Annual Report

2024/25

publictrust.co.nz

Public Trust

On behalf of the Board, I have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report of Public Trust for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Under the Public Trust Act 2001, our principal objective is to operate as an effective business.

To this end, we need to:

> be as efficient as comparable businesses that are not owned by the Crown

> prudently manage our assets and liabilities

> maintain financial viability in the long term

> be a good employer

> be an organisation that exhibits a sense of social responsibility by having regard to the interests of the communities in which we operate.

This report covers the activities of the year ended 30 June 2025 and has been prepared to meet the requirements of:

> section 150 of the Crown Entities Act 2004

> Public Trust's 2024–27 Statement of Intent.

Karen Price
Chair
Public Trust Board
10 October 2025

Contents

Performance highlights

Growing a sustainable trustee business

$85.6 million
Revenue

$6.5 million
Net profit before tax

$1.5 billion
Investment funds under management as at 30 June 2025

Helping people with estate planning and management

7,206 **Wills sold**
Over 70% completed online

4,667 **Estates** currently being managed

4,833 **EPAs sold**
65% completed online

$552.1 million
Distributed to beneficiaries through estates we manage

Protecting the interests of Kiwi investors

$128.6 billion
Corporate Trustee Services consolidated funds under supervision* as at 30 June 2025

$57.9 billion
of which is KiwiSaver

1 million
New Zealanders are covered by our KiwiSaver oversight

24,666
KiwiSaver hardship applications processed

*Consolidated funds under supervision do not include funds that are invested in other funds of the same investment manager.

Acting as a safeguard

35,288

Students protected through our Fee Protect service

1,074

Vulnerable New Zealanders protected through the provision of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988

Caring for people

41.6

90-day average Net Promoter Score Customer satisfaction up +10 points on last year

72%

Employee engagement remains strong

Community impact

432

Charities under management

$15.5 million

In charitable distributions

A word from our Chair and CEO

Karen Price
Chair

Glenys Talivai
Chief Executive

Tēnā koutou

We are committed to delivering on our purpose so that all New Zealanders can build and protect their legacies. From supporting families taking care of a loved ones' last wishes, to new parents appointing a guardian for their young children, we are here to support New Zealanders through life's most important moments.

Our role has never been more relevant. In today's rapidly changing environment, new technologies are reshaping everyday life, our population is ageing, and the pace of intergenerational wealth transfer is accelerating. These forces are transforming how New Zealanders plan for the future, and Public Trust is evolving to meet them.

Across the 2025 financial year, our team continued to demonstrate their ability to deliver for our customers, adapt to changing circumstances and embrace new ways of working. As we advance our multi-year business strategy, we remain deeply connected to the needs of New Zealanders. By investing in our digital capability and delivering great customer experiences, we are ensuring Public Trust remains relevant in changing times.

Financial results

Our FY25 financial results reflect our commitment to delivering value for New Zealanders.

Public Trust generated $85.6 million in revenue through delivery of our services and achieved an underlying profit before tax of $8.3 million for the 12 months to 30 June 2025. After unfunded Ministry of Justice services were taken into account, net profit before tax was $6.5 million.

In a year marked by market volatility and reduced consumer spending, this solid commercial result demonstrates the resilience of our business and the relevance of our core estate planning and administration services.

It was a year of two halves – beginning with strong revenue growth, which slowed considerably in the second half of the year under the weight of challenging economic conditions.

Retail revenue growth was modest, reflecting subdued consumer confidence. With household budgets tightening, planning for the future is deferred. Estate volumes declined 8% year-on-year due to a legacy pipeline effect, with lower will sales between 2013 and 2019 now translating into fewer estates entering administration. The uptake of wills and enduring powers of attorney (EPAs), which are key to financial wellbeing and personal protection, remains a strategic priority.

Revenue performance was impacted by increased demand for non-commercial services provided to the Courts. Public Trust's contract with the Ministry of Justice exceeded available funding by $1.8 million this year. We absorbed the shortfall to ensure continuity of protective services for vulnerable New Zealanders in keeping with our public service mandate.

Investment funds under management reached $1.5 billion as of 30 June 2025. While changes to the Official Cash Rate impacted Common Fund revenue, it continued to outperform its benchmark. Public Trust Investment Service funds also performed strongly.

Corporate Trustee Services delivered revenue of $23.7 million in FY25, a 23% increase year-on-year, driven by strong market performance.

Through the regulated supervision of managed investment schemes and financial products, we safeguard the interests of over a million New Zealanders. Record volumes of KiwiSaver hardship withdrawals reflected the financial pressures many are facing and underscored the essential role supervisors play in maintaining trust and stability across all market conditions. Despite a 56% surge in hardship applications, we maintained swift processing times to support providers and their investors at a crucial moment.

We also provide this assurance in the education sector, where we are trustee for the advance payment of student fees to private training establishments. Fee Protect revenue exceeded expectations, posting a 24% increase on the prior year, as student enrolments rebounded to pre-pandemic levels.

As a Crown entity, Public Trust supports the Government's expectations for public sector organisations to embed a culture of financial discipline while delivering value for New Zealanders. We achieved $2.9 million in savings through prudent cost management, while maintaining our commitment to service delivery and reinvesting in our business' digital future.

Public Trust continued to maintain a healthy balance sheet in FY25, with positive cash flows and no debt, providing a solid capital position. As part of a capital review, we are pleased to distribute $2.25 million of excess capital to the Crown. This reflects our commitment to retaining sufficient capital to support operational and investment needs, while also meeting our Minister's expectations to deliver an appropriate return as a commercial entity.

Areas for improvement

Not everything went to plan. Our profit performance was impacted by $1.3 million in costs to resolve historical and current instances where we didn't quite get it right for our customers, reflecting our commitment to accountability and continuous improvement.

While we achieved 6% growth compared to the previous year, we did not meet our ambitious growth targets for sales of new wills and EPAs, and we have ground to make up in the area of estate administration. Operating in a competitive market, our retail performance is sensitive to the broader economic pressures that influence consumer spending. While these challenges are not unique to Public Trust, we are actively working to strengthen and differentiate our estate administration value proposition to regain momentum.

Digital revenue of $1.2 million declined by 6% in FY25, however the broader trend continues to shift towards online engagement. As digital interactions increase, we are evolving our service delivery approach to enable more connected customer care, ensuring we meet New Zealanders' needs and expectations in a changing world.

Innovation and impact

Our commitment to modernising technology, improving data and streamlining processes is helping us deliver services more effectively and efficiently. In FY25, we launched our new customer engagement hub and advanced a major technology upgrade, which is on track to go live in FY26 and is within budget.

These initiatives are part of a broader transformation aimed at making it easier for people to access our services, while improving operational efficiency and the customer experience.

FY25 marked a significant step forward in our sustainability journey with the release of our first greenhouse gas emissions inventory report. Measuring our carbon footprint demonstrates our commitment to understanding the impact of our activities on the environment and sets the foundation for future targets and transparent reporting.

We continue to actively advocate for New Zealanders' legacies. This year, we collaborated with JBWere on the New Zealand Bequest Report, new research that highlighted the untapped potential of charitable bequests in wills.

We also led Wills Week, a high-profile annual initiative supported by the community and for-purpose sector, as well as spreading the message for New Zealanders to

'Expect the Expected'. These public campaigns helped drive engagement and deepen understanding of the importance of planning for the future.

Outlook

Our business fundamentals are strong. So, while market dynamics are expected to remain volatile in the near term, we are confident in our ability to navigate these challenges.

New Zealand's ageing and changing population, shifting family structures, new technology and the great wealth transfer all present significant opportunities for growth. We remain focused on evolving our business to maximise these long-term opportunities, as we continue to experiment and adapt in response to short-term challenges.

Looking ahead, our digital transformation will be critical to staying responsive to New Zealanders' needs. It will sharpen our competitive edge and support sustained commercial performance in an evolving market.

People at the heart

There have been significant changes around our Board table this year.

We welcomed new highly skilled directors in Dr Harley Aish, Matthew Harker, Anita Killeen and Will Peet.

We want to acknowledge the outstanding contribution of two longstanding leaders whose service helped shape Public Trust's direction and impact.

Our former Chair Ian Fitzgerald retired after eight years of dedicated leadership. Ian's tenure was marked by strengthened service delivery, financial performance and governance.

With great sadness, we also acknowledge the passing of John Duncan, who served on our Board for 10 years. John was a widely respected director whose wisdom and commitment to Public Trust's purpose left a lasting legacy.

Their contributions have helped ensure Public Trust remains a resilient, forward-looking organisation, well-positioned to serve New Zealanders in an evolving landscape.

One of our core values is that we keep people at the heart of everything we do. This is reflected in Public Trust's strong Net Promoter Score of 41.6, employee engagement score of 72%, and Safe365 audit score of over 90% – a testament to our high-performing culture and commitment to customer outcomes. We are building on these strong foundations as we implement our te ao Māori framework Te Pā Harakeke and continue to build our cultural capability to support New Zealand's diverse communities.

We extend our sincere thanks to everyone at Public Trust for their hard work and focus, which has been instrumental in the progress we've made this year. The value we've delivered to New Zealanders today has strengthened our ability to continue delivering impact into the future.

Noho ora mai,

Karen Price
Chair

Glenys Talivai
Chief Executive

Pictured: Members of the Public Trust Board and Executive team were welcomed to the K'aute Pasifika Trust fale with a sevusevu ceremony in May. This marked our first Board fono held in Hamilton.

Progress on strategic intentions

Our strategic aspiration is to deliver relentless value through compelling, relevant and accessible services that lead and shape our industry.

To track progress, we use a balanced set of performance measures that reflect Public Trust's commitment to serving our customers and communities, delivering financial growth, and being a good employer. These measures help ensure we remain focused on what matters most.

In FY25, we delivered a meaningful uplift in customer experience, with a 10 point increase in our Net Promoter Score (NPS) providing a strong indication of improved customer satisfaction. Record numbers of KiwiSaver hardship withdrawal applications were processed within our targeted two-day timeframe, and we maintained our strong health and safety performance – demonstrating our focus on delivering outcomes for people.

We remain focused on delivering sustainable financial outcomes that support our long-term strategic objectives. In FY25, we achieved our financial performance measures for both return on equity and cost to income ratio, reflecting disciplined financial management and operational efficiency.

Sales of new wills and EPAs grew by 6% year on year, but were below our growth targets. Estate administration and digital sales also fell short of expectations. These outcomes reflect both short-term market pressures and long-term structural trends. The tightened economic environment, particularly in the second half of the year, impacted consumer spending and revenue growth, while the decline in estate volumes stems from a legacy pipeline effect – lower will sales between 2013 and 2019 translated into fewer estates entering administration in FY25.

With the economic outlook expected to remain challenging in the near term, we are focused on improving efficiency and effectiveness in how we operate and innovate, while continuing to deliver on our commercial mandate.

Serving our customers and communities			
New business sales for wills and EPAs	Target not achieved	Target 12,618 Result 12,039	FY24 result 11,406
New business sales for wills and EPAs completed online compared to total sales	Target not achieved	Target 74% Result 68%	FY24 result 71%
Number of new estates administered each year	Target not achieved	Target 1,376 Result 1,307	FY24 result 1,375
Net Promoter Score (NPS). NPS is a customer experience measure	Target achieved	Target 35.0 Result 41.6	FY24 result 30.1
KiwiSaver hardship applications processed within two business days	Target achieved	Target 95% Result 98.6%	FY24 result 99%
Being a good employer			
Total recordable injury frequency rate	Target achieved	Target to not exceed 1.71 Result 1.13	FY24 result 0.56
Delivering sustainable financial outcomes			
Cost to income ratio	Target achieved	Target to not exceed 90.8% Result 90.5%	FY24 result 90.3%
Return on equity*	Target achieved	Target 6.8% Result 7.4%	FY24 result 7.5%

**Return on equity is calculated by adjusting underlying profit before tax for income tax expense. The resulting adjusted net profit after tax is then divided by closing total equity.*

Key Target not achieved Target achieved

The cost to income ratio and return on equity are non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) financial performance measures calculated using underlying profit before tax, which is not defined by New Zealand GAAP.

The underlying profit before tax for Public Trust, as detailed below, includes the value of services provided to eligible customers under our agreement with the Ministry of Justice in excess of the funding received.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
NZ IFRS profit before tax for the year	**6,495**	**7,102**
Value of services to eligible customers under the agreement with the Ministry of Justice in excess of the funding received	1,814	1,031
Underlying profit before tax for the year	**8,309**	**8,133**

The non-GAAP financial performance measures provide additional helpful information on the performance of Public Trust. These measures do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar financial information presented by other entities.

Assessment of operations and performance

What we do

Public Trust's work matters. We support families taking care of a loved ones' last wishes. Parents appointing a guardian for their young children. Adult children wanting to ensure their mum and dad are looked after with a power of attorney. As an autonomous Crown entity, we are here for New Zealanders at every age and stage of life.

New Zealand's leading financial services businesses seek out our expertise. As the country's biggest KiwiSaver supervisor, we're here to protect the interests of New Zealand investors by ensuring fund managers meet their regulatory obligations.

Through the charities we are entrusted to administer, we carefully manage investments to generate returns for the community and philanthropic sector. By providing a number of unique functions in New Zealand law, we make a broader contribution to society. Our role is to deliver for New Zealanders now and into the future.

Estate planning and management

We deliver day-to-day estate planning and trustee services to everyday New Zealanders through our national network of customer centres, contact centre and website. We provide guidance to New Zealanders to ensure that the people and things that matter the most to them are taken care of after they have passed away. We work with our customers to maintain and review their estate plans, ensuring they remain relevant and up to date over their lifetime.

We specialise in helping customers with:

- **Wills:** A legal document that sets out wishes regarding the care of children, funeral arrangements as well as how to distribute assets or special items after their death.
- **Enduring powers of attorney:** A legal document appointing an attorney to step in to manage financial and property affairs or personal care if they can't.
- **Trusts:** A legal arrangement to protect the assets, and future assets, for their whānau.

Estate administration

We act as executor for estates. This critical service helps whānau at a very difficult time and ensures that the wishes of the will maker are carried out so their legacy can continue.

Executor Assist advisory service

We work with lawyers and private executors to help them with some or all tasks associated with being an executor. We complete probate applications, collect assets, pay liabilities, complete tax returns and completely manage estates on behalf of executors if required.

Personal Assist

We offer a tailored personal management service to help customers with their financial and property matters, including paying bills, managing bank accounts, buying or selling assets, arranging caregiving, home repairs and applying for pensions.

Services under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act

We provide personal management services for vulnerable New Zealanders under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988. This involves Public Trust being appointed by Court order as the property manager for customers who no longer have mental capacity to manage their own affairs.

Public Trust also undertakes examinations of the financial statements of private property managers on behalf of the Courts, to ensure that those without capacity have their finances managed appropriately.

Services funded by the Ministry of Justice

We are entrusted to look after the financial affairs of New Zealanders who risk being unable to access services from the commercial market and or where there is a higher duty of care needed that cannot be met by the market. Public Trust receives funding from the Ministry of Justice to provide personal management services for vulnerable New Zealanders under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, who are without the means to pay.

Trustee of last resort

We are also required, in some instances, to act as trustee of last resort and provide fiduciary services to individuals when there is no other provider or when their needs are unlikely to be met by private sector trustee organisations.

Charities

As one of New Zealand's largest charitable trust administrators and advisers, Public Trust is proud to empower others to give for good. In FY25 we distributed $15.5 million in grants through the charitable trusts we administer, supporting a wide range of community groups. We help over 430 charities and work to make sure a benefactor's intentions are carried out for the life of their charitable trust. We take care of registration, reporting, gifting, legal, accounting and taxation, making sure that assets are invested to provide lasting benefits. We manage many different asset types, including New Zealand's largest training farm, Smedley Station.

Services to tertiary education

We safeguard student fees on behalf of over 190 private training establishments through our Fee Protect service. This service protects students from losses outside of their control (for example, due to closure or insolvency of a course provider). It also creates confidence in New Zealand as an education destination as student funds are protected until students have received their education.

Investment services for fiduciary customers

We provide investment management services to our fiduciary customers, designed to help meet their current and future needs. Our products aim to provide sustainable, risk-adjusted investment returns and appropriate income streams. We invest funds on behalf of our fiduciary customers, including our charitable trusts, in our Common Fund or our Public Trust Investment Service. Our Common Fund ($321 million as at 30 June 2025) is used primarily for retail customers requiring shorter term liquidity and for our Fee Protect customers. Some deposits held in our Common Fund are government guaranteed (for more information, see page 45 'Liabilities').

In addition, we have around $1.2 billion (as at 30 June 2025) funds under management in our Public Trust Investment Service. These funds comprise assets we manage on behalf of clients with longer-term investment needs, which includes the charities Public Trust administers.

All funds are managed within well-defined investment policies and a robust governance framework.

Corporate Trustee Services

Public Trust has a specialised corporate trustee team who supervise a number of New Zealand financial services businesses to help ensure consumer and investor trust in the financial system is maintained.

We are licensed by the Financial Markets Authority, under the Financial Markets Supervisors Act 2011 to oversee and provide guidance to our clients, ensuring that they meet the standards expected of them and that investors' interests are protected.

Our Corporate Trustee Services team provide specialist services including:

- Supervision of regulated investment schemes and trusteeship of unregulated schemes e.g. wholesale schemes.
- Supervision of KiwiSaver schemes, including four of the six default providers.
- Custodial services, we hold listed and unlisted securities in safekeeping and are responsible for all associated cash and security transactions along with all reporting and tax obligations on our clients' assets.
- Statutory supervision of retirement villages, monitoring compliance with obligations, including the financial position of villages and the security of residents' interests.
- Structured finance transactions, covering debt issues and securitisations.

Enhancing our customer experience

Today, customers can connect with us through more channels than ever before, including video, phone, email, online chat and face-to-face appointments. Public Trust is investing in its future growth through a balanced approach to service delivery, which combines digital innovation with in-person support where a human touch matters the most.

In FY25, Public Trust took a major step forward in modernising our customer service by launching a new customer engagement hub. This transformation replaced an aging contact centre system with a unified, cloud-based platform that integrates phone, live chat and email – giving our teams a complete view of each customer's journey.

The new hub has strengthened our customer experience. Contact centre agents can now access real-time insights, past interactions and service history in a single view. This has led to improved call quality, quicker issue resolution and greater efficiency in delivering core services like wills and enduring powers of attorney. It has also enhanced risk management by consolidating data from multiple systems and making it accessible on demand.

The roll out was supported by a thoughtful and sustained people enablement programme. By investing in our people alongside our platforms, we've built capability, increased productivity, and made it easier for New Zealanders to get their estate planning sorted.

Our approach to customer complaints

Public Trust continues to support thousands of New Zealanders each year through some of life's most complex and emotionally charged moments.

In FY25, we administered 4,667 estates, sold 12,039 wills and enduring powers of attorney, and processed 24,666 KiwiSaver hardship applications. As our service volumes grow, so too does the complexity of customer interactions.

Public Trust maintains a robust complaints resolution framework. Our priority is to resolve issues directly with customers. Where resolution is not achieved, customers may refer their concerns to Financial Services Complaints Limited (FSCL), an independent, free and impartial ombudsman service. Public Trust complies fully with FSCL's decisions in all cases.

In line with broader industry trends, Public Trust has recorded an increase in complaints. In FY24, 50 complaints were escalated to the FSCL; in FY25, this number rose to 76. The primary drivers of escalation related to concerns about fees, Public Trust decisions and communication.

To help us to continuously improve our services, we actively seek out feedback from our customers. Our Net Promoter Score (NPS) increased to 41.6 in FY25, indicating a strong level of satisfaction among our customers. In situations where our service falls short, we are committed to putting things right.

	2025	2024
Complaints referred to FSCL	76	50
Complaints upheld by FSCL	1 (partial uphold)	1 (partial uphold)

Contribution to Crown outputs

Public Trust has one reportable class of outputs under section 149E(1)(a) of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which arises from its services agreement with the Crown (acting through the Minister of Justice). Under this services agreement, the Crown purchases non-commercial fiduciary services from Public Trust to ensure that affordability does not prevent New Zealanders from accessing these services.

Providing these services helps advance the Crown's objective to protect the most vulnerable members of our society. The outputs arising from this contract are intended to enable access to fiduciary services for New Zealanders who are either vulnerable or unable to obtain these services within their own means.

In financial year 2024/25 Public Trust was funded to deliver services to incapacitated persons with less than $20,000 assets under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 or under Public Trust agencies. Public Trust reached agreement with our Responsible Minister and Treasury that Public Trust would 'self-fund' an extension of this eligibility to customers with between $20,000 and $30,000 in assets.

In previous years, a higher asset threshold of $50,000 existed which broadened eligibility and funding also covered the administration of estates and trusts for some clients. This funding was discontinued in financial year 2024/25.

In previous years subsidised Private Manager Examinations were also funded. In 2024/25 this funding was discontinued following a change to regulation that reduced the requirement of this work for customers with low levels of assets or income. Public Trust continues to provide Private Manager Examinations for customers under existing Court orders, however with funding discontinued, they now pay for this service.

How performance is assessed

The services agreement specifies the scope of services Public Trust provides. Performance under the agreement is monitored through regular reporting to the Ministry of Justice. Public Trust assesses its performance under the agreement by measuring the number of clients served and total hours spent providing services.

Service	Measure	Client asset pool	No. of clients	Hours	No. of clients	Hours
			Forecast		Actual	
Providing services to incapacitated persons under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 or under Public Trust agencies	Number of clients served and hours to manage and advise under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988	$0-$20k	419	6,473	496	7,742

Revenue and expenses

Expected	Actual
Expected revenue 2024/25: $1.984 million (GST exclusive)	Revenue: $1.984 million (GST exclusive)
Proposed expenses 2024/25: $1.984 million (GST exclusive)	Expenses: $1.984 million (GST exclusive)

Demand from qualifying customers exceeded the funding received from the Crown. Public Trust continued to deliver services to qualifying customers in excess of the funding received.

As of 30 June 2025, Public Trust has delivered an additional $1.8 million of services to customers, not funded through the agreement. Public Trust continued to deliver these services, recognising the significant hardship that would arise from an unplanned cessation of services. This unfunded delivery of services is consistent with Public Trust's social responsibility objectives under the Public Trust Act 2001.

Common Fund reporting

Public Trust's Common Fund holds fiduciary customers' money and is guaranteed by the New Zealand Government. The Common Fund is invested in the manner provided by the Trusts Act 2019 and Public Trust Act 2001.

Investments made from the Common Fund are not made on account of, and do not belong to, any particular estate and are subject to strict investment guidelines to ensure a conservative risk-return profile is maintained.

The primary measures used to monitor the risk exposure of the investments made from the Common Fund are credit quality, issuer concentration ratio and the liquidity test. The risk exposure of the investments made from the Common Fund is also assessed using the value at risk method. Taken together, these measures are a subset of, and in alignment with, controls in the Common Fund's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives, which sets out the governance, strategy, investment approach, constraints and risk management policies.

Credit quality

Credit quality assesses the creditworthiness or default risk of the investments made from the Common Fund and is based on published external credit ratings.

Measure	2024/25 forecast	Actual
Aggregate percentage of investments held with a long-term S&P-equivalent credit rating between BBB and A-, measured monthly, must not exceed 20%, and none may be held with a long-term S&P-equivalent credit rating of BBB- or lower	Aggregate value of investments held with a long-term S&P-equivalent credit rating of BBB to A-: will not exceed 20% of total investments, and none rated with a long-term S&P-equivalent credit rating of BBB- or lower	BBB to A-: 6.1% monthly average BBB or lower: no investments held during the year

Issuer concentration ratio

The issuer concentration ratio offers a measure of market concentration within the portfolio of investments made from the Common Fund and indicates the exposure of the investments to non-bank issuers (other than the New Zealand Government and the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)).

Measure	2024/25 forecast	Actual
Credit exposure* to a single non-bank issuer (other than government, LGFA) must not exceed 4% of total investments, measured monthly	Credit exposure will not exceed 4%	Credit exposure did not exceed 4%

**Credit exposure is the market value of all investments held with a single non-bank issuer (e.g., non-bank issuer of commercial paper, floating rate note, or corporate bond, other than those issued by the New Zealand Government and LGFA) as a percentage of the total market value of all investments held.*

Value at risk

Value at risk (VaR) is a statistical measure of the risk of loss in an investment portfolio given normal market conditions over a defined period within a given probability/confidence level. In other words, VaR defines the maximum level of acceptable loss for a portfolio given normal market conditions over a given period of time.

VaR is an estimate of the risk of a loss within a portfolio. By setting VaR measures, portfolio managers attempt to keep the risk of loss within agreed levels.

Measure	2024/25 forecast	Actual
VaR, excluding term deposits, measure of 0.4% at 95% confidence level*	VaR will not exceed 0.4%	0.29% monthly average and no month exceeded 0.4%

** The VaR measure of 0.4% at 95% confidence is the same as stating that Public Trust is confident that losses will not exceed 0.4% of the total value of investments over any one day.*

Liquidity test

A liquidity test measures the proportion of liquid assets relative to the total value of an investment portfolio. An asset is considered liquid if it can be quickly converted into cash. An appropriate level of liquid assets must be maintained to ensure that the funding requirements of the fiduciary customers are met.

Measure	2024/25 forecast	Actual
Percentage of total investments (by dollar value) that can be liquidated within 100 days, measured monthly	At least 33% (by dollar value) of total investments can be liquidated within 100 days	50.0% monthly average with no month below 33%

Organisational health and capability

Putting people at the heart of everything we do is a core value at Public Trust. New Zealanders count on us to be the best at what we do, and our role is to deliver high-quality, trusted and empathetic services to our customers, now and in the future.

Our purpose
Tā mātou kaupapa

At Public Trust we empower all New Zealanders to build and protect their legacies

Ko tā mātou, he hāpai i ngā hunga katoa o Aotearoa ki te whakawhanake, ā, ki te tāwharau hoki i ngā taonga tuku iho

Our values
Ō mātou uara

We make the tricky seem simple
Kia mārama

People are at the heart of what we do
Kia aroha ki te tangata

We are better when we work together
Kia tapatahi

We have the courage to make a difference
Kia māia

Workforce profile

As at 30 June 2025

443.5
Full-time equivalent employees

34%
Male

64%
Female

2% Not disclosed

Our people range in age between **21-69**

Average age **45.5 years**

Ethnic groups

Asian	20%	Other	1%
European	67%	Pacific Peoples	5%
Māori	6%	Prefer not to answer	1%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	1%		

In FY25, we introduced a new reporting approach that allowed people to tell us they identify with multiple ethnicities. This is why our percentages do not equal 100%. Public Trust's ethnicity reporting now aligns with the relevant Statistics NZ standards, with reporting for Māori, Pacific Peoples, European, Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African, and other.

Women represent

67%
of our non-leaders

53%
of our leaders

50%
of our executive

43%
of our Board

20.4%
FY25 average gender pay gap
FY24 22.3%

Deloitte Safe365 health, safety and wellbeing audit score

93%	Corporate	Last audit FY23 72%
91%	Farms	Last audit FY23 71%

Voice of our people

72%
overall employee engagement score

81%
of our people say the health, safety, and wellbeing of our employees is important in how we do things

81%
of our people say their values and cultural beliefs are respected at Public Trust

79%
of our people say there is a clear vision and strategy for Public Trust

Health, safety and wellbeing performance

In FY25, Public Trust continued to prioritise the safety and wellbeing of our people, recognising the deeply personal nature of the work we do with New Zealanders every day. Our Tiaki wellbeing programme reinforces this commitment, acknowledging mental health as our primary health and safety risk and embedding wellbeing into our workplace culture.

Our Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate was 1.13 in FY25. There were four recordable injuries for the period, an increase from two in the prior year.

Our health and safety maturity continues to strengthen across corporate and farm settings. An independent audit conducted by Deloitte using the Safe365 platform rated our corporate division at 93% and our farm division at 91%. These results place us significantly above industry benchmarks. The audit highlighted our strength in emergency preparedness, risk management, and the use of external providers to deliver best-practice training and wellbeing resources.

Public Trust manages Smedley Station, the country's largest training farm, which prepares New Zealand's future farmers for careers in agriculture. The physical nature of outdoor work presents unique health and safety challenges, from working with animals and machinery to navigating river crossings and handling hazardous substances. These risks are actively managed through regular on-site training, audits and support, ensuring cadets are equipped to work safely and confidently in physically demanding environments.

We also continued to embed a strong risk culture through our Safe to Speak initiative, promoting openness and transparency in raising concerns. Our protected disclosure regime enables employees to report potential issues confidentially and anonymously. This framework supports our commitment to ethical conduct and ensures that concerns can be raised safely and without fear of reprisal.

Learning and development

At Public Trust, we actively support our people to do their best work through learning and growth opportunities. This includes ongoing training and development programmes, fostering a supportive and inclusive workplace culture, and providing opportunities for career advancement and personal growth.

In FY25, we focused on building capability for a fast-changing world.

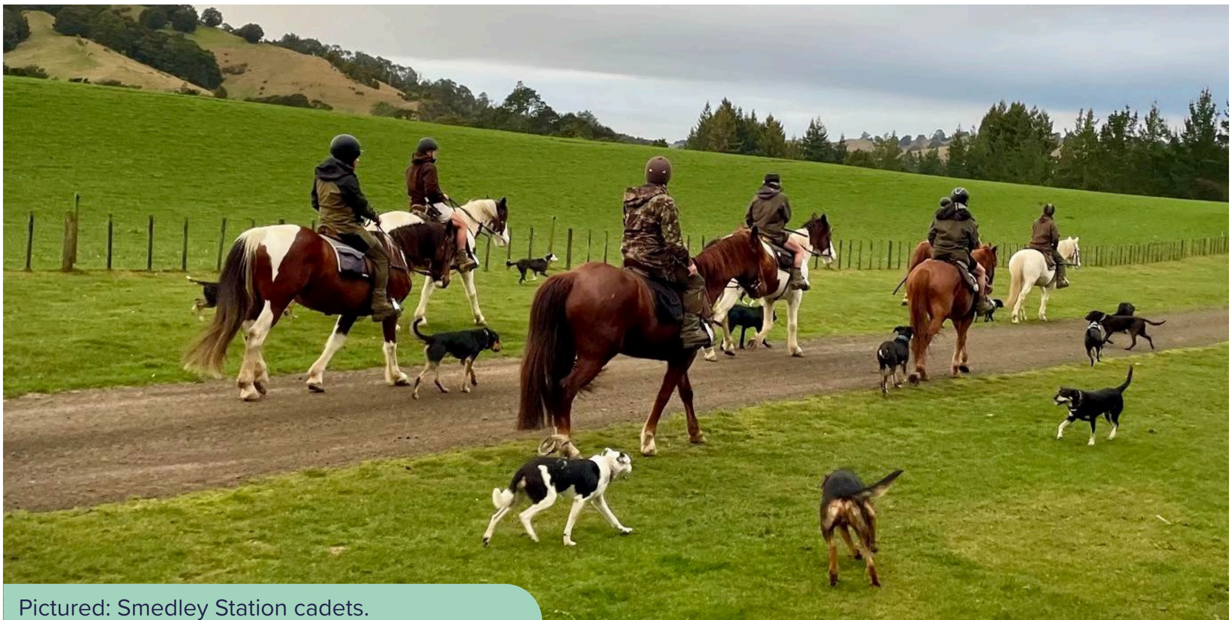
- 145 employees participated in our retail career progression framework, Qualified to Serve, completing 440 new qualifications.
- 20 participants completed our refreshed retail onboarding programme, designed to support new starters.
- 89 employees took part in our internal leadership development programme to help our leaders drive culture and demonstrate our behaviours consistently.
- We introduced career pathway frameworks for our client accounting, tax, and private manager examination teams to support professional development and progression.

Closing the gender pay gap

At Public Trust we are committed to ensuring our people are valued and paid fairly.

Our gender pay gap has reduced this year, as we continue our work towards closing the gap. It has decreased from 22.3% in favour of males in FY24, to 20.4% in FY25 when calculated using average remuneration.

Our gender pay gap reflects the structure of our workforce. Our workforce is balanced at leadership level, however our workforce in lower paying roles has a high proportion of women. This means our pay gap is



Pictured: Smedley Station cadets.

largely driven by women in lower paying roles, rather than a lack of women in higher paid roles. Another factor is the bigger proportion of men in specialist roles with higher pay at Public Trust.

We are addressing these differences on a number of fronts, including:

> **Career pathways**
> We strive to be a leader in creating career pathways and promotion opportunities for women in our industry. Our focus is on improving the gender pay gap by increasing participation of women in higher paid specialist roles. In FY25, the average overall pay gap for employees in our Qualified to Serve learning and career framework was 8.5%.

> **Addressing the "ask gap"**
> We know that women and minority groups are less likely to negotiate pay. To address this, we have started publishing the salary range in job ads for roles paying under $100,000.

> **Gender pay gap reporting**
> Public reporting shows our commitment to transparency, accountability and action. We are members of the Gender at Work Community and have taken the GenderPledge. This year we supported the development of the gender pay gap toolkit released by the Ministry for Women to help organisations take action.

Diversity performance

We are continuing to build our cultural capability to support New Zealand's diverse communities.

In FY25, we developed a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) framework to clarify what DEI means for Public Trust and to guide our future efforts. Shaped by employee input, the framework identifies our key priorities: investing in and valuing our people, building DEI awareness, and delivering inclusive, accessible outcomes for our customers.

Our employee-led network groups foster connection and community across Public Trust. This year, we established some new groups to create spaces for shared experiences and support for our Indian and Pasifika people and those at different life stages.

Progress made towards building Māori capability

Public Trust recognises the important role we can play in supporting Māori to plan for the future and protect what matters for them for generations to come, and we are committed to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Māori represent a significant and growing part of the population yet are currently underserved by our services. This highlights the need to reassess how we engage with whānau Māori around estates and succession planning – areas shaped by English common law – to ensure our services are inclusive, relevant and culturally responsive.

To lay the foundation for long-term engagement and service improvement for Māori, we are implementing Te Pā Harakeke, our organisational framework for building cultural capability. In FY25, this has included developing a te reo Māori commitment statement. Our Māori kaimahi network, Te Hapahapai o te ao Māori, continues to play a vital role in supporting education and language initiatives across the organisation.

Pictured: A group learning session at Te Māhurehure Marae with Public Trust kaimahi.

Our approach to sustainability

We care about making a positive impact for New Zealand. Our approach to sustainability focuses on Public Trust's culture of care, enabling good governance and supporting New Zealanders' financial wellbeing.

Public Trust is aligned with the Carbon Neutral Government Programme, which is working to reduce emissions within the public sector.

We are committed to understanding the impact of our activities on the environment. We have calculated our operational carbon footprint to establish an emissions baseline, which has been independently verified by Toitū.

Our total greenhouse gas emissions in our baseline year (FY24) were 588.7 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). Public Trust's Greenhouse Gas Inventory for FY25 will be released in FY26 and made available on our website at publictrust.co.nz/financial-reports-and-statements.

Establishing our emissions baseline gives us a reference point against which change can be measured in the future and informs the actions we will take. This information helps us better understand the impact of our business activities, determine future targets, and to track and report on our progress.

		Percentage of total emissions
Scope 1	24.8 tCO_2e	4.2%
Scope 2	46.3 tCO_2e	7.9%
Scope 3	517.6 tCO_2e	87.9%
Total emissions	**588.7 tCO_2e**	**100%**

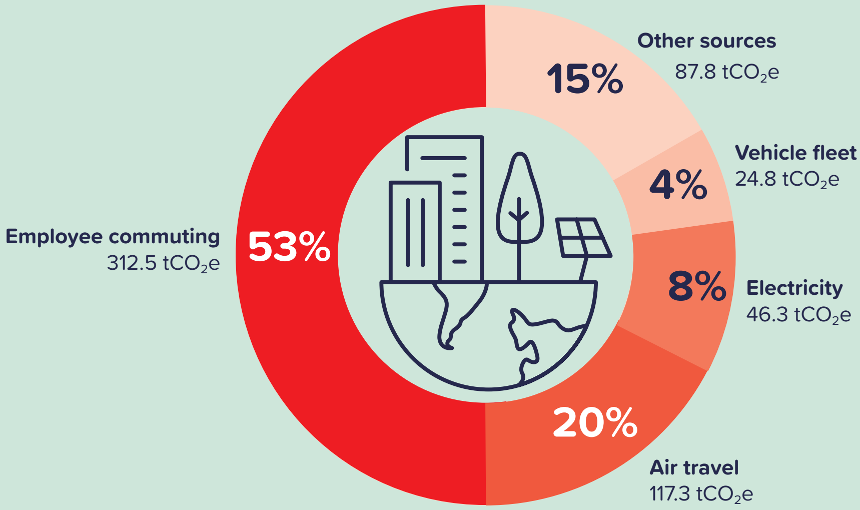
Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Public Trust. This includes fuel used by our vehicle fleet.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions released from the electricity we use.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions that occur across the value chain and are associated with our operations. This includes activities like business travel, our people commuting to work, and waste disposal.

Measurement of Public Trust's operational emissions is in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. Emissions from investment funds and fiduciary assets are excluded.

Our main sources of emissions



As an investment fund supervisor, Public Trust plays an important oversight role in ensuring the soundness of environmental, social and governance (ESG) investments. Public Trust's sponsorship of the Mindful Money Awards further reinforces our commitment to ethical investing and being a positive influence in the industry.

Pictured: David Callanan with John Berry of Pathfinder Asset Management, which won the Best Ethical KiwiSaver Provider award at the 2025 Mindful Money Awards.

> "The real value in the Mindful Money Awards is in informing investors – because as we all know, information is power. The awards celebrate courage, leadership, and the kind of action that turns information into impact.

David Callanan, Public Trust's General Manager of Corporate Trustee Services.

Insights into the great wealth transfer

The intergenerational wealth transfer is a watershed moment for New Zealand.

Over the next 25 years, New Zealand's Baby Boomers are projected to pass on $1.6 trillion in wealth to the next generation. This unprecedented shift has underscored the importance of having a will and enduring power of attorney in place to ensure the smooth and secure transfer of wealth. It also raises important questions about the broader social and economic impact of this generational change.

Public Trust is actively contributing to this national conversation. This year we collaborated with JBWere New Zealand on the release of the New Zealand Bequest Report.

The report draws from estates data supplied by Public Trust and reveals the major trends in bequest money flowing to local charities. While more New Zealanders are choosing to leave a gift in their will, the opportunity remains underutilised. Currently 1.3% of inheritances go to charities, compared to 1.8% in the United States and 4.5% in the United Kingdom.

The report suggests that improving the rate and value of charitable bequests to a level of 3% could result in almost $2.5 billion annually in 20 years – an almost eight-fold increase from the current annual level ($320 million).

This latest research builds on our own findings into intergenerational wealth and legacy, released in FY23. While 71% of people surveyed said they wanted to leave a financial legacy, even more, 85%, expressed a desire to leave an emotional legacy. This reflects a shift in how New Zealanders view estate planning – not just as a financial transaction, but as a way to pass on values and impact.

Through initiatives like Wills Week, sector partnerships and customer engagement, Public Trust continues to champion the message that "your will is a powerful tool." A bequest is a meaningful way for people to give back to the causes, charities and organisations that matter most to them.

> "We are proud to continue to support efforts that bring New Zealanders and the charity sector together to foster a culture of giving. For those of us who support the financial wellbeing of New Zealanders, the Bequest Report reinforces the value of engaging early with people about the future they want to inherit. We started having this conversation with New Zealanders 150 years ago, and we plan to sustain it for generations to come.

Glenys Talivai, Chief Executive Public Trust.

Shackleton medal gifted to Canterbury Museum using $10 million bequest

One of the world's most significant treasures from the heroic age of Antarctic exploration, was gifted to Canterbury Museum through a Blenheim couple's generous bequest.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Polar Medal has been virtually unseen by the public for more than a century. Now, a remarkable donation from the Adson Trust will ensure the medal will be displayed for people to see, learn from and enjoy.

The Adson Trust is one of more than 430 charities managed by Public Trust. Established in 2010 with a $10 million posthumous donation, the Trust honours Arthur and June Harrison's legacy of giving to the community. It is an extraordinary example of how a will can make a lasting impact.

Pictured: Media gather to get the first glimpse of the Polar Medal in New Zealand. Canterbury Museum will reopen in 2029 after a major redevelopment and the medal will be displayed in its new Antarctic Gallery.

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Funds under management and supervision

as at 30 June 2025

Public Trust provides investment management services to its fiduciary customers and supervises a number of New Zealand financial services businesses. The following table details the assets under management and supervision.

	2025 $ million	**2024 $ million**
Funds under management		
Common Fund	321	296
Public Trust Investment Service	1,203	1,126
Funds under supervision (consolidated)	128,638	91,642

Statement of responsibility

for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Board of Public Trust accepts responsibility for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and statement of performance and for the judgements in them. The judgements applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Public Trust accepts responsibility for establishing and has established and maintains a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Board of Public Trust, the consolidated financial statements and statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025 fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Public Trust.

Karen Price
Chair
Public Trust Board
10 October 2025

Kevin Murphy
Chair
Public Trust Audit and Finance Committee
10 October 2025

Consolidated statement of total comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 $000	Unaudited budget 2025 $000	Actual 2024 $000
Revenue				
Interest from investment securities		17,013	18,022	18,739
Interest from advances to customers		283	237	278
Less: Interest paid to customers	E1	(7,337)	(5,869)	(5,840)
		9,959	**12,390**	**13,177**
Revenue from contracts with customers	A	75,625	77,462	70,032
Net revenue		**85,584**	**89,852**	**83,209**
Expenses				
Employee benefits	E2	(54,523)	(55,428)	(50,854)
Amortisation of intangible assets	D6	(4,197)	(4,203)	(4,336)
Depreciation		(3,615)	(3,603)	(3,416)
Operating lease costs		(74)	(303)	(655)
Other expenses	B1	(16,319)	(17,710)	(16,480)
Total operating expenses		**(78,728)**	**(81,247)**	**(75,741)**
Finance costs	B3	(374)	(305)	(361)
Net losses from investment securities		13	-	(5)
Profit before tax for the year		**6,495**	**8,300**	**7,102**
Income tax expense	C	(1,806)	(2,665)	(2,001)
Profit after tax for the year		**4,689**	**5,635**	**5,101**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,689**	**5,635**	**5,101**

The above consolidated statement of total comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		Contributed equity $000	Accumulated losses $000	Total equity $000
Actual as at 1 July 2023		90,174	(17,535)	72,639
Profit after tax for the year		-	5,101	5,101
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,101	5,101
Actual as at 30 June 2024		**90,174**	**(12,434)**	**77,740**
Profit after tax for the year		-	4,689	4,689
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**4,689**	**4,689**
Contribution from the Crown	F2	1,031	-	1,031
Dividend declared to the Crown	F2	-	(2,031)	(2,031)
Actual as at 30 June 2025		**91,205**	**(9,776)**	**81,429**
Unaudited budget as at 30 June 2024		**90,174**	**(12,620)**	**77,554**
Profit after tax for the year		-	5,635	5,635
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**5,635**	**5,635**
Unaudited budget as at 30 June 2025		**90,174**	**(6,985)**	**83,189**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 $000	Unaudited budget 2025 $000	Actual 2024 $000
Assets				
Cash		22,445	20,955	19,504
Receivable for investment security matured but not yet settled		-	-	6,255
Investment securities	D2	350,095	349,411	318,225
Trade and other receivables	D3	4,901	5,117	4,589
Advances to customers	G	3,669	3,979	3,796
Total financial assets		**381,110**	**379,462**	**352,369**
Contract assets	A, D3	11,238	11,157	10,364
Other assets		1,643	752	981
Property, plant and equipment	D4	2,465	3,729	3,468
Right-of-use assets	D5	13,955	13,545	16,636
Intangible assets	D6	13,395	18,077	12,500
Deferred tax asset	C	5,784	4,596	7,590
Total assets		**429,590**	**431,318**	**403,908**
Liabilities				
Liabilities to customers	E1	320,535	322,388	296,228
Trade payables		2,181	2,462	2,091
Other liabilities		781	739	1,170
Employee benefits	E2	6,879	5,795	5,844
Provisions	E3	2,327	1,839	2,781
Contract liabilities	A	260	159	223
Lease liabilities	E4	15,198	14,747	17,831
Total liabilities		**348,161**	**348,129**	**326,168**
Equity				
Contributed equity		91,205	90,174	90,174
Accumulated losses		(9,776)	(6,985)	(12,434)
Total equity	F	**81,429**	**83,189**	**77,740**
Total liabilities and equity		**429,590**	**431,318**	**403,908**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For and on behalf of the Board, who authorised the issue of these consolidated financial statements on 9 October 2025.

Karen Price
Chair
Public Trust Board
10 October 2025

Kevin Murphy
Chair
Public Trust Audit and Finance Committee
10 October 2025

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 $000	Unaudited budget 2025 $000	Actual 2024 $000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers		73,854	76,752	69,687
Interest received from investment securities		18,866	18,259	16,867
Government grant received		-	-	132
Payments to suppliers and employees		(70,765)	(73,155)	(67,641)
Interest paid to customers		(7,337)	(5,869)	(5,840)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	E4	(356)	(305)	(342)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	**D1**	**14,262**	**15,682**	**12,863**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		388,116	350,518	328,965
Purchase of investment securities		(415,139)	(382,178)	(382,231)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(274)	(1,200)	(1,765)
Purchase of intangible assets		(4,964)	(7,000)	(101)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(32,261)**	**(39,860)**	**(55,132)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net receipts from customers		24,307	24,356	37,853
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(2,367)	(2,219)	(2,335)
Dividend paid to the Crown	F2	(1,000)	-	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		**20,940**	**22,137**	**35,518**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		2,941	(2,041)	(6,751)
Cash at the beginning of the year		19,504	22,996	26,255
Cash at the end of the year		**22,445**	**20,955**	**19,504**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

General information

Public Trust is a body corporate established and domiciled in New Zealand by the Public Trust Act 2001 (the 2001 Act) and includes those liabilities defined as the Common Fund by the 2001 Act. Public Trust is a Crown entity for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004 and an FMC reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared:

- in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) and comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as appropriate for profit-oriented entities;
- in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Crown Entities Act 2004;
- on the historical cost basis;
- in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand ($000), except when otherwise stated;
- using accounting policies as provided throughout the notes to the consolidated financial statements; and
- exclusive of GST, with the exception of payables and receivables that include GST invoiced.

Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are disclosed in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position in an order that reflects their relative liquidity.

Comparatives

Certain comparative figures within the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to align with the current period presentation. The reclassifications do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Budget

The budget figures are not audited and are those included in the 2024/25 Statement of Performance Expectations.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise Public Trust (the Parent) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group).

All intra-group balances and transactions and unrealised income and expenses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control commences until the date control ceases. When control is lost, related assets, liabilities, and equity components are derecognised, and any retained interest in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value.

Financial instruments

The Group applies the following accounting policies for financial instruments.

(a) Financial assets

The Group's business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows consistent with a 'buy and hold' investment strategy, and all of the Group's financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets include:

- cash
- investment securities
- trade and other receivables
- advances to customers.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment securities, trade and other receivables and advances to customers are carried at their amortised cost in accordance with the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial assets at amortised cost are regularly reviewed for impairment under either the simplified approach applicable to trade receivables and contract assets (excluding contract assets of uncertain timing) or under the general approach applicable to all other financial assets.

Any reversal of impairment or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding reduction in the carrying value of the financial asset through a loss allowance account.

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include:

- liabilities to customers
- trade and other payables
- lease liabilities.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are carried at their amortised cost in accordance with the effective interest method.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the carrying value of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

Presentation of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities are cash flows from the principal revenue-producing activities of the Group.

Cash flows from the sale and purchase of investment securities relate to investments made from the Common Fund.

Net cash flows from financing activities substantially comprise movements in liabilities to customers, which are cash payments and receipts relating to monies held on behalf of customers within the Common Fund. These transactions reflect the customers activities rather than those of Public Trust and are therefore disclosed on a net basis.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires judgements and estimates that impact the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas of significant estimates and judgements are as follows:

	Note
Variable consideration	A
Contracts with a significant financing component	A
Recognition of deferred tax asset for carried-forward tax losses	C
Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets	D3
Goodwill impairment	D6
Provisions	E3
Lease accounting	E4

Changes in accounting policies

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 July 2024

Amendments to NZ FRS 44 – Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services

The amendments to NZ FRS 44 require a description of the services provided by a reporting entity's audit or review firm and disclosure of fees incurred by the entity for those services using prescribed categories.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the consolidated financial statements of the Group and merely result in additional disclosures. Refer to note B2 for further details.

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are no new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective, that are likely to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements except for NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in May 2024 and replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

A. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group's core business is providing estate planning and management services; trustee services for individuals, businesses, corporates and charities; personal management services; investments for fiduciary customers and protective fiduciary services to New Zealanders.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services provided to them.

The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Fees revenue

Fees from services are recognised at a point in time or over a period of time in accordance with the underlying service contract when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally as work is performed or as time elapses over a fixed-term contract.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts provide customers with volume fees and volume rebates. The volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Retail revenue from Crown	1,984	3,615
Retail fee revenue	48,458	45,944
Retail	**50,442**	**49,559**
Corporate Trustee Services	25,183	20,473
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**75,625**	**70,032**

Contract balances

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Contract assets	D3	11,238	10,364
Contract liabilities		260	223

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from services performed where receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of performance obligations.

The Group has applied the practical expedient under NZ IFRS 15 permitting non-disclosure of information for partially unsatisfied performance obligations as at the end of the reporting period on the basis that all partially unsatisfied performance obligations are either part of contracts with original expected duration of one year or less or the Group has a right to invoice for the partially satisfied performance obligations.

Contract liabilities include prepaid income and prepaid estate administration.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Variable consideration

Under NZ IFRS 15, variable consideration exists as a result of the 5% cap provision (under section 122 of the 2001 Act), volume rebates and annual management fees being calculated as a percentage of the gross value of assets under ongoing administration.

To estimate the variable consideration to which the Group is entitled resulting from the 5% cap and annual management fees, the Group applies the expected value method and only recognises revenue to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty is subsequently resolved.

Contracts with a significant financing component

The Group considers a significant financing component applies to contract assets of uncertain timing. These represent estate administration charges where payment is not due until an uncertain point in the future. These charges relate to estates with life tenants whereby payment will be received when the estate is wound up on the death of the life tenant.

Judgement applies in determining the expected date of recovery and in applying appropriate discount rates to expected cash flows of the contract assets. The expected recovery date is based on actuarial models using statistical life expectancy data.

Cash flows are discounted using the Treasury risk-free rates at the reporting date reflecting the low credit risk resulting from the Group's first call over the customer's assets. Future cash flows beyond 10 years have been discounted using the 10-year rate. Where collection is expected within 12 months of the reporting date, no discounting is applied.

B. Expenses

B1. Other expenses

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Information technology	5,728	5,291
Professional services	3,698	5,017
Marketing	1,413	1,385
Compensation and legal claims	1,303	410
Property related expenses	803	802
Insurance	629	640
Other operating expenses	2,745	2,935
Total other expenses	**16,319**	**16,480**

B2. Fees incurred for services provided by EY

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Audit of the consolidated financial statements	365	357
Audit related services:		
Audit of the financial statements for non-consolidated managed funds (assurance engagement)	84	82
Other assurance services:		
Assurance services on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism risk and compliance assessment (assurance engagement)	33	-
Other services:		
Remuneration surveys and benchmarking services	20	14
Total fees for services provided by EY	**502**	**453**

B3. Finance costs

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest on lease liabilities	E4	356	342
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on make good provision	E3	18	19
Total finance costs		**374**	**361**

B4. Leases

Expenses relating to leases are summarised below:

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Depreciation expense	D5	2,504	2,589
Interest on lease liabilities	E4	356	342
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating lease costs)		107	235
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in operating lease costs)		(31)	427

Payments associated with short-term leases of offices and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

C. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

(a) Current tax

Current tax is income tax assessed on taxable profit for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax reported in the consolidated statement of total comprehensive income as it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and also excludes items that will never be taxable or deductible.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on:

- future income tax benefits arising from unutilised tax losses
- temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the consolidated statement of financial position where there is a legal enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Utilisation of previously recognised tax losses	2,941	3,044
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,135)	(1,043)
Income tax expense	**1,806**	**2,001**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Profit before tax	6,495	7,102
Income tax at 28%	1,819	1,989
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(13)	12
Income tax expense	**1,806**	**2,001**

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Recognised in consolidated statement of financial position		Recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	
	2025 $000	**2024 $000**	**2025 $000**	**2024 $000**
Fees receivable	674	684	10	16
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(853)	(1,879)	(1,026)	(903)
Right-of-use assets	(3,907)	(4,658)	(751)	(396)
Lease liabilities	4,255	4,993	738	288
Employee benefits	1,284	1,082	(202)	(66)
Provisions	394	498	104	19
Contract liabilities	5	6	1	1
Other	11	2	(9)	(2)
Tax losses	3,921	6,862	2,941	3,044
Deferred tax expense			**1,806**	**2,001**
Net deferred tax asset	**5,784**	**7,590**		

The amount of deferred tax asset recognised from carry-forward losses represents the expected benefit of utilising tax losses, taxable profit and taxable temporary differences in the foreseeable future. The benefit was recognised based on continued profitability for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and current financial forecasts show that Public Trust will continue to deliver sustained profitability over the coming years.

The Group has unused tax losses of $9,516,506 (2024: $9,516,506) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses or temporary differences can be utilised.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

D. Assets
D1. Cash
Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Profit before tax for the year		**6,495**	**7,102**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Government grant received		-	132
Amortisation	D6	4,197	4,336
Depreciation		3,615	3,416
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		166	-
Movement in accrued interest income on investment securities		1,547	(2,145)
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on make good provision	E3	18	19
Net losses on investment securities		(13)	5
Net gain on remeasurement of lease liabilities		(46)	-
Movement in impairment loss allowance		(95)	24
		9,389	**5,787**
Working capital changes			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(217)	625
(Increase) in contract assets		(874)	(481)
(Increase) in other assets		(662)	(514)
(Decrease) in trade payables		(38)	(376)
Increase in employee benefits		1,035	433
(Decrease) in provisions		(518)	(91)
Increase in contract liabilities		37	35
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(385)	343
		(1,622)	**(26)**
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**14,262**	**12,863**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Opening $000	Cash flows $000	Non-cash movements $000	Closing $000
2025				
Liabilities to customers	296,228	24,307	-	320,535
Lease liabilities	17,831	(2,723)	90	15,198
Total liabilities from financing activities	**314,059**	**21,584**	**90**	**335,733**
2024				
Liabilities to customers	258,375	37,853	-	296,228
Lease liabilities	18,860	(2,677)	1,648	17,831
Total liabilities from financing activities	**277,235**	**35,176**	**1,648**	**314,059**

The amount disclosed as cash flows for lease liabilities comprises:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Payment of interest portion on lease liabilities	(356)	(342)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,367)	(2,335)
	(2,723)	**(2,677)**

D2. Investment securities

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest-bearing securities		
Banks	49,899	55,735
State-owned enterprises	22,833	9,944
Corporates	14,490	20,284
Term deposits		
Banks	192,097	179,790
Crown entities and state-owned enterprises	70,776	52,472
Total investment securities	**350,095**	**318,225**
Current	298,524	266,472
Non-current	51,571	51,753
As at 30 June	**350,095**	**318,225**

D3. Trade and other receivables and contract assets

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Trade and other receivables		
Fees receivable	5,654	5,304
Other receivables	125	68
Total trade and other receivables, gross	**5,779**	**5,372**
Collective impairment allowance		
Opening balance	(783)	(807)
Charge for the year	(588)	(538)
Usage or reversal of provision	493	562
Total collective impairment allowance	**(878)**	**(783)**
Total trade and other receivables, net	**4,901**	**4,589**
Contract assets		
Receivables of uncertain timing*	2,671	2,795
Work in progress**	8,567	7,569
Total contract assets	**11,238**	**10,364**
Total trade and other receivables, net and contract assets		
Current	10,659	9,757
Non-current	5,480	5,196
As at 30 June	**16,139**	**14,953**

* Receivables of uncertain timing represent estate administration charges where payment is not due until an uncertain point in the future. These charges relate to estates with life tenants whereby payment will be received when the estate is wound up on the death of the life tenant and are reviewed for impairment under the general approach.

** Work in progress represents the time incurred in providing services that have not yet been invoiced to customers.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and contract assets equates to fair value and is presented net of specific and collective impairment allowances.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Impairment analysis is performed regularly for trade receivables and contract assets (excluding contract assets of uncertain timing) using the simplified lifetime expected credit loss approach. Loss allowances are based on the aged profile of the receivable or contract asset, historical trends of recoverability by age and service type, review of customers' ability to pay expected or outstanding fees and current economic and forecasts of future conditions.

The credit quality of trade receivables and contract assets is considered to be high as Public Trust acts as trustee or administrator for most of its customers and generally has first call over the customers' assets. The Group considers these financial assets to be in default when internal and/or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts and the financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

D4. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Leasehold improvements (aligned to expected life of the lease)	4 - 12 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 10 years
IT hardware	2 - 5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

	Leasehold improvements $000	Furniture and fittings $000	IT hardware $000	Total $000
Cost				
Opening balance	11,321	3,830	7,275	22,426
Additions	419	38	1,308	1,765
As at 30 June 2024	**11,740**	**3,868**	**8,583**	**24,191**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	(9,203)	(3,544)	(7,149)	(19,896)
Depreciation for the year	(498)	(83)	(246)	(827)
As at 30 June 2024	**(9,701)**	**(3,627)**	**(7,395)**	**(20,723)**
Net carrying value as at 30 June 2024	**2,039**	**241**	**1,188**	**3,468**
Cost				
Opening balance	11,740	3,868	8,583	24,191
Additions	41	75	158	274
Disposals	(350)	-	-	(350)
As at 30 June 2025	**11,431**	**3,943**	**8,741**	**24,115**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	(9,701)	(3,627)	(7,395)	(20,723)
Depreciation for the year	(539)	(76)	(496)	(1,111)
Disposals	184	-	-	184
As at 30 June 2025	**(10,056)**	**(3,703)**	**(7,891)**	**(21,650)**
Net carrying value as at 30 June 2025	**1,375**	**240**	**850**	**2,465**

D5. Right-of-use assets

The Group leases various offices, motor vehicles and IT equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities as described further in note E4. The cost of right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the corresponding initial lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial direct costs and restoration costs.

Right-of use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the respective movements during the period are set out below.

	Office buildings $000	Motor vehicles $000	Total $000
Right-of-use assets			
As at 1 July 2023	18,051	-	18,051
Additions	761	162	923
Remeasurement of lease liabilities	251	-	251
Depreciation expense	(2,575)	(14)	(2,589)
As at 30 June 2024	**16,488**	**148**	**16,636**
Additions	579	-	579
Remeasurement of lease liabilities	(515)	-	(515)
Disposals	(241)	-	(241)
Depreciation expense	(2,451)	(53)	(2,504)
As at 30 June 2025	**13,860**	**95**	**13,955**

D6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consists of intangible information technology (IT) assets and goodwill.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Intangible IT assets		
Cost		
Opening balance	44,630	44,630
Closing balance	**44,630**	**44,630**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Opening balance	(34,833)	(30,497)
Amortisation for the year	(4,197)	(4,336)
Closing balance	**(39,030)**	**(34,833)**
Net carrying value	**5,600**	**9,797**
Intangible IT assets in development		
Opening balance	198	-
Additions	5,092	198
Closing balance	**5,290**	**198**
Goodwill arising on acquisition		
Opening and closing balance	2,505	2,505
Total carrying value of intangible assets	**13,395**	**12,500**

The Group carries the following individually material intangible IT assets:

	2025 Net carrying value $000	2024 Net carrying value $000	2025 Remaining useful life (years)	2024 Remaining useful life (years)
Enterprise core technology system	3,975	6,931	1.5	2.5
Digital platform	1,141	1,995	1.5	2.5

(a) Intangible IT assets

Intangible IT assets comprise computer software that is not integral to the operating systems of computer and server equipment. They are classified as finite-life intangible assets that are initially recognised at the cost necessary to bring the software to the condition intended for functionality. Costs incurred in developing internally generated software are recognised where the software qualifies for recognition as an intangible asset. Costs are accumulated as capital work in progress until the intangible IT asset is in a functional condition. They are then capitalised and amortised over the asset's estimated useful life of 3-10 years using the straight-line method.

A review of intangible IT assets is undertaken at the end of each financial year to ensure the estimates of useful life and the amortisation method remain relevant.

Intangible IT assets are subsequently carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred and the fair value net of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is assessed as having an indefinite useful life and is not amortised. Instead, it is subject to impairment testing using a discounted cash flow model at each reporting period or whenever there are indications of impairment. Any impairment is recognised in profit or loss as a permanent reduction in the carrying value and is not subsequently reversed.

The total carrying amount of goodwill has been allocated to the Corporate Trustee Services (CTS) cash generating unit (CGU), being the lowest level of asset group for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The internal detailed calculation performed in 2025 indicates that the recoverable amount of the CTS CGU substantially exceeds its carrying value. The key judgements and assumptions from the 2025 impairment test are as follows:

- Future cash flows were projected for 5 years, based on the Board-approved 3-year business plan, with additional forward projections for years 4 and 5.
- A terminal growth rate of 1.5% (2024: 1.5%) was applied, which is considered conservative as it is below the five-year average annual growth rate for the New Zealand economy and CTS funds under supervision.
- A pre-tax weighted average cost of capital discount rate of 12.3% (2024: 10.2%) was used to calculate the present value.

The key judgements and assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Group estimates that reasonably possible changes in these judgements and assumptions are not expected to cause the recoverable amount of the CGU to decline below the carrying value.

E. Liabilities

E1. Liabilities to customers

Public Trust holds some of the monies it is responsible for on behalf of its fiduciary customers within the Common Fund. These customer deposits, which are available at call, are recognised as liabilities to customers in the consolidated statement of financial position. The capital and interest of liabilities to customers in the Common Fund is Crown guaranteed. The guarantee on capital for those deposits is provided by section 52 of the 2001 Act and is not time limited. The interest on customer deposits is covered by the Crown guarantee provided under section 65ZD of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Interest payable to customers whose money constitutes the Common Fund is recognised in profit or loss, calculated on the daily balances and paid at a rate and at intervals determined by Public Trust in accordance with the 2001 Act.

E2. Employee benefits

Employee benefits mainly comprise of salaries, KiwiSaver and Government Superannuation Scheme contributions, annual leave, sick leave and long-service leave.

A liability for employee benefits is recognised when it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount is capable of being measured reliably.

(a) Annual leave

A provision is made for annual leave in accordance with the accumulated entitlement as at the reporting date. This is carried at the cash amount necessary to settle the obligation.

(b) Long-service leave

The present value of long-service leave depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis. Two key assumptions used in calculating this liability include the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the liability.

Projected cash flows are estimated in accordance with both national and entity experience. The resulting projected cash flows are discounted using a Treasury risk-free rate as at the reporting date.

(c) Salaries accrual

KiwiSaver and Government Superannuation Scheme contributions relating to salaries accrued up to the reporting date are included in the salaries accrual.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Annual leave	3,158	2,520
Long-service leave	1,427	1,346
Salaries accrual	2,294	1,978
Total employee benefits	**6,879**	**5,844**
Current	5,663	4,675
Non-current	1,216	1,169
As at 30 June	**6,879**	**5,844**

E3. Provisions

The Group has recognised provisions for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount including those for make good, onerous contracts, remedial work and litigation and restructuring as detailed below.

	Make good $000	Onerous contracts $000	Remedial work and litigation $000	Restructuring $000	Total $000
As at 1 July 2023	1,050	829	793	181	2,853
Additional provisions made	-	-	1,020	197	1,217
Amounts used	(10)	(376)	(309)	(378)	(1,073)
Unused amounts reversed	(16)	-	(219)	-	(235)
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in the discount rate	19	-	-	-	19
As at 30 June 2024	**1,043**	**453**	**1,285**	**-**	**2,781**
Additional provisions made	45	-	878	184	1,107
Amounts used	(28)	(278)	(833)	(184)	(1,323)
Unused amounts reversed	(136)	-	(120)	-	(256)
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in the discount rate	18	-	-	-	18
As at 30 June 2025	**942**	**175**	**1,210**	**-**	**2,327**

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Current	1,537	1,374
Non-current	790	1,407
As at 30 June	**2,327**	**2,781**

(a) Make good

The make good provision relates to contractual obligations resulting from the Group entering into lease contracts for office buildings. The provision is calculated using the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to make good the condition of the buildings upon terminating the lease and vacating the premises. These costs have been capitalised as part of the cost of right-of-use assets and are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease or the useful life of the assets.

(b) Onerous contracts

The onerous contracts provision relates to existing office lease contracts and is measured at the present value of the least net cost of exiting the contracts which is the lower of the costs of fulfilling the contracts and any compensation or penalties arising from the failure to fulfil the contracts. The cost of fulfilling the contracts comprises the costs that relate directly to the contracts (i.e. both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

(c) Remedial work and litigation

The remedial work and litigation provision relates to a number of matters where fault with the Group's service delivery has been identified or alleged or other contractual disputes have arisen.

Where the Group assesses that a present obligation exists in any such matter, a provision is recognised and is carried at the estimated amount of cash necessary to settle the obligation.

Where it is expected that some or all of the provision will be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset under sundry receivables when the reimbursement is virtually certain. No insurance reimbursements expected upon the final resolution of such matters have been recognised within sundry receivables (2024: nil).

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Legal counsel is consulted on matters that may give rise to a remedial work and litigation provision. Estimates and assumptions are made in determining the likelihood, amount and timing of cash necessary to settle the obligation.

(d) Restructuring

The restructuring provision relates primarily to the termination of employment. This is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly before or at the reporting date. The provision is carried at the estimated amount of cash necessary to settle the obligation. It is expected the sums provided will be paid within 12 months after the reporting period.

E4. Lease liabilities

On initial recognition, lease liabilities comprises the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options.

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate being the Treasury risk-free discount rate (to serve as the risk-free interest rate), adjusted for the Group's credit risk and entity-specific margin.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liabilities (using the effective interest method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever the lease term changes, the future lease payments change or a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease.

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the respective movements during the period are set out below.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Lease liabilities		
As at 1 July	17,831	18,860
Additions	534	1,055
Remeasurement of lease liabilities*	(559)	251
Disposals	(241)	-
Accretion of interest	356	342
Interest portion of lease payments	(356)	(342)
Principal portion of lease payments	(2,367)	(2,335)
As at 30 June	**15,198**	**17,831**
Current	2,517	2,654
Non-current	12,681	15,177
As at 30 June	**15,198**	**17,831**

*Remeasurement of lease liabilities includes the effects of changes to lease terms and changes in future lease payments due to a change in index or rate used to determine those payments or following a market rent review.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

For leases of office buildings, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to early terminate, the Group is typically reasonably certain to not early terminate.
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend.

Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption resulting from replacing the leased asset.

Extension options in motor vehicle leases is not included in the lease liability because the Group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised or the Group becomes obliged to exercise it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs that affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

F. Equity

F1. Capital management

The Group's core objectives when managing capital are to:

- protect the interests of beneficiaries of the Common Fund
- protect the interests of the Crown
- ensure the safety of the capital position
- ensure the capital base supports the strategic business objectives and the agreed risk appetite
- return any surplus capital to the Crown, where prudently available after meeting the Group's future strategic goals, so that it may be used to fund other Crown priorities.

The objectives are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern while building a sustainable long-term financially viable business. In managing capital, the Group seeks to balance maintaining appropriate levels of equity with the ability to deliver returns to the Crown in the form of dividends, in accordance with the Group's dividend policy. The Group uses risk limits to monitor its ongoing capital adequacy.

For capital management purposes, capital includes contributed equity, reserves and retained earnings less the carrying value of intangible assets and deferred tax assets.

The Group's working capital is invested in accordance with the investment policy of the Common Fund. There has been no material change in the Group's management of capital from the prior year.

F2. Dividend

On 26 September 2024, the Board of Public Trust approved a dividend of $2.03 million to the Crown.

A cash dividend of $1.0 million was paid to the Crown in October 2024. The remaining dividend of $1.03 million was reinvested into Public Trust as contributed equity, with no exchange of cash, to support unfunded services provided to eligible customers under the Group's agreement with the Ministry of Justice.

G. Financial risk management

The main financial risks that Public Trust is exposed to are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

Through its investments in interest-bearing financial instruments, the Group is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The objective of the interest rate risk management policy is to mitigate adverse changes in future cash flows due to changes in the applicable rates. This is achieved by investing in assets with similar interest rate resetting terms to those of the financial liabilities and by applying a maximum mean term to maturity for the investment securities of 185 days, resulting in interest rates received on financial assets generally aligning with prevailing market interest rates.

Exposures to interest rate risk are monitored by management on a daily basis and reported to the Management Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from three principal sources:

- Investments securities
- Trade and other receivables
- Advances to customers

Investment securities

Credit risk of investment securities is managed by a series of policy limits, including minimum counter party credit ratings and total exposure limits to individual ratings categories and types of securities. Concentration of counterparty credit risk is managed through counterparty exposure limits. These policy limits are monitored daily by management and reported to the Management Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.

The overall credit risk of the investment portfolio is measured using the weighted average rating factor method. This, together with any changes in security ratings, is monitored daily by management and reported to the Management Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.

Trade and other receivables

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk from customers, with receivable balances spread across a broad portfolio of customers. The Group manages and controls this risk mainly by undertaking a periodic review of outstanding customer receivables.

Advances to customers

Advances to customers include customer overdrafts and advances to beneficiaries of the customer. The Group manages and controls this credit risk by setting limits for each customer based on their particular risk profile and through a periodic review of the amounts advanced to each customer. The credit quality of advances to customers that are neither past due nor impaired is considered to be high as Public Trust is trustee and administrator for the customers and generally has first call over the customers' assets. The allowance for impairment as at 30 June 2025 is $124,580 (2024: $124,580).

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired based on published external ratings is provided in the following table.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Long-term credit rating		
AA	6,169	5,020
A	45,401	46,733
	51,570	**51,753**
Short-term credit rating		
A1+	57,982	47,149
A1	235,968	223,893
A2	26,851	14,934
	320,801	**285,976**
Unrated - other financial assets*	8,739	14,640
Total financial assets	**381,110**	**352,369**

*Other financial assets comprise trade and other receivables, advances to customers and receivable for investment security matured but not yet settled.

Total financial assets of $381,110,000 (2024: $352,369,000) represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date and reflects the carrying value of cash, receivable for investment security matured but not yet settled, investment securities, trade and other receivables and advances to customers as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial p osition.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due.

The Group mitigates liquidity risk by managing the maturity schedule of both its assets and its liabilities. On a daily basis, sufficient cash or maturing assets are held to meet all anticipated requirements. In addition, a portion of the investment portfolio consists of marketable securities that can be readily liquidated.

The liquidity position of the investment portfolio is monitored daily by management and reported to the Management Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.

Due to the short-term nature of most of the financial liabilities, their fair value is assumed to equate to their carrying value.

The following table sets out the undiscounted contractual cash flows for financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount $000	Contractual cash flows $000	1 year or less $000	1-2 years $000	2-5 years $000	Over 5 years $000
2025						
Liabilities to customers	320,535	320,535	320,535	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,181	2,181	2,181	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	15,198	19,398	3,001	2,538	6,623	7,236
Other liabilities	781	781	781	-	-	-
	338,695	**342,895**	**326,498**	**2,538**	**6,623**	**7,236**
2024						
Liabilities to customers	296,228	296,228	296,228	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,091	2,091	2,091	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	17,831	22,967	3,211	2,945	7,569	9,242
Other liabilities	1,170	1,170	1,170	-	-	-
	317,320	**322,456**	**302,700**	**2,945**	**7,569**	**9,242**

H. Related-party transactions

(a) Group information

Ultimate parent

The Group's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

Consolidated subsidiaries

- Trading subsidiary – New Zealand Permanent Trustees Limited.
- Non-trading companies – subsidiaries that are non-trading and have no assets or liabilities.
- Nominee companies – subsidiaries that are nominee companies established to undertake business either on behalf of corporate trustee customers in a fiduciary capacity or Public Trust for its managed funds operation. The assets and liabilities are held under trust, and there is no impact on the Group's financial performance, financial position or cash flows.

All subsidiaries are 100% owned.

Unconsolidated structured entities

- Investment Funds – as part of its service offering to customers, the Group operates a number of investments funds, that comply with the 2001 Act, to meet the investment management needs of customers. At balance date, the total unit holders funds (excluding the Funeral Trust Cash Fund) was $1,186 million (2024: $1,107 million). The risk of investment losses from unit price declines lies with the funds' unit holders.
- Funeral Trust Cash Fund – funds invested are protected by the Crown guarantee on capital and interest because all fund balances are held within the Common Fund (including revenue earned, investment and cash balances). At balance date, there were unit holder's funds of $17 million (2024: $17 million).
- Special-purpose vehicles – unconsolidated entities wholly owned by the Group. The shareholdings in these entities are held in a fiduciary capacity on behalf of the beneficial owners. These entities are incorporated for a narrow, well-defined objective and operate within contractual financial and operating policies that the Group does not have power to alter. Risk lies with the beneficial owner. The Group receives a predetermined fixed fee for the fiduciary services provided.

The Group has not provided financial support to the funds and special-purpose vehicles during the year and has no intention to provide support in the future.

(b) Transactions with related parties

The table below provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

	Contribution received from related parties $000	Dividends declared to related parties $000	Fees/ interest received from related parties $000	Amounts owed by related parties $000	Amounts owed to related parties $000	Investment securities held with related parties $000
2025						
Ultimate parent						
New Zealand Crown	1,031	2,031	1,984	-	-	-
Crown-related parties						
Crown entities and state-owned enterprises	-	-	3,115	1,346	-	93,609
Group's unconsolidated entities						
Investment funds*	-	-	5,453	560	-	-
Funeral Trust Cash Fund	-	-	-	-	16,656	-
	1,031	**2,031**	**10,552**	**1,906**	**16,656**	**93,609**
2024						
Ultimate parent						
New Zealand Crown	-	-	3,615	-	-	-
Crown-related parties						
Crown entities and state-owned enterprises	-	-	2,898	1,531	-	62,416
Group's unconsolidated entities						
Investment funds*	-	-	4,772	447	-	-
Funeral Trust Cash Fund	-	-	-	-	16,767	-
			11,285	**1,978**	**16,767**	**62,416**

* Excluding Funeral Trust Cash Fund.

(c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

New Zealand Crown

Revenue from the Crown mainly arises from an output agreement between Public Trust and the Minister of Justice (with the agreement of the Minister of Finance). The agreement covers certain non-commercial services that are either paid for or subsidised by the Crown to ensure that, among other things, reasons of affordability do not prevent or preclude New Zealanders from obtaining key services relating to the management of their estates and personal affairs.

For the year ended 30 June 2025, Public Trust delivered an additional $1.8 million (2024: $1.0 million) of services to eligible customers under the Group's agreement with the Ministry of Justice, which was in excess of the funding received and is therefore not included within fees received from related parties.

Refer to note F2 for further details on dividend declared to and contribution from the Crown.

Investment funds

The Group receives management fees as outlined in the Public Trust Investment Service Information Statement. The Group does not hold units in the investment funds. Any outstanding balances with investment funds are unsecured and repayable on demand, and interest is paid at market rates.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise members of the Board, the Chief Executive and permanent, seconded or contracted members of the Executive team. Key management personnel have disclosed that they or their immediate relative or professional associate have had no dealings with Public Trust that has been either entered into on terms other than those that, in the ordinary course of business, would be given to any other person of like circumstances or by means that could otherwise be reasonably likely to influence materially the exercise of the key management personnel's duties in Public Trust.

Key management personnel received the following compensation for their services to the Group:

	Note	2025 $000	2024 $000
Board member remuneration	L3	271	233
Other key management personnel:			
Short-term employee benefits		4,353	3,794
		4,624	**4,027**

I. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital commitments

There was no significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period (2024: nil).

(b) Contingent liabilities

The Group had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

J. Comparison of budget to actual

Assets and liabilities

Total assets excluding leases were below budget primarily due to lower than budgeted capital expenditure during the year. This was partially offset by higher than expected cash held.

Revenue

Net revenue was $4.3 million below budget. Interest rates earned were lower than budgeted, which led to lower than expected interest revenue earned on investment securities, and interest rates paid to customers were higher than expected. The budget included an assumption that Public Trust would not perform work in excess of the $2.0 million cap applied in the Ministry of Justice annual agreement, however Public Trust delivered an additional $1.8 million of services to eligible customers above this cap. These services were not reported as revenue as it was in excess of the funding received through the Ministry of Justice agreement.

Expenses

Total operating expenses were $2.5 million below budget, primarily driven by lower than budgeted spend on personnel resulting from lower employee and contractor headcount and cost savings achieved through prudent cost management, especially for professional services and IT costs.

Cash flows

Net outflows from investing activities were $7.6 million less than budget, resulting from lower outflows from purchases of investment securities, net of proceeds from sales, and lower than expected capital expenditure. Net inflows from financing activities excluding leases were $1.2 million lower mainly due to the $1.0 million dividend paid to the Crown.

K. Events after the reporting period

On 9 October 2025, the Board of Public Trust resolved to distribute $2.25 million of excess capital to the Crown.

There are no other events occurring after the reporting period that have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements or that require disclosure.

L. Other statutory information

L1. Employee remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration paid exceeds $100,000 is presented in the following bands.

	2025 Number of employees	2024 Number of employees
$100,000 to $109,999	48	37
$110,000 to $119,999	22	26
$120,000 to $129,999	22	26
$130,000 to $139,999	23	14
$140,000 to $149,999	14	13
$150,000 to $159,999	13	12
$160,000 to $169,999	14	11
$170,000 to $179,999	9	3
$180,000 to $189,999	4	4
$190,000 to $199,999	5	5
$200,000 to $209,999	5	3
$210,000 to $219,999	2	5
$220,000 to $229,999	7	5
$230,000 to $239,999	2	3
$240,000 to $249,999	8	2
$250,000 to $259,999	1	1
$260,000 to $269,999	-	1
$270,000 to $279,999	-	1
$280,000 to $289,999	1	1
$290,000 to $299,999	2	-
$320,000 to $329,999	-	2
$330,000 to $339,999	2	1
$340,000 to $349,999	-	1
$350,000 to $359,999	1	-
$360,000 to $369,999	1	-
$370,000 to $379,999	-	1
$410,000 to $419,999	-	1
$430,000 to $439,999	1	-
$450,000 to $459,999	1	-
$460,000 to $469,999	-	2
$480,000 to $489,999	1	-
$490,000 to $499,999	1	-
$790,000 to $799,999	1	1

Total remuneration for all employees, including key management personnel, consists of fixed remuneration only. Public Trust's policy is to pay a fixed remuneration, which includes base salary and benefits, with reference to the fixed pay market median, which takes into account external benchmarking to ensure competitiveness with comparable market peers. Remuneration is exclusive of any compensation or other benefits paid in respect of employment cessation.

L2. Chief Executive remuneration

Introduction

As a Crown entity, the consent of the Public Service Commissioner is required under Section 117 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, before the terms and conditions of the Chief Executive remuneration is finalised or varied. Effective 1 July 2021, the Public Service Commissioner implemented a new approach for granting consent under Section 117 of the Crown Entities Act 2004. While Public Trust is a Crown entity, in respect of Public Trust's Chief Executive's remuneration, the Public Service Commissioner will treat the organisation as though it were a State-owned Enterprise. The Public Service Commissioner seeks advice from the Secretary of Treasury, on whether the approach taken for Chief Executive terms and conditions is consistent with those taken by State-owned Enterprises, before providing consent.

Methodology used for assessing Public Trust's Chief Executive remuneration

Public Trust manages all matters relating to Chief Executive performance and remuneration through the People, Culture and Change Committee. This Committee is comprised of three Board members, with the Chair of the Board attending all meetings in an ex-officio capacity. The Committee reviews the Chief Executive's remuneration annually and presents recommendations to the full Board for approval.

The Committee ensures the organisation is able to remain competitive in attracting and retaining talent including the Chief Executive. The Committee maintains a current view of market remuneration for comparable Chief Executive roles by engaging an independent remuneration consultant every two years. Using this advice as a benchmark, the Committee then considers market movements, the Chief Executive's performance and its 'good employer' obligations. Using these insights, they generate a remuneration review recommendation, which is reviewed and approved by the Board. The Board's decision on Chief Executive remuneration is submitted to the Public Service Commissioner for consent.

Public Trust Chief Executive remuneration

Effective 1 July 2023, the Chief Executive's remuneration was increased by 6% to $756,840, which was an increase of $42,840.

Effective 1 July 2024, the Chief Executive's remuneration was increased by about 5% to $792,790, which was an increase of $35,950.

The Chief Executive's total remuneration consists of base salary and compensation for employee contributions to KiwiSaver. Public Trust does not offer short or long-term incentives to any employee.

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Base salary	770	735
Compensation for employee contributions to KiwiSaver @ 3% of base salary	23	22
	793	**757**

L3. Board member remuneration

	Board 2025 $000	Sub committee 2025 $000	Board 2024 $000	Sub committee 2024 $000
Kevin Murphy	31	4	31	4
Meleane Burgess	31	-	31	-
Karen Price (commenced 15 July 2024)	37	2	-	-
Dr Harley Aish (commenced 15 July 2024)	30	-	-	-
Matthew Harker (commenced 19 July 2024)	29	-	-	-
Anita Killeen (commenced 19 July 2024)	29	-	-	-
Will Peet (commenced 1 June 2025)	3	-	-	-
Ian Fitzgerald (term ended 31 March 2025)	46	-	62	-
John Duncan (deceased 23 February 2025)	25	-	39	-
Kirsty Campbell (term ended 12 July 2024)	1	-	31	4
Graham Naylor (term ended 12 July 2024)	3	-	31	-
	265	**6**	**225**	**8**

The Group incurred $87,779 (2024: $75,934) on behalf of the Board members for expenses incurred while enacting their directorship role. Out of the total, $33,146 (2024: $21,501) relates to Board evaluation and Board member training and development costs.

L4. Redundancy and other termination payments

During the year, five staff received redundancy and other termination payments totalling $194,843 (2024: seven staff, $247,931).

L5. Insurance and indemnities

Public Trust holds Board members' and officers' liability, statutory liability and professional indemnity insurance cover in respect of liability for loss or costs incurred by a member of the Board or an employee of Public Trust (or any of its subsidiaries) in the course of their duties to Public Trust.

Public Trust indemnifies certain employees in accordance with the Crown Entities Act 2004.

Independent auditor's report

To the readers of Public Trust's Group consolidated financial statements and statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Public Trust Group (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Susan Jones, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information, of the Group on his behalf, the audit of:

- the consolidated financial statements of the Group on pages 29 to 58, that comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of total comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of material accounting policy information; and
- the statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 9 to 10 and 15 to 18.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements of the Group:
  - o fairly present, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
    - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - o comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
- the statement of performance of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025, in all material respects
  - o accurately reports, for each class of reportable outputs:
    - the actual performance of the Group
    - the actual revenue earned; and
    - the output expenses incurred

    as compared with the forecast standards of performance, the expected revenues, and the proposed output expenses included in the Group's statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
  - o has been prepared in accordance with section 153 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

Our audit was completed on 10 October 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board for the consolidated financial statements and the performance information

The Board is responsible on behalf of the Group for preparing:

- Consolidated financial statements that fairly present the Group's financial position, financial performance, and its cash flows, and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- A statement of performance in accordance with section 153 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The Board are responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and, the statement of performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and, the statement of performance, the Board is responsible on behalf of the Group for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the Group, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the performance information, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the consolidated financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Group's statement of performance expectations.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the Group's annual financial statements, and the Group's statement of performance.

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate whether the statement of performance has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with section 153 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements and the performance information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated performance information. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the consolidated report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, and the statement of performance, and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Independence

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

Susan E. Jones

Susan Jones
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Auckland, New Zealand
10 October 2025

Additional information

Governance

Public Trust is an autonomous Crown entity governed by the Public Trust Act 2001 and the Crown Entities Act 2004.

This guarantees Public Trust's independence in fulfilling our fiduciary obligations. It also provides the Board authority to deliver on Public Trust's strategy, which is determined having regard to government policy and the expectations set by our Responsible Ministers.

The Board believes that strong principles of corporate governance protect and enhance the assets of the organisation for the benefit of all stakeholders. In this respect, the Board is guided by the principles and recommendations of the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) handbook Corporate Governance in New Zealand: Principles and Guidelines, issued in February 2018 as well as Treasury's Owner's Expectations Manual.

Ethical standards

The Board operates under a charter that states members must comply with the express terms and spirit of their statutory obligations to Public Trust, including acting honestly, in good faith and in what they reasonably believe to be our best interests.

The Board must comply with Public Trust's Code of Conduct and is provided with reports that detail any significant employee breaches of the policy. This document is available on our website at publictrust.co.nz/about/corporate-governance and reflects the FMA's principles and guidelines insofar as they are applicable to Public Trust.

The Board also complies with the Code of Conduct for Crown Entity Board Members issued by the Public Service Commission. The code can be found at publicservice.govt.nz/guidance/code-of-conduct-for crown-entity-board-members/.

Board composition and performance

The structure of the Board is set out in the Public Trust Act 2001 and the Crown Entities Act 2004. Members are independent from Public Trust's Executive team and are appointed and removed by our Responsible Ministers: the Minister of Justice (delegated to the Associate Minister of Justice), together with the Minister of Finance. This process is managed by Treasury, in consultation with the Chair, in keeping with the appointment process for Crown entities.

The performance of the Board, committees and members is evaluated on a regular basis. To help develop our Board and enable it to deliver market-leading Board services, an external Board performance assessment is facilitated biennially. All new Board members are provided with a comprehensive Board manual and undergo a formal induction. This includes attending the Treasury's induction programme, sessions with the Executive team and site visits.

Board members also undertake further education and training as necessary to ensure they have the skills and expertise needed to carry out their responsibilities.

Board committees

The Board had three standing committees during the reporting period: the Audit and Finance Committee, the Risk Assurance Committee and the People, Culture and Change Committee.

Each committee has a charter that sets out its roles, responsibilities, composition and structure. Charters are reviewed annually and are available on our website at publictrust.co.nz/about-us/corporate-governance.

The Board retains oversight of the committees and is kept informed of any recommendations, issues and activities. Committee decisions are reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

Reporting and disclosure

We have specific reporting requirements we must meet as an autonomous Crown entity and produce the following documents:

- Our Statement of Intent sets out our strategic objectives and performance measures over a four-year period.
- Our Statement of Performance Expectations supports our Statement of Intent by providing detailed information about our planned outputs and desired results.
- Our Annual Report details our performance and progress against our Statement of Intent and Statement of Performance Expectations.

These documents are all available on our website at publictrust.co.nz/financial-reports-and-statements.

The Audit and Finance Committee assist with ensuring the integrity of our financial reporting by overseeing and providing advice to the Board on Public Trust's financial statements.

We have internal controls in place that support the preparation of quality financial statements and financial control environment. This includes a system of policies and procedures, adherence to standard New Zealand accounting practices, employing appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, the use of independent auditors and seeking guidance from other professional organisations as required.

Remuneration

The remuneration of Board members is set by the Responsible Ministers in accordance with the Public Service Commission's Cabinet Fees Framework and, as such, is independent from Public Trust. The People, Culture and Change Committee assists the Board with respect to the Chief Executive's employment conditions and remuneration. Each year, the Committee considers relevant remuneration market data and the Chief Executive's performance against key performance objectives to generate a remuneration recommendation. Once the committee's recommendation is approved by the Board, it is forwarded to the Public Service Commission, which consults with Treasury on the terms of any change in remuneration. The committee also makes recommendations to the Board regarding Executive team appointments, employment conditions, remuneration and performance assessment.

Risk management

Public Trust's Statement of Intent details how risk is managed and highlights key risks faced by the business and their respective mitigants. We have implemented a three-lines-of-defence model to enhance risk management practices and assurance across Public Trust.

The Risk Assurance Committee receives and reviews quarterly reporting on preventable, strategic and external risks as well as compliance, regulations and key internal policies for controlling risk. The Executive team has escalation processes in place to ensure the Board remains informed of significant compliance and risk issues.

Auditors

Our external audits are overseen by the Audit and Finance Committee and undertaken by the Auditor General, who had appointed Susan Jones of EY to carry these out for a term of three years ending on 30 June 2027.

The external auditors EY have the opportunity to meet with the Audit and Finance Committee independently of management at least four times per year.

During the year, the non-audit services provided by EY included the provision of market-based remuneration benchmarking information to Public Trust and assurance services on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism risk and compliance assessment. The Board is satisfied of the auditors' objectivity and independence.

The Office of the Auditor-General also limits how much non-audit work can be performed by Public Trust's external auditors, which Public Trust complies with.

Shareholder relations and stakeholder interests

Public Trust is an autonomous Crown entity and, as a result, may be directed by the Responsible Ministers to have regard to government policy that relates to our functions and objectives. We can also be directed to give effect to a whole-of-government approach by the Minister of Finance and Minister for the Public Service.

We have a 'no surprises' policy between the Executive team and our Board and between the Board and the Associate Minister of Justice. The Board Chair and Chief Executive meet with the Minister and attend Select Committee meetings as required. We provide monthly reports to the Minister on matters of note and as necessary when other matters arise. In addition to this, our Board Chair and Chief Executive meet with Treasury officials each quarter.

We are responsible for delivering positive outcomes to a wide range of stakeholders. Our Code of Conduct guides how we interact with our customers, employees, Responsible Ministers, partners and the communities we serve. Information on our goals, strategies and performance is also contained in:

- the Owner's Letter of Expectations
- our Statement of Intent
- our Statement of Performance Expectations.

Our Board

Given Public Trust's broad remit, the Board brings together governance leaders with a diverse range of skills and expertise spanning including financial services and funds management, frontline customer service and operations, government, health and safety, legal, and accounting.

This team has responsibility for Public Trust's affairs and activities, with a strong focus on governance and business value growth.

The Chief Executive is charged with the operational management of Public Trust and provides the principal link between the Board and management, acting within authorities delegated by the Board.

Board members and roles as at 30 June 2025

Karen Price
Board Chair
Ex-officio Member of Audit and Finance, Risk Assurance, and People, Culture and Change Committees

Dr Harley Aish
Chair of the People, Culture and Change Committee
Member of the Risk Assurance Committee

Meleane Burgess
Acting Chair of the Risk Assurance Committee
Member of the People, Culture and Change Committee

Kevin Murphy
Chair of the Audit & Finance Committee, Member of the Risk Assurance Committee
Member of the People, Culture and Change Committee

Matthew Harker
Deputy Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee
Member of the Risk Assurance Committee

Anita Killeen
Member of the Audit and Finance Committee
Member of the Risk Assurance Committee

Will Peet
Member of the Risk Assurance Committee

Changes to the Board

There were several changes to the Board's composition during the year.

Kirsty Campbell and Graham Naylor's terms ended on 12 July 2024. Karen Price and Dr Harley Aish joined the Board on 15 July 2024, and Matthew Harker and Anita Killeen shortly after on 19 July 2024.

We were deeply saddened by the passing of our Deputy Chair John Duncan on 23 February 2025 who served on the Board for 10 years. Chair Ian Fitzgerald's term finished on 31 March 2025 after eight years with Public Trust.

Karen Price was named Acting Chair on 1 April 2025 and appointed Chair on 1 June 2025. Will Peet joined the Board on 1 June 2025.

Board and sub-committee attendance

Attendance at committee meetings is recorded for committee members only. If a Board member is not a member of a committee, but attended a meeting as an observer, their attendance has not been noted here.

Board members	Public Trust Board	Audit & Finance Committee	Risk Assurance Committee	People, Culture & Change Committee
Graham Naylor *Term ended 12 July 2024*	1/1		1/1	
Kirsty Campbell *Term ended 12 July 2024*	1/1		1/1	
John Duncan *Deceased 23 February 2025*	4/4		2/3	2/2
Ian Fitzgerald *Former Board Chair* *Term ended 31 March 2025*	6/6	3/3	3/3	3/3
Meleane Burgess	5/8		3/4	3/4
Kevin Murphy	8/8	4/4	4/4	4/4
Dr Harley Aish *Commenced 15 July 2024*	6/7		2/3	4/4
Karen Price *Commenced 15 July 2024* *Acting Chair from 1 April 2025* *Chair from 1 June 2025*	6/7	1/1	2/3	1/1
Matthew Harker *Commenced 19 July 2024*	7/7	4/4	2/3	
Anita Killeen *Commenced 19 July 2024*	6/7	4/4	3/3	
Will Peet *Commenced 1 June 2025*	1/1		1/1	

Our Executive leadership team

Our Executive leaders bring significant industry and business expertise to Public Trust. The team sets our business strategy and empowers teams across Public Trust to bring our culture of care to life for our customers, people and business.

Our Executive as at 30 June 2025

Glenys Talivai
Chief Executive Officer

Andrew Bhimy
Chief Strategy and Transformation Officer

David Callanan
General Manager Corporate Trustee Services

Leona Cheffins
General Manager People and Culture

Vanessa Dudley
General Manager Retail

Chris East
Chief Information Officer

Brad Edley
Chief Financial and Risk Officer

Lyndsey Francis
General Manager Digital and Marketing

Amanda Livingstone
General Manager Investments

Brad St Clair
General Manager Legal and Governance

Registered office

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