

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018			
		Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME									
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		189,283	2,165,016	1,165,032	3,519,331	183,411	1,431,472	624,186	2,239,069
Net gains on forestry and land assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	-	127,662	119,935	247,597	-	40,964	39,429	80,393
TOTAL INCOME		189,283	2,292,678	1,284,967	3,766,928	183,411	1,472,436	663,615	2,319,462
EXPENSES									
Administration fee	8	75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986	63,761	381,651	154,479	599,891
TOTAL EXPENSES		75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986	63,761	381,651	154,479	599,891
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX		113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942	119,650	1,090,785	509,136	1,719,571
Tax expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX		113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942	119,650	1,090,785	509,136	1,719,571
SURPLUS BEFORE MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES		113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942	119,650	1,090,785	509,136	1,719,571

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		5,149,585	26,828,008	10,552,246	42,529,839	4,591,259	24,142,531	8,530,268	37,264,058
<i>Comprising:</i>									
Net assets attributable to Members		5,149,379	26,827,377	10,551,760	42,528,516	4,590,951	24,141,204	8,529,968	37,262,123
Net assets attributable to General Reserve	7	206	631	486	1,323	308	1,327	300	1,935
MOVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR									
<i>Contributions</i>									
Members		512,087	2,758,018	1,068,517	4,338,622	389,732	2,320,020	1,014,777	3,724,529
Employers		123,468	757,539	322,798	1,203,805	118,279	720,516	263,497	1,102,292
Crown contributions and interest		55,737	335,137	132,314	523,188	54,408	321,771	116,613	492,792
Transfers in from other KiwiSaver providers		200,641	1,016,736	755,708	1,973,085	143,874	577,746	236,962	958,582
Transfers in from other complying schemes		14,779	195,858	84,967	295,604	1,581	156,055	28,152	185,788
Refunds to Inland Revenue		(634)	(5,066)	(1,646)	(7,346)	(1,449)	(20,360)	(2,149)	(23,958)
<i>Withdrawals</i>									
Retirement		(761,533)	(1,689,889)	(159,454)	(2,610,876)	(242,054)	(1,145,697)	(166,621)	(1,554,372)
Death		-	(204,788)	-	(204,788)	(5,330)	(81,807)	(26,096)	(113,233)
Financial hardship benefits		(8,556)	(107,813)	(22,079)	(138,448)	(2,964)	(54,209)	(26,887)	(84,060)
First home benefits		(36,798)	(268,524)	(188,118)	(493,440)	(72,945)	(225,602)	(106,181)	(404,728)
Mortgage diversion benefits		-	(89)	-	(89)	-	(1,184)	-	(1,184)
Permanent emigration benefits		-	-	-	-	-	(34,530)	-	(34,530)
Transfers out to other KiwiSaver providers		(22,740)	(747,289)	(165,575)	(935,604)	(16,807)	(346,321)	(110,225)	(473,353)
Transfers between investment pools		881,256	(511,230)	(370,026)	-	96,970	(449,115)	352,145	-
Members PIE tax		(23,259)	(126,057)	(64,290)	(213,606)	(24,619)	(142,591)	(61,145)	(228,355)
Surplus before membership activities		113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942	119,650	1,090,785	509,136	1,719,571
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	49,347,888	5,149,585	26,828,008	10,552,246	42,529,839
<i>Comprising:</i>									
Net assets attributable to Members		6,197,821	30,106,017	13,041,911	49,345,749	5,149,379	26,827,377	10,551,760	42,528,516
Net assets attributable to General Reserve	7	182	1,235	722	2,139	206	631	486	1,323
		6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	49,347,888	5,149,585	26,828,008	10,552,246	42,529,839

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	AS AT 31 MARCH 2019			AS AT 31 MARCH 2018		
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$
ASSETS							SCHEME \$
Investment in the Investment Trust	5	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	5,176,569	26,595,594	42,129,251
Investment in forestry and land assets	5	-	376,541	332,510	-	235,007	450,832
TOTAL ASSETS		6,198,646	30,107,392	13,048,950	5,176,569	26,830,601	42,580,083
LIABILITIES							
PIE tax payable/(receivable)		643	140	6,317	26,984	2,593	50,244
TOTAL LIABILITIES		643	140	6,317	26,984	2,593	50,244
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	5,149,585	26,828,008	42,529,839
Represented by:							
Members net assets		6,197,821	30,106,017	13,041,911	5,149,379	26,827,377	42,528,516
General Reserve net assets	6	182	1,235	722	206	631	1,323
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	5,149,585	26,828,008	42,529,839

For and on behalf of The New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board who authorised the issue of these financial statements as at the date below:


 Authorised Signatory
 19 June 2019


 Authorised Signatory

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018			
		Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Expenses paid		(75,313)	(415,977)	(187,696)	(678,986)	(63,761)	(381,762)	(154,479)	(600,002)
PIE tax paid		(49,600)	(128,510)	(78,640)	(256,750)	(20,335)	(172,119)	(17,344)	(209,798)
Purchase of investments		(906,713)	(5,204,822)	(2,480,989)	(8,592,524)	(707,874)	(4,171,709)	(1,729,099)	(6,608,682)
Sale of investments		73,918	4,220,710	1,289,919	5,584,547	328,675	2,988,307	326,935	3,643,917
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7	(957,708)	(1,528,599)	(1,457,406)	(3,943,713)	(463,295)	(1,737,283)	(1,573,987)	(3,774,565)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Contributions		691,293	3,850,694	1,523,629	6,065,616	562,419	3,362,307	1,394,887	5,319,613
Transfers in from other providers		215,420	1,212,594	840,675	2,268,689	145,455	733,801	265,114	1,144,370
Benefits paid		(806,887)	(2,271,104)	(369,651)	(3,447,642)	(323,293)	(1,543,029)	(325,785)	(2,192,107)
Transfers out to other providers		(22,740)	(747,289)	(165,575)	(935,604)	(16,807)	(346,321)	(110,225)	(473,353)
Contribution refunds to Inland Revenue		(634)	(5,066)	(1,646)	(7,346)	(1,449)	(20,360)	(2,149)	(23,958)
Transfers between investment pools		881,256	(511,230)	(370,026)	-	96,970	(449,115)	352,145	-
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		957,708	1,528,599	1,457,406	3,943,713	463,295	1,737,283	1,573,987	3,774,565
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

These financial statements are for the Christian KiwiSaver Scheme (the "Scheme") for the year ended 31 March 2019 (the "reporting date"). The Scheme changed its legal name on 15 March 2018 to Christian KiwiSaver Scheme (formerly Koinonia KiwiSaver Scheme). The name change was recorded in an amendment to the trust deed dated 13 March 2018.

The Scheme is established and domiciled in New Zealand. The main purpose of the Scheme is to provide retirement benefits to beneficiaries who are natural persons. The Scheme is a defined contribution scheme and a profit oriented reporting entity under the External Reporting Board Standard A1.

The Scheme was established under a Trust Deed dated 29 June 2007. The Scheme is currently governed by a Trust Deed dated 13 March 2018.

The Manager of the Scheme is the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board (the "Manager" or "Board"). The Trustee is the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board. Brendan O'Donovan is the Licenced Independent Trustee. The Manager is the Custodian of the Scheme.

The Scheme was registered under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the "FMC") as a restricted KiwiSaver scheme on 31 August 2016.

These financial statements were adopted by the Manager on 19 June 2019.

The Scheme comprises various underlying Investment Funds (the "Funds"). Notwithstanding the division of the Scheme into Funds, the Scheme comprises a single trust fund with the value of the Members' interests in the Scheme determined by reference to values held in the underlying Funds.

The Funds as at 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Income Fund	Balanced Fund	Growth Fund
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2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed governing the Scheme, the KiwiSaver Act 2006, the FMC and generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate for profit oriented entities. The Scheme is a KiwiSaver scheme and is deemed to be a publicly accountable Tier 1 entity for the purposes of the External Reporting Board Standard A1 "Application of the Accounting Standards Framework".

The Statement of Financial Position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to Members.

(b) Going concern

The Trustee is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments in financial assets, land and forests, which have been measured at fair value. All figures presented have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Scheme and the income can be readily measured.

Net realised and unrealised gains or losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss

Gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale, or at reporting date, and the fair value at the previous valuation point. This includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses, but does not include interest or dividend income.

Net realised and unrealised gains or losses on forestry and land assets

Gains or losses on forestry and land assets are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale, or at reporting date, and the fair value at the previous valuation point. This includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Investments

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

The Scheme holds interests in sectors of the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Investment Trust (the "Investment Trust"). The Trustee of the Investment Trust is the Board. The Investment Trust is a registered Portfolio Investment Entity ("PIE"). The Investment Trust holds investments in the following sectors - cash and short term deposits, fixed interest, mortgages, shares and private equity on behalf of the Scheme and other parties some of which are listed in Note 8, Related Parties. The interests in each sector held by each of the Income Fund, Balanced Fund and Growth Fund is based on their tactical asset allocation ("TAA") which is set by the Board's Investment Committee, taking into account ranges and limits defined in the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives ("SIPO"). All interests are stated by reference to the dollar values held. The daily weighted average holding of each sector by each Fund is used to calculate the Fund's share of each sector's income, expenses, gains and losses which are distributed monthly.

The Scheme also has interests in forestry and land assets. These assets are held directly by the Scheme and other parties. The value of forestry and land assets held by the Scheme takes into account ranges and limits defined in the SIPO. The daily weighted average holding of forestry assets by each fund within the Scheme is used to calculate the Fund's share of income, expenses, gains and losses which are distributed monthly.

(f) Forestry

Forestry is recognised at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Forest establishment and maintenance expenses are capitalised, and changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

(g) Land

Land is classified as an investment property and is recognised initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

The Scheme has no cash or bank accounts in its own name.

(i) Taxation

The Scheme qualifies as, and has elected to be, a PIE under the Income Tax Act 2007. The Scheme has further elected to be a provisional tax payer under the PIE rules.

Under the PIE regime income is effectively taxed in the hands of the Members. Any provisional tax paid is available as a credit against the entity's portfolio entity tax liability calculated at the end of the year. The Scheme, as a PIE, pays no income tax on the taxable income of the Scheme and all taxable income and tax credits are attributable to Members in proportion to their holdings when taxable income and credits arise.

The Scheme deducts tax from each Member's allocation using each Member's Notified Prescribed Investor Rate, or if a rate has not been notified, at the default Prescribed Investor Rate ("PIR") of 28%. The Scheme then pays the tax to Inland Revenue on behalf of each Member.

PIE tax liabilities are due for payment on the last day of the month following the end of each tax year or following the withdrawal of Member's interests in the Scheme.

Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

The Scheme is not registered for GST and consequently all components of the financial statements are stated inclusive of GST where appropriate.

(j) Currency

Functional and presentation currency

The Scheme's Members are primarily located within New Zealand, with all transactions with Members and the Scheme denominated in New Zealand Dollars ("NZD"). The financial statements of the Scheme are measured and reported to Members in NZD. The NZD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the activities of the Scheme. The financial statements are presented in NZD which is the Scheme's functional and presentation currency.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Member Activity

The Scheme provides Members with the right to request withdrawals, for cash, of their interest of their holding in the Scheme at the balance as valued at most recent quarter end plus an adjustment for interest earned to the date of withdrawal, provided that the Member meets certain requirements of the KiwiSaver Act 2006 (the "Act") and subject to the terms of the Trust Deed. Monies held in the Scheme are redeemable at the Member's option, meet the definition of a puttable instrument, and are therefore classified as equity. Provided a request meets the terms of the Trust Deed and the Act, the full amount of net assets available for benefits may be withdrawn on demand by Members.

The Scheme does not hold cash or cash equivalents in its own name. As such on acceptance of a valid withdrawal request the Manager, on behalf of the Scheme, will sell down holdings in the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust to fund the withdrawal. Quantitative information about the Scheme's Member activity is provided in the statement of changes in net assets. The Scheme invests alongside other retirement savings products into the Investment Trust. The Member activity of the Scheme is factored into the cash policies and processes of the Investment Trust so as to ensure sufficient cash is available to meet the requirements of all underlying Member activity.

There have been no changes to this process from prior years.

(l) Accrued benefits

Amounts available for benefits is the Scheme's present obligation to pay benefits to Members and has been calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the assets and the carrying value of the liabilities in the Scheme.

(m) Contributions and withdrawals

Subject to the terms of the Trust Deed and applicable legislation, contributions and withdrawals are recognised when the Manager has confirmed the validity of a Members application or withdrawal request.

(n) Intangible carbon credits and carbon obligations

New Zealand carbon credits are considered an intangible asset and are recognised in the balance sheet at cost upon initial recognition. The asset is subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

The asset is deemed to have an indefinite useful life, and consequently will not be amortised. Based on analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows, as the economic benefits of units are not consumed while the units are held, but are realised by either surrendering units to settle obligations incurred through harvest or selling units to a third party.

The asset is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the year the impairment is identified. The impairment test is performed in accordance with NZ IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

An obligation to return carbon credits is recognised to the extent there are not sufficient carbon credits available.

(o) Significant estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements necessarily requires estimation and judgements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and judgements that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets are outlined in the relevant notes. Land assets are valued by an independent qualified valuer. The fair value has been stated at the current market value of the land. The unencumbered current market value of the land has been determined by reference to recent sales evidence of similar properties. Investments are subject to variation due to market and exchange rate fluctuations. Judgement has also been applied in the categorisation of its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value hierarchy under NZ IFRS 13. Details of significant estimates and related assumptions are provided in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

(p) Comparative information

There have been no changes to the presentation of comparative information.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Changes in accounting policy and disclosure

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

In the current period the Scheme has adopted NZ IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (NZ IFRS 9) for the first time. All financial assets and liabilities previously held at fair value through profit or loss continue to be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. All loans and receivables or payables continue to be measured at amortised cost.

The Scheme does not have any receivables or other assets at amortised costs and thus the application of the ECL model under NZ IFRS 9 has not changed the Scheme's financial statements.

In the current period the Scheme has adopted NZ IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (NZ IFRS 15). There was no impact of adopting NZ IFRS 15 for the Scheme because all income received by the Scheme is outside the scope of this standard.

(ii) New NZ IFRS standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

There have been no new standards considered relevant to the financial statements that have been issued but are not yet effective.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Audit fees are paid by the Board and included in the administration fee charged by the Board to the Scheme. (refer note 8c).
 The following fees were indirectly paid by the Scheme for audit services and directly paid by the Scheme for other assurance services provided by the Auditor of the Scheme.

Note	2019				2018			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Audit of financial statements - EY	2,300	11,500	4,700	18,500	1,800	9,100	3,400	14,300
Other assurance services provided by the Auditor	700	3,300	1,300	5,300	1,500	8,100	3,100	12,700
Total assurance services received from auditor	3,000	14,800	6,000	23,800	3,300	17,200	6,500	27,000

Note

(i) Other assurance services provided by EY include: Members' register compliance engagement, Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism; and Custodian internal controls compliance engagement.

4 NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FORESTRY AND LAND ASSETS

	2019				2018			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Forests	-	1,992	1,872	3,864	-	(1,465)	(1,410)	(2,875)
Land	-	125,670	118,063	243,733	-	42,429	40,839	83,268
Total net gains	-	127,662	119,935	247,597	-	40,964	39,429	80,393

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8 RELATED PARTIES

(a) Responsible Entities

The Board is the Manager, Trustee, Administrator and a Custodian of the Scheme.

The Board is a related party of the Scheme. The Board is trustee of the Scheme under the relevant acts of Parliament, Canons and Rules. The Scheme has a defined interest in the Investment Trust of the Board, or in other investments held by the Board as Trustee.

The Board carries out all administration for these entities and charges the Scheme for investment and Scheme administration to recover the Board's applicable costs.

(b) Details of Key Management Personnel

Board Members

The Board Members of the Board are considered to be Key Management Personnel.

The Board has authority for the strategic direction and governance of the Scheme.

Key management personnel transactions

No amounts have been paid by the Scheme to the Board Members in their capacity as Board Members.

Board Members may hold units in the Scheme in their capacity as Members of the Scheme. All transactions between these parties is pursuant to, and governed by, the terms of the Trust Deed of the Scheme.

(c) Manager's fees

Effective from 1 April 2017, the Board changed its method of charging the Scheme from net recovery to a flat fee basis. The Board's administration charges to the Scheme were:

	2019			2018		
	Income	Balanced	Growth	Income	Balanced	Growth
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration fee	75,313	415,977	187,696	63,761	381,651	154,479
	75,313	415,977	187,696	63,761	381,651	154,479
			678,986			599,891
			678,986			599,891

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019****9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Scheme holds interests in sectors of the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Investment Trust (the "Investment Trust") and in pooled forestry assets (the "Forestry Pool"). The Investment Trust is a related party of the Scheme and shares the same Manager.

Risks arising from holding investments indirectly through the Investment Trust, and direct investments in the Forestry Pool, are inherent in the Scheme's activities, and are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring. Through these holdings the Scheme is exposed to credit risk, market price risk and liquidity and cash flow risk arising from the investments held.

Investments indirectly held by the Scheme comprise investments in financial assets for the purpose of generating a return on the investment made by Members, in addition to forestry and land, net assets attributable to Members, and other financial instruments such as receivables and payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The Scheme may be exposed to credit risk, market risk (including unit price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), and liquidity and cash flow risk arising from the investments held.

The Manager, as Responsible Entity, is responsible for identifying and controlling the risks that arise from these investments.

The Trustees have approved a Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives ("SIPO") which establishes investment portfolio objectives and target asset allocations. Performance against these targets is reviewed at least quarterly by the Trustees and asset reallocations undertaken as required.

The Scheme's policies set out in the SIPO and in the Policy Authorities and Limits ("PALS") specify risk management strategies for each asset class and for each type of risk including liquidity, credit, market, currency and interest rate risks, and the SIPO and PALS also specify how derivatives may be used to manage risk.

The risks are measured using a method that reflects the expected impact on the results and net assets from reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variables. Information about these risk exposures at the reporting date, measured on this basis, is disclosed below. Information about the total fair value of investments exposed to risk, as well as compliance with established investment mandate limits, is also monitored by the Responsible Entity. These mandate limits reflect the investment strategy and market environment of the Scheme, as well as the level of risk that the Scheme is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries.

This information is prepared and reported to relevant parties within the Responsible Entity on a regular basis as deemed appropriate.

Concentrations of risk arise when a number of investments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Scheme to incur a financial loss. The Scheme holds no cash and cash equivalents directly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the potential inability for the Scheme to meet its payment obligations, which could arise as a result of mismatched cash flows. The Scheme holds no cash and cash equivalents directly instead investing through the Investment Trust. Liquidity and cash flow risk strategies have been adopted by the Investment Trust within the guidelines provided by the Trustee. The contractual cash flows of the Scheme's financial liabilities are materially equivalent to their carrying amount and are repayable within 12 months.

(d) Estimation of fair values

NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, requires the Scheme to measure and disclose fair values using a three level fair value hierarchy.

The following table provides an analysis of the units held by the Scheme in the Investment Trust that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

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

The fair value of the Scheme's investments at fair value through profit or loss are classified as follows:

Notes	2019			2018		
	Income	Balanced	Growth	Income	Balanced	Growth
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Level 2						
Investment Trust	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	5,176,569	26,595,594	10,357,088
Total	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	5,176,569	26,595,594	10,357,088
			SCHEME			SCHEME
			\$			\$
			48,645,937			42,129,251
			48,645,937			42,129,251

There were no transfers between Levels in 2019 or 2018.

The fair value of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust is based on underlying observable market prices and discounted cash flow models. The Scheme's holding in the Investment Trust is based on the actual cash flow between the two entities, plus the quarterly allocation of positive or negative interest on the cash weighted holding of the Scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Estimation of fair values (continued)

Valuation processes for the forestry and land assets

The Hawkes Bay Forest land fair value has been stated at the current market value of the land. The unencumbered current market value of the land has been determined by reference to recent sales evidence of similar properties. The land has been valued at 31 March 2019 by an independent qualified valuer, M H Morice B.Com.Ag (VFM), Dip.Fore., MPINZ, ANZIV, MNZIF. Land is categorised in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The external valuer and the Board have determined the inputs used in obtaining the valuations based on size, age and condition of the forest and land, the state of the local economy and comparable prices in the corresponding national economy.

The fair value of the current trees held in the total forestry pool is \$174,759 (2018: \$50,000), which is apportioned between other entities managed by the Board. The forest fair value has been determined by the Board through discussion with independent forest valuation expert, Owen Springfield, as at 31 March 2019. The forest is categorised in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(i) Forests

Fair Value at 31 March 2019: \$42,195

Description: Interests in forests

Valuation technique: Board valuation

Fair Value at 31 March 2018: \$11,126

Description: Interests in forests

Valuation technique: Independently valued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Forest land

Fair Value at 31 March 2019: \$666,856

Description: Interests in forest land

Valuation technique: Independently valued

Unobservable inputs Relationship of unobservable inputs at fair value

Market approach

Land classes have been compared against recent sales of properties following adjustment for size, ETS status, productivity, altitude, locality, timing of sale and contour.

Productive land has been valued on the basis of being in a hypothetical cutover state after the harvest and removal of all plantation trees. Consideration has also been given to any higher and better use of the land other than forestry along with improvements in the form of fencing and tracking.

Fair Value at 31 March 2018: \$439,706

Description: Interests in forest land

Valuation technique: Independently valued

Unobservable inputs Relationship of unobservable inputs at fair value

Market approach

Land classes have been compared against recent sales of properties following adjustment for size, ETS status, productivity, altitude, locality, timing of sale and contour.

Productive land has been valued on the basis of being in a hypothetical cutover state after the harvest and removal of all plantation trees. Consideration has also been given to any higher and better use of the land other than forestry along with improvements in the form of fencing and tracking.

(e) Capital management

Net assets available to Members can be considered to be the Scheme's capital for the purposes of capital management. The Scheme does not have to comply with externally imposed capital requirements. The Scheme has established policies to manage the net assets and capital of the Scheme with the objective of providing returns and retirement benefits to members ensuring that net assets available to Members are sufficient to meet future and present obligations. The Scheme's management reviews the Scheme's performance on a regular basis.

10 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Scheme operates in three reportable segments, being the investment options available for Members. The segments are the Funds as detailed in Note 1.

11 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no outstanding contingent assets or liabilities or commitments as at 31 March 2019 (2018 : Nil).

12 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events after reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the Members of the Christian KiwiSaver Scheme

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Christian KiwiSaver Scheme (the "Scheme") as a whole on pages 1 to 18 which comprise the statement of financial position of the Scheme as at 31 March 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 1 to 18 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Scheme as at 31 March 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

This report is made solely to the Scheme's Members, as a body. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme and the Scheme's Members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Ernst & Young provides other assurance related services to the Scheme. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Scheme on normal terms within the ordinary course of the business of the Scheme. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Scheme.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements of the Scheme as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of the audit report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Investment in the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board Investment Trust (“Investment Trust”)

Why significant

- ▶ The Scheme’s investment in the Investment Trust represents approximately 99% of the Scheme’s total assets.
- ▶ As detailed in the Scheme’s accounting policies, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements, this financial asset is recognised at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.
- ▶ Volatility and other market drivers can have a significant impact on the value of this financial asset and the financial statements, therefore the recognition and measurement of this investment is considered a key area of audit focus.
- ▶ Disclosures regarding the Scheme’s investments are included in Note 5 to the financial statements.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included:

- ▶ Gaining an understanding of the processes used to record investment transactions and the monthly revaluation of the investment portfolio maintained by the Investment Trust.
- ▶ Performing test of controls surrounding the allocation of investment income from the Investment Trust to the Scheme, which is based on the Scheme’s share of each asset type within the Investment Trust.
- ▶ Performing analytical procedures to assess whether the level of the Scheme’s investments into, and out of, the Investment Trust are consistent with the Scheme’s membership activity.
- ▶ Agreeing the Scheme’s recorded investments at year end to its share of the net asset value of each underlying asset type of the Investment Trusts and that the shares held were consistent with the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives of the Scheme.
- ▶ Assessing the performance of the Investment Trust’s investments against market indices to assess the appropriateness of the reported performance against expectations derived from broader market performance.
- ▶ Assessing whether the disclosures in the financial statements appropriately reflected the Scheme’s exposure to financial instrument risk with reference to NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor’s report

The Trustees are responsible for the Annual Report, which includes information other than the financial statements and auditor’s report.

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 during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Trustees and, if uncorrected, to take appropriate action to bring the matter to the attention of the Members for whom our auditor's report was prepared.

Trustees' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible, on behalf of the Scheme, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing, on behalf of the Scheme, the Scheme'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 the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Scheme or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 (New Zealand) 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 Members taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stuart Mutch.



Chartered Accountants
Wellington
19 June 2019