

# Financial Statements 2022

For the year ended  
31 March 2022



▶▶ Group  
Investment  
Fund

first  
mortgage  
trust




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**first mortgage managers** 

Signed for and on behalf of the manager,  
First Mortgage Managers Limited:



Director  
Craig Haycock



Director  
Kylie Boyd

Date: 08 July 2022





## **The Manager**

First Mortgage Managers Limited  
15 First Avenue  
PO Box 13083  
Tauranga 3141  
Attention: Chief Financial Officer

Phone 0800 321 113  
Email [team@fmt.co.nz](mailto:team@fmt.co.nz)  
[www.fmt.co.nz](http://www.fmt.co.nz)

## **Directors of the Manager**

Michael John Smith (Chairman)  
Greig Anthony Allison  
Phillip Graeme Bell  
Ian James Farrelly  
Craig Norman Haycock  
Jonathan Shane Marshall (retired on 31 March 2022)  
Kylie Jane Boyd (appointed 15 June 2021)

## **The Supervisor**

Trustees Executors Limited  
Level 11  
51 Shortland Street  
PO Box 4197, Auckland 1140  
Attention: Client Manager - Corporate Trustee Services  
Phone 0800 878 783

## **The Auditors**

KPMG  
Level 2  
247 Cameron Road  
Tauranga



# Chairman's Report

We have great pleasure in presenting the First Mortgage Trust Group Investment Fund's financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2022.

During this period, we provided our investors with a pre-tax return of 5.10%.

It's important to us to provide our investors with peace of mind investing. We do this by maintaining our conservative lending policies and by actively managing the Fund to ensure we deliver consistent investment returns.

As always, we remain committed to building a portfolio of quality first mortgages for our investors, which is diversified across loan type and region. This conservative approach has seen us never lose any investor capital in our 26 years of business - a fact we are proud of.

We thank you for your ongoing support and we trust these financial statements give you further evidence that your investment is in steady hands.



MJ Smith  
Chairman  
First Mortgage Managers Limited



## Statement of financial position

As at 31 March

	Note	2022 \$000's	2021 \$000's
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10a	150,966	123,685
Short term deposits	10b	42,663	75,373
Interest receivable	14b	6,104	4,364
Prepayments		63	37
Loans to customers – current portion	9a	955,190	572,279
Other receivables		49	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,155,035</b>	<b>775,738</b>
Loans to customers – non-current portion	9a	304,888	323,700
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>304,888</b>	<b>323,700</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,459,923</b>	<b>1,099,438</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	4,594	3,100
Taxation payable		327	33
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>4,921</b>	<b>3,133</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,455,002</b>	<b>1,096,305</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained earnings	13	9,386	6,895
Investors' funds	12	1,445,616	1,089,410
<b>Total Investors Equity</b>		<b>1,455,002</b>	<b>1,096,305</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.



## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March

	Note	2022 \$000's	2021 \$000's
Interest income - loans to customers		86,597	59,376
Interest income - bank deposits		1,327	2,558
<b>Total interest income</b>		<b>87,924</b>	<b>61,934</b>
Management fees	5	19,588	15,473
Supervisor fees	6	896	665
Other expenses	7	380	293
Change in impairment allowance	9b	(46)	1,402
Bad debts written off	9c	55	48
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>20,873</b>	<b>17,881</b>
<b>Net profit for the year before tax</b>		<b>67,051</b>	<b>44,053</b>
Income tax expense	8	921	537
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
<b>Net profit for the year and total comprehensive income</b>		<b>66,130</b>	<b>43,516</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.



## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March

	Retained earnings \$000's	Investors' funds \$000's	Total equity \$000's
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>925,981</b>	<b>932,022</b>
Total comprehensive income	43,516	-	43,516
<b>Contributions by and distributions to investors</b>			
Distributions to investors	(42,662)	-	(42,662)
Units issued during the year	-	346,499	346,499
Units redeemed during the year	-	(183,070)	(183,070)
Total contributions by and distributions to investors	(42,662)	163,429	120,767
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>1,089,410</b>	<b>1,096,305</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>1,089,410</b>	<b>1,096,305</b>
Total comprehensive income	66,130	-	66,130
<b>Contributions by and distributions to investors</b>			
Distributions to investors	(63,639)	-	(63,639)
Units issued during the year	-	548,383	548,383
Units redeemed during the year	-	(192,177)	(192,177)
Total contributions by and distributions to investors	(63,639)	356,206	292,567
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>1,445,616</b>	<b>1,455,002</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.



## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March

	Note	2022 \$000's	2021 \$000's
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest received		50,280	43,598
Cash paid to suppliers		(20,314)	(16,200)
Income taxes paid		(626)	(439)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>26,959</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Repayment of loans by customers		613,305	555,748
Advances of loans to customers		(941,558)	(644,922)
Increase in short term deposits		32,710	(19,622)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(295,543)</b>	<b>(108,796)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of units		494,033	335,456
Distributions to investors		(45,946)	(31,786)
Redemption of units		(154,603)	(183,024)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>293,484</b>	<b>120,646</b>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		27,281	38,809
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		123,685	84,876
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>10a</b>	<b>150,966</b>	<b>123,685</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.





# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 1. REPORTING ENTITY

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment Fund (the "Fund") is an unlisted open end Group Investment Fund domiciled in New Zealand. The Fund is a FMC reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Trustees Executors Limited (the "Supervisor") is the trustee and supervisor of the Fund.

The Fund was established on 20 February 2001, pursuant to a trust deed between the Supervisor and First Mortgage Managers Limited (the "Manager") as varied by deed dated 13 August 2003, a deed of amendment and restatement dated 14 September 2015, a deed of amendment and restatement dated 25 October 2019, and a deed of amendment and restatement dated 21 December 2021 ("Trust Deed").

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared for the year ending 31 March 2022 for the Fund by the Manager in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013, the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Fund is primarily involved in facilitating the collective investment in loans secured by first ranking mortgages over land and buildings.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### (a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS"), and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for tier 1 profit-oriented entities. The financial statements also comply with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements were approved by the Manager on 8 July 2022.

### (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless stated otherwise in specific accounting policies. The going concern basis and the accrual basis of accounting have been adopted.

The methods used to measure fair values for disclosure purposes are discussed further in note 4.

### (c) Functional and presentation currency

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

### (d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

### (d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Whilst the course of the COVID-19 pandemic is moderating and its impact on economic activity and our customers is better understood, the responses of consumers, business and governments remain uncertain. New external risks are also emerging, including mounting geopolitical tensions, global supply chain disruptions, and the conflict in Ukraine. Thus there remains an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

The Fund has developed various accounting estimates in these financial statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions as at 31 March 2022 about future events that are reasonable in the circumstances. There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing forecasts, particularly given the substantial uncertainty as to how long the flow on impacts will last, and the outlook for recovery. The underlying assumptions are also subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Fund. Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in these financial statements.

The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and recoverable amount assessments of financial assets.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty in applying accounting policies that have the most significant affect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in notes 9 (b) and 14 (b) and relates to measurement of loans to customers. Readers should carefully consider these disclosures in light of the inherent uncertainty described above.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

### (a) Financial assets and liabilities

#### *i. Recognition and initial measurement*

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise loans to customers, interest receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits and trade payables.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### *i. Recognition and initial measurement (continued)*

A financial instrument is recognised if the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Fund's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Fund transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at settlement date, i.e., in the case of loans to customers the date that a loan is advanced or repaid. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Fund's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

#### *ii. Classification and subsequent measurement*

##### ► *Financial assets*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Fund may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

##### ► *Financial assets – Business model assessment*

The Fund makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

##### ► *Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual Cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

► *Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)*

In making this assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

► *Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

► *Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

#### iii. Derecognition

► *Financial assets*

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### iii. Derecognition (continued)

##### ► Financial liabilities

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Fund also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

#### iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### (b) Investors' Funds

The Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

The Fund units are puttable instruments and meet the criteria required under NZ IAS 32 Financial Instruments to be classified as equity.

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity if it meets all of the following conditions:

- It entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- It is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- All financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- Apart from the contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (c) Impairment

#### *i. Financial instruments*

The Fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund in full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due; or
- the borrower is in default.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to credit risk.

#### *ii. Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Impairment (continued)

##### *iii. Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Fund on terms that the Fund would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

##### *iv. Presentation of allowance for ECL in the Statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

##### *v. Write-off*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Fund individually assesses the financial assets, with respect to the timing and amount of write-off, based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Fund expects no significant recovery from the amount written off, however, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Fund's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### (d) Interest income

Interest income comprises interest on funds invested in bank deposits or loaned to customers. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.





# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (e) Income tax expense

This is a Category B Group Investment Fund, therefore, no taxation is payable by the Fund on amounts distributed to investors within 6 months of balance date. The income distributed to investors is liable for tax in the hands of the investor, unless the investor is exempt from tax.

The Fund is liable to pay tax on any undistributed surplus.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

### (f) New standards adopted and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new or revised standards are not effective for the period ended 31 March 2022, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements as management consider they will have no impact on the Fund.

## 4. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Fund's policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

### (a) Loans to customers and other receivables

The fair value of loans to customers and other receivables determined for disclosure purposes is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

### (b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 5. MANAGEMENT FEES

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Average daily balance of the Fund	1,267,856	989,798
Management fees	19,304	15,065
Additional costs	284	408
<b>Total management fees</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>15,473</b>

The Manager is entitled to a management fee of 1.5% plus GST (if any) per annum calculated on the average daily balance of the Fund. The Manager charged the full management fee during the year ending 31 March 2022. To reimburse the Manager for expenses incurred in collecting overdue mortgages, the Manager may charge an amount equal to half of the penalty interest (if any) received on those loans. During the year \$140,155 when penalty interest was recovered (2021: \$257,392). In addition, the Manager is permitted to be reimbursed out of the Fund for all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred whilst acting for the Fund.

## 6. SUPERVISOR FEES

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Average daily balance of the Fund	1,267,856	989,798
Supervisor fees	758	598
Additional costs	138	67
<b>Total Supervisor fees</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>665</b>

The Supervisor receives an amount not greater than 0.1% plus GST (if any) per annum calculated on the average daily balance of the Fund. In addition, the Supervisor is permitted to be reimbursed out of the Fund for all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred whilst acting for the Fund.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 7. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Administration expenses	221	175
Auditor's remuneration to KPMG comprises:		
Audit of financial statements (note i)	107	95
Audit-related services:		
Audit of the Investor Register (note ii)	2	2
Offer documents costs (note iii)	10	8
Legal Fees (note iv)	40	13
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>293</b>

### Notes:

- i. The audit fee includes the fees for the annual and interim audits of the financial statements of the Fund.
- ii. The audit of the Investor Register and statutory Supervisor reporting.
- iii. Offer document costs include an external review of the Product Disclosure Statement.
- iv. Legal Fees comprise the provision of legal services to the Fund in relation to changes to the Trust Deed, Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives and Product Disclosure Statement.

## 8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Current period	921	390
Change related to prior years	-	147
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>Reconciliation of effective tax rate:</b>		
Net Profit for the year before tax	67,051	44,053
Beneficiary income	(63,763)	(42,659)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>1,394</b>
Income tax using the Fund's domestic tax rate of 28%	921	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>300</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF

### (a) Loans to customers

	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Gross loans to customers	1,263,121	899,242
Impairment allowance	(3,043)	(3,263)
<b>Total loans to customers</b>	<b>1,260,078</b>	<b>895,979</b>
Current portion	955,190	572,279
Non-current portion	304,888	323,700
<b>Total loans to customers</b>	<b>1,260,078</b>	<b>895,979</b>

Loans to customers have stated interest rates ranging between 5.50% and 9.00% (2021: 5.50% and 9.00%). Up to 7% per annum interest, in addition to the stated interest rate, may be charged in instances where a loan is in default.

The following movements in loans to customers occurred during the year:

	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Opening balance	895,979	789,359
New loans advanced	939,800	642,943
Capitalised interest	35,680	18,812
Expenses and fees charged to customers	1,759	1,980
Repayment of existing loans	(613,360)	(555,760)
Change in impairment allowance	220	(1,355)
<b>Total loans to customers</b>	<b>1,260,078</b>	<b>895,979</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

## 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (continued)

### (b) Impairment allowance

#### (i) Expected Credit Losses

The table below presents a breakdown of gross financial assets where there has been a change in impairment allowance with stage allocation by asset classification, including off balance sheet exposures.

As at 31 March 2022	Gross exposure			Impairment allowance			Total \$000's
	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	
Loans to customers at amortised cost	1,234,883	13,954	14,284	1,295	42	1,436	2,773
Off balance sheet loan commitments	332,230	-	16	270	-	-	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567,113</b>	<b>13,954</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>3,043</b>

As at 31 March 2022	Net exposure			Total \$000's
	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	
Loans to customers at amortised cost	1,233,588	13,912	12,848	1,260,348
Off balance sheet loan commitments	331,960	-	16	331,976
<b>Total net exposure</b>	<b>1,565,548</b>	<b>13,912</b>	<b>12,864</b>	<b>1,592,324</b>

- Stage 1: 98.2% of gross exposure is in Stage 1 and has not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination (2021: 98.6%).
- Stage 2: 0.9% of gross exposure is in Stage 2 and has seen an increase in credit risk since origination (2021: 0.6%).
- Stage 3: 0.9% of gross exposure is in Stage 3 which is credit impaired including defaulted assets (2021: 0.6%).



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

## 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (continued)

### (b) Impairment allowance (continued)

#### (i) Expected Credit Losses (continued)

	Gross exposure				Impairment allowance			
	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>								
Loans to customers at amortised cost	885,219	6,153	7,870	899,242	2,358	21	689	3,068
Off balance sheet loan commitments	125,706	-	2	125,708	195	-	-	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,010,925</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>7,872</b>	<b>1,024,950</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3,263</b>
	<b>Net exposure</b>							
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>								
Loans to customers at amortised cost	882,861	6,132	7,181	896,174				
Off balance sheet loan commitments	125,511	-	2	125,513				
<b>Total net exposure</b>	<b>1,008,372</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>1,021,687</b>				



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

### 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (continued)

#### (b) Impairment allowance (continued)

#### (ii) Analysis of loans to customers at amortised cost

The table below presents Gross exposure, Impairment allowance and Coverage ratio by stage allocation and business segment. The net exposure is provided in order to reconcile to the balance sheet.

As at 31 March 2022	Gross exposure			Impairment allowance			Coverage ratio (Impairment allowance / Gross exposure)					
	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's	Stage 1 %	Stage 2 %	Stage 3 %	Total %
Residential home	189,064	3,875	4,181	197,120	12	1	1,171	1,184	0.01	0.03	28.01	0.60
Residential rental/ apartments	327,853	-	-	327,853	20	-	-	20	0.01	-	-	0.01
Residential development	408,877	3,209	1,017	413,103	187	2	3	192	0.05	0.06	0.29	0.05
Commercial loans	293,694	6,262	8,231	308,187	1,029	35	232	1,296	0.35	0.56	2.82	0.42
Rural loans	15,395	608	855	16,858	47	4	30	81	0.31	0.66	3.51	0.48
<b>Total loans to customers at amortised cost</b>	<b>1,234,883</b>	<b>13,954</b>	<b>14,284</b>	<b>1,263,121</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>0.19</b>

Less: Impairment allowance 3,043

**Total net exposure 1,260,078**



## Notes to the financial statements

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

For the year ended 31 March 2022

- Stage 1 assets - impairment is calculated based on a 12 month expected loss. Coverage for these performing, non-deteriorated assets is 0.10% (2021: 0.25%).
- Stage 2 assets - have seen a significant increase in credit risk but are not defaulted and are largely performing. Under IFRS 9, these assets require a lifetime expected loss to be held. Coverage for stage 2 assets is 0.30% (2021: 0.33%).
- Stage 3 assets - coverage ratio increases to 10.04% (2021: 4.26%). Stage 3 includes defaulted. Some of these assets remain subject to collections activities and this, along with collateral holdings, reduces expected loss levels for these assets.

As at 31 March 2021	Gross exposure			Impairment allowance			Coverage ratio (Impairment allowance / Gross exposure)					
	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's	Stage 1 \$000's	Stage 2 \$000's	Stage 3 \$000's	Total \$000's	Stage 1 %	Stage 2 %	Stage 3 %	Total %
Residential home	164,693	-	2,471	167,164	12	-	429	441	0.01	-	0.14	0.01
Residential rental/ apartments	193,224	2,320	5,134	200,677	524	12	252	788	0.27	0.51	4.77	0.39
Residential development	213,120	3,321	-	216,441	214	4	-	218	0.10	0.13	-	0.10
Commercial loans	293,127	512	266	293,905	1,418	4	8	1,430	0.48	0.86	3.05	0.49
Rural loans	21,054	-	-	21,054	191	-	-	191	0.91	-	-	0.91
<b>Total loans to customers at amortised cost</b>	<b>885,219</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>899,242</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Less: Impairment allowance				3,263								
<b>Total net exposure</b>				<b>895,979</b>								





# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (continued)

### (b) Impairment allowance (continued)

#### (ii) Analysis of loans to customers at amortised cost (continued)

The following movements in impairment allowance covering both principal and interest arrears occurred during the period:

	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Opening balance	3,319	1,917
Allowances made during the period	(46)	1,402
<b>Total impairment allowance (including principal and interest)</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>3,319</b>

Total movement in impairment allowance and bad debt expense for the period was:

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Charged to profit or loss:			
(Decrease) / Increase in allowance - principal		(220)	1,355
Increase in allowance - interest		174	47
Bad debts written off	9c	55	48
<b>Total impairment allowance and bad debts expense</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1,450</b>

Impairment allowances are regularly assessed by management. If the estimated value of the security is reassessed as being greater than the outstanding balance of the loan the impairment allowance is reversed.

It is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial period are different from management's assumptions which could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of loans to customers.

#### Sensitivity of the impairment provision ECL

As noted in the accounting policy (note 3(c)), the critical accounting assumptions in determining the impairment allowance relating to ECL, are the determination whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and the use of probability weighted forward looking macroeconomic scenarios. Due to the current Covid-19 environment, there is a lot of uncertainty around macroeconomic forecasting. To provide a better understanding on the sensitivity of the credit impairment calculation based on the assumptions made, the Fund performed sensitivity analysis on the ECL.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE AND BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (continued)

### (b) Impairment allowance (continued)

#### (ii) Analysis of loans to customers at amortised cost (continued)

#### Sensitivity of the impairment provision ECL (continued)

The sensitivity reflects the impact on the ECL:

	Base	% Change	Increase \$000's	Decrease \$000's
Unemployment	As high as 3.1%	+/- 1.0%	1,051	(1,051)
Floating Mortgage Rates	As high as 7.7%	+/- 2.0%	548	(548)
Population Growth	As high as 1.0%	+/- 0.1%	(50)	50
Consumers Price Index	As high as 7.4%	+/- 1.0%	197	(197)

### (c) Bad debts written off

When a bad debt is written off, the portion of expected credit losses relating to the debt (if any) is reversed.

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Bad debts written off – principal		55	12
Bad debts written off – interest		-	36
<b>Total bad debts written off</b>	<b>10b</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

### (a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits, and short term deposits with a remaining term to maturity of three months or less.

Cash and cash equivalents	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
ANZ Bank New Zealand	146,033	103,767
Bank of New Zealand	33	33
Heartland Bank	4,900	19,885
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>150,966</b>	<b>123,685</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS (continued)

### (b) Short term deposits

Short term deposits comprise deposits with a remaining term to maturity of greater than three months but less than twelve months.

Short term deposits	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
ANZ Bank New Zealand	28,000	54,221
Bank of New Zealand	-	2,300
Heartland Bank	14,663	18,852
<b>Total short term deposits</b>	<b>42,663</b>	<b>75,373</b>

The effective interest rates on deposits held with financial institutions as at year end were as follows:

	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
<b>Call deposits:</b>		
ANZ Bank New Zealand	1.24%	0.68%
Bank of New Zealand	0.05%	0.05%
Heartland Bank	1.46%	1.99%
<b>Short term deposits:</b>		
ANZ Bank New Zealand	1.54%	1.07%
Bank of New Zealand	-	0.23%
Heartland Bank	2.06%	1.13%

Cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated BBB to A+, based on rating agency Fitch Ratings Inc. ratings.

## 11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Trade payables		2,346	1,429
Management fees payable	16b	1,885	1,437
Supervisor fees payable	16b	224	160
Accrued expenses		83	74
Other payables		56	-
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>		<b>4,594</b>	<b>3,100</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 12. INVESTORS' FUNDS

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 Number of Units / \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 Number of Units / \$000's
On issue at beginning of year	1,089,410	925,981
Units issued during the year	548,383	346,499
Units redeemed during the year	(192,177)	(183,070)
<b>On issue at end of year</b>	<b>1,445,616</b>	<b>1,089,410</b>

The investors receive quarterly distributions within 3 working days of being declared. Distributions of \$63,638,671 were declared by the Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: \$42,662,428).

The following table shows the number of investments in the Fund and First Mortgage PIE Trust\* in various investment dollar bands to show funding exposure risk:

	31 Mar 2022 Number of Investments	31 Mar 2021 Number of Investments
Does not exceed \$100,000	2,980	2,617
Exceeds \$100,000 and not \$250,000	1,403	1,130
Exceeds \$250,000 and not \$500,000	792	641
Exceeds \$500,000 and not \$1,000,000	434	324
Exceeds \$1,000,000 and not \$2,500,000	205	134
Exceeds \$2,500,000 and not \$5,000,000	38	28
Exceeds \$5,000,000 and not \$7,500,000	7	2
Exceeds \$7,500,000 and not \$10,000,000	2	2
Exceeds \$10,000,000 and not \$12,500,000	2	-
Exceeds \$12,500,000	1	2
<b>Total number of investors</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>4,880</b>

\* First Mortgage PIE Trust is managed by the Manager and invests in the Fund.

## 13. RETAINED EARNINGS

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Balance at beginning of year	6,895	6,041
Profit for the year	66,130	43,516
Distributions to investors	(63,639)	(42,662)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>6,895</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 13. RETAINED EARNINGS (continued)

Retained earnings represent the net proceeds from the Fund's investment activities which the Manager, in consultation with the Supervisor, and in accordance with the Trust Deed have not yet distributed or credited to investors. Retained earnings includes interest in relation to some loans with interest payments in arrears that is not distributed until such time as it is received.

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risks (interest rate risk)

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of the above risks, the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Fund's management of capital.

### (a) Risk management framework

The Fund's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Fund, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions.

### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Fund if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Fund's loans to customers and deposits with banks. For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk and sector risk) and has a credit policy, which is used to manage the risk.

### Management of credit risk

As part of this policy the Supervisor has approved the following specific policies:

The policy of the Manager is to establish and maintain a broad range of loan investments secured by first registered mortgage over land and buildings. The skill of the Manager lies in maintaining a loan portfolio with a mix of loan types, interest rates, maturity dates and physical locations of the mortgaged properties.

#### ► *Specific Policy Guidelines*

Specific investment policy guidelines are agreed between the Manager and the Supervisor from time to time. These guidelines are as follows:

#### (i) *Mix of loan types*

The loan portfolio will be spread between residential and commercial (including farming) properties within New Zealand, but with an emphasis on properties in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland areas.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### (b) Credit risk (continued)

##### Management of credit risk (continued)

##### ► Specific Policy Guidelines (continued)

##### (i) Mix of loan types (continued)

Lending on residential properties is limited to a minimum of 40% and a maximum of 75% of the total funds of the Fund. Lending on commercial properties is limited to a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 45% and, lending on rural properties is limited to a maximum of 20% of the total funds of the Fund.

##### (ii) Lending limits

There are limits on the maximum size of any loan in relation to both the value of the property provided as security and to the total funds of the Fund at the time the loan is advanced. The limits are:

- Residential - 75% of an independent valuation for residential land and buildings in fee simple, 70% on developed residential sections, 50% of the lessee's interest in approved leasehold land and buildings, and 50% for vacant undeveloped residential land, or the amount of the valuer's recommendation;
- Rural - 60% of an independent valuation for rural properties in fee simple (in some instances for dairy farming, this lending margin may be increased to 66.67%), 50% of the lessee's interest in approved leasehold land and buildings, and 50% for vacant rural land or the amount of the valuer's recommendation. However advances to farming clients operating solely on leasehold land will be exceptions rather than the rule and the mortgagors will need to have substantial financial assets; and
- Commercial - 66.7% of an independent valuation for commercial land and buildings in fee simple (including developed commercial sections), 50% of the lessee's interest in approved leasehold land and buildings, and 50% for vacant undeveloped commercial land, or the amount of the valuer's recommendation.
- No more than 5% of the net asset value of the Fund will be invested in any one mortgage or advanced to any one borrower or related group of borrowers at the time of lending. The total of the six largest loans in the Fund may not exceed 25% of the value of the Fund.

##### (iii) Ranking

The Manager's policy is to maintain the bulk of investments in loans secured by registered first mortgages. The balance of the Fund is held in bank deposits at New Zealand registered banks.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Exposure to credit risk

##### ► Collateral

The Fund holds collateral against loans to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing or renewal, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

It is not practicable to establish an estimate of the fair value of collateral held against all other loans. All loan value ratios are written within the parameters of the lending policy at the time a loan is advanced or renewed and the Manager considers that the collateral held is greater than the carrying value of the loans to customers (see note 9a).

<i>Past due loans</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 Mar 2022</b>	<b>31 Mar 2021</b>
<b>Loans to customers - principal:</b>			
Neither past due nor impaired		1,240,357	881,863
Loans with principal past due but loan not impaired:			
0-30 days		226	1,409
30-60 days		7,534	5,641
60-90 days		-	-
90-180 days		2,332	365
180-365 days		1,031	-
365 days +		-	-
Loans with interest past due but loan not impaired:			
0-30 days		3,350	1,091
30-60 days		5,034	-
60-90 days		-	1,891
90-180 days		947	5,035
180-365 days		-	-
365 days +		-	-
Impaired		2,310	1,947
Specific allowance for impairment		(1,168)	(428)
Allowance for ECL under IFRS 9	9b	(1,875)	(2,835)
<b>Carrying amount – principal</b>	<b>9a</b>	<b>1,260,078</b>	<b>895,979</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Exposure to credit risk (continued)

<i>Past due interest receivable</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 Mar 2022</b>	<b>31 Mar 2021</b>
<b>Interest receivable:</b>			
Neither past due nor impaired		5,981	4,215
Past due but not impaired:			
0-30 days		57	34
30-60 days		41	29
60-90 days		6	29
90-180 days		19	57
180-365 days		-	-
365 days +		-	-
Impaired		231	56
Allowance for impairment		(231)	(56)
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>6,104</b>	<b>4,364</b>
<b>Deposits with banks:</b>			
Neither past due nor impaired		193,629	199,058
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>193,629</b>	<b>199,058</b>

#### ► *Past due but not impaired loans*

Loans are considered past due but not impaired where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Fund believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of collateral available or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Fund. Included in past due loans are loans where interest payments continue to be made however the original term of the loan has expired, or the Fund has paid costs in relation to the loan or security property that the borrower is required to reimburse and therefore the loan meets the definition of a past due asset that is not impaired. In these instances the property has been sold or refinanced with another lender and is pending completion of the transaction, or the Manager is working with the borrowers to renew the loan where appropriate, realise the security property, reduce the balance of the loan, or provide additional security. As at 31 March 2022 loans with interest in arrears had a principal loan balance of \$11,410,194 (2021: \$8,221,968). Included in this total are \$9,331,106 (2021: \$6,275,152) of loans not considered to be impaired which are secured against properties with estimated values of \$16,069,391 (2021: \$11,705,651).





# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Exposure to credit risk (continued)

##### ► Impaired loans

Impaired loans are loans for which the Fund determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan. An allowance for impairment of \$1,167,680 (2021: \$428,179) has been made in relation to 1 loan with a book value before impairment of \$2,309,803 (2021: \$1,946,816).

A summary of the movement in allowance for impairment is included in note 9b. The following movements in the balances of loans (including interest receivable) considered individually impaired occurred during the year:

	Year to 31 Mar 2022 \$000's	Year to 31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Opening balance of impaired loans	1,947	1,373
Additions to loans impaired including accrued interest	418	12,983
Amounts written off	(55)	(48)
Loans no longer classified as impaired	-	(12,361)
<b>Closing balance of impaired loans (principal and interest)</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,947</b>

##### ► Allowances for impairment

The Fund establishes an impairment allowance that represents its estimate of losses likely to be incurred in its loan portfolio. The Manager's assessment of the impairment allowance takes into account registered valuer's assessments of the property held as security in conjunction with other information available regarding the property. The impairment allowance is subject to estimation and uncertainty in relation to the future recoverable amount and the expected repayment date. Impairment allowances are applied against interest receivable in relation to loans identified as specifically impaired in the first instance.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Concentration of credit risk

The Fund monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Bank and short term deposits	10	193,629	199,058
Loans over commercial property		310,266	295,797
Loans over residential property		859,587	524,894
Loans over rural property		93,268	78,551
Allowance for ECL		(1,875)	(2,835)
Allowance for specific impairment		(1,168)	(428)
Interest receivable		6,104	4,364
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>1,459,811</b>	<b>1,099,401</b>

At the reporting date the Fund had aggregate credit exposure to ANZ Bank New Zealand of 12.0% (2021: ANZ Bank New Zealand of 14.5%). There is no other aggregate exposure to individual counterparties which equals or exceeds 10% of the Fund's equity at the reporting date.

The concentration of credit risk in counterparty loan holders owing the 6 largest amounts is 11.7% of Investor Funds (2021: 14.4%). The above table represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. At the reporting date there were no loans which exceeded 5% of Investor Funds nor were there any loans exceeding 5% of Investor Funds at the preceding reporting periods.

The following table shows the number of loans held by individual counterparties in various loan dollar bands to show credit exposure risk:

	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
<\$200,000	42	56
\$200,000 - \$500,000	129	147
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	182	140
\$1,000,001 - \$2,000,000	139	102
\$2,000,001 - \$3,500,000	71	58
\$3,500,001 - \$5,000,000	27	16
\$5,000,001 - \$7,500,000	19	8
\$7,500,001 - \$10,000,000	10	6
>\$10,000,000	23	17
<b>Total number of individual counterparties</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>550</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Concentration of credit risk (continued)

The loan portfolio will be spread between properties within New Zealand, but with an emphasis on properties in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland areas.

The Fund monitors concentrations of the loan portfolio credit risk by geographic region. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Auckland		753,081	549,091
Bay of Plenty		86,595	86,922
Canterbury		161,836	100,286
Hawke's Bay		3,532	2,266
Manawatu-Wanganui		6,442	4,642
Marlborough		1,285	587
Nelson		2,813	-
Northland		6,570	4,799
Otago		50,241	27,441
Southland		2,763	1,242
Taranaki		388	1,542
Tasman		-	690
Waikato		65,047	57,153
Wellington		121,360	62,153
Allowance for ECL		(1,875)	(2,835)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>9a</b>	<b>1,260,078</b>	<b>895,979</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### Concentration of credit risk (continued)

Loan-to-Value ratios (LVRs) are calculated as the current loan secured by a first mortgage divided by the Fund's valuation of the security property at origination of the exposure. The Fund monitors concentrations of the loan portfolio credit risk by LVRs. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date by percentage of loans by LVR range is shown below:

LVR Range	31 Mar 2022 Percentage of Loans	31 Mar 2021 Percentage of Loans
Does not exceed 45%	25.9%	40.7%
Exceeds 45% and not 55%	27.2%	29.1%
Exceeds 55% and not 65%	37.1%	23.0%
Exceeds 65% and not 75%	9.7%	7.0%
Exceeds 75% and not 85%	-	-
Exceeds 85%	0.1%	0.2%

Valuation of the security property at origination is the valuation at the time of loan approval, or the valuation at the time the loan is increased if an increase has occurred which requires a more up-to-date valuation.

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

#### Management of liquidity risk

The Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Fund's reputation.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. The Fund takes monies invested by investors and lends to customers for longer periods. If an investor wishes to withdraw from the Fund, the Manager has up to 90 business days to repay the investor. For this financial structure to be viable, a high level of confidence must be preserved that the Fund's investor funds will be maintained. The contractual cash flow analysis below sets out the liquidity position of the Fund's assets.

#### ► Cash reserves

The Manager has agreed with the Fund's Supervisor to maintain a portion of the Fund in liquid investments to provide for withdrawals and running expenses. This portion of the Fund may be partially invested in bank deposits, government securities or other managed funds.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

#### Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Fund for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers (i.e. investors' funds). For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Fund's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Fund's Supervisor. Details of the reported Fund ratio of net liquid assets to investors' funds at the reporting date and during the reporting year were as follows:

	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
As at year end		
Cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits	13.3%	18.4%
Average for the year	11.8%	23.1%
Maximum for the year	17.6%	34.3%
Minimum for the year	7.0%	12.8%

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits, and short term deposits with a remaining term to maturity of three months or less. Short term deposits in the statement of financial position includes short term deposits with a maturity of greater than 3 months but less than one year.

During the year, the Fund twice breached its minimum level of cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits of 7.5%. These were reported to the Supervisor as per the terms of the Trust Deed and were rectified.

The following table combines cash and cash equivalents and all short term deposits:

	Note	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
Cash and cash equivalents	10a	150,966	123,685
Short term deposits	10b	42,663	75,373
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits</b>		<b>193,629</b>	<b>199,058</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

#### Residual contractual maturities for financial assets and liabilities

The following table sets out the contractual cash flows for all financial assets and liabilities.

31 March 2022	Carrying value \$000's	Contractual cash flows \$000's	On demand \$000's	6 months or less \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	2-5 years \$000's	More than 5 years \$000's
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	150,966	151,000	136,534	14,466	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits	42,663	43,139	-	16,428	26,711	-	-	-
Loans to customers	1,260,078	1,326,425	16,270	552,883	434,317	307,744	11,620	3,591
Interest receivable	6,104	6,104	123	5,915	66	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,459,811</b>	<b>1,526,668</b>	<b>152,927</b>	<b>589,692</b>	<b>461,094</b>	<b>307,744</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>3,591</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Accounts payable	4,538	4,538	-	4,538	-	-	-	-
Taxation payable	327	327	-	327	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,454,946</b>	<b>1,521,803</b>	<b>152,927</b>	<b>584,827</b>	<b>461,094</b>	<b>307,744</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>3,591</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

31 March 2021	Carrying value \$000's	Contractual cash flows \$000's	On demand \$000's	6 months or less \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	2-5 years \$000's	More than 5 years \$000's
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	123,685	123,756	59,828	63,928	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits	75,373	75,769	-	41,053	34,716	-	-	-
Loans to customers	895,979	960,573	17,641	211,234	384,149	280,199	63,319	4,031
Interest receivable	4,364	4,364	149	4,120	95	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,099,401</b>	<b>1,164,462</b>	<b>77,618</b>	<b>320,335</b>	<b>418,960</b>	<b>280,199</b>	<b>63,319</b>	<b>4,031</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Accounts payable	3,100	3,100	-	3,100	-	-	-	-
Taxation payable	33	33	-	33	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,096,268</b>	<b>1,161,329</b>	<b>77,618</b>	<b>317,202</b>	<b>418,960</b>	<b>280,199</b>	<b>63,319</b>	<b>4,031</b>



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### c) Liquidity risk (continued)

##### Residual contractual maturities for financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Loans to customers are repayable on demand if payments are not made when contractually due. Accordingly amounts in relation to loans to customers where the original term of the loan has expired, including loans that may have interest past due or loans that are impaired, have been included in the on demand category of the above contractual maturity tables.

The actual repayment of loans to customers may not occur at the contractual maturity date. In the normal course of business loans are advanced for a further period of time, borrowers repay loans early, or borrowers are unable to repay the loan when it falls due. The Fund is managed based on contractual maturity of loans to customers and liquidity risk is managed primarily by holding a portion of the Fund in bank deposits.

The liquidity table on the previous page does not include investors' funds due to the fact that they are classified as equity in the statement of financial position however they consist of puttable instruments that are, by their nature, capable of being put to the Fund within 6 months of the reporting date.

The Manager has calculated expected maturity for loans to customers using estimated repayment dates for loans to customers with a contractual repayment date that is past due and assumed that 44% (2021: 44%) of maturing loans will be renewed for a further term of 12 months on an ongoing basis.

In the normal course of business loans to customers that are not renewed will be repaid earlier or later than the contractual maturity date. In calculating the estimated maturity it has been assumed that loans that are not renewed are repaid on the contractual maturity date and no adjustment has been made for early or late repayment of those loans.

In the normal course of business loans are advanced for a further period of time. When renewing loans the Manager takes into account the current and expected liquidity requirements of the Fund at the time the decision is made to renew the loan. Accordingly the expected maturity schedule may change depending on the liquidity requirements of the Fund.

Contractual maturity is estimated to be the same as expected maturity for financial assets and liabilities other than loans to customers.





# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

#### Residual contractual maturities for financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The following table sets out an estimate of expected cash flows for all financial assets and liabilities.

31 March 2022	Carrying value \$000's	Expected cash flows \$000's	On demand \$000's	6 months or less \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	2-5 years \$000's	More than 5 years \$000's
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	150,966	151,000	136,534	14,466	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits	42,663	43,139	-	16,428	26,711	-	-	-
Loans to customers	1,260,078	1,455,924	55	349,862	276,733	454,366	348,086	26,822
Interest receivable	6,104	6,104	-	6,038	66	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,459,811</b>	<b>1,656,167</b>	<b>136,589</b>	<b>386,794</b>	<b>303,510</b>	<b>454,366</b>	<b>348,086</b>	<b>26,822</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Accounts payable	4,538	4,538	-	4,538	-	-	-	-
Taxation payable	327	327	-	327	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,454,946</b>	<b>1,651,302</b>	<b>136,589</b>	<b>381,929</b>	<b>303,510</b>	<b>454,366</b>	<b>348,086</b>	<b>26,822</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

First Mortgage Trust Group Investment

31 March 2021	Carrying value \$000's	Expected cash flows \$000's	On demand \$000's	6 months or less \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	2-5 years \$000's	More than 5 years \$000's
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	123,685	123,756	59,828	63,928	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits	75,373	75,769	-	41,053	34,716	-	-	-
Loans to customers	895,979	1,068,309	2,720	152,191	236,141	332,785	322,093	22,379
Interest receivable	4,364	4,364	-	4,269	95	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,099,401</b>	<b>1,272,198</b>	<b>62,548</b>	<b>261,441</b>	<b>270,952</b>	<b>332,785</b>	<b>322,093</b>	<b>22,379</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Accounts payable	3,100	3,100	-	3,100	-	-	-	-
Taxation payable	33	33	-	33	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-derivative liabilities</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>1,096,268</b>	<b>1,269,065</b>	<b>62,548</b>	<b>258,308</b>	<b>270,952</b>	<b>332,785</b>	<b>322,093</b>	<b>22,379</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will affect the Fund's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of interest rate risk management is to manage and control interest rate risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

#### Management of interest rate risk

Most investments will be in loans with floating interest rates but the Manager may maintain some fixed rate loans. The interest rates of the loans are disclosed in note 9a.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have increased or decreased profit by \$14,548,000 (2021: \$10,966,000). There would be no impact on equity as any increase or decrease in profit would affect distributions to investors by an equal value.

As at 31 March 2022 loans to customers totalling \$306,000 have fixed interest rates (2021: \$306,000). All other loans are subject to interest receivable at floating interest rates. Interest rates on loans are continually reviewed by the Manager and these rates are varied in accordance with movements in the market. Loan agreements provide for adjustments to the interest rate on existing loans by giving 14 days written notice to loan holders.

#### Exposure to interest rate risk

*Interest rate risk – repricing analysis*

31 March 2022	Total \$000's	0-6 months \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	More than 2 years \$000's
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	14,432	14,432	-	-	-
Short term deposits	42,663	16,359	26,304	-	-
Loans to customers	306	306	-	-	-
<b>Total fixed rate instruments</b>	<b>57,401</b>	<b>31,097</b>	<b>26,304</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Variable rate instruments</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	136,534	136,534	-	-	-
Loans to customers	1,259,772	1,259,772	-	-	-
<b>Total variable rate instruments</b>	<b>1,396,306</b>	<b>1,396,306</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,453,707</b>	<b>1,427,403</b>	<b>26,304</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (d) Interest rate risk (continued)

#### Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk – repricing analysis (continued)

31 March 2021	Total \$000's	0-6 months \$000's	6-12 months \$000's	1-2 years \$000's	More than 2 years \$000's
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	63,857	63,857	-	-	-
Short term deposits	75,373	40,887	34,486	-	-
Loans to customers	306	-	-	306	-
<b>Total fixed rate instruments</b>	<b>139,536</b>	<b>104,744</b>	<b>34,486</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Variable rate instruments</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	59,828	59,828	-	-	-
Loans to customers	895,673	895,673	-	-	-
<b>Total variable rate instruments</b>	<b>955,501</b>	<b>955,501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,095,037</b>	<b>1,060,245</b>	<b>34,486</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-</b>

### (e) Capital management

The Fund's capital consists of retained earnings and investors' funds, and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. See discussion on liquidity risk in Note 14(c) for capital management techniques for investors' funds.

### (f) Sensitivity analysis

The quarterly interest distribution to investors is the quarterly net profit arising from operations, after allowing for expenses, bad debts, taxes and any other amount the Manager considers prudent to set aside in the reserve fund. If the Manager determines that it is appropriate, interest in relation to some loans with overdue interest payments may not be distributed until such time as it is received.

The key driver of this distribution is interest income from loans to customers. Given the nature of the Fund's structure, any increase in interest rates (i.e. income) is materially passed on to investors via the distribution, and thus an increase in one factor is mirrored in the other.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### (g) Classification and estimation of fair values

The methods used in determining the fair values of financial instruments are discussed in note 4.

The carrying value of each class of financial instruments has been determined to be representative of the fair value of the respective instruments.

The carrying value of loans to customers with variable interest rates is deemed to be equal to their fair value in accordance to note 4(a).

Loans to customers includes \$306,000 (2021: \$306,000) of loans with fixed interest rates at 6.69% (2021: 6.69%) and the latest date at which the fixed interest period of these loans expires is September 2022 (2021: September 2022). Due to the short term nature of the fixed interest period the carrying value of these loans is materially equal to the fair value.

## 15. RECONCILIATION OF THE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR WITH THE NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	31 Mar 2022 \$000's	31 Mar 2021 \$000's
<b>Profit for the year</b>	66,130	43,516
<i>Adjustments for changes in working capital:</i>		
Change in interest receivable	(1,790)	605
Change in accounts payable	577	235
Change in prepayments	(26)	(4)
Change in taxation payable	294	98
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i>		
Non cash interest adjustments *	(35,680)	(18,894)
<i>Adjustments for items impacting investing activities:</i>		
Bad Debts written off	55	48
Change in impairment allowance	(220)	1,355
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>26,959</b>

\*Non cash interest adjustments consists of capitalised interest of \$35,679,838 (2021: \$18,812,000), and no units were refunded to pay interest (2021: \$46,000), and no bad debts – interest were written off (2021: \$36,000).



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 16. RELATED PARTIES

#### (a) Nature of relationship

The Fund is managed by the Manager as outlined in the product disclosure statement. The Manager makes all decisions relating to administration, investment management, investment applications, loan applications and the management of the Fund's mortgage portfolio. The Manager's responsibilities are set out in detail in the registered Trust Deed between the Manager and the Supervisor. The Manager does not hold or own any of the assets of the Fund. The Manager does not guarantee the return of principal or income to investors.

The ultimate shareholder of the Manager is CapitalGroup (FMT) Limited Partnership, the General Partner of this entity is CapitalGroup Limited (CapitalGroup). There are common directors in the Manager and CapitalGroup.

In the normal course of business, subsidiaries of CapitalGroup, may provide loans to the Fund's borrowers with a second ranking mortgage as security (where the Fund has provided a first ranking mortgage). In each circumstance, the Fund will enter into Deed of Priority and Subordination with the CapitalGroup subsidiary.

As at 31 March 2022 the loans to customers where a second mortgage is held by a CapitalGroup subsidiary, have a carrying value of \$92,394,022 in the Statement of Financial Position (2021: \$30,233,000).

The trustee and supervisor's role is performed by the Supervisor. The role of the Supervisor is to hold all of the assets of the Fund on behalf of investors and to monitor compliance by the Manager with the requirements of the Trust Deed. The Supervisor's responsibilities are set out in detail in the Trust Deed. The Supervisor is required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain whether or not a breach of the terms of the Trust Deed or the offer of units has occurred.

The Supervisor and Manager are entitled to be indemnified against any expense or liability which may be incurred by them in relation to the Fund, with the exception of fraud, wilful breach of trust or dishonesty or breach of trust by the Supervisor or Manager. The Supervisor and Manager are entitled to be reimbursed out of the Fund for all expenses, costs or liabilities incurred by them acting as Supervisor or Manager.

First Mortgage PIE Trust is managed by the Manager and invests in the Fund.

Directors of the Manager are also considered related parties of the Fund.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 16. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

#### (b) Transactions and balances

As at 31 March 2022 directors and key management personnel of the Manager, either individually or through related interests, held units to the value of \$130,417 in the Fund or First Mortgage PIE Trust which invests in the Fund and received \$24,654 of distributions during the year (2021: \$711,124 units held and \$20,614 of distributions received for the year).

Management fees paid to the Manager are detailed in note 5. Within accounts payable in the statement of financial position is an amount owing to the Manager of \$1,885,158 (31 March 2021: \$1,438,052).

In addition, during the year Borrowers have paid loan processing fees direct to the Manager of \$15,852,738 (31 March 2021: \$9,960,194). The fees are loan establishment fees which are generally paid by the Fund across to the Manager from loan advances made to the Borrower.

Supervisor fees paid to the Supervisor are detailed in note 6. Within accounts payable in the statement of financial position is an amount owing to the Supervisor of \$223,880 (31 March 2021: \$160,047).

As at 31 March 2022 First Mortgage PIE Trust held units to the value of \$512,549,945 (31 March 2021: \$375,365,015) in the Fund and received \$22,425,673 of distributions during the year (2021: \$14,461,585). The value of units issued by the Fund to First Mortgage PIE Trust during the year was \$223,708,400 (2021: \$126,904,593) and the value of the units redeemed by the Fund to First Mortgage PIE Trust during the year was \$86,523,470 (2021: \$56,452,830).

### 17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no material events subsequent to the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.





## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Investors of First Mortgage Trust Group Investment Fund  
**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

### OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements of First Mortgage Trust Group Investment Fund (the 'Fund') on pages 4 to 46:

Present fairly in all material respects the Fund's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022;
- The statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- Notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.



### BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

Our firm has also provided other services to the Fund in relation to the investor register assurance and tax consulting. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Fund on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Fund. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Fund. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Fund.







## MATERIALITY

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Materiality helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole. The materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at \$7million determined with reference to a benchmark of Fund total assets. We chose the benchmark because, in our view, this is a key measure of the Fund's performance.



## 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 in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the Investors as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion.

Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our statutory audit opinion on the financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the financial statements.

### ► **The key audit matter**

#### *Provision for expected credit loss*

Refer to notes 3c and 9b in the financial statements.

The provision for expected credit losses (the 'provision') is a key audit matter due the financial significance of loans to customers and the high degree of complexity and judgement applied by management in estimating the provision. The estimate uses statistical analysis based on the entity's historical loss experience per stage allocation, business segment and macroeconomic considerations.

The inherent subjectivity in determining the provision requires us to assess and challenge the appropriateness of management's assumptions.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this judgement and complexity is heightened in respect of assessing the ongoing impact and the path to recovery from the economic fall-out in relation to cashflows and security values and expected credit losses including the underlying assumptions to estimate these.

These factors resulted in significant audit effort being undertaken to address the risks around the recoverability of loans to customers, the determination of the related provision for impairment and disclosure in the financial statements.



**► How the matter was addressed in our audit**

Our audit procedures, amongst others, included:

- Assessing the Fund's methodology used in the expected credit loss (ECL) model to calculate the provision against the requirements of NZ IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments* ("NZ IFRS 9").
- Testing key controls over loan data inputs and the identification of loans to customers where there has been a 'significant change in credit risk' of the loan.
- Verifying loan details by agreeing non-financial data such as interest rates, maturity dates and valuations to loan agreements and loan valuations respectively.
- Assessing the mathematical accuracy of the ECL model used to calculate the provision for impairment of loans to customers.
- Testing key inputs used in the ECL model including agreeing macroeconomic factors to externally available data and assessing the accuracy of key assumptions, challenging the basis for management's determination, where different.
- For loans identified as having a 'significant increase in credit risk' and 'credit impaired', evaluating the basis, and adequacy, of provisioning. This included inspecting externally obtained valuation reports that support the entity's security and assessing the cash flow relating to the loans.
- Assessing whether there were any additional loans that ought to be included in management's individual provision through portfolio analytics (including monthly arrears analysis), inspection of Loan Committee reporting, and the related credit watchlist and board meeting minutes. We also challenged management's assessment of matured loans that were not identified as having a significant increase in credit risk.
- Assessing the Fund's significant accounting policies and disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of NZ IFRS 9.

The judgements and assumptions made in estimating the provision for expected credit losses are reasonable. We did not identify any material issues or exceptions from our procedures.

**USE OF THIS INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the Investors as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Investors those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Investors as a body for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.





## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGER FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of The Manager, on behalf of the Fund, are responsible for:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards);
- Implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objective is:

- 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 independent 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 these financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at: <http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's opinion is John Kensington.



KPMG  
Tauranga  
8 July 2022





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