




TŪMAHANA
UC Foundation & Trusts

Financial Statements 2023

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University of Canterbury Foundation

Financial Statements

Directory

For the year ended 31 December 2023

NAME:	University of Canterbury Foundation		
DATE OF INCORPORATION:	21 September 2001 Incorporated under the Charitable Trust Act 1957 Registration Number: CH/1164384 Registered under the Charities Act 2005 Registration Number: CC27669		
FOUNDATION PURPOSE:	Advancement of education, research & learning		
ADDRESS:	University of Canterbury Foundation c/o University of Canterbury Private Bag 4800 Christchurch 8140		
AUDITOR:	Audit New Zealand On behalf of the Auditor - General		
SOLICITORS:	MDS Law Christchurch		
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:	<u>As at 31 December 2023</u>	Appointed	Resigned
	Professor Cheryl de la Rey	04.02.19	
	Ms Wynnys Armour	28.10.16	
	Mr Murray Compton	05.08.02	
	Mr Graham Ewing	18.08.11	
	Mr Robert Lineham	28.10.16	
	Dr Selwyn Maister	02.05.13	
	Dr Robin Mann (Deputy Chair)	01.01.03	
	Mr Andrew Oh	18.11.10	
	Mr Barry Ramsay (Chairman)	07.08.08	
	Mr Kevin Simcock	18.11.10	
	Mr Simon Flood	06.12.17	
	Ms Erin Jackson	28.10.16	
	Ms Amy Adams	01.03.22	

University of Canterbury Foundation

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Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Philanthropic Revenue			
Bequests		200,000	146,937
Donations		4,609,414	2,789,786
Grants		-	18,000
Sponsorships		-	10,000
Total Philanthropic Revenue		4,809,414	2,964,723
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Dividend and Interest Revenue			
Equities gains		446,410	1,917,819
Fixed Income Securities		561,459	627,070
Short Term and Floating Rate Securities		194,638	109,267
Total Investment Revenue		1,202,507	2,654,156
Fair Value Unrealised Investment Gains			
Equities Gains		919,120	-
Fixed Income Securities		873,803	-
Short Term and Floating Rate Securities		44,800	-
		1,837,723	-
Total Revenue		7,849,644	5,618,879
Expenses			
Fair Value Unrealised Investment Losses			
Equities losses		-	3,171,285
Fixed Income Securities		-	1,925,073
Short Term and Floating Rate Securities		-	46,280
		-	5,142,638
Distributions	2	3,712,144	2,998,533
General Expenses		2,814	3,302
Investment Expenses		86,459	80,856
Audit Expenses		30,281	28,416
Total Expenses		3,831,698	8,253,745
Net Surplus and Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		4,017,946	(2,634,866)

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

University of Canterbury Foundation

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Statement of Changes in Trust Capital

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Retained surplus & Total Equity \$
<u>Opening balance 1 January 2023</u>	38,153,532
Operating Surplus for the year	4,017,946
Closing Equity 31 December 2023	42,171,478
<u>Opening balance 1 January 2022</u>	40,788,397
Operating Surplus for the year	(2,634,866)
Closing Equity 31 December 2022	38,153,532

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

University of Canterbury Foundation

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,126,532	189,396
Short term and floating rate securities	8	3,043,921	4,808,652
Fixed Income Securities	8	12,659,097	2,362,203
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		95,500	23,477
		<u>17,925,050</u>	<u>7,383,728</u>
Non-current Assets			
Investments			
Equities		15,642,535	14,316,095
Fixed Income Securities		10,435,149	16,968,438
	8	<u>26,077,684</u>	<u>31,284,533</u>
Total Assets		<u>44,002,734</u>	<u>38,668,261</u>
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		34,103	49,456
Related Party Payable	2	1,797,153	465,273
Total Liabilities		<u>1,831,256</u>	<u>514,729</u>
Net Assets		<u>42,171,478</u>	<u>38,153,532</u>
Trust Capital		<u>42,171,478</u>	<u>38,153,532</u>

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

For and on behalf of the Trustees of University of Canterbury Foundation who authorise these financial statements.



Chair of the University of Canterbury Foundation Dated: 9 May 2024

University of Canterbury Foundation
Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from non-exchange transactions	4,737,391	2,992,187
Payments to suppliers	(48,448)	(93,085)
Distributions	(2,380,264)	(3,049,452)
	<u>(2,428,712)</u>	<u>(3,142,537)</u>
Net cash (to)/from operating activities	<u>2,308,679</u>	<u>(150,350)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income	909,391	756,715
Interest received	765,672	469,889
Sale of investments	150,000	200,000
	<u>1,825,063</u>	<u>1,426,604</u>
Purchase of investments	(2,196,607)	(1,991,663)
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(371,543)</u>	<u>(565,059)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,937,136	(715,409)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	189,396	904,805
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<u>2,126,532</u>	<u>189,396</u>

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

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Reporting Entity

The University of Canterbury Foundation (UC Foundation or the Trust) is a charitable trust established in 2001. It is incorporated under the Charitable Trust Act 1957 and is a charitable trust registered under the Charities Act 2005. It is a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013. The objectives of the Trust are:

- To establish a fund for the advancement of education at the University and through the University to advance and promote education, research and learning in their widest sense for the public benefit, both generally and in relation to particular subjects;
- To raise funds and to receive grants and donations from any source, whether in New Zealand or overseas, to further the objectives of the Trust;
- To fund within New Zealand the establishment and development of any institution, body or service having as its aims or function the furtherance of the objectives;
- To undertake, promote, support and encourage other charitable works within New Zealand as the Trustees shall from time to time approve.

These financial statements have been approved and were authorised by the Board of Trustees on 9 May 2024.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the reporting period.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate, that have been authorised for use by the External Reporting Board for Public Sector entities. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Trust is a public benefit entity and is eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS on the basis that it does not have public accountability and it is not defined as large. The Board of Trustees has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR) disclosure concessions.

University of Canterbury Foundation

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Other changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies, which have been consistently applied to both years presented in these financial statements.

Standards issued and not yet effective

There are no standards or amendments issued that are relevant to the Trust, and none have been early adopted.

Presentation, Functional Currency and Rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Trust's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost adjusted by the revaluation of marketable securities.

Specific Accounting Policies

The following particular accounting policies have a material effect on the measurement of comprehensive revenue and expenses and financial position.

a. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Trust derecognises a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are waived, or the Trust has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either:

- the Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Trust has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

i. Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments* are classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE);
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD); and
- amortised cost.

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Trust's model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at a FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Trust may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE (none elected in these financial statements).

Investments

All of the Trust's investments are classified and subsequently measured at FVTSD, with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit. Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are included within investment revenue or within gains and losses, as applicable.

Investments in equities and fixed income securities are managed and have their performance assessed on a fair value basis, and so are categorised as fair value through surplus and deficit.

Amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and trade receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

The Trust assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired, and impairment losses are incurred, if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event'), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the reporting period.

In determining whether there is any objective evidence of impairment, the Trust first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively significant for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Trust determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment, and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised, are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. If the reversal results in the carrying amount exceeding its amortised cost, the amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit. Currently, the Trust does not hold any financial assets that are impaired.

ii. Financial Liabilities

The Trust's financial liabilities include trade and other creditors. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Trust prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

b. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They include cash on hand, bank balances, and deposits held at call with banks. The carrying amount of cash equivalents represents fair value.

c. Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Trust and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from bequests, donations and sponsorships is recognised in the period of receipt, or if earlier, verified as receivable. Grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Investment revenue, including movements in the net current value of investments, is recognised on an accrual basis.

d. Distribution Expense

Distributions are made for scholarships, prizes and awards and are recognised and paid out once shown to be in accordance with the underlying donor terms and conditions of the corresponding individual funds held in the UC Foundation. A liability is recognised for any distributions that have been approved by the Trustees as compliant but are not yet paid at year end.

e. Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the daily exchange rate for the day the transaction is received.

f. GST

The Trust is not registered for GST. All transactions are accounted for inclusive of GST, where applicable.

g. Taxation

The Trust is exempt from the payment of income tax as it is a registered charity. Accordingly there is no provision for income tax.

h. Significant Judgements and Estimates

Financial assets at Fair Value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit based on market values for publicly traded investments through independently managed funds, and net asset value calculated by the General Partners for private equities. The Trustees consider these valuations to be appropriate for the types of investments carried and in line with generally accepted accounting practice. The Trustees are relying on the expertise of individual fund managers in providing the valuations, particularly private equity investments, but have checked them carefully and have separate oversight by Craigs Investment Partners on performance and data provision. Cash is recorded at face value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Investments

The Trust has three investment portfolios with different risk profiles:

Short Term Portfolio – Short term time horizon and low risk. Investing in income assets. Strategic asset allocation is to have 20% invested in fixed interest and 80% in cash and cash equivalents. The tactical asset allocation ranges are 0-80% for short duration fixed interest and 0-100% for cash and cash equivalents. The performance objective is CPI plus 1%.

Long Term Portfolio – Long term time horizon and medium risk. Investing in both income assets and growth assets. The strategic asset allocation is to have 50% invested in income assets and 50% in growth assets. The tactical asset allocation ranges are 30-70% for income assets and 30-70% for growth assets. The performance objective is CPI plus 4.0%.

Reserve Portfolio – Short term time horizon and low risk. Investing in income assets. The strategic asset allocation is to have 20% invested in fixed interest and 80% in cash and cash equivalents. The tactical asset allocation ranges are 0-80% for short duration fixed interest and 0-100% for cash and cash equivalents. The performance objective is CPI plus 0.5%. The objective is to invest the equivalent of two years' return on endowment funds in a separate low risk portfolio.

The investment spread for the three portfolios as at 31 December was as follows:

Short Term Portfolio – 81% invested in fixed interest, 7% in equities and 12% invested in cash and cash equivalents

Long Term Portfolio – 41% invested in fixed interest, 4% invested in cash and cash equivalents income assets and 55% in equities

Reserve Portfolio – 82% invested in fixed interest and 18% in cash and cash equivalents.

These ranges are all within the tactical allocation limits set by the SIPO.

a. Categorisation of Funds

All philanthropic revenue received is allocated internally to a fund. There are three major categories and these are broken into subcategories.

- **Endowed Fund**

This category is for Endowed funds and aligns with the amount that is invested with Fund Managers. It is further split into subcategories which reflect if the donation has a specified purpose and also if it is an endowment. These funds are allocated investment income as per the Foundation's Income Allocation Policy.

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- **Short-Term Fund**

This category covers donations and sponsorships that are received for immediate use by the University of Canterbury. Typically these amounts are invoiced by the Foundation and distributed to the requesting College or School upon receipt. These funds are not entitled to investment income as per the income allocation policy.

- **Reserves**

This fund holds the Trust's revenue reserve. These funds are invested in a conservative portfolio and the amount is adjusted at the end of the financial year to align with the income allocation policy.

2. Related Party Transactions

The University of Canterbury provides support services to the Foundation at no cost to the Foundation. This undertaking is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the University and the Trust, most recently signed on 30 October 2015. The Foundation distributes cash and assets to the University for specific purposes according to the terms of the original gifts and in accord with the objectives of the Trust. This includes distributions to University of Canterbury departments, scholarships to undergraduate and postgraduate students, and prizes and awards to students.

Related Party Payables amount to \$ 1,797,153 (2022: \$465,273) and are owed to the University of Canterbury. The University of Canterbury distributes funds on behalf of the Trust, and then recovers those distributions periodically from the Foundation. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand. The total amount of distributions made by the University of Canterbury on behalf of the Trust for 2023 was \$3,712,144 (2022: \$2,998,533).

Total distributions include payments made to the University of Canterbury of \$2,816,071 (2022 \$1,975,775) and for scholarships and prizes to University of Canterbury students of \$896,073 (2022 \$1,022,758)

All donations to the UC Foundation are made in full as directed by the donor. No costs associated with fundraising are deducted from the donation (except bank fees) as staffing and administration costs are covered by the University and banking, investment and audit costs are paid by the Trust from investment gains. Many of the supporters of the UC Foundation have a connection to the University. For transparency of donations from related parties, the Trustees and family members have donated funds to the Foundation during the year totalling \$ 36,450 (2022: \$10,000). Council members and members of the University Senior Leadership Team donated funds to the Trust totalling \$ 5,070 (2022: \$827).

The Trust does not employ any staff.

3. Commitments

As at 31 December 2023 the Trust had commitments to meet capital drawdowns on its private equity investments in ROC Private Investment Fund II, Continuity Capital, Oriens Capital Limited, Pencarrow Investment Funds and Pioneer Capital Limited of \$ 1,756,143 (2022: \$2,151,745 Pencarrow, Continuity Capital, Oriens Capital Ltd and Pioneer).

4. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities as at 31 December 2023: Nil (2022: Nil).

5. Subsequent Events

UC Foundation is currently managing a process through the courts that will result in the transfer of the UC Foundation's assets to a new Trust. The application to amalgamate the UC Foundation with the University of Canterbury Trust Funds has been submitted to Crown Law, and this process is not expected to be completed within the next 12 months

The Trustees are not aware of any other matter or circumstances since the end of the reporting period, not otherwise dealt with in these financial statements that have or may significantly affect the operations of the UC Foundation.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held in the bank current account

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7. Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
<i>Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit</i>		
Investments	41,780,702	38,455,388
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,126,532	189,396
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	95,500	23,477
	44,002,734	38,668,261
Financial liabilities		
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other payables	1,831,256	514,729
	1,831,256	514,729

8. Investments summary

	2023		
	Non-Current	Current	Total
Equities			
Fixed Income Securities	15,642,535		15,642,535
Short Term and Floating Rate Securities	10,435,149	12,659,097	23,094,246
		3,043,921	3,043,921
	26,077,684	15,703,018	41,780,702
2022			
	Non-Current	Current	Total
Equities			
Fixed Income Securities	14,316,095		14,316,095
Short Term and Floating Rate Securities	16,968,438	2,362,203	19,330,641
	-	4,808,652	4,808,652
	31,284,533	7,170,855	38,455,388

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of University of Canterbury Foundation's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Auditor-General is the auditor of University of Canterbury Foundation (the Foundation). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the Foundation on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Foundation on pages 4 to 17, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in Trust capital and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the financial statements of the Foundation:

- present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the financial position as at 31 December 2023; and
 - the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Our audit was completed on 9 May 2024. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Trustees and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the Foundation for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

The Trustees are responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible on behalf of the Foundation for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Trustees intend to liquidate the Foundation, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees' responsibilities arise from schedule 2, clause 8 of the Trust Deed of the Foundation.

Responsibilities of the auditor 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 carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001, and schedule 2, clause 7 of the Trust Deed.

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on page 3, but does not include the financial statement, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1, *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners*, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in the Foundation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' shape with a horizontal line extending to the right from the middle of the curve.

Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand