

Hobson Wealth Investment Funds  
Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2023

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

\$ For the year ended 31 March	Note	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Income</b>							
Interest income - financial assets at amortised cost		<b>9,419</b>	3,099	<b>27,781</b>	3,297	<b>12,978</b>	4,866
Interest income - financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<b>543,791</b>	412,532	<b>1</b>	-	<b>-</b>	-
Dividend and distribution income		<b>35,789</b>	4,354	<b>335,626</b>	247,812	<b>195,208</b>	103,744
Net foreign currency gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents		-	-	<b>35</b>	23	<b>4,098</b>	(17,943)
Net loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		<b>(619,518)</b>	(857,288)	<b>(1,182,181)</b>	(287,906)	<b>(328,506)</b>	(368,605)
Other income		<b>22,785</b>	14,535	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loss</b>		<b>(7,734)</b>	(422,768)	<b>(818,738)</b>	(36,774)	<b>(116,222)</b>	(277,938)
<b>Expenses</b>							
Management fees	7	<b>191,377</b>	170,736	<b>138,455</b>	126,745	<b>146,400</b>	130,992
Transaction costs		<b>8,860</b>	15,099	<b>1,024</b>	9,640	<b>553</b>	13,084
Other expenses		<b>40</b>	73	<b>35</b>	60	<b>34</b>	56
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>200,277</b>	185,908	<b>139,514</b>	136,445	<b>146,987</b>	144,132
<b>Net loss</b>		<b>(208,011)</b>	(608,676)	<b>(958,252)</b>	(173,219)	<b>(263,209)</b>	(422,070)
<b>Loss for the year attributable to Unitholders</b>		<b>(208,011)</b>	(608,676)	<b>(958,252)</b>	(173,219)	<b>(263,209)</b>	(422,070)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to Unitholders</b>		<b>(208,011)</b>	(608,676)	<b>(958,252)</b>	(173,219)	<b>(263,209)</b>	(422,070)

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
For the year ended 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>15,640,200</b>	7,053,424	<b>11,056,633</b>	5,918,755	<b>11,829,594</b>	5,969,635
Proceeds from units issued	<b>1,955,907</b>	10,853,028	<b>2,066,477</b>	6,746,900	<b>1,698,155</b>	7,465,232
Redemption of units	<b>(3,195,077)</b>	(1,490,368)	<b>(1,746,160)</b>	(1,388,709)	<b>(1,769,932)</b>	(1,123,516)
Distributions	<b>(309,680)</b>	(280,155)	<b>(98,013)</b>	(81,198)	-	-
Unitholder tax rebates/(liabilities)	<b>34,286</b>	112,947	<b>12,971</b>	34,104	<b>(82,802)</b>	(59,687)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) from transaction in units</b>	<b>(1,514,564)</b>	9,195,452	<b>235,275</b>	5,311,097	<b>(154,579)</b>	6,282,029
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to Unitholders	<b>(208,011)</b>	(608,676)	<b>(958,252)</b>	(173,219)	<b>(263,209)</b>	(422,070)
<b>Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the end of the year</b>	<b>13,917,625</b>	15,640,200	<b>10,333,656</b>	11,056,633	<b>11,411,806</b>	11,829,594

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
For the year ended 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Units on issue at the beginning of the year	<b>16,470,636</b>	7,034,233	<b>9,726,253</b>	5,155,972	<b>11,320,877</b>	5,590,337
Units issued	<b>2,139,806</b>	10,935,076	<b>1,997,241</b>	5,741,393	<b>1,695,201</b>	6,812,732
Units redeemed	<b>(3,433,336)</b>	(1,498,673)	<b>(1,648,891)</b>	(1,171,112)	<b>(1,833,799)</b>	(1,082,192)
<b>Units on issue at the end of the year</b>	<b>15,177,106</b>	16,470,636	<b>10,074,603</b>	9,726,253	<b>11,182,279</b>	11,320,877

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statements of Financial Position

\$		NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund	International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Note						
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents		388,618	217,609	1,722,065	530,750	607,327	1,129,212
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	13,565,375	15,259,658	8,648,475	10,487,317	10,918,986	10,754,555
Outstanding settlements receivable		401	-	176	-	-	-
Management fee rebates receivable		-	-	-	-	7,607	2,929
Contributions receivable		1,126	-	3,335	-	5,639	-
Dividends receivable		-	-	23,486	25,381	4,828	4,299
Accrued interest		74,814	71,252	-	-	-	-
Tax receivable on behalf of unitholders		35,416	113,294	13,553	25,553	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>14,065,750</b>	<b>15,661,813</b>	<b>10,411,090</b>	<b>11,069,001</b>	<b>11,544,387</b>	<b>11,890,995</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Outstanding settlements payable		37,585	-	-	-	-	-
Management fees payable	7	15,412	17,240	11,327	11,997	12,426	12,783
Withdrawals payable		90,368	557	65,726	222	66,243	217
Distributions payable		3,915	3,668	-	-	-	-
Tax payable on behalf of unitholders		845	148	381	149	53,912	48,400
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>148,125</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>77,434</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>132,581</b>	<b>61,400</b>
<b>Net assets attributable to Unitholders</b>		<b>13,917,625</b>	<b>15,640,200</b>	<b>10,333,656</b>	<b>11,056,633</b>	<b>11,411,806</b>	<b>11,829,595</b>

The Directors of FundRock NZ Limited authorised these Financial Statements for issue on 25 July 2023.

Director



Anthony Edmonds

Director



Jeremy Valentine

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statements of Cash Flows

\$		NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
For the year ended 31 March	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>							
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		7,008,819	6,159,584	1,091,764	2,111,715	107,594	1,362,793
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(5,896,470)	(15,783,649)	(408,082)	(7,616,745)	(565,486)	(7,694,663)
Dividends and distributions received		35,789	4,354	310,499	151,791	159,632	91,774
Other income		22,785	14,535	-	-	(162)	1,972
Interest income received		549,648	378,353	27,782	3,297	12,978	4,866
Transaction costs		(8,860)	(15,099)	(1,024)	(9,640)	(553)	(13,084)
Management fees paid		(193,205)	(161,663)	(139,124)	(121,516)	(151,273)	(128,893)
Other expenses paid		(40)	(73)	(35)	(60)	(34)	(56)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	8	<b>1,518,466</b>	<b>(9,403,658)</b>	<b>881,780</b>	<b>(5,481,158)</b>	<b>(437,304)</b>	<b>(6,375,291)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>							
Proceeds from units issued		1,659,133	10,610,139	1,968,120	6,704,166	1,692,517	7,504,233
Redemptions of units		(3,105,667)	(1,489,811)	(1,680,832)	(1,388,487)	(1,703,906)	(1,123,299)
Unitholders tax liabilities refunded/(paid)		112,861	(33,125)	25,203	17,537	(77,290)	(26,472)
Distributions paid		(13,784)	(8,875)	(2,991)	(3,464)	-	-
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(1,347,457)</b>	<b>9,078,328</b>	<b>309,500</b>	<b>5,329,752</b>	<b>(88,679)</b>	<b>6,354,462</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>171,009</b>	<b>(325,330)</b>	<b>1,191,280</b>	<b>(151,406)</b>	<b>(525,983)</b>	<b>(20,829)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		217,609	542,940	530,750	682,133	1,129,212	1,167,983
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies		-	-	35	23	4,098	(17,943)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>		<b>388,618</b>	<b>217,609</b>	<b>1,722,065</b>	<b>530,750</b>	<b>607,327</b>	<b>1,129,212</b>
The cash balances of the Funds comprise of:							
Cash and cash equivalents		388,618	217,609	1,722,065	530,750	607,327	1,129,212

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. General information

### Reporting Entities

These financial statements have been prepared for the Hobson Wealth Investment Funds (the Funds) which have been registered as the Hobson Wealth Investment Funds. The Funds were registered as a Managed Investment Scheme in accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 on 11 October 2019. The Funds are the Hobson Wealth NZ Fixed Interest Fund, Hobson Wealth NZ Equity Fund and the Hobson Wealth International Growth Fund.

The Funds are open-ended investment funds domiciled in New Zealand and established in Wellington under a Master Trust Deed issued 1 December 2016 and Unit Trust Establishment Deeds supplemental to the Trust Deed, dated 27 May 2019. Each Fund was established on the date of its Unit Trust Establishment Deed and will terminate in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. The Funds commenced operations on 24 October 2019.

The principal activity of the Funds is investment.

Descriptions of the Funds are as follows:

- The Hobson Wealth NZ Fixed Interest Fund provides investors with exposure to a diversified portfolio of predominantly investment grade New Zealand dollar denominated fixed interest securities. The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a return, before costs and tax, higher than the Bloomberg NZ Bond Composite 0+ Yr Index (BNZCRO) over a rolling three year period.
- The Hobson Wealth NZ Equity Fund provides investors with exposure to a diversified New Zealand equity portfolio with potential for growth of income and capital. The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a return, before costs and tax, higher than the S&P/NZX50 Index Gross (with imputation credits) over a rolling three-year period.
- The Hobson Wealth International Growth Fund provides investors with exposure to a diversified international equity portfolio with potential for growth of capital. The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a return, before costs and tax, higher than the MSCI World Net Index over a rolling three-year period.

FundRock NZ Limited is the licensed manager (the Manager) of the Funds. The registered office for FundRock NZ Limited is Level 2, Woodward House, 1 Woodward Street, Wellington 6146. Hobson Wealth Partners Limited ('Hobson Wealth') is the Funds Investment Manager.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Manager on 25 July 2023.

### Statutory Base

The Funds are a Managed Investment Scheme as defined by the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and are subject to the provisions of that Act.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Trust Deed.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the period presented, unless otherwise stated.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Funds are for-profit entities. These Financial Statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method, except for financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Directors of the Manager to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The Manager enters into a fund hosting arrangement with the Investment Manager. The arrangements involve the issuing and managing of funds, under the Manager's Managed Investment Scheme license, on behalf of an Investment Manager who wants to provide investors with access to their investment solutions. The Manager contracts with other service providers to provide the services required to be provided directly to the Funds. This includes investment management, trustee/supervisor, custodian, fund administration and audit services. In respect of these services the Manager is acting as an agent of the Funds.

The Financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2023. The comparatives are for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 April 2022 impacting the Funds

There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for the year beginning on 1 April 2022 that have a material effect on the Financial Statements of the Funds.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

### Standards not yet issued and not yet effective

There are no new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are not yet effective and have been early adopted that are expected to have a material effect on the Financial Statement of the Funds.

#### *Climate Related Disclosures*

The Financial Sector (Climate-related Disclosures and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 amends the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMC Act), the Financial Reporting Act 2013, and the Public Audit Act 2001 which requires impacted entities to start making climate-related disclosures. Funds are expected to publish climate related statements for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 based upon climate standards issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB). The first climate statement will be required to be prepared for the year ending 31 March 2024.

The XRB issued the following:

- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1: Climate-related Disclosures (NZ CS 1)
- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 2: Adoption of Climate-related Disclosures (NZ CS 2)
- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate-related Disclosures Concepts (NZ CRDC)

NZ CS 1 is the main disclosure standard and is based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). NZ CS 2 is an adoption standard to enable entities to begin their climate-related disclosure journey. NZ CS 3 contains the principles, the underlying concepts such as materiality, and the general requirements.

The TCFD recommendations are structured around four thematic areas that represent core elements of how organisations operate: governance; strategy; risk management; and metrics and targets.

The Manager will continue to monitor developments associated with climate related disclosures.

### 2.2 Financial Instruments

#### (a) Classification

##### *Financial assets*

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value or amortised cost, determined on the basis of both (a) the Funds business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### *(i) Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss*

**Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss** can be either designated as such upon initial recognition or mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with NZ IFRS 9. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Investment Manager is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value through the profit or loss. The contractual cash flows of the Funds fixed interest securities are not held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental in achieving the Fund's business model. As a result these fixed interest securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss comprise of listed equities, listed unit trusts, preference shares and fixed interest securities.

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

- (a) **Cash and cash equivalents** include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks 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.
- (b) **Receivables** include interest, dividends, management fee rebates receivable, contributions receivables and receivable on the sale of unsettled securities.

##### *Financial liabilities*

##### *(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost*

**Payables** include accrued expenses owing by the Funds at year end and may include related party fees and outstanding settlements payable.

The Funds' policy requires the Manager and the Board of Directors to evaluate the information about financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss together with other related financial information.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

### (b) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss

The Funds recognise financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss on the date they become parties to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expenses as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Funds have transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities 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 profit or loss are measured at fair value.

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

The Funds recognise financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost on the date they become parties to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Funds have transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Funds 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 Funds shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month 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 S&P rating of BBB/Baa. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired. There is risk of non-recovery.

### (c) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Funds had access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

#### *Fair value in an active market*

The fair value of financial assets in active markets such trading securities are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The quoted market price used for the Funds are the last traded market price for financial assets where the last traded prices falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

#### *Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market*

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Funds use a variety of methods and make assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Valuation techniques used include the use of recent comparable market transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The rights of the Funds to request redemption of their investments in other funds may vary in frequency from daily to weekly redemptions. As a result, the carrying values of the other funds may not be indicative of the values ultimately realised on redemption. In addition, the Funds may be materially affected by the actions of other investors who have invested in other funds in which the Funds have invested.

If necessary, the Funds make adjustments to the net asset value of various other fund investments to obtain the best estimate of fair value. Other net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the Statements of Comprehensive Income include the change in fair value of each other fund.

### 2.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statements of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 2.4 Net assets attributable to unitholders

The Funds issue units that are redeemable at the Unitholders' option and have identical features and are therefore classified as equity. Redemption may take place at the redemption price on any business day after appropriate notice. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the balance date if Unitholders exercised their right to put the units back to the Funds.

Applications received for units in the Funds are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Funds and any initial service fee (if any). Redemptions from the Funds are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of the units redeemed.

Units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Funds' net asset value per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Funds' net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of the Fund with the total number of outstanding units of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the offering documents, investment positions are valued based at the appropriate market value for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

### 2.5 Investment income

#### *Interest income on financial assets*

Interest earned on financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost is included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

#### *Dividend and distribution income*

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded in the Statements of Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders as a unitholder tax liability. Trust distributions are recognised on a present entitlement basis.

#### *Net gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss*

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are reflected in the Statements of Comprehensive Income as net gain/(loss) on financial instruments held at fair value through the profit or loss. Unrealised gains or losses include the change in net market value of investments held at balance date and the reversal of prior periods unrealised gains or losses on investments that have been realised in the current year. Realised gains or losses are calculated based on the gross sale proceeds and the weighted average cost of the investments sold.

### 2.6 Foreign currency translation

#### *(a) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the Funds' financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (the "functional currency"). The functional currency for the Funds is the New Zealand dollar, which reflects the currency in which the Funds compete for funds and are regulated. The Funds' subscriptions and redemptions of the units are denominated in New Zealand dollars. The performance of the Funds is measured in New Zealand dollars. The Manager considers the New Zealand dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is also the Funds' presentation currency, and rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### *(b) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at balance date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from translation are included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income within 'net foreign currency gains or losses on cash and cash equivalents'.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income within 'other net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss'.

### 2.7 Income tax

The Funds qualify as and have each elected to be a Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) for tax purposes. Under the PIE regime income is effectively taxed in the hands of the Unitholders and therefore the Funds have no income tax expense. Accordingly, no income tax expense is recognised in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Income is disclosed gross of any resident and foreign withholding taxes deducted at source and the taxes are included in Unitholder tax liabilities in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders.

Under the PIE regime, the Manager attributes the taxable income of the Funds to Unitholders in accordance with the proportion of their interest in the Funds. The income attributed to each Unitholder is taxed at the Unitholder's "prescribed investor rate" which is capped at 28% on redemptions and annually at 31 March each year.

Unitholder tax liabilities disclosed in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders consists of withdrawals to meet Unitholder tax liabilities under the PIE regime and any resident and foreign withholding taxes deducted at source.

### 2.8 Distribution to unitholders

Distributions may be made from the Funds in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the relevant Establishment Deed and the distribution policy for the fund. Amounts that are not distributed, remain invested as part of the assets of the relevant Fund. Proposed distributions to unitholders are recognised in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders when they are appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Funds' Manager.

Unitholders have the choice to automatically reinvest their distributions. The reinvestment is made on the first available ex distribution net asset value price for the relevant Fund.

### 2.9 Statements of cash flows

Definitions of the terms used in the Statements of Cash Flows are:

(a) 'For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, proceeds from the sale and purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss and proceeds from realisation of derivatives are considered operating activities. The sales and purchases of investment securities maintain the operating capability of the Fund even though the investments may not be acquired specifically for resale or trading.; and

(b) 'Financing activities' are those activities that result in changes in the size and composition of Unitholders' funds.

(c) The Funds undertook no Investing activities during the reporting period.

### 2.10 Goods and services tax (GST)

The Funds are not registered for GST. The Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statements of Cash Flows have been prepared so that all components are stated inclusive of GST. All items in the Statements of Financial Position are stated inclusive of GST.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

### 2.11 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the Financial Statements. There have been no changes to the comparatives as at 31 March 2023.

### 2.12 Classification as an investment entity

The Funds meet the definition of investment entities as defined by NZ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements because of the following characteristics:

- (i) The Funds obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services;
- (ii) The Funds' business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or a combination of both; and
- (iii) The Funds measure the performance of their investments on a fair value basis.

The Funds also display all typical characteristics that are associated with an investment entity:

- (i) They hold more than one investment;
- (ii) They have more than one investor; and
- (iii) They have investors that are not related parties;
- (iv) Ownership interests in the Funds are represented by units in the Funds.

## 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Manager of the Funds makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience among other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### *Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market*

The valuation models employed use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk, volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The fair value of investments in fixed interest securities have been fair valued in accordance with the policies set out above in note 2.2 (c).

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to for unsettled trades, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these financial instruments.

The Manager continues to monitor the liquidity requirements of the Funds and concluded that there is sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due under current conditions.

The adoption of the going concern assumption remains appropriate.

### *Net assets attributable to Unitholders*

The Funds classify units as equity instruments in accordance with revised NZ IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The Funds continue to assess the classification of the redeemable units to ensure they have all the features or meet all the conditions set out in paragraphs 16A and 16B of NZ IAS 32.

## 4. Financial Risk Management

### 4.1 Financial risk factors

The Trust Deed for the Funds requires the Manager to invest the assets of each Fund in accordance with the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO), in order to manage risk. The Funds' activities expose them to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Funds' overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Funds are exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Funds' financial performance.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The Funds hold financial instruments in listed unit trusts, equities, preference shares, fixed interest securities and cash and cash equivalents where the maximum loss of capital is limited to the carrying value of those positions.

In addition to internal risk management carried out by the Manager and the Investment Manager, financial risk is also managed by the setting of an investment policy, agreed with and monitored by the Supervisor and set out in the Funds' Product Disclosure Statement (PDS).

The Manager uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

### 4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

The Manager uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

#### 4.1.1 Market risk

##### (a) Price risk

The Funds are exposed to price risk due to their investments in non-monetary assets of listed unit trust, equities and preference shares and monetary assets of fixed interest securities for which prices in the future are uncertain. The Funds manage their price risk by ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with mandates, overall investment strategy and within approved limits. In the case of the NZ Fixed Interest Fund price risk for fixed interest securities is considered to be part of the risk captured under interest risk and credit risk.

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Funds' net assets attributable to Unitholders to movements in prices including the effect of movements in foreign currency exchange rates, as at 31 March. If prices for the Funds' investments had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have had the following impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders:

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
5% increase in prices	40,182	30,675	432,424	524,366	545,949	537,728
5% decrease in prices	(40,182)	(30,675)	(432,424)	(524,366)	(545,949)	(537,728)

##### (b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk, as defined in NZ IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. NZ IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be a component of market price risk not foreign currency risk.

At the balance date the Funds had the following foreign currency exposures due to holdings of monetary assets and liabilities (expressed in NZD equivalents):

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Monetary assets</b>						
United States dollar (USD)	-	-	-	-	96,161	17,883
Australian dollar (AUD)	-	-	-	-	95,547	17,729
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	-	-	-	-	196,991	164,837

The table below summarises the impact on the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders on monetary assets at balance date, had the exchange rates between the New Zealand dollar and the foreign currencies increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant. The analysis is based on the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in exchange rates with regard to historical volatility.

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Monetary assets</b>						
Exchange rates increased by 5%	-	-	-	-	(18,509)	(9,545)
Exchange rates decreased by 5%	-	-	-	-	20,458	10,550

At the balance date the Funds had no foreign currency exposures due to holdings of monetary liabilities.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

### 4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

#### 4.1.1 Market risk (continued)

##### (c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The following table represents the maturity profile of financial instruments subject to interest rate risk at 31 March:

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Fixed interest securities							
Less than one year	683,554	1,104,585	-	-	-	-	
1-2 years	592,536	1,352,277	-	-	-	-	
2-5 years	8,213,315	5,986,508	-	-	-	-	
Over 5 years	3,272,331	6,202,788	-	-	-	-	
	12,761,736	14,646,158	-	-	-	-	

##### Cash flow interest rate risk

The Funds hold cash and cash equivalents that expose the Funds to cash flow interest rate risk.

The table below summarises the impact on the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders had the relevant interest rates increased or decreased by 1% at balance date with all other variables held constant. The analysis is based on the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in interest rates with regard to historical volatility.

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Increase of 1%	3,886	2,176	17,221	5,308	6,073	11,292	
Decrease of 1%	(3,886)	(2,176)	(17,221)	(5,308)	(6,073)	(11,292)	

##### Fair value interest rate risk

The NZ Fixed Interest Fund holds fixed interest securities and exposes the Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

The following table summarises the fair value sensitivity of the Funds' investments to changes in interest rate movements at the balance date. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the relevant interest rate increased/decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant. This represents the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable shift in the interest rates, with regard to historical volatility of those rates.

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Increase of 1%	(527,558)	(781,095)	-	-	-	-	
Decrease of 1%	563,030	868,410	-	-	-	-	

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

### 4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

#### 4.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties to honour fully the terms and conditions of a contract with the Funds. The Funds are exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty or issuer of a security will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due. The main concentration to which the Funds are exposed arises from the Funds' investments in cash and cash equivalents, contributions receivable, other receivable balances and fixed interest securities.

The Funds' policy to manage this risk is to impose minimum credit rating requirements for each counterparty.

The following table sets out the equivalent Standard and Poor's credit rating for cash and cash equivalents held by the Funds and fixed interest securities held by the NZ Fixed Interest Fund:

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>						
AA-	388,618	217,609	1,722,065	530,750	607,327	1,129,212
<b>Fixed Interest Securities</b>						
A	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-	597,283	534,701	-	-	-	-
AA	293,911	638,717	-	-	-	-
AA-	1,912,879	486,835	-	-	-	-
AAA	688,687	450,155	-	-	-	-
BB	-	-	-	-	-	-
BB+	776,988	1,380,166	-	-	-	-
BBB+	1,614,624	891,387	-	-	-	-
BBB	1,136,838	3,349,419	-	-	-	-
BBB-	527,556	554,886	-	-	-	-
Unrated	5,212,970	6,359,892	-	-	-	-
	<b>12,761,736</b>	<b>14,646,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The maximum credit risk of financial instruments is considered to be the carrying value recognised in the Statements of Financial Position. Management consider the probability of default to be close to zero. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Funds.

The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

### 4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

#### 4.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Funds may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle their obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Funds are exposed to daily redemptions of units. The Funds invest predominantly in liquid investments and hence have daily applications and redemptions. The Funds can borrow up to 20% of the aggregate value of its investments for only for the purposes of providing short-term liquidity.

The table below analyses the Funds' financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on a contractual maturity basis rather than on an expected maturity basis, as the expected maturities for such contracts are not considered to be essential to an understanding of the timing of cash flows. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Outstanding settlements payable</b>						
1- 7 days	37,585	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Management fees payable</b>						
7 days to 1 month	15,412	17,240	11,327	11,997	12,426	12,783
<b>Withdrawals Payable</b>						
1 -7 days	90,368	557	65,726	222	66,243	217
<b>Distributions Payable</b>						
1 -7 days	3,915	3,668	-	-	-	-

#### 4.2 Capital risk management

The Funds' capital is represented by the net assets attributable to Unitholders. The Funds' objective when managing capital is to provide returns for Unitholders through investing and to employ an established Investment Manager who manages a diversified portfolios of funds.

The minimum initial investment for each Fund is \$10,000. Thereafter, the minimum additional investment is \$1,000 per Fund. These minimum amounts may be varied or waived at the Manager's discretion.

Payment for redemption requests will normally be made within 15 days of receiving a redemption request from the investor of a Fund.

The Manager may suspend redemptions where the Manager decides to close the Fund, or in other circumstances where the Manager believes that allowing investors to take money out would not be workable, or would prejudice investors generally. A suspension can last up to six months. If withdrawals are suspended and a investor submitted a withdrawal request, the redemption request will not be processed until the suspension is lifted.

The Manager reserve the right to refuse a redemption request for less than \$500 or a redemption request that would result in the investor's holding being less than \$10,000 (except where the investor withdraws it total unitholding).

The Funds do not have any externally imposed capital requirements. Units may be redeemed at any business day subject to the receipt of the redemption request.

Neither the Supervisor, the Manager, or any other party guarantee the units offered by the Funds, the performance or returns of the Funds or the repayment of capital.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Financial risk management (continued)

### 4.3 Fair value estimation

All financial assets and financial liabilities included in the Statements of Financial Position, are carried at amounts that represent or approximate fair value. The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Funds is the last traded price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

NZ IFRS 13 requires the Funds to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- \* Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- \* Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- \* Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Manager. The Manager considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Funds' financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at year end:

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Level 1 Assets</b>						
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss</i>						
Listed equities	-	-	8,648,475	10,487,317	5,619,247	5,945,631
Listed funds/trusts	-	-	-	-	5,299,739	4,808,924
<b>Total Level 1 Assets</b>	-	-	8,648,475	10,487,317	10,918,986	10,754,555
<b>Level 2 Assets</b>						
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss</i>						
Fixed interest securities	12,761,736	14,646,158	-	-	-	-
Preference shares*	803,639	613,500	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Level 2 Assets</b>	13,565,375	15,259,658	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss</b>	13,565,375	15,259,658	8,648,475	10,487,317	10,918,986	10,754,555

The NZ Equity Fund and International Growth Fund hold investments in listed equities and listed trusts for which quoted prices are available. These investments are classified in Level 1.

The NZ Fixed Interest Fund only hold investments in fixed interest securities and preference shares. The fair values of these instruments are determined by using a valuation model for which the inputs are market observable and are therefore classified in Level 2. Fixed interest securities are calculated using market accepted formulas.

\*Preference shares have been reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 to reflect the hierarchy level correctly.

There have been no transfers between the different classifications during the financial year for any of the Funds.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 5. Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fixed interest securities	12,761,736	14,646,158	-	-	-	-
Listed equities	-	-	8,648,475	10,487,317	5,619,247	5,945,631
Listed funds/trusts	-	-	-	-	5,299,739	4,808,924
Preference shares	803,639	613,500	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss</b>	<b>13,565,375</b>	<b>15,259,658</b>	<b>8,648,475</b>	<b>10,487,317</b>	<b>10,918,986</b>	<b>10,754,555</b>

### 6. Financial instruments by category

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>						
Financial assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss	13,565,375	15,259,658	8,648,475	10,487,317	10,918,986	10,754,555
<b>Total assets at fair value through the profit or loss</b>	<b>13,565,375</b>	<b>15,259,658</b>	<b>8,648,475</b>	<b>10,487,317</b>	<b>10,918,986</b>	<b>10,754,555</b>
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	388,618	217,609	1,722,065	530,750	607,327	1,129,212
Management fee rebates receivable	-	-	-	-	7,607	2,929
Contribution receivable	1,126	-	3,335	-	5,639	-
Accrued Interest	74,814	71,252	-	-	-	-
Outstanding settlements receivable	401	-	176	-	-	-
Dividends receivable	-	-	23,486	25,381	4,828	4,299
<b>Total financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>464,959</b>	<b>288,861</b>	<b>1,749,062</b>	<b>556,131</b>	<b>625,401</b>	<b>1,136,440</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>14,030,334</b>	<b>15,548,519</b>	<b>10,397,537</b>	<b>11,043,448</b>	<b>11,544,387</b>	<b>11,890,995</b>

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund		NZ Equity Fund		International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>						
Outstanding settlements payable	37,585	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals payable	90,368	557	65,726	222	66,243	217
Distributions payable	3,915	3,668	-	-	-	-
Management fees payable	15,412	17,240	11,327	11,997	12,426	12,783
<b>Total financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>147,280</b>	<b>21,465</b>	<b>77,053</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>78,669</b>	<b>13,000</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>147,280</b>	<b>21,465</b>	<b>77,053</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>78,669</b>	<b>13,000</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. Related parties

### 7.1 Manager, Supervisor and Custodian

As outlined in the Funds' Product Disclosure Statement, the Funds incur management fees fixed at 1.30% of net asset value including GST. GST is currently charged at various rates driven by the nature of the service provided including exempt services such as custody and up to 15% for other services. The management fees include fees paid to the Investment Manager, the Manager for hosting the Fund, the Supervisor, the Custodian and Administration Manager, bank charges and other various costs and expenses incurred.

The Supervisor and custodian of the Funds is Public Trust. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Supervisor fee payable with respect to the Funds amounted to \$30,000 excluding GST (31 March 2022: \$30,000), \$34,500 of which was paid by the Manager on behalf of the Funds (31 March 2022: \$30,000).

The fund administration and registry provider for the Funds is Apex Investment Administration (NZ) Ltd. For the period ended 31 March 2023 total fee charged to the Fund amounted to \$93,862.51 excluding GST.

Audit fees paid by the Manager on behalf of the Funds for the year ended 31 March 2023 for all the Funds are \$33,418 (excluding GST) (31 March 2022: \$30,380 (excluding GST)).

As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Manager held no units in the Hobson Wealth Investment Funds.

### 7.2 Related party holdings

Related parties of the Manager held units in the Hobson Wealth Investments Funds in the following proportions:

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund			International Growth Fund	
As at 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Directors	-	47,207	-	10,714	-	7,351		

## 8. Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit to net cash flows from operating activities

\$	NZ Fixed Interest Fund			NZ Equity Fund			International Growth Fund	
For the year ended 31 March	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net (loss)/profit	(208,011)	(608,676)	(958,252)	(173,219)	(263,209)	(422,070)		
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>								
Net unrealised changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities	204,049	839,404	1,022,112	247,565	204,791	(309,134)		
Net foreign currency gains or losses on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(35)	(23)	(4,098)	17,943		
Distributions received as units rather than cash	-	-	(27,022)	(83,996)	(35,047)	(9,829)		
	204,049	839,404	995,055	163,546	165,646	(301,020)		
<b>Movements in working capital items</b>								
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,562)	(37,278)	1,895	(12,025)	(5,207)	(3,984)		
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables	(1,828)	9,073	(669)	5,229	(357)	5,914		
Decrease/ (Increase) in net cost of investments	1,527,818	(9,606,181)	843,751	(5,464,689)	(334,177)	(5,654,131)		
	1,522,428	(9,634,386)	844,977	(5,471,485)	(339,741)	(5,652,201)		
	1,726,477	(8,794,982)	1,840,032	(5,307,939)	(174,095)	(5,953,221)		
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	1,518,466	(9,403,658)	881,780	(5,481,158)	(437,304)	(6,375,291)		

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 9. Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

All financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss are carried at amortised cost and their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks and brokers and other short-term investments in an active market.

Outstanding settlements represent the contractual amount due by the Funds for settlement of trades.

### 10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There are no material commitments or contingencies as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: nil).

### 11. Events occurring after balance date

On 6 April 2023, the Manager, Implemented Investment Solutions Limited, changed its name to FundRock NZ Limited. There are no other significant events that have occurred since the reporting date which would have impacted the financial position of the Funds disclosed in the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023 or on the results and cash flows of the Funds for the reporting period ended on that date.



## Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of:

- Hobson Wealth NZ Fixed Interest Fund
- Hobson Wealth NZ Equity Fund
- Hobson Wealth International Growth Fund

(Collectively referred to as the Funds)

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### Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Funds present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Funds as at 31 March 2023, their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### What we have audited

The Funds' financial statements comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2023;
- the statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Funds in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We have audited the financial statements of certain other funds managed by FundRock NZ Limited (formerly Implemented Investment Solutions Limited), the Manager. Subject to certain restrictions, employees of our firm may invest in the Funds on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the Funds. This has not impaired our independence as auditor of the Funds. We have no other relationships with, or interests in, the Funds.

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### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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 as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of the key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>Valuation and existence of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b></p> <p>Refer to note 5 to the financial statements for disclosures of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (financial assets).</p> <p>This was an area of focus for our audit as it represents the majority of the net assets of the Funds.</p> <p><b>Valuation</b></p> <p>The fair value of the financial assets traded in active markets are based on unadjusted quoted market prices at 31 March 2023 and are categorised as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>The fair value of the financial assets that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. The valuation technique depends on the underlying asset and includes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at 31 March 2023. Financial assets with inputs to the valuation that are observable either directly or indirectly are categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>The Funds' level 2 financial assets include (where applicable) fixed interest securities and preference shares.</p> <p>For financial assets quoted in foreign currencies, these are translated to New Zealand dollars using the exchange rates at 31 March 2023.</p> <p><b>Existence</b></p> <p>Holdings of financial assets are held by the custodian of the Funds (Custodian) on behalf of the Funds.</p>	<p>We assessed the processes employed by the Manager, for recording and valuing the financial assets including the relevant controls operated by a third party service organisation, the Administrator. Our assessment of the business processes included obtaining the internal controls report over investment accounting provided by the Administrator.</p> <p>We evaluated the evidence provided by the internal controls report over the design and operating effectiveness of the relevant controls operated by the Administrator.</p> <p>For financial assets where quoted market prices in an active market were available, we compared the market price at the reporting date to independent third party pricing sources.</p> <p>We used our own valuation experts to test the fair value of fixed interest securities and preference shares using independent valuation models and reconciled inputs used to independent sources and available market data as at 31 March 2023.</p> <p>We have assessed the reasonableness of the exchange rates used to translate financial assets quoted in foreign currencies.</p> <p>We obtained confirmation from the Custodian of the holdings of the financial assets held by the Funds as at 31 March 2023.</p>

## Our audit approach

### Overview

<b>Materiality</b>	<p>We determined materiality for each Fund separately. Our materiality for each Fund is calculated based on approximately 1% of net assets attributable to unitholders for each Fund.</p> <p>We chose net assets attributable to unitholders as the benchmark because, in our view, the objective of the Funds is to provide unitholders with a total return on the Funds' net assets, taking into account both capital and income returns.</p>
<b>Key audit matters</b>	<p>As reported above, we have one key audit matter, being Valuation and existence of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.</p>

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

### Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements of each Fund as a whole as set out above. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit, the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements of each Fund as a whole.

### How we tailored our audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements of each Fund as a whole, taking into account the structure of each Fund, the Funds' investments and the accounting and registry processes and controls.

The Manager is responsible for the governance and control activities of the Funds. The Funds' investments are held by the Custodian. The Manager has outsourced investment accounting (Administrator) and registry services (Registrar) to third party service providers.

In completing our audit, we performed relevant audit procedures over the control environment of the Custodian, the Administrator, the Registrar and the Manager to support our audit conclusions.

### Other information

The Manager is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon which the Annual Report refers to.

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 and, in doing so, 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 the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

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**Responsibilities of the Manager for the financial statements**

The Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, and for such internal control as the Manager determines 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 Manager is responsible for assessing each 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 the Manager either intends to liquidate a Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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**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 ISAs (NZ) and ISAs 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 these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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**Who we report to**

This report is made solely to each Fund's unitholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which 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 each Fund's unitholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

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

For and on behalf of:

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

Chartered Accountants  
27 July 2023

Wellington