 1000 5 475 000 10 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 	2021	2020
J Flutey	•	
Ailin Pekar – Sport Scholarship		1,250
Ali Robertson – Sport Scholarship		1,250
Arielle Wilkes - Sport Scholarship		1,250
Phoenix Synchro (Southland)	7,300	8,950
Total	7,300	12,700
D Williams		
Touch Southland	53,210	59,380
Total	53,210	59,380
Overall Total	60,510	72,080

(ii) Transactions with Trustees

Trustees declared interests in relation to organisations that grants were approved and people for whom scholarships were approved during the year totalling \$1,759,212 as detailed below (2020: \$3,487,895). Interests were declared when these grants and scholarships were considered.

grants and scholarships were considered.		
	2021	2020
B Moran	V	
Queenstown Lakes District Council	50,000	
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited		200,000
Sport Otago	15,000	30,000
Sport Southland	380,000	65,000
Talent Development Southland Charitable Trust		50,000
Three Lakes Cultural Trust	15,000	
Wakatipu Community Foundation	70,112	
Total	530,112	345,000
L Wright		
Riversdale Arts	2	8,000
Parata Anglican Charitable Trust Board	40,000	
Presbyterian Support Southland	140,000	
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited		200,000
Total	180,000	208,000
Kirsty Pickett		
Te Anau Community Events	3,000	
Total	3,000	-

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

22. Related Party Transactions (continued)	55	2000000
	2021	2020
T Boyle	•	
COIN South	7.0	20,000
Invercargill Secondary Schools	90,000	
Norman Jones Foundation		
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited		200,000
Southland Hindi School Charitable Trust Board	3,000	
Waverley Park School	5,000	
Total	98,000	220,000
M Cherrington		
Softball Southland	•	16,850
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited	1.60	200,000
Southland Warm Homes Trust	25,000	
Sport Southland		42,212
Te Rourou Whakatipuranga O Awarua	1.77	8,000
Te Runaka o Awarua Charitable Trust	50,000	60,000
Waihopai Runaka		15,000
Total	75,000	332,062
M Wilson		
Chamber of Music New Zealand Trust Board	10,000	
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited	100	200,000
Total	10,000	200,000
S Canny		
Borland Lodge Outdoor Education Trust	±13	10,000
Conor Shearing - Sport Scholarship		1,500
Cycling Southland	and a constant of	7,500
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited	200,000	200,000
Southland Warm Homes Trust	25,000	
Venture Southland		402,143
Total	225,000	621,143
D Goble		
Emma Jones - Create Scholarship	¥6	1,500
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited	**	200,000
YMCA of Invercargill		30,000
Total	<u> </u>	231,500
L Fowler		
Bluff Hill Motopohue Environment Trust	16,000	
Combined Papatipu Runaka	320,000	
Te Runaka o Awarua Charitable Trust	50,000	2
Presbyterian Support Southland	140,000	
Total	526,000	

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

22. Related Party Transactions (continued)	200	
	2021	2020
J Wyeth	-	
Riverton Golf Club		15,600
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited		200,000
Total		215,600
R Wason		
Fiordland Community Events Centre	60,000	
Fiordland Health Trust	20,000	
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited		200,000
Total	80,000	200,000
P Simmonds		
CCS Disability Action Southland		35,000
Grace Earland - Sport Scholarship		1,000
Hanna Ott - Create Scholarship		1,250
James Wilkinson	600	
Netball South Zone		165,610
New Zealand Foundation for the Blind	16,500	
Rugby Southland	-	169,380
Sharks Basketball	le.	70,000
Sharla Clynes - Create Scholarship		350
Southern Filmmakers		12,000
Southland Indoor Leisure Centre		250,000
Southland Regional Development Agency Limited	-	200,000
Talk Link Trust	15,000	10,000
Total	32,100	914,590
Overall Total	1,759,212	3,487,895

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

22. Related Party Transactions (continued)

ACTION AND TO SECTION OF SET OF THE WILL DESCRIBE A SECTION OF SEC		
(iii) Transactions with Trustees		
Trustees declared interests in relation to organisations that Community Loans were a	pproved for during the ye	ar totalling
\$nil as detailed below (2020: \$2,935,000). Interests were declared when these Comm	nunity Loans were conside	ered.
	2021	2020
S O'Connor	-	
Calvary Hospital Southland Foundation	4	2,500,000
	-	2,500,000
T Boyle		
Southland disAbility Enterprises	+:	435,000
200 %		435,000
Overall Total	\$nil	2,935,000
(iv) Transactions with Trustees		
Trustees declared interests in relation to investment transactions approved during the	e year totalling \$nil as det	tailed below
(2020:\$35,000,000). Interests were declared when these investment transactions we	re considered.	
P Simmonds		
Invercargill Central Ltd - Investment loan approved	100	20,000,000
Invercargill Central Ltd - Divestment of NZ Bonds to fund loan		10,000,000
		30,000,000
J Wyeth	-	
Invest South - Divestment from Elevation to fund additional equity	+	5,000,000
		5,000,000
Overall Total	\$nil	35,000,000
(v) Transactions with Trustees		
Trustees declared interests in relation to payments made to organisations for service	s provided, these transact	tions
occurred at arm's length. The payments approved during the year totalling \$30,000	as detailed below (2020:\$	30,000).
Interest was declared when this training opportunity was considered		
M Cherrington		
Centre for Social Impact	30,000	30,000
	30,000	30,000
Overall Total	30,000	30,000
2.54.54.00 13.000	23,000	00,000

in New Zealand Dollars (\$000s)

22. Related Party Transactions (continued)

Transactions with subsidiaries

The Limited Partner of Invest South Limited Partnership is Community Trust South. Community Trust South is owed \$9,730,054 from Invest South Limited Partnership (2020: \$9,355,054).

Transactions between subsidiaries

Directors fees have been paid to K Cooney (former Director) from New Zealand Beeswax Limited \$35,000 (2020: \$35,000).

Invest South GP Limited is the general partner to Invest South Limited Partnership. During the year, Invest South Limited Partnership paid a management fee to Invest South GP Limited of \$453,953 (2019: \$459,585). At 31 March 2021 Invest South GP Limited was due \$57,250 (2020: \$40,125) from Invest South Limited Partnership. At 31 March 2021 Invest South GP Limited had total advance receivable of \$69,050 from Invest South Limited Partnership (2020: \$56,968).

At 31 March 2021 Invest South Limited Partnership owed \$9,730,054 to Community Trust South (2020: \$9,355,054).

Invest South GP Limited Community Trust South

2020
56,968
9,355,054
9,412,022

The advances are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free. It is not expected the advances will be repaid or received in the next 12 months.

Shareholder loans have been advanced to New Zealand Beeswax Limited, \$1,893,038 (2020: \$1,893,038) For the year ended 31 March 2021 no interest has been charged on the New Zealand Beeswax Limited (2020: \$Nil).

Shareholder loans have been advanced to Waikaka Gold Mines Limited, \$368,388 (2020: \$nil). For the year ended 31 March 2021 no interest has been charged on the Waikaka Gold Mines Limited (2020: \$nil).

23. Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020. There has been a substantial reduction in economic activity throughout the world as a result of this pandemic, as governments introduced measures (such as the closure of all non-essential businesses and the cancellation of all public events) in a bid to halt, or at least slow, transmission of the virus. Most governments implemented financial stimulus packages to help counteract the economic impact caused by the pandemic. The financial markets rebounded strongly as a result of these stimulus packages. The group undertakes all of its economic activities in New Zealand and does not source any products from overseas. The group invests overseas through managed funds only. The prior years financial results were negatively impacted for the uncertainty caused by the pandemic and although the current year has seen a rebound, even with a vaccine now available, the continued reduction in economic activity, on-going lockdowns and travel restrictions is still cause for uncertainty in the coming year.

24. Events Occurring after Balance Date

There were no events subsequent to balance date.