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Pinnacle Life

The Financial Statements of The Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership for the year ended 31st March 2011.

www.pinnaclelife.co.nz

PINNACLE LIFE

THE PINNACLE LIFE INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

2010 $		2011 $
8,176,457	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	11,404,767
	Underwriting Account	
5,001,414	Gross Premiums Earned	6,210,501
5,001,414	Premium Income	6,210,501
2,830,397	Less Gross Reinsurance Ceded	3,394,344
2,171,017	Net Premium Income	2,816,157
82,260	Net Finance Income	141,685
-	Reinsurance Commission	1,609,963
2,253,277	Total Net Income	4,567,805
	Direct Expenses	
3,434,120	Gross Claims Incurred	4,011,226
3,092,784	Less Reinsurance Recovered	3,442,618
341,336	Net Claims Expense	568,608
1,911,941	Operating Revenue After Payments To Policyholders	3,999,197
2,575,051	Movement in Life Insurance Contracts	1,449,286
	Other Operating Expenses	
128,064	Policy Acquisition - Management Fees	100,925
37,180	Policy Maintenance - Management Fees	29,301
702,876	Management fees - Taut Ltd	434,632
736,352	Advertising Expenditure	1,783,490
764,210	Policy Acquisition Expenses	474,866
850,728	Employee Benefits Expense	869,617
770	Depreciation - Furniture & Fittings	3,482
45,827	Depreciation - Plant & Equipment	45,417
179,594	Amortisation of Intangibles	137,608
23,613	Audit Fees	39,082
54,093	Rent Expense	77,125
166,827	Legal & Professional Fees	123,404
162,789	Repairs & Maintenance	190,729
71,388	Other Expenses	75,407
3,924,313	Total Expenses	4,385,085
562,679	Net Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,063,398
-	Other Comprehensive Income	-
562,679	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1,063,398

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THE PINNACLE LIFE INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

2011	Note	Accumulated Profit/Loss $	Subscribed Capital $	Accumulated Premiums $	2011 Total Partners' Equity $
Balance at Beginning of Year	15	(1,454,020)	7,925,340	5,560,153	12,031,473
Total Comprehensive Income		1,063,398			1,063,398
Total Recognised Revenue and Expenses		1,063,398			1,063,398
Capital Introduced			12,315		12,315
Premium Paid				37,685	37,685
Capital Raising Costs					-
TOTAL PARTNERS' EQUITY	15	(390,622)	7,937,655	5,597,838	13,144,871

2010		Accumulated Profit/Loss $	Subscribed Capital $	Accumulated Premiums $	2010 Total Partners' Equity $
Balance at Beginning of Year		(2,016,699)	6,357,876	2,614,960	6,956,137
Total Comprehensive Income		562,679			562,679
Total Recognised Revenue and Expenses		562,679			562,679
Capital Introduced			1,567,464		1,567,464
Premium Paid				3,213,436	3,213,436
Capital Raising Costs				(268,243)	(268,243)
TOTAL PARTNERS' EQUITY	15	(1,454,020)	7,925,340	5,560,153	12,031,473

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THE PINNACLE LIFE INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

2010 $			2011 $
12,031,473	Total Partners' Equity	15	13,144,871
	Represented By:		
	Current Assets		
3,092,937	Cash & Cash Equivalents		1,206,148
247,699	Accounts Receivable		139,367
-	Reinsurance Commission Receivable		1,609,963
397,787	Reinsurance Recoveries Receivable		1,374,705
3,738,423	Total Current Assets		4,330,183
	Current Liabilities		
702,391	Accounts Payable		768,991
260,000	Management fee payable to Taut Ltd		-
630,704	Premiums in Advance		755,660
17,851	Employee Entitlements		27,436
457,787	Claims Payable		1,543,506
57,024	Provision for Claims	16	55,348
2,125,757	Total Current Liabilities		3,150,941
1,612,666	Net Current Assets		1,179,242
	Non-Current Assets		
17,145,883	Life Insurance Contracts	9	22,265,107
50,133	Fixed Assets	3	58,720
158,715	Intangible Assets	4	266,526
1,307,411	Investments	7	1,288,549
20,274,808	Total Non-Current Assets		25,058,144
	Non-Current Liabilities		
8,243,335	Liabilities Ceded under Reinsurance	9	11,913,273
12,031,473	NET ASSETS		13,144,871

Taut Ltd - DIRECTOR ..... DATE 6.8.11

Taut Ltd - DIRECTOR .....

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THE PINNACLE LIFE INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

2010 $			2011 $
	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
	Cash was provided from:		
5,111,885	Premium Receipts from Customers		6,346,010
61,016	Interest Received		138,649
2,928,108	Reinsurance Recovered		2,465,700
	GST Refunded		29,001
8,101,009			8,979,360
	Cash was applied to:		
(4,803,914)	Payments to Suppliers		(6,236,397)
(882,880)	Payments to Taut Ltd		(700,064)
(3,272,420)	Claims Paid		(2,927,183)
(850,704)	Payments to Employees		(860,032)
(10,297)	GST Paid		(8,430)
(9,800,215)			(10,732,106)
(1,699,206)	Net Cash Flows to Operating Activities	8	(1,752,746)
	Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
	Cash was provided from:		
(807,411)	Investments		18,862
	Cash was applied to:		
(155,634)	Fixed & Intangible Assets		(302,905)
(963,045)	Net Cash Flows to Investing Activities		(284,043)
(2,662,251)			(2,036,789)
	Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
	Cash was provided from:		
1,517,464	Issue of Capital (being receipt of calls outstanding)		50,000
2,845,193	Premiums Paid (being receipt of calls outstanding)		100,000
4,362,657	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		150,000
1,700,406	Net Increase in Cash Held		(1,886,789)
1,392,531	Add Cash at Start of Year		3,092,937
3,092,937	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		1,206,148

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership (the "Partnership") was established under the Life Insurance Act 1908.

Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership offers life insurance products to customers. All operations are performed in New Zealand within the insurance industry.

The significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Partnership is a profit oriented entity for the purposes of complying with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with NZIFRS, the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 1993. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities at fair value through profit loss and policyholder liabilities which are at net present value.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (NZD).

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements comply with Applicable Financial Reporting Standards which include New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZIFRS"). Compliance with NZIFRS ensures that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CONDUCT OF LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The life insurance operations of the Partnership comprise the selling and administration of contracts which are classified as insurance contracts.

Life insurance contracts involve the acceptance of significant insurance risk. Insurance risk is defined as significant if and only if an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance. Insurance contracts include those where the insured benefit is payable on the occurrence of a specified event such as death, injury or disability caused by accident or illness. Any products that do not meet the definition of a life insurance contract are classified as life investment contracts. The Partnership only sells life insurance contracts.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Premium Revenue

Premiums on life insurance contracts are separated into their revenue and deposit components (if any). All the Partnership's contracts are recognised as revenue. Where policies provide for the payment of amounts of premiums on specific due dates, such premiums are recognised as revenue when due. Unpaid premiums are only recognised as revenue during the days of grace and are not recognised where policies are deemed to have lapsed at balance date. Premiums received in advance of due date are deferred and carried as current liabilities in the balance sheet as Premiums in Advance and amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the services provided under the insurance contract.

Claims Expense

Claims incurred that relate to the provision of services and bearing of risks are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when the liability to the policyholder has been established or upon notification of the insured event. Outstanding claims are recognised as Claims Payable in the statement of financial position to provide for the estimated costs of all claims notified, but not settled at reporting date. The estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported until after year end are separately recognised in the statement of financial position.

Basis of expense apportionment

All operating expenses have been apportioned between policy acquisition and policy maintenance expenses. These are further explained under actuarial policies and methods.

Policy Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs are the fixed and variable costs of acquiring new business including commissions and similar distribution costs, costs of accepting, issuing and initially recording policies. Acquisition expenses are initially recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. This expense in the statement of comprehensive income is then offset by the recognition in the statement of comprehensive income of movements in policy liabilities. The Actuary determines the life insurance contract liabilities and the movements therein, taking account of any deferral and future recovery of acquisition costs which are capitalised by way of the movement in life insurance contract liabilities/assets. These are then amortised over the period in which they will be recoverable, being recorded as part of movements in policy liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income.

Policy Maintenance Expenses

Maintenance costs are the fixed and variable costs of administering policies subsequent to sale and maintaining the Partnership's operations such that they are sufficient to service in force policies. Maintenance costs include all operating and management costs other than acquisition and investment management costs. Maintenance expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income at cost in the period to which they relate.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Outwards Reinsurance

Reinsurance agreements provide for indemnification of the Partnership by the reinsurer against significant loss or liability. Premiums ceded to the reinsurer under reinsurance contracts that transfer significant insurance risk to the reinsurer are recorded as an outwards reinsurance expense in the statement of comprehensive income and are recognised over the period of indemnity of the reinsurance contract. Reinsurance rebates on the reinsurance premium are recognised as part of outwards reinsurance premium in the statement of comprehensive income. Reinsurance recoveries are recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income when the related incurred claim is recognised.

Life Insurance Contract

Life insurance contact liabilities are determined using the Margin on Services, ("MoS") methodology in accordance with New Zealand Society of Actuaries Professional Standard 3 "Determination of Life Insurance Policy Liabilities of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries, 2007".

MoS is designed to recognise profits on life insurance as services are provided to policyholders and income is received. Profits are deferred and amortised over the life of policies, whereas losses are recognised immediately as they arise.

A projection method is used, whereby estimates of policy cash flows (premiums, benefits, expenses, reinsurance premiums, reinsurance repayments and profits margins to be released in future periods) are projected into the future. The policy liability is calculated as the net present value of these projected cash flows using best estimate assumptions about the future.

Where the benefits are not linked to the performance of the backing assets, a risk free discount rate is used. The risk free discount rate is determined by the Actuary based on consideration of swap and government stock rates, depending on the term of the contract liabilities.

Tax is explicitly allowed for in the projection in accordance with the grandfathering rules set out in the Income Tax Act. The future estimated tax payable based on the projected premiums, benefits, expenses and reinsurance costs is calculated and the present value determined. This tax liability is included within the policy liability. At present no allowance for tax is made in respect of initial expenses.

Depreciation

All tangible non-current assets are depreciated by taking the depreciable amount and spreading this cost over the useful economic life of the asset on a diminishing value basis. The depreciation amount represents the initial recognised cost at the date of acquisition, or that at the date when it becomes ready for use in the case of internally constructed assets, less any residual value.

Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. Changes to depreciation rates and methods are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only. Depreciation is expensed through the Income Statement.

The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

Furniture and Fittings	12.0% - 21.6% DV
Plant and Equipment	36.0% - 60.0% DV

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are recorded at cost and have been depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a diminishing value basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual value and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The amortisation rates used are as follows:

Software 48% - 60% DV

Goods and Services Taxation

As the Partnership is in the business of providing Life Insurance Services, income and expenditure is accounted for on a GST inclusive basis. The percentage of GST claimable/payable in the GST return is 7.5% (2010 7.5%).

Financial Instruments

The Partnership has the following classes of financial assets: bank accounts, receivables, payables, and long term investments and the following financial liabilities, accounts payable, management fees payable, claims payable and liabilities ceded under reinsurance.

Recognition and de-recognition

Financial instruments are recognised when the Partnership becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a particular instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive future cash flows from the assets have expired, or have been transferred, and Pinnacle has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is de-recognised when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as Finance Income using the effective interest method taking into account the expected timing and amount of cash flows.

Financial Assets

(i) Classification

Investments, which are financial assets backing life insurance liabilities, are designated as fair value through profit and loss to eliminate or reduce any inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets and liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and reinsurance recoveries receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

1. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

(ii) Initial recognition

When financial assets are recognised initially they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs, in respect of instruments not classified as fair value through the profit loss. Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets as fair value through profit and loss are subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gain of loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and account receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment losses. Trade receivables are generally settled within 60 days and carried at amount due. The collectability of debts is assessed at reporting date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of receivables approximate their fair value.

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments.

Reinsurance recoveries arising from reinsurance contracts are computed using methods described below. In addition, the recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balance is reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be received, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty and credit risk. Impairment is recognised where there is objective evidence that the Partnership may not receive amounts due to it and these amounts can be reliably measured.

(iv) Fair value

Fair values of investments are determined by reference to quoted bid prices.
Given the short term nature of cash and receivables the carrying value approximates fair value.

Financial liabilities

All accounts payable and claims payable are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable costs. After initial recognition, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Given the short settlement period for accounts payable and claims payable, no discounting is required, with the carrying values approximating fair values.

The present value of future reinsurance repayments payable by the Partnership in accordance with the reinsurance agreements is computed using methods described in Policy Liabilities and is recognised separately from policy liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Partnership has a current legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will occur, and where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Partnership expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under the Partnership's reinsurance arrangement, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of discounting provisions is material,

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

provisions are discounted. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. *Future operating costs or losses are not provided for.*

Operating Leases

Leases are classified as operating leases when the lessor retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the underlying asset. Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except where an alternative basis would be more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived form the leased property.

The underlying asset is not recognised in the statement of financial position.

Impairment

If there is an indication that the carrying value of any asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment review is performed to determine the deficit. Any resultant write-down is recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which it occurs unless the asset had previously been revalued, in which case the previous revaluation is written back with any excess being expensed.

Where a group of assets working together supports the generation of cash inflows, the recoverable amount is assessed in relation to that group of assets.

In assessing the value-in-use of non-current assets the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or group of assets.

Partners' Equity

Partners' subscribed capital and premiums paid thereon are classified as equity, with capital raising costs deducted from equity.

Employee Benefit Expenses

Wages, Salaries and Annual Leave

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the year end represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided up to the reporting date. These amounts, including wages, salaries and annual leave, are recorded undiscounted and are based on expected remuneration rates at the reporting date.

Reinsurance Commission Income

Commission income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when received *from the reinsurer and with the determination of margin releases and policyholder liabilities by the* Actuary taking account of any repayments due to the reinsurer, the resultant movements in life insurance contract liabilities recognised in the statement of comprehensive income offsets the upfront income recognition, with repayments to the reinsurer being amortised over the period of the contract.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets)
Insurance contracts for life insurance contracts are computed using statistical or mathematical methods, which were calculated for each contract. The computations are made by the Actuary on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles. The methodology takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the particular classes of life insurance business written.

Liabilities arising from Reinsurance Contracts

Policies arising from reinsurance contracts are also computed using the above methods. In addition, the recoverability of claims arising under the contracts is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balance is reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be paid taking into account such factors as counterparty and credit risk.

Provision for Incurred Claims

Provision has been made for estimated liabilities that arise from claims notified but not settled at balance date. There has been no allowance made for unknown claims at balance date as life insurance claims are generally lodged promptly and are therefore known at the time of the financial statement preparation. Inclusion of a particular claim in this provision does not signify any admission of liability.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Partnership for the reporting period ended 31 March 2011, and are outlined in the table below.

Summary of Requirements	Standard, Amendment or Interpretation	Effective Date
The amendments introduce new disclosure requirements about transfers of financial assets including disclosures for: - financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety; and -financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety but for which the entity retains continuing involvement.	*Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets (Amendments to IFRS 7)*	*1 July 2011*

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Summary of Requirements	Standard, Amendment or Interpretation	Effective Date
Standard Issued November 2009 (IFRS 9 (2009)) IFRS 9 (2009) is the first standard issued as part of a wider project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 (2009) retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The guidance in IAS 39 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply. Prior periods need not be restated if any entity adopts the standard for reporting periods beginning before 1 January 2012.	*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*	*1 January 2012*
Standard Issued October 2010 (IFRS 9 (2010)) IFRS 9 (2010) adds the requirements related to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities to the version issued in November 2009. It also includes those paragraphs of IAS 39 dealing with how to measure fair value and accounting for derivatives embedded in a contract that contains as host that is not a financial asset, as well as the requirements of IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives.*	*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*	*1 January 2012*

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no changes in accounting policies. All policies have been applied on bases consistent with those used in previous years.

2. OPERATING LEASES

Lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases:	31 March 2011 $	31 March 2010 $
0 – 1 years	52,145	59,127
1 – 5 years	104,291	117,328

Operating lease payments represent the future rentals payable for office space under current leases. The office lease is for three by three years with rental rates reviewed every 2 years.

3. FIXED ASSETS

	2011 $	2010 $
Furniture and Fittings		
Net book value at start of year	3,723	4,493
Additions	18,484	-
Depreciation Charge	(3,482)	(770)
Net Book Value at end of year	18,725	3,723
At Cost	26,032	7,548
Accumulated Depreciation	(7,307)	(3,825)
Net Book Value at end of year	18,725	3,723
Plant and Equipment		
Net book value at start of year	46,410	64,352
Additions	39,002	27,885
Depreciation Charge	(45,417)	(45,827)
Net Book Value at end of year	39,995	46,410
At Cost	218,359	179,357
Accumulated Depreciation	(178,364)	(132,947)
Net Book Value at end of year	39,995	46,410
Total Fixed Assets	$58,720	$50,133

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software	2011 $	2010 $
Net Book Value at start of year	158,715	210,560
Additions at Cost	245,419	127,749
Amortisation Expense	(137,608)	(179,594)
Net Book Value at end of year	266,526	158,715
At Cost	1,061,915	816,496
Accumulated Impairment Losses	(795,389)	(657,781)
Net Book Value at end of year	266,526	158,715

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Partnership to financial risk consist principally of cash and bank deposits, government securities and receivables including reinsurers.

Credit Risks
Financial instruments which subject the Partnership to potential credit risk consist of cash, accounts receivable and long term investments. No collateral or other security is required to support any of these financial instruments.

Counterparty Risk
To the extent the Partnership has a receivable from another party, there is a credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparty. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Partnership to credit risk principally consist of bank deposits, receivables and investments in government securities.

The Partnership manages its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash and investments with high credit quality financial institutions and sovereign bodies. The Partnership continuously monitors the credit quality of all institutions that are counterparties to its financial instruments, and does not anticipate non-performance by the counterparties. The Partnership further minimises its credit exposure by limiting the amount of funds place in or invested with any one institution at any one time.

The risk is that the counterparty to a transaction will fail to perform according to the terms and conditions of the contract. In the normal course of business the Partnership incurs credit risk from debtors and financial institutions.

Concentrations of Credit Risk
During the normal course of business, the Partnership incurs credit risk from accounts receivable and transactions with financial institutions.
The Partnership has one significant credit risk with a reinsurer which itself or through its parent organisation has a recognised credit rating of 'A' or above.

Currency Risk
The Partnership has no exposure to currency risk. All reinsurance contracts, accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and investments are held in New Zealand dollars.

Interest Rate Risk
The Partnership has exposure to interest rate risk to the extent that it invests for a fixed term at fixed rates. Cash deposits are subject to market risk in the event of changes in interest rates. As these securities are carried at net market value, the effective interest rate is reflected in the market price. Details are disclosed in note 7.

Liquidity Risk
The Partnership is exposed to liquidity risk should it seek to rapidly sell down its portfolio on a large scale to meet significant policy cancellations.

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities
There are no fair values of the Partnership's Assets and Liabilities which differ from the carrying values.

Capital Risk Management The Partnership's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for Partners and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Partnership may return capital to Partners, issue new capital or sell assets to reduce debt.

6. FAIR VALUE

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective fair values, determined in accordance with the Partnership's accounting policies.

The Partnership classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted 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).

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 is 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. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Partnership. The Partnership considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed 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 Partnership's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value:

March 2011:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets at Fair value Through Profit or Loss:	-	1,288,549	-	1,288,549
Total		1,288,549		1,288,549

March 2010:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets at Fair value Through Profit or Loss:	-	1,307,411	-	1,307,411
Total		1,307,411		1,307,411

7. INVESTMENTS AND CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

Non-Current
The investment in Government Stock has a face value of $1,250,000 and matures on 15 April 2013.
The book value at 31 March 2011 is $1,288,549 (2010: $1,307,411).

The interest rate on this investment is fixed at 6.5%. (2010: 6.5%)

Part of the investment is held by the Public Trustee for the benefit of the policyholders in terms of the Life Insurance Act 1908.

Current
The investment in ANZ Bank Deposit has a face value of $518,836 (2010: $207,333) and matures on 10 October 2011.

The interest rate on this investment is fixed at 5.3%. (2010: 5%)

The investment in Westpac Bank Deposit has a face value of $NIL (2010: $175,000).

The investment in BNZ Bank Deposit has a face value of $416,641 (2010: $399,504) and matures on 9 June 2011.

The interest rate on this investment is fixed at 4.1%. (201: 4.6%)

These amounts are included in Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

8. RECONCILIATION OF NET LOSS WITH CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2011 $	2010 $
Reported Profit(Deficit) After Taxation	1,063,398	562,679
Less Non-cash item – Depreciation/Amortisation	186,507	226,191
Less Non-cash item – Revaluation of Investments	-	-
Less Movement in Gross Contract Liabilities	(1,449,286)	(2,575,051)
	(199,381)	(1,786,181)
Movements in Working Capital:		
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	13,894	(43,607)
(Increase) Decrease in Reinsurance Commission Receivable	(1,609,963)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Reinsurance Recoveries Receivable	(976,918)	(164,676)
(Increase) Decrease in GST Due	(5,562)	(10,295)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	85,662	178,762
Increase (Decrease) in Management Fee Payable to Taut Ltd	(260,000)	(160,000)
Increase (Decrease) in Premiums in Advance	124,956	110,472
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payable	1,085,719	204,676
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Entitlements	9,585	25
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Claims	(1,676)	(42,976)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Commissions	(19,062)	14,594
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities	$(1,752,746)	$(1,699,206)

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS

(a) Policy liabilities

Policy liabilities for life insurance contracts are computed using statistical or mathematical methods, which were calculated for each contract. The computations are made by the Actuary on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles. The methodology takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the particular classes of life insurance business written.

The key factors that affect the estimation of these liabilities and related assets are:

- the cost of providing benefits and administering these insurance contracts;
- mortality and morbidity experience on life insurance products;
- discontinuance experience, which affects the Partnership's ability to recover the cost of managing and acquiring new business over the life of the contracts.

In addition, factors such as regulation, competition, interest rates, taxes, securities market conditions and general economic conditions affect the level of these liabilities. Details of specific actuarial policies and methods are set out in note 1.

(b) Assets and Liabilities arising from Reinsurance Contracts

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts are also computed using the above methods. In addition, the recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balances are reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be received or paid, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty credit risk and interest risk

Life Insurance Contracts Liabilities

Value of policy liabilities – projection method	2011	2010
	$	$
Future policy benefits	37,196,194	29,175,381
Future expenses	3,047,704	5,716,782
Future taxes	5,857,248	-
Reinsurance	11,913,273	8,243,335
Future profit margins	10,438,420	8,739,837
Future premiums	(78,804,673)	(60,777,883)
Net Policy Liabilities	**(10,351,834)**	**(8,902,548)**

Reconciliation of Movements in Life Insurance Contract Policy Assets

	2011	2010
	$	$
Gross life insurance assets at start of year	(17,145,883)	(13,991,847)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities ceded under reinsurance	3,669,938	578,985
New Life Insurance Liabilities acquired	(4,454,327)	(4,308,874)
Adjustment for experience differences	(4,334,835)	575,853
Gross life insurance contract assets at end of year	**(22,265,107)**	**(17,145,883)**

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Analysis of life insurance contract results

Life Insurance Contract	2011	2010
	$	$
Planned profit margins	918,912	608,184
Income on Liability	548,750	-
Investment earnings on assets in excess of policy liabilities	141,686	82,260
Discount Rate Change	(346,104)	-
On Line new business acquisition	(47,266)	-
On Line lapse experience	57,334	-
Other	(209,913)	(127,765)
Margin on Service Profit	1,063,398	562,679
Operating profit after tax attributable to partners arising from the life insurance contracts	**1,063,398**	**562,679**

(c) Solvency requirements of life fund

The minimum equity required to be retained to meet solvency requirements over and above the policy liabilities for the partnership is shown below. The partner equity retained exceeds these minimum requirements (refer note 14).

	2011	2010
	$	$
Solvency Requirement	955,000	800,000
Represented by		
Policy liabilities	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-
Solvency reserve	955,000	800,000
Solvency Requirement	**955,000**	**800,000**
Net Assets available to meet Solvency Requirement	2,793,037	3,128,925
Excess assets above required	**1,838,037**	**2,328,925**
Solvency reserve as a percentage of available assets	**34.2%**	**25.6%**

The Life Insurance Contract balance of $10,352k ($8,902k in 2010) has been taken as zero for the purpose of the solvency determination in accordance with the actuarial standards per 9(d)(iv).

(d) Summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions - life insurance

The effective date of the policy liabilities and solvency reserves calculation is 31 March 2011. The Actuary, Murray Hilder, FIA, FIAA, FNZSA has calculated policy liabilities for The Partnership in accordance with his actuary report dated 8th August 2011. The actuary is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data from which the policy liabilities have been determined.

This note summarises the assumptions made and the methods adopted for the calculations of Policy Liabilities and Solvency Requirements.

(i) Policy Liabilities

Policy liabilities for life insurance business have been determined in accordance with Professional Standard No.3 "Determination of Life Insurance Policy Liabilities" issued by the New Zealand Society of Actuaries for Pinnacle Life. This standard requires that policy liabilities be calculated on the basis of best estimate assumptions and in a way that allows for the release of planned margins as services are provided to policyholders.

Valuation of Policy Liabilities

Policy liabilities comprise the amount required to pay the expected future benefits and expenses after receiving expected future premiums and investment earnings.

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

The value of policy liabilities may also include a component for profit margins on existing business that will be earned as services are provided to policy owners over the time the relevant policies are held with the partnership.

The Partnership incurs costs in selling new policies. New business selling costs (or acquisition costs) related to the acquisition of new business are recovered from premiums receivable in the future as long as the underlying policies are expected to be profitable.

Methods used to Value Policy Liabilities - Projection method
The projection method uses expected cash flows (premiums, investment income, redemptions or benefit payments, expenses and profits) to establish the value of policy liabilities. The value of expected future premiums is deducted from the value of expected benefit and expense payments to arrive at the obligation to policy owners. Where the policy liability is determined by the projection method, actuarial standards require profit to be related to one or more financially measurable indicators of the provision of service (or related income) called "profit carriers". The profit carriers adopted for the related product groups are shown in the table below:

Related Product Group	Method	Profit Carrier
Transferred yearly renewable and level term	Projection	Net premium
Underwritten yearly renewable and level term	Projection	Net premium
On line yearly renewable term	Projection	Net premium
Serious Illness yearly renewable	Projection	Net premium
Funeral Policy	Projection	Premium

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

(ii) Disclosure of assumptions

The following table summarises the key assumptions used in the calculation of policy liabilities, together with notes on any significant changes in the assumptions:

Required Assumption	Basis of Assumption	Significant Changes
Discount rates for life insurance contracts – all product groups	Risk free discount rates have been adopted for life insurance contracts where the benefits are not contractually linked to the performance of backing asset pools. The risk free discount rates have been determined based on government bond rates, depending on the term of the contract liabilities.	The discount rates used were: March 2011 - 5.7% March 2010 – 6.0%
Inflation – all product groups	Determined based on economists forecasts.	Unchanged at 2.5%
Future Expense	Future renewal expense have been set based on experience analyses conducted by the Partnership as well as the actuary's expectation of future expense levels, with an allowance for future inflation.	Unchanged at $60 for policies
Taxation	Rates of taxation have been set with regard to current tax laws.	28% from 1 April 2011 30% for 2010
Mortality	Risk product mortality rates based on Reinsurance rates smoker/non-smoker adjusted for expenses	The mortality rates used were: Reinsurance rates for the particular related product group adjusted for expense and profit margins.
Discontinuances	Discontinuance rates have been assumed consistent with the recent Partnership experience. Assumed discontinuance rates vary by related product group and vary according to the length of time business has been in-force.	Discontinuance rates have been adjusted in line with experience.
Surrender Value	No policies have surrender values.	-
Participation	No policies participate in profits.	-

Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions during the reporting period

The liabilities for life insurance contracts include the value of future profit margins that are to be released over future reporting periods. The impact of assumption changes are absorbed by the future profit margins, provided sufficient future margins exist, such that there is no change in the contract liability in the current period.

The life insurance contract liability calculations include the use of published market yields, such as government bond rates. The changes in these yields do not represent actuarial assumption changes and they impact both life insurance contract liabilities and asset values as at the balance sheet date.

The impact of the assumption changes in the current period on future profit margins in respect of life insurance contracts (excluding new business contracts which are measured using assumptions at the valuation date) are shown below:

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Assumption Change	Change in future Partnership profit margins $	Change in next Financial Year's Partnership planned Profit $	Change in Current Period Contract Liability $	Change in Current Period Partnership Profit $
Non-market related economic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Mortality and Morbidity	-	-	-	-
Discontinuances	94,987	8,172	416,731	35,851
Expenses	-	-	-	-

Where the value of future profit margins is insufficient to absorb the assumption changes, the resulting losses are recognised in the current year via a change in the contract liability. These losses may be reversed in subsequent periods should experience improve.

There were no material changes in the life insurance contract liabilities due to assumption changes for the year ended 31 March 2011 other than a change to the lapse rate for online business, an adjustment to reinsurance premiums in respect of policies subject to a premium loading and adjustment to the timing of expected tax-related premium increases. The allowance for the new life insurance tax basis beginning in July 2010 was included in the 2010 financial year for the 2010 and subsequent valuations.

Variable	Impact of movement in underlying variable
Expense Risk	An increase in the level or inflationary growth of expenses over assumed levels will decrease profit and partner equity.
Interest rate risk	Depending on the profile of the investment portfolio, the investment income of the Partnership will decrease as interest rates decrease. This may be offset to an extent by changes in the market value of fixed interest investments. The impact on profit and partner equity depends on the relative profiles of assets and liabilities, to the extent that these are not matched.
Mortality rates	For insurance contracts providing death benefits, greater mortality rates would lead to higher levels of claims, increasing associated claims cost and therefore reducing profit and partner equity.
Morbidity rates	The cost of health-related claims depends on the incidence of policyholders becoming totally and permanently disabled. Higher than expected incidence would increase claim costs, reducing profit and partner equity.
Discontinuances	The impact of the discontinuance rate assumption depends on a range of factors including the type of contract and the duration in force. For example, an increase in discontinuance rates at earlier durations of life insurance contracts usually has a negative effect on profit and partner equity. However, due to the interplay between the factors, there is not always an adverse outcome from an increase in discontinuance rates.

(iii) Sensitivity Analysis

The liabilities included in the reported results are calculated using certain assumptions about key variables as disclosed above. Sensitivity analysis is conducted to assess the impact of actual experience being different to that assumed in the calculation of liabilities. Movements in any key variable will impact the profit and partner equity of the partnership.

A change in actual experience relative to that expected will affect the financial year's expected partner profit. A change in renewal expenses has the least impact – a 10% adverse change results in a decrease in profit in the order of $20,000. A 10% adverse change in respect of mortality has approximately twice the impact of an increase in expenses. The corresponding impact in respect of discontinuances is approximately six times the impact of an increase in expenses.

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

(iv) Solvency Requirements

Separate to the policy liabilities recognised in the financial statements, life insurance businesses maintain sufficient capital to meet solvency requirements. These are amounts required to provide protection against the impact of fluctuations and unexpected adverse circumstances on the life insurance businesses.

The methodology and bases for determining the Solvency Requirement are in accordance with the requirements of "Professional Standard No. 5.01 Solvency Reserving for Life Insurance Business " issued by the New Zealand Society of Actuaries.

(v) Life Insurance Risk

The life insurance business of the partnership involves a number of non-financial risks concerned with the pricing, acceptance and management of the mortality, morbidity and longevity risks accepted from policyholders. Financial risks involving the Partnership are in note 5.

Insurance risks are controlled through the use of underwriting procedures and adequate premium rates and policy charges. Tight controls are also maintained over claims management practices to ensure the correct and timely payment of insurance claims.

Underwriting Management Procedures

Underwriting is managed by a separate department with underwriting limits in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. The Partnership provides appropriate training and development of underwriting staff. Individual policies carrying insurance risk are underwritten on their merits and are generally not issued without having been examined and underwritten individually.

Claims Management Procedures

Claims are managed through a dedicated claims team, with appropriate training and development of staff to ensure procedures are adhered to. Claims are managed to ensure timely and correct payment in accordance with policy conditions. Claims experience is reviewed regularly and appropriate actuarial reserves are established.

Reinsurance Management Procedures

The Partnership holds appropriate reinsurance arrangements to limit exposure to individual and catastrophe risks. All reinsurance arrangements are approved by the Directors of the Manager.

Terms and conditions of life insurance contracts

The nature of the terms of the insurance contracts written by the Partnership is such that certain external variables can be identified on which related cash flows for claim payments depend. The tables below provide an overview of the key variables upon which the amount of related cash flows are dependent.

Type of Contract	Details of Contract Workings	Nature of Compensation for Claims	Key Variables Affecting Future Cash Flows
Life insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms (Term Life and Disability including renewable term)	Guaranteed benefits paid on death, permanent and temporary disablement that are fixed and guaranteed and not at the discretion of the issuer.	Benefits, defined by the insurance contract are determined by the contract and not directly affected by the performance of underlying assets or the performance of the contracts as a whole	Mortality, morbidity, lapses and expenses

9. ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

(vi) *Concentration of insurance risk*

The Partnership aims to maintain a portfolio of policyholders with a broad spread of insurance risk types, ages, sexes, occupation classes and geographical locations for the individual risk business. The Partnership uses reinsurance to limit the insurance risk exposure for any one individual.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Partnership has had related party transactions with the following investors in The Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership:

Management fees of $434,832 (2010 $702,878) were charged by Taut Limited, a company in which Mr Noel Vaughan is a shareholder (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 NIL (2010 $260,000).

Advertising fees of $1,383,742 (2010 $656,712) were charged by Draft FCB Ltd, a company of which Mr Des Shaw was a Senior Consultant and Brian van den Hurk is employed (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 $160,074 (2010 $64,358).

Advertising fees of $114,250 were charged by Leighton Smith Productions Ltd, a company of which Leighton Smith is the sole director (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 $5,750).

Legal fees of $4,056 (2010 $11,936) were charged by Patterson Hopkins, a Partnership of which Bill Patterson is a partner (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 $1,633).

Capital Raising fees of $NIL (2010 $11,927) were paid to Glaister Ennor, a Partnership of which Jack Porus is a Senior Partner (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 $NIL (2010 $7,889). Legal fees of $2,288 were paid to this entity (balance unpaid as at 31 March 2011 $1,092).

The Partnership paid management fees and a bonus to Fifteen01 NZ Ltd of $142,228 (2010: $90,450) and $186,528 (2010: $301,094) respectively. It further paid $39,600 (2010: $39,600) for management services from the Fifteen01 Trust. These entities are associated with Edwin Saul and Steven de Jong, investors in the Partnership who were also paid salaried remuneration of $30,000 each (2010: $30,000) during the year along with a cash bonus totaling $NIL (2010: $145,000). There were no balances unpaid as at 31 March 2011.

Calls outstanding from partners as at 31 March 2011 were $50,000 (2010: $150,000).

All related party transactions are at arms length with standard trade terms.

There were no related party debts forgiven during the year.

11. NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE

	2011	2010
Total Policies in Force	7,371	5,767

12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no capital commitments at balance date (2010 $Nil).

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at balance date (2010 $Nil).

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

To date, there were no subsequent events after balance date that would materially affect 2011 financial statements.

15. PARTNERS' EQUITY

	2011	2010
	$	$
Opening Partners' Subscribed Capital	7,925,340	6,357,876
Plus Capital Introduced:	12,315	1,567,464
Closing Partners' Subscribed Capital	7,937,655	7,925,340
Opening Accumulated Premiums	5,560,153	2,614,960
Plus New Premiums Paid	37,685	3,213,436
Less Capital Raising Costs	-	(268,243)
Closing Accumulated Premiums	5,597,838	5,560,153
Total Capital and Premiums	13,535,493	13,485,493
Accumulated Deficit	(390,622)	(1,454,020)
Closing Partners' Equity	$13,144,871	$12,031,473
Equity retained for solvency purposes	955,000	800,000
Equity available for distribution and wholly attributable to the partners	12,189,871	11,231,473

16. PROVISION FOR CLAIMS

The Claims provision represents an estimate of claims payable based on the Partnership portion of claims payable in respect of premiums received.

	2011	2010
	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	57,024	100,000
Claims provided for:	531,308	372,141
Reversal of unused amount:	-	-
Claims paid:	(532,984)	(415,117)
Balance at end of year	$55,348	$57,024

17. RATINGS

The Partnership does not have an independent rating as it is not required to do so under any New Zealand Legislation.

18. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In applying the accounting policies of the Partnership, management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Partnership.

In determining the policyholder liability at year end, significant assumptions have been made as documented in the Policyholder Liability Note.

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Investors of Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership ("the Partnership") on pages 14 to 38. The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011, the statement of total comprehensive income, changes in Partners' equity and cash flows for year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are is 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 Directors determines 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 Partnership'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 Partnership'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.

Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Partnership on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Partnership. This matter has not impaired our independence as auditors of the Partnership. The firm has no relationship with, or interests in, the Partnership.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of on pages 14 to 38:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;

KPMG

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Partnership as at 31 March 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the month period then ended.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Partnership, for the year ended 31 March 2010, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 2 July 2010.

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 as far as appears from our examination of those records.

KPMG

8 August 2011

Auckland

The Pinnacle Life Insurance Partnership Directory

Business address	Level 2 Gillies Avenue Office Park 27 Gillies Avenue Newmarket, Auckland
Principal Business	Life Insurance
Accountants	MGI Auckland Limited
Tax accountants	Staples Rodway
Actuary	M A Hilder FIA FIAA FNZSA
Auditors	KPMG
Solicitors	Patterson Hopkins
Bankers	ASB Banking Group