FUNDS STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1983

T ONDS STATEMENT	OK I LAK LIV	DLD 31 IVIANO	.11 1705
Source of funds—		1983	1982
From operations—		\$	\$
Tax paid profits	648,118		692,449
Add back items not			
requiring funds—			
Depreciation	129,516		125,766
Taxation	539,389		566,549
Other	(56,645)		(53,447)
Total funds from			
operations		1,260,378	1,331,317
From other sources—			
Depositors' balances		0 0 0 0 0 0 4	15 420 612
increase Repayment of investment	principal on	8,860,004	15,430,612
Mortgages and personal	principal on-	_	
loans		7,526,202	8,969,058
Local authority stock		389,197	
Government stock		20	
Sale proceeds of fixed		20	23,200
assets net of purchases			225.947
Term loan net increase		243,140	
Decrease in cash		2.5,1.0	2,0,2,,
resources			2,906,132
		\$18,278,941	\$30,154,424
Use of funds—		410,270,711	000,101,127
Investments—			
Government stock	4,426,207		5,914,698
Local authority stock			300,000
Mortgages and personal			,
loans	10,134,995		23,857,286
•		14,561,202	30.071.984
Repayment of mortgage			,,
principal			82,440
Payment of taxation		818,296	
Fixed asset purchases net			
of disposal proceeds		207,607	
Increase in cash resources		2,691,836	
		\$18,278,941	\$30,154,424

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Statement of Accounting Policies:

The general accounting principles recommended by the New Zealand Society of Accountants, for the measurement and reporting of profit and financial position on an historical cost method have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

The following particular accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of profit and the financial position have been consistently applied.

- (a) Government Stock-Discounts and premiums on certain Government stocks are amortised from the date of purchase so that stocks will attain their redemption values by maturity date. The current years discount and premium amortisation is reflected in the profit statement.
- (b) Personal Loans—The Bank's policy is to add interest to the advance at the commencement of the loan. The 'rule of 78' method of accounting for income is used to apportion the income between accounting periods. The effect of this method is that income earned over the term of the loan represents a level rate of return on the declining loan balance outstanding. The personal loan investment is net of unearned interest.
- (c) Depreciation—Fixed assets are depreciated on the straight-line method at rates which will write off the cost over their estimated useful lives. The principal rates are:

3 percent to 5 percent 10 percent to 20 percent Furniture and fittings . . Computer equipment 20 percent to 25 percent

(d) Taxation—The charge for income tax is the amount of the tax liability in respect of the accounting profit for the year and includes both current and deferred tax.

The liability for deferred taxation arises from items of income and expenditure being included in taxation calculations in periods different from those in which they are dealt with in the financial accounts. The significant timing differences relate to accrued interest income, discounts earned and premiums paid on Government stock and depreciation.

2. Investments:

Government stocks are recorded at cost adjusted by the discount or premium amortised to date. Stocks are generally held until maturity date and therefore, differences in the following bases of valuation have little financial effect on the bank. Statutory ratio

requirements are based on the nominal value of stocks. Local authority stocks are recorded at cost.

New Zealand Government Stock—	1983 \$	1982 \$
Cost price plus amortisation Nominal value	35,873,078 36,058,823	31,401,553 31,558,843
Market value	32,595,647	28,578,682
Local Authority Stock—		200 107
Cost and nominal value Market value	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	389,197 338,810

3. Fixed assets:

		1983			1982	
		Accumu- lated			Accumu- lated	
		Deprecia-	Book		Deprecia-	Book
	Cost	tion	Value	Cost	tion	Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	78,771	· –	78,771	78,771		78,771
Buildings	85,851	16,285	69,566	85,851	13.028	72,823
•	164,622	16,285	148,337	164,622	13,028	151.594
Improvements to						
leasehold premises	289,314	144,412	144,902	180,898	112.951	67,947
Furniture, fittings and						
equipment	687,107	430,126	256,981	598,221	344,442	253,779
	\$1,141,043	\$590,823	\$550,220	\$943,741	\$470,421	\$473,320
				23000	$\overline{}$	

The current Government valuation of land and buildings is \$165,000.				
4. Current taxation payable:	1983 \$. 1982 . \$		
Taxation on profit	539,389	566,549		
Taxation on extraordinary item (note 7)		8,719		
(note /)	539,389	575,268		
Less:				
Timing differences transferred to deferred taxation	57,376	222,545		
_	482,013	352,723		
Less: Provisional tax paid	465,573			
riovisional tax para	\$16,440	\$352,723		
5 Defense I to restore and I to		***************************************		
5. Deferred taxation payable:	1983 \$	1982 \$		
Deferred taxation last year	708,918	486,373		
Add: Timing differences transferred (note 4)	57,376	222,545		
Deferred taxation this year	\$766,294	\$708,918		
6. Term investment accounts:	1983	1982		
Repayable within—	\$	\$		
1 year 1–2 years	51,439,558 3,043,000	39,349,839 3,999,847		
2-3 years	5,211,300	1,451,613		
3–5 years	47,000 \$59,740,858	\$44 801 200		
	φ <i>J</i> 7,/40,638	\$44,801,299		

Rates of interest payable range from 8.5 percent to 15.5 percent per annum.

7. Extraordinary item:

Realised reserves upon sale of Willis Street property—	983 \$	1982 \$
Capital		127,511
Revenue	59,774	,
Less: Taxation payable	8,719	
		51,055
	Nil	\$178,566
8. Financing commitments:	1983 \$	1982 \$
Mortgages approved but not uplit Capital commitments in respect of	fted 1,705,100 of—	858,700
Data processing Premises	1,043,200 689,000	665,500

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required. In our opinion proper accounting records have been kept by the bank so far as appears from our examination of those records.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, profit statement and funds statement give, using the historical cost method, a true and fair view of the financial position of the bank at 31 March 1983, and the results of its business and the changes in financial position for the year ended on that date.

HUTCHISON HULL & CO., Chartered Accountants. 28 April 1983, Wellington, New Zealand.