

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
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**TUVALU TRUST FUND
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF TUVALU
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

In the opinion of the directors of Tuvalu Trust Fund:


- (a) the accompanying statement of financial position of the Fund is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund as at 30 September 2019;
- (b) the accompanying statement of changes in equity of the Company is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended 31 September 2019;
- (c) the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Fund is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Fund for the year ended 30 September 2019;
- (d) the accompanying statement of cash flows of the Fund is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the cash flows of the Fund for the year ended 30 September 2019;
- (e) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Trust Agreement;
- (f) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe the Fund will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (g) all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Fund.

Dated at Funafuti this 13 day of May 2021.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors of the Tuvalu Trust Fund Board.



Director



Director

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 \$A'000	2018 \$A'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,436	270
Trade and other receivables	5	2,843	-
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	4	<u>180,801</u>	<u>180,212</u>
Total Assets		<u>185,080</u>	<u>180,482</u>
Liabilities			
Trade and other creditors	6	<u>33</u>	<u>28</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>33</u>	<u>28</u>
Net Assets		<u>185,047</u>	<u>180,454</u>
Equity Account		<u>185,047</u>	<u>180,454</u>

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements on pages 7 to 16.

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 \$A'000	2018 \$A'000
Balance as at 1 October		180,454	174,500
Contributions received	7(a)	3,943	2,256
Total comprehensive income		4,439	4,998
Distributions paid to the Government of Tuvalu	7(b)	(3,789)	(1,300)
Net increase for the year		<u>4,593</u>	<u>5,954</u>
Balance as at 30 September		<u>185,047</u>	<u>180,454</u>

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements on pages 7 to 16.

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
STATEMENT PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 \$A'000	2018 \$A'000
Revenue			
Investment income		3,233	8,341
Increase in fair value of financial assets		2,270	-
Interest income	2	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
		5,512	8,343
Expenditure			
Audit fees		(17)	(12)
Decrease in fair value of financial assets		-	(2,092)
Fund monitor's fee		(69)	(89)
Management fee		(853)	(943)
Other expenses	3	<u>(134)</u>	<u>(209)</u>
		<u>(1,073)</u>	<u>(3,345)</u>
Profit from Ordinary Activities		4,439	4,998
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>4,439</u></u>	<u><u>4,998</u></u>

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements on pages 7 to 16.

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 \$A'000	2018 \$A'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Interest income		9	2
Management fees and operating expenses paid		<u>(217)</u>	<u>(330)</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities		<u>(208)</u>	<u>(328)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of investments and reinvestments		-	(4,255)
Redemption of units		<u>4,063</u>	<u>2,317</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>4,063</u>	<u>(1,938)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities			
Contributions received	8 (a)	1,100	2,256
Distribution to the Government of Tuvalu	8 (b)	<u>(3,789)</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(2,689)</u>	<u>956</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,166	(1,310)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>270</u>	<u>1,580</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	<u>1,436</u>	<u>270</u>

The Statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements on pages 7 to 16.

TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report is a general purpose financial report, and has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). A summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the Fund is set out in this note. Unless stated otherwise the accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year. The financial statements of Tuvalu Trust Fund for the year ended 30 September 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 13/05/2021.

a) General information

The Fund was established on 16 June 1987 as an international organization by Treaty among the Governments of Tuvalu, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and has the legal capacity to enter into contracts.

The stated objectives of the Tuvalu Trust Fund are:

- (i) to assist the Government of Tuvalu to achieve greater financial autonomy in the management of its affairs;
- (ii) to enable the Government to maintain, and if possible, improve, existing levels of social infrastructure and services;
- (iii) to enhance the capacity of the Government to receive and effectively utilize costs of social and economic infrastructure and services;
- (iv) to ensure that revenue is available to cover long term maintenance and operating costs of social and economic infrastructure and services; and
- (v) to permit the Government to participate directly in the development of the economy.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar. They are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the valuation of investments in financial assets, which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Fund.

c) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) i) New standards and interpretations adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards relevant to the Trust have been issued. There is no material impact to the Trust.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes. IFRS 15 is effective for this reporting period with no impact.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Trust has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of 1 January 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The nature and effects of the key changes to the Trust's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Trust adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements which requires impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Additionally, the Trust adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:

Disclosures that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but generally have not been applied to comparative information.

The adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 October 2018 did not have an impact on retained earnings. The Trust has financial assets being, cash and cash equivalents, investments held at fair value and related party receivables which were classed as and receivables under IAS 39 and amortized cost under IFRS 9.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Trust's accounting policies for financial liabilities.

ii) New standards and interpretations not adopted

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases - for the lessee - effectively treating all leases as finance leases. Short term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers) are exempt from the lease accounting requirements.

There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, entities will now recognise a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when they pay constant annual returns.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice - i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 October 2019, with early adoption permitted.

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Revenue recognition

Income from investments is taken to account as follows:

- (i) Fixed interest – on the date due and receivable; and
- (ii) Dividend income – on the date the dividends are declared.

Expenditure and outgoings

Expenditure and outgoings are taken to account on an accruals basis.

f) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Australian currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Amounts receivable and payable denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are converted to Australian currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

g) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other liabilities are recognised on the date they are originated.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value, with the transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classifications

The Fund classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

Financial assets:

- Measured at fair value through profit or loss – Listed equity investments; and
- Measured at amortised cost – cash and cash equivalents, other receivables.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

- Other liabilities – trade and other creditors.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Fair value measurement

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the fund has access at that date.

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as “active” if transactions for the asset or liabilities take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

(iv) Derecognition

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. The Fund derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis when permitted under IFRSs, e.g. for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(g) Fund account

The fund account consists of initial and subsequent contribution made, plus subsequent net earnings, less any withdrawals including transfers made between the Tuvalu Trust Fund and the Consolidated Investment Fund account.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks and liquid assets, both in the secretariat account as well as in the investment fund. These comprise cash at banks.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost less impairment losses. The carrying amount of these assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of trade receivables is the estimated future cash flows expected from the asset.

(j) Trade and other creditors

Trade and other payables are stated at amoritsed cost.

TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Goods and services tax (GST)

Where applicable, GST incurred by the Fund, that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, has been recognized as part of the expense to which it applies.

(l) Going concern

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

(m) Comparative figures

Where necessary, the comparative figures have been adjusted to confirm with changes in the current period.

TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. INTEREST INCOME

	2019	2018
	\$A'000	\$A'000
Interest	9	2

3. OTHER EXPENSES

Salary	74	49
Travel	16	26
Rent	7	7
Others	37	127
	134	209

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Market Value	Market Value
	2019	2018
	\$A'000	\$A'000
Defensive assets	91,182	90,885
Diversified assets	32,800	32,693
Growth assets	56,819	56,634
	180,801	180,212

Investments are recognised at their fair value.

Determining fair values

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation technique based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active market for similar instrument; quoted prices for identical or similar instrument in the market that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted price for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumption are required to reflect differences between the instruments. Fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices or dealer price quotations. For unlisted equity investments the Fund determines fair values using valuation techniques. Some or all of the significant inputs these valuations use may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions.

TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

The table below analyses financial assets measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
Local listed equities	180,801			180,801
Balance as at 30 September 2019	180,801			180,801
Local listed equities	180,212	-	-	180,212
Balance as at 30 September 2018	180,212	-	-	180,212

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	\$A'000	\$A'000
Government of Tuvalu (a)	2,843	-
Withholding tax receivable deducted on investment income	15	15
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(15)	(15)
	<u>2,843</u>	<u>-</u>

a) This relates to the contribution of fund from New Zealand (NZD \$3m) into Tuvalu Trust Fund however the contribution was made into the Government of Tuvalu's treasury account. The funds were later transferred from the Government's treasury account to TTF's Westpac account on 4th October 2019.

6. TRADE AND OTHER CREDITORS

Auditors' remuneration	17	15
Sundry accruals	2	5
Fund monitor fee	14	8
	<u>33</u>	<u>28</u>

7. INCOME TAX

The Fund has been granted exemption from direct taxation on its investment in the participating countries: Tuvalu, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

8. FUNDS

In accordance with the objectives of the Fund the following amounts were paid to the Government of Tuvalu and/or to the Fund:

(a) Contribution to Fund

	2019 \$A'000	2018 \$A'000
Australia	1,100	1,700
New Zealand	2,843	556
	<u>3,943</u>	<u>2,256</u>

(b) Distribution from Fund

Distribution to the Government of Tuvalu	<u>3,789</u>	<u>1,300</u>
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9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank	<u>1,436</u>	<u>270</u>
	<u>1,436</u>	<u>270</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating bank rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The names of the directors during the period were:

Hon. Seve Paeniu (Chairman)
Mr. Mathew Howell
Mr. Mathew Fehre

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

Transactions with related parties during the year ended 30 September with transaction value are summarized as follows:

		Distribution \$A'000	Amounted owed by \$A'000
Government of Tuvalu	2019	3,789	2,843
	2018	1,300	-

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingent liabilities amounted to nil (2018: nil).

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The investments of the Fund (other than cash held for liquidity purposes), are monitored on behalf of the Trustee by Eriksen & Associates Ltd and include investments placed with two principal fund managers:

- AMP Capital; and
- Schroders.

The Trustee has determined that appointment of these managers is appropriate for the Fund and is in accordance with the Fund's investment strategy.

The Trustee obtains regular reports from each investment manager on the nature of the investments made on its behalf and the associated risks.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables. The Fund has various financial assets and cash which arise directly from its operations.

The main risk arising from the Fund's financial statements are interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rates on financial assets and liabilities are fixed over the terms of the relevant contracts, thereby minimising the risk of mis-matches in interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the fund. The fund has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from default, the fund's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. Credit exposure is controlled by dealing with reputable managers and these are monitored by the Fund Monitor and are reviewed and approved by management and the Board of Director on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk

The fund manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funding and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. However, liquidity risk is minimal as the fund only has trade payables which are all current.

14. TRUST DETAILS

The Tuvalu Trust Fund was incorporated under the International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1964 which was enacted by the administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on 16 June 1987.

Registered Office

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Headquarters Division
Vaiaku
Funafuti
Tuvalu

Number of employees – 3

**TUVALU TRUST FUND
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation announced the spread of COVID-19 virus to be a pandemic and subsequent to 31 March 2020 there have been further domestic and international related developments. The impact of the spread of this virus is disrupting travel and businesses in Tuvalu and throughout the world. It is not clear at the time of finalising these financial statements, the impact this will have on the Fund during 2020 and beyond. Management and the Board are monitoring developments on an ongoing basis. Other than this, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect significantly the operations of the Fund, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the Fund, in subsequent financial years.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Tuvalu Trust Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tuvalu Trust Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out in notes 1 to 15.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 September 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Directors and management are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as directors and management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Tuvalu Trust Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements – continued

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements – continued

In preparing the financial statements, directors and management are responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Tuvalu Trust Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements – continued

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

- 1) proper books of account have been kept by the Fund, sufficient to enable financial statements to be prepared, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and
- 2) to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the financial statements give the information required by the International Financial Reporting Standards, in the manner so required.



KPMG
Chartered Accountants

Suva, Fiji
18 May, 2021