# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

### **CONTENTS**

Fund Information	2
Statement of Service Performance	3 - 4
Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 14
Independent Auditors' Report	15 - 16

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND **FUND INFORMATION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024**

Nature of Fund Amalgamated Investment Fund

The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees Trustee

**Principal Place of Business** Level 4, 94 Dixon Street, Wellington

Booster Financial Services Limited **Fund Administrator** 

**Fund Managers** Harbour Asset Management Limited

Mercer (N.Z.) Limited

Trustees Executors Limited **Custodian Trustee** 

Solicitors DLA Piper

ANZ Bank BNZ Bank **Bankers** 

**Auditors** Ernst & Young

#### Why the PIF Exists

The Presbyterian Investment Fund (PIF) was established by the Presbyterian Church Property Trustees Empowering Act 1957 ("Act") to amalgamate investments and money of trust funds and is governed by that Act. The purpose of the PIF is to enable the amalgamation of the various trusts administered by the Trustee and the aggregation of investment assets.

#### What the PIF intends to achieve over the medium to long term

The PIF allows the 'Presbyterian family', which includes parishes and other related church bodies within the Presbyterian Church, to benefit from economies of scale and shared access to investment expertise, and therefore, to achieve prudent risk management and a better rate of return on Church capital.

#### How the PIF goes about this

The Trustee of the Fund is The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees ("Trustee"). The Trustee is a body corporate established under the Presbyterian Church Property Act 1885. The Trustee has appointed an Investment Committee, made up of Trustees and industry experts, to oversee the management of the PIF on their behalf. The Committee members are all volunteers and are not paid for their services.

The Trustee sets the PIF's investment strategy and structure (as set out in the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives), monitors the performance of the various service providers, approves loans, sets interest rates, and carries our certain administration functions. The Trustee has also delegated certain administration functions to Booster Financial Services Limited, fund management functions to Harbour Asset Management Limited and Mercer (N.Z.) Limited, and custodial and accounting services to Trustees Executors Limited. Mortgage security holding services has been delegated to Presbyterian Investment Fund Lending Limited.

#### The PIF offers two investment options:

1. An **On-Call Fund** that invests primarily in short duration cash, term deposits and fixed interest securities. This Fund may also invest in loans to entities forming part of or related to the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand. The On Call Fund pays interest, calculated on a daily basis, each quarter on the last day of the quarter based on a (crediting) interest rate set by the Investment 2. A **Long Term Fund** that invests into a diversified fund, with exposure to shares, fixed interest securities, cash, property, and other assets with a balanced risk profile. The Long Term Fund pays interest at the end of each quarter (calculated on a daily basis) in three

assets with a balanced risk profile. The Long Term Fund pays interest at the end of each quarter (calculated on a daily basis) in three components being: a) Regular interest – based on a (crediting) interest rate set by the Investment Committee; b) Inflation interest based on the CPI number (which could be positive or negative) generated by Statistics NZ; c) Reserve interest – based on a (crediting) interest rate (which could be positive or negative or nil depending on the investment performance of the underlying assets) set by the Investment Committee

What the PIF has done in the reporting period in working		2024	2023
towards its broader aims and objectives			
Deposits and Withdrawals		\$	\$
During the period the PIF processed capital withdrawals and deposits as	Deposits	22,991,608	22,297,259
shown:	Withdrawals	24,123,981	34,368,624
Net withdrawals over the year of just over \$1m were substantially	Net Movement	(1,132,373)	(12,071,365)
lower than the priod period, where just over \$12m was withdrawn.			
Breakdown of funds held			
At the end of the period, the PIF held funds on behalf the Church as show	vn:	\$	\$
Total account holder balances grew over the year to 30 June 2024 from	Parish Property Capital	68,896,235	65,621,147
\$180m to \$190m. Given there were net withdrawals over the year, this	Parish Other	34,559,784	34,597,286
growth was largely due to interest credited to accounts during the year.	Presbyteries	33,236,762	29,180,087
This suggests that account holders are choosing to save rather than	General Assembly	26,175,427	25,460,774
spend income, with some no doubt choosing to inflation-proof their	Other	3,996,634	3,458,247
capital or set it aside for future projects. That said, the mix of account	Trusts	23,072,003	21,244,923
holders changed somewhat, with a jump in Parish Property and	Total Accounts	189,936,845	179,562,464
Presbytery balances, reflecting the sale of land and buildings. Reserves	Reserves	6,874,595	5,524,395
also increased as the Trustees looked to rebuild reserves after dipping nto them to support account holders when interest rates were very	Total Fund	196,811,440	185,086,859
Number of accounts Funds were held in the following number of accounts:		357	365
Investment Options		\$	¢
The funds were invested in the two investment options as shown:	On Call - Accounts	140,514,107	134,857,002
There was little movement in the mix of On Call and Long Term account	On Call - Reserves	6,874,595	5,515,395
balances over the year to 30 June 2024, with the proportion in the Long	Long Term - Accounts	49,422,738	44,714,462
Term Fund risina 1% to 26%.	Total Fund	196,811,440	185,086,859
Interest Paid to Accounts		2024	2023
The PIF paid interest over the period as shown:		\$	2025 \$
The PIF paid a total of over \$11.5m to account holders in the year to 30	On Call	7,155,653	4,259,831
June 2024, nearly twice that paid in the prior year. Interest paid to On	Long Term	7,133,033	4,233,031
Call account holders increased from \$4.3m to \$7.2m as interest rates	Regular	1,395,280	1,303,715
increased. Interest paid to Long Term account holders more than	Inflation	1,755,750	2,936,226
doubled to \$4.4m in the year to 30 June 2024 as investment markets	Reserve	1,223,236	(2,224,691)
were kind to diversified investors, with global sharemarkets performing		4,374,266	2,015,250
particularly well. Positive reserve interest made some progress in	Total Interest	11,529,919	6,275,081

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

Interest Rates		2024	2023
Interest was paid based on the interest rates as shown:	On Call Fund	%	%
Interest paid on the On Call Fund increased from 5.0% p.a. as at 30	Closing Interest Rate	5.50	5.00
June 2023 to 5.5% p.a. as at the end of June 2024, as the PIF rate	Effective Annual Interest	5.44	3.10
caught up with the Official Cash Rate. The Effective Rate shows the	Long Term Fund		
After a modest return for the year to 30 June 2023 of 4.1%, the Long	Closing Interest Rate	3.00	3.00
Term Fund generated a strong return in the year to 30 June 2024 of	Effective Annual Interest	3.03	3.03
8.60%. Pleasingly, as inflation fell to just over 3% over the period, this	Inflation Interest Rate	3.33	6.08
allowed the Long Term Fund to provide extra returns to account holders	Reserve Interest Rate	2.50	(5.00)
via reserve interest. The total effective annual interest rate for the Long	Total Long Term Rate	8.86	4.11
Term Fund for the year was 9.4%, due to the compounding effect as well as the fact that inflation interest is allocated on initial capital (that excludes the impact of negative reserve interest).	Effective Annual Long Term Interest	9.39	4.75
Lending Activity		2024	2023
During the period the PIF engaged in lending activity as shown:	Number of loans		
The PIF made two new loans to congregations and one congregation	New loans	2	3
made further drawdowns on an existing loan to support building	Loans at close	5	5
projects in the year to 30 June 2024. One of the new loans was repaid	Value of loans	\$	\$
within the year, with another earlier loan also repaid. Interest is set	New loans (principal)	2,050,000	4,215,000
(based on the 90 day bank bill rate) and paid quarterly. Most loans are	Loans (principal) repaid	2,514,768	16,406
interest-only at this point, with only one of the loans requiring the	Loans (principal) at close	6,237,837	6,702,605
	Interest owing at year end	113,061	66,929
	Loan interest rate Close	<b>%</b> 7.27	<b>%</b> 6.89

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Interest income	4	6,465,996	3,818,630
Net gains on financial instruments at			
fair value through surplus	6	6,997,282	4,621,944
Management fee rebate income		154,149	141,269
Brokerage income		5,413	13,425
Foreign exchange gains	4.5	5,515	71,039
Long Term Fund reserve interest income	12	-	2,224,691
Total Revenue		13,628,355	10,890,998
Expenses			
Administration expenses	5	748,236	717,862
On Call Fund interest expense	12	7,155,653	4,259,831
Long Term Fund interest expense	12	1,395,280	1,303,715
Long Term Fund inflation interest expense	12	1,755,750	2,936,226
Long Term Fund reserve interest expense		1,223,236	-
Total Expenses		12,278,155	9,217,634
Surplus for the Year		1,350,200	1,673,364
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year		1,350,200	1,673,364

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Income \$	Reserve Fund \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2023	-	5,524,395	5,524,395
Total surplus for the year	1,350,200	-	1,350,200
Transferred (to)/from Reserve Fund	(1,350,200)	1,350,200	-
As at 30 June 2024		6,874,595	6,874,595
	Income \$	Reserve Fund \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2022	-	3,851,031	3,851,031
Total surplus for the year	1,673,364	-	1,673,364
Transferred (to)/from Reserve Fund	(1,673,364)	1,673,364	-
As at 30 June 2023	-	5,524,395	5,524,395

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

. .

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023
Assets		•	Ŧ
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,943,341	4,474,338
Trade and other receivables	8	1,042,162	13,709,868
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	10	69,602,902	78,801,404
Bank deposits		34,315,937	18,733,337
Total Current Assets		109,904,342	115,718,947
Non-current Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	10	81,477,587	79,077,267
Loans via mortgage	11	5,332,274	5,751,882
Loans via guarantee	11	1,018,624	1,017,652
Total Non-current Assets		87,828,485	85,846,801
Total Assets		197,732,827	201,565,748
Liabilities and equity Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	_		
Trade and other payables	9	628,421	13,564,738
Trust account deposits  Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit	12	140,514,107	134,857,002
Total Current Liabilities	10	71,055	1,936,532
		141,213,583	150,358,272
Non-current Liabilities Trust account deposits	4.5	40 400	
Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit	12 10	49,422,738	44,714,462
	10	221,911	968,619
Total Non-current Liabilities		49,644,649	45,683,081
Total Liabilities		190,858,232	196,041,353
Total Liabilities			
Equity			
		6,874,595	5,524,395
Equity		6,874,595 6,874,595	5,524,395 5,524,395

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Trustee, The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees.

Trustee Date  $\frac{7/11/2 k}{2}$ 

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		\$	\$
Cash was provided from: Interest income Sale of investments Other income Mortgages repaid		5,511,130 114,104,887 159,562 2,510,757	4,008,736 138,049,830 154,694 16,406
Cash was applied to: Payment of management costs Purchase of investments Mortgages advanced		(748,949) (119,416,506) (2,050,000)	(783,088) (136,312,410) (4,215,000)
Net settlement of derivatives		1,530,620	1,602,936
Net cash inflows from operating activities		1,601,501	2,522,104
Cash flows from financing activities			
Received from trust account deposits Applied to trust account deposits repaid		22,991,608 (24,123,981)	22,297,259 (34,368,624)
Net cash (outflows) from financing activities		(1,132,373)	(12,071,365)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		469,128	(9,549,261)
Opening cash brought forward Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		4,474,338 (125)	14,023,824 (225)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	4,943,341	4,474,338

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

#### 1. General information

These financial statements are for the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Presbyterian Investment Fund ("Fund") for the year ended 30 June 2024 ("balance date").

The Fund was established by the Presbyterian Church Property Trustees Empowering Act 1957 ("Act") to amalgamate investments and money of trust funds and is governed by that Act.

The Trustee of the Fund is The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees ("Trustee"). The Trustee is a body corporate established under the Presbyterian Church Property Act 1885. The Trustee has delegated certain administration functions to Booster Financial Services Limited, fund management functions to Harbour Asset Management Limited as well as Mercer (N.Z.) Limited, and custodial and accounting services to Trustees Executors Limited. Mortgage security holding services has been delegated to Presbyterian Investment

The financial statements of the Fund cover the year ended 30 June 2024 and comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2023.

#### 2. Summary of accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). The financial statements comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime "PBE Standards RDR" and authorative notices that are applicable to entities that apply PBE standards.

The Fund is eligible and has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 not-for-profit public benefit entities accounting standards on the basis that the Fund has no public accountability and is not a large for-profit public sector entity.

In applying Tier 2 Not-for-profit PBE Accounting Standards, the Fund has applied a number of Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR)

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further below. The accrual basis of accounting has been applied, as has the going concern assumption.

All accounting policies have been applied consistently with prior periods. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that came into effect during the reporting period do not have a material impact on the financial statements. The same applies for any new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

#### ii Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is the Fund's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### iii Financial instruments

#### (a) Classification

#### Assets

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value or amortised

(i) Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit can be either designated as such upon initial recognition or mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with PBE IFRS 9. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Fund is primarily focussed on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance

#### (ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and overdrawn balances with brokers in New Zealand dollars and foreign currencies. Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represents the Funds' main income generating activity.

Bank deposits are debt instruments where the business model is held for collection only; the contractual terms only give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further the "hold to collect" model will be applied for these financial assets due to the following: collection of contractual cash flows is not incidental, there's no intention to sell these assets and they are used to effectively manage cash reserves. On this basis, the fair value option will not be applied and are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Loans secured via mortgages are debt instruments secured by the underlying physical assets and Loans secured via guarantee are secured either against first mortgages on Church property or by a guarantee from a Presbytery. The business model for these assets is held for collection only; the contractual terms only give rise to cash flows that are solely interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further the "hold to collect" model will be applied for these financial assets due to the following: loan terms will be up to 15 years, collection of contractual cash flows is not incidental, there's no intention to sell these assets and they are used to effectively manage cash reserves. On this basis, the fair value option will not be applied and are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Unsettled investment sales included in trade and other receivables, are receivable for securities sold but not yet settled at balance sheet date. The unsettled trade receivable balance is held for collection.

Trade and other receivables include margin accounts, accrued interest and contributions receivable.

Margin accounts represents deposits held in respect of open trades in financial instruments and not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents

#### 2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit
Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit can be either designated as such upon initial recognition or mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with PBE IFRS 9. The portfolio of financial liabilities is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Consequently, all financial liabilities are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. All financial liabilities previously classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit under the category held for trading, are now classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables include unsettled investment purchases which are amounts representing liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Fund at year end. These amounts include related party fees payable, distributions payable and withdrawals payable. Trust account deposits are held and all are repayable on demand, subject to the depositor complying with regulations of the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand and the Act concerning the use of funds.

Unsettled investment purchases included in trade and other payables, are payables for securities purchased but not yet settled at balance sheet date.

#### (b) Recognition, Derecognition and Measurement

#### Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit

The Fund recognises financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the surplus or deficit on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. This occurs upon maturity or disposal of the asset. Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the surplus or deficit are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when they arise. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense in the period the item is derecognised. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item. Interest and dividend income are separately recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the investment.

#### Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

The Fund recognises financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value. Financial assets at amortised cost are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have been expired or the Fund has transferred all of the risks and rewards of ownership. This occurs upon maturity or disposal of the asset. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance of the financial assets at amortised cost at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months' of expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due or a counterparty credit rating which has fallen below BBB/Baa. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired. There is a risk of non-recovery.

#### iv Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements and fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities can be categorised into a three level hierarchy based on the use of market observable and unobservable inputs:

Level one - fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at balance date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Generally, a level one category asset will have the most independent, reliable basis

Level two - fair value in an inactive or unquoted market using valuation techniques and observable market data. The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.

Level three - fair value in an inactive or unquoted market using valuation techniques without observable market data The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

#### 2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### v Revenue recognition

- (a) Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is earned on short term deposits, loans granted, cash held at the bank and on bonds and swaps.
- (b) Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense disclosed in note 2(iii) above.
- (c) Foreign exchange gains and losses on cash are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as they arise. Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.
- (d) Other income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

#### vi Expenses

Expenses comprise management fees, trustee fees, custody and accounting fees, registry fees, audit fees, legal fees and other administration fees. Management, trustee, custody and accounting, audit and registry fees are accrued for on a monthly basis. All other expenses are recognised when incurred.

#### vii Interest expense, Attribution of capital loss adjustment and Inflation allocations to the Long Term Fund

The Interest expense, Attribution of capital loss adjustments and Inflation allocations to the Long Term Fund are all rates determined by the Investment Committee of the Trustee and are expensed when incurred.

#### viii Income tax

The Fund is a registered charity under the Charities Act 2005 and pursuant to Section CW of the Income Tax Act 2007 is exempt from income tax.

ix Goods and services tax ("GST")

The Fund is not registered for GST and all components of the financial statements are stated inclusive of GST where applicable.

#### x Statement of cash flows

Definitions of the terms used in the statement of cash flows are:

- (a) Operating activities comprise all transactions and other events that are not financing activities and includes purchases and sales of investments
- (b) Financing activities are those activities that result in changes in the size and composition of deposit holders' funds. This includes elements of deposit holders' funds not falling within the definition of cash. Distributions paid in relation to deposit holders' funds are included in financing activities.

#### xi Equity

Pursuant to the Act, the Fund provides for an Income Account and a Reserve Fund. These have the following purposes:

The Income Account receives all investment income after the deduction of administration expenses. The remainder, after any transfers required to maintain the Reserve Fund, is available to be credited to the deposit holders' accounts. The balance of the Income Account is transferred to or from the Reserve Fund at the end of the year.

The Reserve Fund receives investment income on its funds and the balance of the Income Account at the end of the year is transferred to or from the Reserve Fund. The Fund is used to stabilise or increase the income of the Fund, to reinstate any capital losses and to hold unrealised gains or losses on fixed interest investments until maturity. The Reserve Fund is backed by the same investments that back On Call accounts.

3. Accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE Accounting Standards Tier 2 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Trustee to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The Trustee has applied its judgement in selecting the accounting policy to designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at inception. This policy has a significant impact on the amounts disclosed in the financial statements.

4. Interest income	2024 \$	2023 \$
Interest on financial assets held at amortised cost Interest on investment assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	2,171,731 4,294,265	1,017,285 2,801,345
Total interest income	6,465,996	3,818,630
5. Administration expenses		
Trustee fees	308,004	279,996
Registry fees	138,000	115,000
Management fees	173,193	183,500
Custody fees	56,613	57,025
Audit fees	30,188	29,733
Accounting fees	29,074	45,773
Regulatory fees	114	· -
Consultancy Fees	5,865	-
Legal fees	6,185	5,835
Insurance	1,000	1,000
Total administration expenses	748,236	717,862

6.	Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit	2024 \$	2023 \$
	New Zeeland coverage bonds	1,105,337	(257,869)
	New Zealand corporate bonds New Zealand local authority bonds	325,011	114,400
	New Zealand government bonds	66,301	419,168
	Mercer Socially Responsible Investment Balanced Fund	4,050,483	2,769,874
	New Zealand swaps, futures and options	1,016,919	1,332,931
	International swaps	(15,875)	55,162
	International bonds	443,126 5,980	113,082 75,196
	Forward foreign exchange contracts		
	Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit	6,997,282	4,621,944
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash at bank	4,943,341	4,474,338
	Total cash and cash equivalents	4,943,341	4,474,338
	Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and are classified as financial assets at amortised	cost under PBE IFRS	9.
8.	Trade and other receivables		
	Outstanding settlements	654,254	12,553,330
	Margin accounts	386,090	1,084,992
	Interest receivable	1,818	71,546
	Total trade and other receivables	1,042,162	13,709,868
	All trade and other receivable balances are classified as financial assets at amortised cost under PB	E IFRS 9.	
9.	Trade and other payables		
	Audit fees payable	30,188	27,600
	Management fees payable	43,059	44,263 34,319
	Sundry expenses payable	34,313	13,000,000
	Outstanding settlements Trust account withdrawals payable	119,053	86,883
	Margin accounts	401,808	371,673
	Total trade and other payables	628,421	13,564,738
	All trade and other payables are current liabilities and are classified as financial liabilities at amorti	sed cost under PBE IF	RS 9.
	Financial accepts and liabilities at fair value through curplus	2024 \$	2023 \$
10.	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus	*	Y
	Financial assets at fair value through surplus  Current Assets		
	New Zealand corporate bonds	10,423,799	24,166,422
	New Zealand local authority bonds	3,687,987	4,145,187
	Mercer Socially Responsible Investment Balanced Fund	49,421,944	44,883,303
	International bonds	551,747	-
	New Zealand discounted securities	5,062,839	5,437,683
	New Zealand interest rate swaps	404,478 50,108	145,197 23,612
	Forward foreign exchange contracts  Total Current Assets	69,602,902	78,801,404
	Total Cull Cit. Assets		
	Non-current Assets		10 762 777
	New Zealand corporate bonds	46,607,722	48,762,775
	New Zealand local authority bonds	11,626,936	4,497,318 5,748,786
	New Zealand government bonds International bonds	22,831,210	17,795,589
	New Zealand interest rate swaps	348,287	2,193,153
	International swaps	63,432	79,646
	Total non-current Assets	81,477,587	79,077,267
	Total financial assets at fair value through surplus	151,080,489	157,878,671
	Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus		
	Current Liabilities  New Zealand interest rate swaps	(71,055)	(1,859,851)
	Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(76,681)
	Total Current Liabilities	(71,055)	(1,936,532)
	Total Non-current Liabilities	(00.044)	(000 010)
	New Zealand interest rate swaps	(221,911)	(968,619) (968,619)
	Total Non-current Liabilities		
	Total financial liabilities at fair value through surplus	(292,966)	(2,905,151)

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

#### 11. Related parties

The Trustee of the Fund is The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees. The Presbyterian Investment Fund provides both On-Call deposit and Long-Term investment facilities for the General Assembly, Presbyteries, Parishes, Church Trusts and other entities within the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand family. Funds are held in the name of the Trustee on behalf of these entities.

Loans to the same group of entities were introduced during June 2020 as part of the Fund's investment strategy within the On-Call portfolio. Loans are secured either against first mortgages on Church property or, from June 2022, by a guarantee from a Presbytery (secured via a claim over the Presbytery's holding in the PIF). Mortgages are in the name of the Trustee and held by Presbyterian Investment Fund Lending Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees, on behalf of the Trustee. The Trustees act as Trustee for the Borrower (typically a parish), the Lender (PIF), and the Guarantor (Presbytery). Loans have terms of up to 15 years, no fixed repayments, with floating interest rates determined by the Investment Committee of the Trustee and secured by the physical underlying assets.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Fund has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2023; nil).

The following table provides the total amount of transactions including trustee fees paid that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

		2024	2023
		\$	\$
The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees:	Trustee fees paid (1)	308,004	279,996
The Presbyterian Church Property Trustees:	Interest on loans	501,035	247,638
	Loans secured via mortgage	5,332,274	5,751,882
	Loans secured via guarantee	1,018,624	1,017,652

 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>$  The Trustees serve in a voluntary capacity and do not receive compensation for their services to the fund.

There was 2 loans (2023: 3 loans) issued during the year. Principal repayments of \$2,514,602 were received or due on the mortgages for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: \$16,406). 2 loans (2023: No loans) were repaid in full during the year.

#### 12. Trust account deposits

The Fund amalgamates investments and money held by the Trustee on behalf of Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand parishes, Presbyteries, General Assembly, and other related trusts and entities ("Presbyterian Entities"). Prior to 1 July 2019, the Fund provided a single On-Call account for Presbyterian Entities. From 1 July 2019, the Fund provides two types of Trust accounts for Presbyterian Entities: On-Call and Long-Term.

On-Call accounts are backed by investments into highly-rated NZ cash, term deposits and short-term fixed interest securities managed by Harbour Asset Management and loans to Presbyterian Entities secured by a first mortgage or guarantee. Long-Term accounts are backed by investment in the Mercer Socially Responsible Investment Balanced Fund ("Mercer Fund"). The Mercer Fund is comprised of a diversified mix of NZ and global equity, real asset, infrastructure, fixed interest and cash securities.

On-Call accounts are credited with interest (calculated on daily balances) each quarter.

Long-Term accounts are credited with interest and inflation (calculated on daily balances) each quarter. The Inflation Interest is calculated using Statistics NZ Consumer Price Index figures. Long-Term accounts may also be debited/credited with Reserve Interest to reflect investment returns from the Mercer Fund that vary significantly from the regular Interest and Inflation amounts credited to accounts. All interest rates are determined by the Investment Committee of the Trustee.

Interest, Inflation Interest and Reserve Interest amounts debited/credited to Trust accounts are recorded as expenses of the Fund.

Interest, Inflation Interest and Reserve Interest on On-Call and Long-Term accounts were credited at the rates shown in the following table. The rates shown were those at the end of the quarter. In some cases, rates may have changed during the quarter.

	On-Call Interest		Long-Term Interest		Long-Term Inflation Interest		Long-Ter Reserve Inte	
Term	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 July to 30 September	5.25%	2.00%	3.00%	3.00%	1.79%	2.20%	-5.00%	-5.00%
1 October to 31 December	5.25%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.48%	1.43%	5.00%	(1)
1 January to 31 March	5.50%	3.75%	3.00%	3.00%	0.64%	1.25%	(1)	(1)
1 April to 30 June	5.50%	5.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.40%	1.07%	2.50%	(1)

<sup>(1)</sup> No Reserve Interest was paid for the quarters ended 31 December 2022, 31 March 2023, 30 June 2023 and 31 March 2024.

The following Trust account deposits are held and all are repayable on demand, subject to the depositor complying with regulations of the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand and the Act concerning the use of funds.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Parishes - Property	68,896,234	65,621,147
Parishes - Non-Property	34,559,785	34,597,286
Presbyteries	33,236,762	29,180,087
General Assembly	26,175,427	25,469,774
Other	3,996,634	3,458,247
Church Trusts	23,072,003	21,244,923
	189,936,845	179,571,464
The Trust account deposits in the On-Call and Long-Term accounts are as follows:		
On-Call	140,514,107	134,857,002
Long-Term	49,422,738	44,714,462
	189,936,845	179,571,464

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN INVESTMENT FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

#### 13. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

There were no capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: nil).

#### 14. Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events which require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.



### Independent auditor's report to the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Presbyterian Investment Fund

### Report on the audit of the performance report

#### Opinion

We have audited the general purpose financial report (the "performance report") of the Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Presbyterian Investment Fund (the "Fund"), which comprises the service performance information and the statement of financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2024, and the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended of the Fund and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the performance report presents fairly, in all material respects:

- the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the service performance for the year ended 30 June 2024 in accordance with the Fund's service performance criteria

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

This report is made solely to the Fund's members, as a body. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund'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 Fund and the Fund'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 of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and the audit of the service performance information in accordance with NZ AS 1 The Audit of Service Performance Information ("NZ AS 1"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance report section of our report.

We are independent of the Fund 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.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Fund. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Fund on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Fund.

#### Information other than the performance report and auditor's report

Those charged with governance are responsible for the annual report, which includes information other than the financial statements, service performance information and auditor's report.



Our opinion on the performance report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

#### Those charged with governances' responsibilities for the performance report

Those charged with governance are responsible, on behalf of the Fund, for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and service performance information in accordance Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board;
- service performance criteria that are suitable in order to prepare service performance information in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board; and
- such internal control as those charged with governance determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and service performance information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the performance report, those charged with governance are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless those charged with governance either intend to liquidate the Fund or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole, and service performance information 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) and NZ AS 1 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this performance report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the performance report is located at the External Reporting Board website: <a href="https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-14/">https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-14/</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Chartered Accountants Wellington

Ernst + Young

26 November 2024