

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
INCOME									
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(81,463)	18,849	233,962	171,348	(105,862)	2,224,236	1,910,398	4,028,772
Net gains on forestry and land assets	4	-	168,298	145,762	314,060	-	176,797	154,134	330,931
Sundry Income		-	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
TOTAL INCOME		(81,463)	187,147	379,724	485,408	(105,862)	2,401,007	2,064,532	4,359,677
EXPENSES									
Administration fee	8	65,760	667,467	397,779	1,131,006	62,667	640,444	365,297	1,068,408
Audit fees	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		65,760	667,467	397,779	1,131,006	62,667	640,444	365,297	1,068,408
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269
Tax expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX		(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES		(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269

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 2023

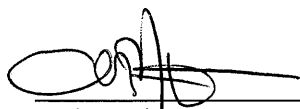
	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		8,222,500	49,515,800	26,538,485	84,276,785	7,788,529	41,699,085	21,281,867	70,769,481
<i>Comprising:</i>									
Net assets attributable to Members		8,221,770	49,510,796	26,535,724	84,268,290	7,788,154	41,696,609	21,280,981	70,765,744
Net assets attributable to General Reserve	6	730	5,004	2,761	8,495	375	2,476	886	3,737
MOVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR									
<i>Contributions</i>									
Members		435,579	3,931,320	1,900,750	6,267,649	1,399,760	7,676,609	2,642,278	11,718,647
Employers		133,035	949,417	511,982	1,594,434	141,298	907,362	446,030	1,494,690
Crown contributions and interest		58,066	362,538	185,256	605,860	58,001	335,720	172,131	565,852
Transfers in from other KiwiSaver providers		217,163	1,320,133	830,279	2,367,575	347,111	1,900,507	1,223,986	3,471,604
Transfers in from other complying schemes		-	8,945	17,677	26,622	-	23,249	79,031	102,280
Refunds to Inland Revenue		(2,690)	(14,716)	(10,167)	(27,573)	(5,780)	(17,818)	(5,216)	(28,814)
<i>Withdrawals</i>									
Retirement		(693,293)	(2,770,412)	(863,637)	(4,327,342)	(319,207)	(2,976,031)	(507,426)	(3,802,664)
Death		-	(51,414)	-	(51,414)	(21,441)	(61,668)	-	(83,109)
Financial hardship benefits		(7,309)	(95,347)	(25,491)	(128,147)	(1,960)	(55,117)	(26,036)	(83,113)
Serious illness		-	-	-	-	-	(41,620)	-	(41,620)
First home benefits		(8,360)	(266,160)	(57,634)	(332,154)	(24,448)	(262,854)	(403,400)	(690,702)
Mortgage diversion benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent emigration benefits		(1,162)	(4,796)	(1,771)	(7,729)	(1,567)	(12,811)	-	(14,378)
Transfers out to other KiwiSaver providers		(54,352)	(860,798)	(312,662)	(1,227,812)	(357,659)	(1,361,077)	(607,456)	(2,326,192)
Transfers between investment pools		265,312	(760,637)	495,325	-	(611,608)	36,570	575,038	-
Members PIE tax		-	(17,902)	(23,449)	(41,351)	-	(34,869)	(31,577)	(66,446)
Surplus / (deficit) before membership activities		(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		8,417,266	50,765,651	29,166,888	88,349,805	8,222,500	49,515,800	26,538,485	84,276,785
<i>Comprising:</i>									
Net assets attributable to Members		8,416,707	50,761,965	29,165,558	88,344,230	8,221,770	49,510,796	26,535,724	84,268,290
Net assets attributable to General Reserve	6	559	3,686	1,330	5,575	730	5,004	2,761	8,495
		8,417,266	50,765,651	29,166,888	88,349,805	8,222,500	49,515,800	26,538,485	84,276,785

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	AS AT 31 MARCH 2023				AS AT 31 MARCH 2022			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
ASSETS									
Investment in the Investment Trust	5	8,417,266	49,544,009	28,116,566	86,077,841	8,219,916	48,554,102	25,690,889	82,464,907
Investment in forestry and land assets	5	-	1,221,661	1,050,322	2,271,983	-	969,179	843,278	1,812,457
PIE tax receivable		-	-	-	-	2,584	-	4,318	6,902
TOTAL ASSETS		8,417,266	50,765,670	29,166,888	88,349,824	8,222,500	49,523,281	26,538,485	84,284,266
LIABILITIES									
Payables		-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
PIE tax payable		-	-	-	-	-	7,481	-	7,481
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	19	-	19	-	7,481	-	7,481
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		8,417,266	50,765,651	29,166,888	88,349,805	8,222,500	49,515,800	26,538,485	84,276,785
Represented by:									
Members net assets		8,416,707	50,761,965	29,165,558	88,344,230	8,221,770	49,510,796	26,535,724	84,268,290
General Reserve net assets	6	559	3,686	1,330	5,575	730	5,004	2,761	8,495
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS		8,417,266	50,765,651	29,166,888	88,349,805	8,222,500	49,515,800	26,538,485	84,276,785

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
 29 June 2023


 Authorised Signatory

CHRISTIAN KIWISAVER SCHEME

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023				FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Expenses paid		(65,760)	(667,448)	(397,779)	(1,130,987)	(62,669)	(640,471)	(365,294)	(1,068,434)
PIE tax received/(paid)		2,584	(25,383)	(19,131)	(41,930)	(46,350)	(293,069)	(153,027)	(492,446)
Purchase of investments		(843,843)	(6,824,835)	(3,652,988)	(11,321,666)	(1,946,170)	(11,106,964)	(4,807,252)	(17,860,386)
Sale of investments		565,030	5,769,593	1,399,991	7,734,614	1,452,689	5,949,483	1,736,613	9,138,785
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7	(341,989)	(1,748,073)	(2,669,907)	(4,759,969)	(602,500)	(6,091,021)	(3,588,960)	(10,282,481)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Contributions		626,680	5,243,275	2,597,988	8,467,943	1,599,059	8,919,691	3,260,439	13,779,189
Transfers in from other providers		217,163	1,329,078	847,956	2,394,197	347,111	1,923,756	1,303,017	3,573,884
Benefits paid		(710,124)	(3,188,129)	(948,533)	(4,846,786)	(368,623)	(3,410,101)	(936,862)	(4,715,586)
Transfers out to other providers		(54,352)	(860,798)	(312,662)	(1,227,812)	(357,659)	(1,361,077)	(607,456)	(2,326,192)
Contribution refunds to Inland Revenue		(2,690)	(14,716)	(10,167)	(27,573)	(5,780)	(17,818)	(5,216)	(28,814)
Transfers between investment pools		265,312	(760,637)	495,325	-	(611,608)	36,570	575,038	-
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		341,989	1,748,073	2,669,907	4,759,969	602,500	6,091,021	3,588,960	10,282,481
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 2023 (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 30 June 2022.

The Manager of the Scheme is the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board (the "Manager" or "NZACPB"). The Trustee is the New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board ("Trustee"). Andrew Johnson 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 29 June 2023.

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 2023 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 forestry and land, 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 NZACPB. 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 NZACPB'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. A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Investments in forestry and land assets

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 as it is held with an objective of capital gain 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 classified as net assets available for benefits. 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 and forestry assets are valued by an independent qualified valuer. The fair value of land 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. Judgement has been applied in respect of the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle on the fair value of both the land and the forest. 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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Significant estimates and judgements (continued)

The Manager has also considered the impact of recent and ongoing global events on 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 relating to the recent property market downturn along with consideration of other factors relevant to the individual mortgages. An increase to the impairment allowance been reflected against the mortgage portfolio in the Investment Trust for the year ended 31 March 2023. 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 2023 reflect the market conditions at that time across the portfolios. Consideration has been given to the quarterly reporting to 31 March 2023 provided by all private equity managers and their assessment of the impact of global events on their valuations. The recent failures affecting three US banks may have flow on impacts to the underlying investments of the Private Equity Funds. A risk continues to exist that further information on the impact of this and other ongoing global events could have an impact on the valuations applied by the Fund Managers and consequently on the unit pricing provided to investors such as the Investment Trust. 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 year.

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

NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements has been revised to replace the term 'significant' which is not defined in IFRS with 'material' which is defined. This is in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. NZ IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors has been amended to clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors by updating the definitions. Both of these standards are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and neither are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3 AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Audit fees are paid by the NZACPB and included in the administration fee charged by the NZACPB 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	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Audit of financial statements - EY	2,710	16,340	9,080	28,130	2,460	13,995	7,335	23,790
Other assurance services provided by the Auditor (i)	680	4,080	2,265	7,025	1,655	9,420	4,935	16,010
Total assurance services received from auditor	3,390	20,420	11,345	35,155	4,115	23,415	12,270	39,800

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. For the prior year, one off additional services were incurred due to transition to a replacement member registry system that occurred during the year.

4 NET GAINS ON FORESTRY AND LAND ASSETS

	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Forests	-	190,016	164,572	354,588	-	103,769	90,468	194,237
Land	-	(21,718)	(18,810)	(40,528)	-	73,028	63,666	136,694
Total net gains	-	168,298	145,762	314,060	-	176,797	154,134	330,931

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 INVESTMENTS

	2023				2022			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>At fair value through profit or loss:</i>								
Investment trust	8,417,266	49,544,009	28,116,566	86,077,841	8,219,916	48,554,102	25,690,889	82,464,907
Forestry	-	582,720	501,062	1,083,782	-	328,659	286,235	614,894
Forest land	-	638,941	549,260	1,188,201	-	640,520	557,043	1,197,563
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	8,417,266	50,765,670	29,166,888	88,349,824	8,219,916	49,523,281	26,534,166	84,277,364
Holdings as a percentage of Net Assets Available for Benefits								
Investment trust	100%	98%	96%	97%	100%	98%	97%	98%
Forestry	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
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 2023, the Scheme held a 36% interest in the forestry pool (2022: 33%). The cutting rights in relation to the forestry crop were sold on 15 July 2016. The cutting rights covered an 8 year period and the forest was fully harvested as at 31 March 2021. The forest crop has been progressively replanted with 9% of the potentially productive area still awaiting replanting as at 31 March 2023. The Forestry Pool continues to hold the land. The forest itself and land under the forest are separately valued and are held for capital gain.

Cyclone Gabrielle, which occurred during February 2023, caused damage to both the Hapua Forest Land and some of the younger trees that had been replanted over 2019-2022. Based on re-mapping that was completed subsequent to the cyclone, the potentially productive area has reduced approximately 5% due to slips and the tree crop has been reduced 17.7%. The valuations of the forest and the land as at 31 March 2023 reflect these revised areas. However, there remains significant valuation uncertainty at the date of valuation given the unknown future impact that the cyclone may have on forestry land and crop values.

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

The NZACPB has registered 659.6 hectares of land (2022: 659.6 ha) in the ETS. The NZACPB has 163,355 carbon credits (NZUs) on the New Zealand Emissions Trading Register (ETR) as at 31 March 2023 (2022: 163,355). The NZUs are classified as intangible assets, which the Trustee has elected to recognise at cost. As no consideration has been paid or received for the NZUs the value of the NZUs is recognised at nil at 31 March 2023 (2022: nil).

Carbon that has been effectively used through harvesting is not required to be surrendered until the next MER is submitted in 2023. In advance of the next MER being completed, a reconciliation of the register of NZUs held has been undertaken against the Unit Balance which records the amount of carbon, represented as NZU equivalents, that has been removed through harvesting. This has identified two separate transactions that do not appear to have been recorded correctly in both of these registers resulting in a prima facie short fall in NZUs as against the liability to be settled. The registers are maintained by two separate government organisations: the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) maintains the ETR and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) maintains the Unit Balance for each participant. The aggregate discrepancy across both the registers is 78,787 units. The Trustee has investigated the discrepancy, to the extent possible, and established that it is an administrative issue and once the registers have been updated by the relevant parties there won't be a shortfall of units. On this basis, no additional carbon liability (or contingent liability) has been recognised. Until the registers have actually been updated, there remains some uncertainty regarding the outcome. It is expected to take a number of months before this matter is resolved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 INVESTMENTS (continued)

Forestry assets (continued)

Under provisions in the Climate Change Response Act 2002, the NZACPB is eligible to apply the Fixed Price Option (FPO) in respect of settlement of the harvest liabilities. A fixed price of \$25 per unit applies to carbon removal that occurred in the 2019 calendar year or earlier and \$35 per unit for carbon removal that occurred in the 2020 calendar year. Should the FPO be exercised, units registered to the NZACPB on the ETR would no longer be required to settle the carbon liability.

The NZUs are apportioned to the Scheme in the same manner as the forest crop and land in the forestry pool are allocated. The Scheme's apportionment of the fair value of the NZUs at 31 March 2023 is \$0.00 (2022: nil). The trees sequester additional carbon as the forest crop grows but for a second rotation, only start to earn NZUs once the trees attain 10 years of age. No NZUs have yet been earned on the replanted forest: all NZUs held relate solely to the recently harvested forest.

On the basis that the Trustee expects that the carbon liability relating to the harvested trees will be fully met by the number of NZUs held, the net NZUs apportioned to the Scheme (in the same manner the forest crop and land in the forestry pool are allocated) are as follows:

	2023				2022			
	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME	Income	Balanced	Growth	SCHEME
Registered hectares of land in ETS	-	127.10	109.29	236.39	-	122.55	106.73	229.28
NZUs (net after harvesting)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated net carrying value of NZUs	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
<i>Total General Reserve net assets at the beginning of the year</i>	730	5,004	2,761	8,495	375	2,476	886	3,737
Profit / (loss) after tax for the year	(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269
Profit / (loss) allocated to Members accounts	147,052	479,002	16,624	642,678	168,884	(1,758,035)	(1,697,360)	(3,286,511)
Total General Reserve net assets at the end of the year	559	3,686	1,330	5,575	730	5,004	2,761	8,495

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

	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Net profit/(loss) after tax	(147,223)	(480,320)	(18,055)	(645,598)	(168,529)	1,760,563	1,699,235	3,291,269
<i>Adjusted for non-cash items included in profit</i>								
Net gain on fair value of investments	81,463	(187,147)	(379,724)	(485,408)	105,862	(2,401,033)	(2,064,532)	(4,359,703)
<i>Adjusted for working capital movements in operating activities</i>								
Net movement in creditors	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
PIE tax received/(paid)	2,584	(25,383)	(19,131)	(41,930)	(46,350)	(293,069)	(153,027)	(492,446)
Net purchases of investments	(278,813)	(1,055,242)	(2,252,997)	(3,587,052)	(493,483)	(5,157,482)	(3,070,636)	(8,721,601)
Total cash outflows from operating activities	(341,989)	(1,748,073)	(2,669,907)	(4,759,969)	(602,500)	(6,091,021)	(3,588,960)	(10,282,481)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 RELATED PARTIES*(a) Responsible Entities*

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

The NZACP is a related party of the Scheme. The NZACP 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 NZACP or in other investments held by the NZACP as Trustee.

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

*(b) Details of Key Management Personnel***Board Members**

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

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

Key management personnel transactions

Other than to the Licenced Independent Trustee, no amounts have been paid to NZACP Board Members in their capacity as Members of the Trustee of the Scheme.

Members of the Trustee 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

The NZACP charges the Scheme a flat fee per fund. The NZACP's administration charges to the Scheme were:

	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Administration fee	65,760	667,467	397,779	1,131,006	62,667	640,444	365,297	1,068,408
	65,760	667,467	397,779	1,131,006	62,667	640,444	365,297	1,068,408

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 Trustee has 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 2023

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 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.

Market 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

	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Amount exposed to market risk	8,417,266	49,544,009	28,116,566	86,077,841	8,219,916	48,554,102	25,690,889	82,464,907
Market -10%	(841,727)	(4,954,401)	(2,811,657)	(8,607,785)	(821,992)	(4,855,410)	(2,569,089)	(8,246,491)
Market +10%	841,727	4,954,401	2,811,657	8,607,785	821,992	4,855,410	2,569,089	8,246,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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	2023				2022			
		Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Level 2									
Investment Trust	2e	8,417,266	49,544,009	28,116,566	86,077,841	8,219,916	48,554,102	25,690,889	82,464,907
Total		8,417,266	49,544,009	28,116,566	86,077,841	8,219,916	48,554,102	25,690,889	82,464,907

There were no transfers between Levels in 2023 or 2022.

The fair value of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust is based on underlying observable market prices. 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.

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 TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Estimation of fair values (continued)

Notes	2023				2022			
	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$	Income \$	Balanced \$	Growth \$	SCHEME \$
Forests								
Opening balance	-	328,659	286,235	614,894	-	114,363	97,231	211,594
Net gains/(losses) at fair value through profit or loss	-	190,016	164,572	354,588	-	103,769	90,468	194,237
Net reallocation in holdings from/(to) other investors	-	64,045	50,255	114,300	-	110,527	98,536	209,063
Closing balance	-	582,720	501,062	1,083,782	-	328,659	286,235	614,894
Forest land								
Opening balance	-	640,520	557,043	1,197,563	-	591,299	502,251	1,093,550
Net gains at fair value through profit or loss	-	(21,718)	(18,810)	(40,528)	-	73,028	63,666	136,694
Net reallocation in holdings from/(to) other investors	-	20,139	11,027	31,166	-	(23,807)	(8,874)	(32,681)
Closing balance	-	638,941	549,260	1,188,201	-	640,520	557,043	1,197,563
Total	-	1,221,661	1,050,322	2,271,983	-	969,179	843,278	1,812,457

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 and forest have been valued at 31 March 2023 by an independent qualified valuer, M H Morice B.Com.Ag (VFM), Dip.Fore., SPINZ, ANZIV, RMNZIF. Land is categorised in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The external valuer has 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. Impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle on both the land and the forest have also been considered and reflected in the valuation as at 31 March 2023.

The fair value of the current trees held in the total forestry pool is \$3,048,000 (2022: \$1,837,000), which is apportioned between the Scheme and other entities managed by the NZACP. The current planting has been valued on a stand based approach for each stand age class. This comprises of a mix of compounding cost methods for trees up to one year in age, a hybrid method for trees aged between two and four years, and an expectation approach for trees aged five or more. The forest is categorised in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Estimation of fair values (continued)

Valuation processes for the forestry and land assets (continued)

(i) Forests

Fair Value at 31 March 2023:	\$1,083,782		
Description:	Interests in forests	Valuation technique:	Independently valued
Fair Value at 31 March 2022:	\$614,894		
Description:	Interests in forests	Valuation technique:	Independently valued

(ii) Forest land

Fair Value at 31 March 2023:	\$1,188,201		
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 state suitable for planting and the forestry right has ceased as the previous rotation tree crop has been harvested. 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. While impacts from Cyclone Gabrielle have been considered in the valuation, significant valuation uncertainty remains as to the impact that the Cyclone may have on markets.		
Fair Value at 31 March 2022:	\$1,197,563		
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 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: the real estate market is being impacted by the uncertainty that the Covid-19 outbreak has caused.		

9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)***(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 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no outstanding contingent assets or liabilities or commitments as at 31 March 2023 (2022: Nil).

11 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events after reporting date that require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements. Uncertainty in global markets which impacts on the value of investments is considered in Note 2(o) Significant Estimates and Judgements. Furthermore, sensitivity of investments to market risk is considered in Note 9 Financial and Other Risk Management.



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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Christian KiwiSaver Scheme (the "Scheme") on pages 1 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Scheme as at 31 March 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and the statement of cash flows of the Scheme 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 19 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Scheme as at 31 March 2023 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 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* 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	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust represents substantially all of its 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. ▶ As detailed in the Scheme's accounting policies, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements, these financial assets are recognised at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IAS 26: <i>Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans</i>. ▶ Market volatility can have a significant impact on the value of some of the Investment Trust's assets, and the nature of some of these investments means there is increased subjectivity and uncertainty in assessing their value at any point in time. As a result the valuation of the Scheme's interest in the Investment Trust is considered a key area of audit focus. ▶ Disclosures regarding the Scheme's investments at 31 March 2023 are included in Note 5 to the financial statements and regarding the judgements 	<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; 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 included:</p>

and estimates made in the valuation of the Scheme's investment in the Investment Trust are included in Note 2 (o) to the financial statements.

- ▶ Receiving direct confirmations of investment holdings and exit prices at balance date from the relevant managers;
- ▶ Assessing the impact of calls and distributions on the carrying value of investment holdings at balance date;
- ▶ Considering quarterly reporting by each private equity fund manager; and
- ▶ Considering either the latest independent controls assurance report in relation to the manager of, or the audited financial statements of, each of the private equity investments for evidence of risk to the quarterly pricing utilised by the Manager for valuation purposes in the Investment Trust. We have considered the implications of any control deficiencies or modifications to the audit reports on our audit.

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

- ▶ Confirming a sample of mortgage balances directly with mortgagees;
- ▶ For a sample of new mortgage assets issued during the period, considering external valuations of the mortgaged properties and agreeing property title information to confirm the mortgage was registered and secured;
- ▶ 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.

Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements, including whether they 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 which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this 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 David Borrie.

The logo for Ernst & Young, featuring the company name in a stylized, cursive script font.

Chartered Accountants
Wellington
6 July 2023