

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

CONTENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	PAGE NO
Statement of Comprehensive Income	1
Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits	2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5 - 18
Auditor's Report	19 - 22

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
INCOME									
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		162,192	306,700	(99,219)	369,673	189,283	2,165,016	1,165,032	3,519,331
Net gains on forestry and land assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	-	50,842	44,257	95,099	-	127,662	119,935	247,597
TOTAL INCOME		162,192	357,542	(54,962)	464,772	189,283	2,292,678	1,284,967	3,766,928
EXPENSES									
Administration fee	8	63,562	481,402	234,084	779,048	75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986
TOTAL EXPENSES		63,562	481,402	234,084	779,048	75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX		98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942
Tax expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX		98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942
SURPLUS BEFORE MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES		98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942

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 2020

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		6,198,004	30,107,251	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		6,197,822	30,106,016	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
MOVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR									
<i>Contributions</i>									
Members		680,219	3,149,627	1,808,580	5,638,426	512,087	2,758,018	1,068,517	4,338,622
Employers		133,678	806,104	355,977	1,295,759	123,468	757,539	322,798	1,203,805
Crown contributions and interest		56,743	350,198	158,778	565,719	55,737	335,137	132,314	523,188
Transfers in from other KiwiSaver providers		274,161	1,311,377	810,868	2,396,406	200,641	1,016,736	755,708	1,973,085
Transfers in from other complying schemes		-	76,283	32,194	108,477	14,779	195,858	84,967	295,604
Refunds to Inland Revenue		(2,618)	(17,832)	(5,819)	(26,269)	(634)	(5,066)	(1,646)	(7,346)
<i>Withdrawals</i>									
Retirement		(989,076)	(1,125,006)	(90,914)	(2,204,996)	(761,533)	(1,689,889)	(159,454)	(2,610,876)
Death		(9,005)	(3,259)	(598)	(12,862)	-	(204,788)	-	(204,788)
Financial hardship benefits		(4,222)	(59,114)	(1,196)	(64,532)	(8,556)	(107,813)	(22,079)	(138,448)
First home benefits		(139,014)	(381,694)	(97,041)	(617,749)	(36,798)	(268,524)	(188,118)	(493,440)
Mortgage diversion benefits		-	-	-	-	-	(89)	-	(89)
Permanent emigration benefits		-	(14,099)	-	(14,099)	-	-	-	-
Transfers out to other KiwiSaver providers		(216,002)	(728,351)	(433,778)	(1,378,131)	(22,740)	(747,289)	(165,575)	(935,604)
Transfers between investment pools		740,397	(502,696)	(237,701)	-	881,256	(511,230)	(370,026)	-
Members PIE tax		(20,541)	3,087	14,928	(2,526)	(23,259)	(126,057)	(64,290)	(213,606)
Surplus before membership activities		98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		6,801,354	32,848,016	15,067,865	54,717,235	6,198,004	30,107,251	13,042,633	49,347,888
<i>Comprising:</i>									
Net assets attributable to Members		6,801,239	32,873,372	15,090,403	54,765,014	6,197,822	30,106,016	13,041,911	49,345,749
Net assets attributable to General Reserve	7	115	(25,356)	(22,538)	(47,779)	182	1,235	722	2,139
		6,801,354	32,848,016	15,067,865	54,717,235	6,198,004	30,107,251	13,042,633	49,347,888

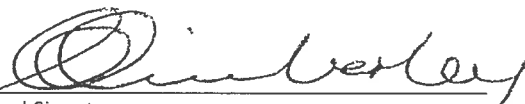
These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.


CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020				AS AT 31 MARCH 2019			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
ASSETS									
Investment in the Investment Trust	5	6,789,538	32,214,747	14,623,387	53,627,672	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	48,645,937
Investment in forestry and land assets	5	-	529,464	417,200	946,664	-	376,541	332,510	709,051
TOTAL ASSETS		6,789,538	32,744,211	15,040,587	54,574,336	6,198,646	30,107,392	13,048,950	49,354,988
LIABILITIES									
PIE tax payable/(receivable)		(11,816)	(103,805)	(27,278)	(142,899)	643	140	6,317	7,100
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(11,816)	(103,805)	(27,278)	(142,899)	643	140	6,317	7,100
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		6,801,354	32,848,016	15,067,865	54,717,235	6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	49,347,888
Represented by:									
Members net assets		6,801,239	32,873,372	15,090,403	54,765,014	6,197,821	30,106,017	13,041,911	49,345,749
General Reserve net assets	6	115	(25,356)	(22,538)	(47,779)	182	1,235	722	2,139
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		6,801,354	32,848,016	15,067,865	54,717,235	6,198,003	30,107,252	13,042,633	49,347,888

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
 25 June 2020


 Authorised Signatory

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Expenses paid		(63,562)	(481,402)	(234,084)	(779,048)	(75,313)	(415,977)	(187,696)	(678,986)
PIE tax paid		(33,000)	(100,858)	(18,667)	(152,525)	(49,600)	(128,510)	(78,640)	(256,750)
Purchase of investments		(1,144,800)	(5,846,512)	(3,251,087)	(10,242,399)	(906,713)	(5,204,822)	(2,480,989)	(8,592,524)
Sale of investments		716,103	3,567,234	1,204,486	5,487,823	73,918	4,220,710	1,289,919	5,584,547
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7	(525,259)	(2,861,538)	(2,299,352)	(5,686,149)	(957,708)	(1,528,599)	(1,457,406)	(3,943,713)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Contributions		870,639	4,305,929	2,323,335	7,499,903	691,293	3,850,694	1,523,629	6,065,616
Transfers in from other providers		274,161	1,387,660	843,063	2,504,884	215,420	1,212,594	840,675	2,268,689
Benefits paid		(1,141,318)	(1,583,172)	(189,748)	(2,914,238)	(806,887)	(2,271,104)	(369,651)	(3,447,642)
Transfers out to other providers		(216,002)	(728,351)	(433,778)	(1,378,131)	(22,740)	(747,289)	(165,575)	(935,604)
Contribution refunds to Inland Revenue		(2,618)	(17,832)	(5,819)	(26,269)	(634)	(5,066)	(1,646)	(7,346)
Transfers between investment pools		740,397	(502,696)	(237,701)	-	881,256	(511,230)	(370,026)	-
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		525,259	2,861,538	2,299,352	5,686,149	957,708	1,528,599	1,457,406	3,943,713
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 2020 (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 25 June 2020.

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 2020 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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(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. As at 31 March 2020, the valuer has included a notice of valuation uncertainty in his valuation report as a consequence of the lack of market sales between the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic and the date of the valuation. 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.

With respect to the impact of Covid-19 on the value of investments, the Manager has considered the reliability of fair values for the underlying investments. This is particularly relevant to the investment in the Investment Trust. It is the Manager's view that where market prices are obtained from recognised exchanges and markets, these markets and exchanges have continued to operate with reliability and hence no change in the valuation process has been deemed necessary. The Investment Trust also invests in assets that are unquoted: registered first mortgages and private equity investments. The mortgage portfolio has been evaluated against assumptions for a market downturn along with consideration of an increased possibility for personal circumstances to change in the post-Covid-19 environment. An impairment allowance has been reflected against the mortgage portfolio in the Investment Trust. The Manager has undertaken due enquiry with underlying private equity fund managers to establish a view that the valuations provided by these managers as at 31 March 2020 reflect the market conditions at that time across the portfolios. Consideration has been given to the quarterly reporting to 31 March 2020 provided by all private equity managers and their assessment of the impact of Covid-19 within their valuations. As at 31 March 2020 there remains a level of uncertainty as to the extent to which Covid-19 will impact upon the interests held by the Private Equity funds in which the Investment Trust invests. Valuations may alter significantly over time dependent on the extent and impact that actually occurs to each relevant investment.

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.

(q) Changes in accounting policy and disclosure

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations

No new standards or interpretations have been applied during the financial year.

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

NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and NZ IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors has been amended effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment was made to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. It is not expected that this amendment will have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Audit of financial statements - EY	2,350	11,500	5,100	18,950	2,300	11,500	4,700	18,500
Other assurance services provided by the Auditor (i)	1,250	6,000	2,700	9,950	700	3,300	1,300	5,300
Total assurance services received from auditor	3,600	17,500	7,800	28,900	3,000	14,800	6,000	23,800

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 ON FORESTRY AND LAND ASSETS

	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Forests	-	6,084	5,296	11,380	-	1,992	1,872	3,864
Land	-	44,758	38,961	83,719	-	125,670	118,063	243,733
Total net gains	-	50,842	44,257	95,099	-	127,662	119,935	247,597

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 INVESTMENTS

	2020				2019			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>At fair value through profit or loss:</i>								
Investment trust	6,789,538	32,214,747	14,623,387	53,627,672	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	48,645,937
Forestry	-	69,025	55,150	124,175	-	5,807	5,319	11,126
Forest land	-	460,439	362,050	822,489	-	370,734	327,191	697,925
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	6,789,538	32,744,211	15,040,587	54,574,336	6,198,646	30,107,392	13,048,950	49,354,988
Holdings as a percentage of Net Assets Available for Benefits								
Investment trust	100%	99%	98%	98%	100%	99%	98%	99%
Forestry	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Forest land	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Forestry assets

The Forestry Pool currently directly holds one forest in Hawkes Bay. As at 31 March 2020, the Scheme held a 27% interest in the forestry pool (2019: 24%). The cutting rights in relation to the forestry crop were sold on 15 July 2016. The cutting rights cover an 8 year period. The forest crop is expected to be replanted. This right did not include a small area of immature trees that the forestry pool will continue to hold. The Forestry Pool will also continue to hold the land. The forest itself and land under the forest are separately valued.

The Hawkes Bay Forest is predominantly a post-1989 forest. The Trustee has opted into the Emissions Trading Scheme ("ETS") for this forest.

The Board has registered 659.6 hectares of land (2019: 659.6 ha) in the Emissions Trading Scheme. The Board has 163,355 carbon credits as at 31 March 2020 (2019: 163,355). The process for returning units where trees have been harvested changed during the year and consequently units are not required to be surrendered until the next Mandatory Emissions Return is submitted in 2023. Of the units currently held per the ETS, it is estimated that harvesting to date has resulted in the use of 138,852 units not yet reflected in the ETS register. The carbon credits are classified as intangible assets, which the Trustee has elected to recognise at cost. As no consideration has been paid or received for the carbon credits the value of the carbon credits are recognised at nil at 31 March 2020 (2019: nil). The estimated fair value of the carbon credits for the unharvested trees as at 31 March 2020 is \$588,078 (2019: \$2,605,543). The carbon credits are apportioned to the Scheme in the same manner the forest crop and land in the forestry pool are allocated. The carbon credits have been apportioned as follows:

	2020				2019			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
Registered hectares of land in ETS	-	99.15	78.80	177.95	-	85.87	76.17	162.04
Carbon Credits	-	3,620	2,877	6,497	-	12,972	11,507	24,479
Estimated fair value of carbon credits	-	\$86,883	\$69,049	\$155,932	-	\$333,380	\$295,740	\$629,120

The Board sequesters additional carbon as the forest crop grows. As the forest crop is harvested, the Board has an obligation to return credits in accordance with the Emissions Trading Scheme. It is expected that any future obligation to return credits will be met by the credits held. Carbon credits are classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as the fair value is based on the quoted market price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 MOVEMENT IN GENERAL RESERVE

The profit or loss of the Scheme is initially allocated to the General Reserve. On a quarterly basis it is the Trustee's policy to declare an interest rate to two decimal points and make a distribution to the Members' accounts from the General Reserve. The interest paid or charged to Members' accounts represents the allocation to members of investment earnings net of tax, costs and expenses. The interest rate for each Member is calculated based on the prescribed investor tax rate for the Member. In determining the annual interest rate the Trustee is not required to allocate the total amount in the General Reserve.

	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
<i>Total General Reserve net assets at the beginning of the year</i>	182	1,235	722	2,139	206	631	486	1,323
Profit after tax for the year	98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942
Profit allocated to Members accounts	(98,697)	97,269	265,786	264,358	(113,994)	(1,876,097)	(1,097,035)	(3,087,126)
Total General Reserve net assets at the end of the year	115	(25,356)	(22,538)	(47,779)	182	1,235	722	2,139

The remainder of the movement in net assets is allocated to the Member accounts.

7 RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT AFTER TAX TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Net Profit after tax	98,630	(123,860)	(289,046)	(314,276)	113,970	1,876,701	1,097,271	3,087,942
<i>Adjusted for non-cash items included in profit</i>								
Net gain on fair value of investments	(162,192)	(357,542)	54,962	(464,772)	(189,283)	(2,292,678)	(1,284,967)	(3,766,928)
<i>Adjusted for working capital movements in operating activities</i>								
PIE tax paid	(33,000)	(100,858)	(18,667)	(152,525)	(49,600)	(128,510)	(78,640)	(256,750)
Net purchases of investments	(428,697)	(2,279,278)	(2,046,601)	(4,754,576)	(832,795)	(984,112)	(1,191,070)	(3,007,977)
Total cash outflows from operating activities	(525,259)	(2,861,538)	(2,299,352)	(5,686,149)	(957,708)	(1,528,599)	(1,457,406)	(3,943,713)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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:

	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Administration fee	63,562	481,402	234,084	779,048	75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986
	63,562	481,402	234,084	779,048	75,313	415,977	187,696	678,986

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 2020

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Scheme's holdings in the Investment Trust will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. This risk is managed within the underlying investments by ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with mandates, overall investment strategy and within approved limits.

Market risk comprises three types of risk; foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Scheme has indirect foreign exchange risk as it invests, through the Investment Trust, in cash, international fixed interest stock, shares and private equity which exposes the Scheme to currency risks.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Scheme has indirect exposure to market risk for changes in the underlying interest rates relating primarily to investments in fixed interest bonds and debentures held by the Investment Trust.

The Manager actively monitors interest rate risk exposure and takes actions as necessary. This includes regular review of interest rates applicable to underlying cash balances. The Scheme has no significant direct investments subject to interest rate risk.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than interest rates and foreign currency rates. The Scheme is exposed to other price risk from its investment in the Investment Trust.

Other price risk sensitivity analysis - Investment Trust holdings

The analysis below shows the effect on net assets available for benefits that would result in reasonable changes in the fair value of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust.

Increase/(decrease) in profit and loss and net assets available for benefits

	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Amount exposed to market risk	6,789,538	32,214,747	14,623,387	53,627,672	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	48,645,937
Market -10%	(678,954)	(3,221,475)	(1,462,339)	(5,362,768)	(619,865)	(2,973,085)	(1,271,644)	(4,864,594)
Market +10%	678,954	3,221,475	1,462,339	5,362,768	619,865	2,973,085	1,271,644	4,864,594

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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	2020				2019				
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	
Level 2									
Investment Trust	2e	6,789,538	32,214,747	14,623,387	53,627,672	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	48,645,937
Total		6,789,538	32,214,747	14,623,387	53,627,672	6,198,646	29,730,851	12,716,440	48,645,937

There were no transfers between Levels in 2020 or 2019.

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. Where there are no quoted prices for underlying assets, fair values of the underlying assets may be impaired based on objective analysis and assessment of qualitative factors made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Estimation of fair values (continued)

Forestry and land assets

The forestry and land assets comprise the Hawkes Bay forest and land. The TAA for each Fund in the Scheme sets out the percentage of its total investments to be held in the alternative assets sector which includes forestry and land assets.

Notes	2020				2019			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Forests								
Opening balance	-	22,360	19,835	42,195	-	5,807	5,319	11,126
Net gains/(losses) at fair value through profit or loss	-	6,084	5,296	11,380	-	1,992	1,872	3,864
Net reallocation in holdings to other investors	-	40,581	30,019	70,600	-	14,561	12,644	27,205
Closing balance	-	69,025	55,150	124,175	-	22,360	19,835	42,195
Forest land								
Opening balance	-	354,181	312,675	666,856	-	229,200	210,506	439,706
Net gains at fair value through profit or loss	-	44,758	38,961	83,719	-	125,670	118,063	243,733
Net reallocation in holdings to other investors	-	61,500	10,414	71,914	-	(689)	(15,894)	(16,583)
Closing balance	-	460,439	362,050	822,489	-	354,181	312,675	666,856
Total	-	529,464	417,200	946,664	-	376,541	332,510	709,051

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 2020 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. As at 31 March 2020, the valuer has included a notice of valuation uncertainty in his valuation report as a consequence of the lack of market sales between the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic and the date of the valuation.

The fair value of the current trees held in the total forestry pool is \$467,980 (2019: \$174,759), 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 Springford, as at 31 March 2020. Given the young age profile of the current planting a cost plus the recognition of a limited margin approach has been adopted. The forest is categorised in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(i) Forests

Fair Value at 31 March 2020: \$124,175

Description: Interests in forests

Valuation technique:

Board valuation

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

Description: Interests in forests

Valuation technique:

Board valuation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Forest land

Fair Value at 31 March 2020: \$822,489

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. Market conditions remain uncertain as a consequence of Covid-19 with no market transactions having taken place between the declaration of the pandemic and 31 March 2020.

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.

(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 2020 (2019 : 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.



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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") on pages 1 to 18 which comprise the statement of financial position of the Scheme as at 31 March 2020, 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 2020 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



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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	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust represents approximately 98% of the Scheme's total assets.▶ The Investment Trust invests in a range of asset types including (in order of quantum at balance date) equities, fixed interest securities, deposits, mortgages and private equity holdings.▶ Market volatility can have a significant impact on the value of some of the Investment Trust's assets, therefore the valuation of the Scheme's interest in the Investment Trust is considered a key area of audit focus. At and subsequent to 31 March 2020 financial markets were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and during this period they have experienced greater than usual volatility. In relation to the valuation of some types of investments held by the Investment Trust, particularly mortgages and private equity funds, this increased uncertainty and volatility at balance date means that their valuation is more subjective and uncertain than it might otherwise be. This creates increased subjectivity and uncertainty in the valuation of the Scheme's interest in the Investment Trust.▶ As detailed in the Scheme's accounting policies, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in accordance with NZ IFRS 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i>.▶ Disclosures regarding the Scheme's investments at 31 March 2020 are included in Note 5 to the financial statements and regarding the impact of market volatility on investments subsequent to balance date are	<p>In relation to the valuation of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Gaining an understanding of the processes used to record investment transactions and the revaluation of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust;▶ Performing test of controls surrounding the allocation of investment income from the Investment Trust to the Scheme; and▶ Agreeing the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust to its share of the Investment Trust's Net Assets Attributable to Unit Holders. <p>In relation to the Investment Trust's assets other than mortgage and private equity investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Gaining an understanding of the processes used to record investment transactions and the revaluation of the investment portfolio;▶ Testing a selection of the Manager's controls relevant to the Investment Trust's investments;▶ Receiving direct third party confirmations of investment holdings and exit prices at balance date; and▶ Verifying a sample of investment exit prices at balance date to independent pricing sources. <p>In relation to the Investment Trust's interests in private equity funds our procedures also included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Considering the most recent audited financial statements of each private equity fund;▶ Considering quarterly reporting by each private equity fund manager; and▶ Considering specific reporting by each private equity fund manager in relation to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the investment portfolios maintained by each private equity fund.



included in Note 2 (o) to the financial statements.

In relation to the Investment Trust's mortgage assets our procedures also included:

- ▶ Confirming a sample of mortgage balances directly with mortgagees;
- ▶ For a sample of mortgage assets, assessing external valuations of secured property and property title information;
- ▶ Assessing the calculation of the fair value of the mortgages, in particular considering key inputs including market interest rates and the recoverability of mortgages; and
- ▶ Considering payment history and aging profile of the mortgage portfolio.

We also assessed 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* and the COVID-19 related impacts on investment valuation.

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.

Ernst + Young

Chartered Accountants
Wellington
30 June 2020