

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**

**CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

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# CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED

## DIRECTORY

For the six months ended 28 February 2026

Charity number	CC47731
Company number	3499912
Date of incorporation	18 August 2011
Registered office and principal place of business	3/12 Heather Street, Parnell, Auckland
Principal activities	Receive deposits and finance property for Christian churches and other Christian organisations.
Directors	Graham Shaw Steven Moe John Roberts James Stewart John McDougall Kim Thibault Jenny Collings
Bankers	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited ASB Bank Limited Bank of New Zealand
Solicitor	Anthony Harper Parry Field Lawyers
Auditor	RSM Hayes Audit Level 19, 125 Queen Street Auckland CBD, Auckland
Trustee	Public Trust

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the condensed interim financial statements and related information.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the reliability of the condensed interim financial statements, and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability for assets, and to prevent and detect material misstatements. Appropriate systems of internal control have been employed to ensure that all transactions have been executed in accordance with authority and correctly processed and accounted for in the condensed interim financial statements. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties. Nothing has come to the attention of the Board of Directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the six months under review.

The condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Nothing has come to the attention of the Board of Directors to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern in the foreseeable future.

In the opinion of the Directors:

- the condensed interim statement of comprehensive income is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial result of the Company for the six months ended 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of changes in equity is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the changes in equity for the six months ended 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of financial position is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Company as at 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of cash flows is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the cash flows of the Company for the six months ended 28 February 2026; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



\_\_\_\_\_  
**DIRECTOR**

19 May 2026

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**



\_\_\_\_\_  
**DIRECTOR**

19 May 2026

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

## CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED

### Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the six months ended 28 February 2026

	Note	Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000	Annual 31/08/2025 \$000	Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000
Interest revenue	4	9,797	22,328	11,523
Other revenue		306	796	257
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>10,102</u>	<u>23,124</u>	<u>11,780</u>
Finance costs	5b	(6,130)	(14,095)	(7,368)
<b>Net margin</b>		<u><b>3,973</b></u>	<u><b>9,029</b></u>	<u><b>4,412</b></u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	5a	(1,363)	(2,525)	(1,232)
Reversal of / (provision for) credit loss	8	31	(21)	20
Depreciation and amortisation		(94)	(217)	(113)
Audit fees	5c	(70)	(149)	(78)
General expenses	5d	(1,054)	(2,017)	(906)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u><b>(2,551)</b></u>	<u><b>(4,929)</b></u>	<u><b>(2,309)</b></u>
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<u><b>1,422</b></u>	<u><b>4,100</b></u>	<u><b>2,103</b></u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<u><b>1,422</b></u>	<u><b>4,100</b></u>	<u><b>2,103</b></u>

The Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and the audit report.

## CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED

### Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

For the six months ended 28 February 2026

	NOTE	Issued capital \$000	Retained earnings \$000	Total equity \$000
<b>As at 1 September 2024</b>		<b>30,155</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>40,077</b>
Profit for the period		-	2,103	2,103
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>2,103</b>
New ordinary shares issued	14	2,830	-	2,830
Dividends paid		-	(624)	(624)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		<b>2,830</b>	<b>(624)</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>		<b>32,985</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>44,386</b>
<b>As at 1 September 2024</b>		<b>30,155</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>40,077</b>
Profit for the period		-	4,100	4,100
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,100</b>
New ordinary shares issued	14	2,883	-	2,883
Dividends paid		-	(2,231)	(2,231)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		<b>2,883</b>	<b>(2,231)</b>	<b>652</b>
<b>At 31 August 2025</b>		<b>33,038</b>	<b>11,791</b>	<b>44,829</b>
<b>As at 1 September 2025</b>		<b>33,038</b>	<b>11,791</b>	<b>44,829</b>
Profit for the period		-	1,422	1,422
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,422</b>
New ordinary shares issued	14	162	-	162
Dividends paid		-	(665)	(665)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		<b>162</b>	<b>(665)</b>	<b>(503)</b>
<b>At 28 February 2026</b>		<b>33,200</b>	<b>12,548</b>	<b>45,748</b>

The Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and the audit report.

# CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED

## Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position

As at 28 February 2026

	Note	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	64,134	45,994	43,823
Term deposits held with banks	7	20,000	15,175	-
Interest bearing loans	8	247,085	269,196	275,398
Receivables	10	907	1,019	761
Investment in bonds	11	38,226	3,366	3,372
Investment in equity	15	360	360	360
Right of use assets		329	204	421
Property, plant and equipment		241	375	213
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>371,282</b>	<b>335,689</b>	<b>324,348</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Deposits	13	321,430	286,434	275,246
Payables	12	4,104	4,426	4,716
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>325,534</b>	<b>290,860</b>	<b>279,962</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>45,748</b>	<b>44,829</b>	<b>44,386</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Issued capital	14	33,200	33,038	32,985
Retained earnings		12,548	11,791	11,401
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>45,748</b>	<b>44,829</b>	<b>44,386</b>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



DIRECTOR

19 May 2026

DATE



DIRECTOR

19 May 2026

DATE

# CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED

## Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows

For the six months ended 28 February 2026

	Note	Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000	Annual 31/08/2025 \$000	Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Interest received		9,965	22,471	11,916
Other revenue		188	872	353
Payments to suppliers		(1,089)	(2,093)	(1,069)
Payments to directors and employees		(1,416)	(2,576)	(1,255)
Grants, contributions and sponsorships paid		(11)	(7)	(5)
Finance costs		(6,293)	(14,700)	(7,691)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>17</b>	<b><u>1,344</u></b>	<b><u>3,966</u></b>	<b><u>2,249</u></b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Net sale / (purchase) of investments		(34,860)	1,000	1,000
Net decrease / (increase) in term deposits with banks		(4,825)	144	15,320
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(85)	(56)	(6)
Net advances to churches and church related organisations		22,141	(11,333)	(17,494)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b><u>(17,628)</u></b>	<b><u>(10,245)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,180)</u></b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Issue of ordinary shares		-	1,359	1,359
Proceeds from depositors		34,998	16,577	5,389
Net increase/(decrease) in depositor funds not yet processed		(2)	(12)	(16)
Dividends paid		(504)	(2,101)	(494)
Payment of lease liability		(68)	(136)	(68)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b><u>34,424</u></b>	<b><u>15,688</u></b>	<b><u>6,170</u></b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>18,140</b>	<b>9,409</b>	<b>7,239</b>
Cash and cash equivalents held at beginning of period		<u>45,994</u>	<u>36,585</u>	<u>36,585</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents held at end of period</b>		<b><u>64,134</u></b>	<b><u>45,994</u></b>	<b><u>43,824</u></b>

The Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and the audit report.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION**

The condensed interim financial statements of Christian Savings Limited (the "Company") for the six months ended 28 February 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date indicated on page 2.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business is 3/12 Heather Street, Parnell, Auckland. The nature of operations and principal business activities are to receive deposits and finance property for Christian churches and other Christian organisations.

The Company is an FMC Reporting Entity under Part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**a) Statement of Compliance** - The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. They comply with *NZ IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting* and do not provide all the information that is required for annual financial statements prepared in accordance with the New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), as appropriate for Tier 1 for-profit entities. These condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025.

**b) Measurement basis** - The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

**c) Functional and presentation currency** - The condensed interim financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). There has been no change to the functional currency during the period.

**d) Changes in accounting policy** - There were no new accounting standards, interpretations or amendments to published standards that were not yet in effect and that have not been applied that will have a material impact on future reporting disclosures, measurements and recognition requirements.

**3 a) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates And Assumptions**

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts in the condensed interim financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

In particular, information about significant assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial period are described in note 3d) and relate to measurements of loans to borrowers in relation to expected credit losses.

Management has identified the following material accounting information for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the condensed interim financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis of accounting.

The following material accounting information has been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

**b) Investments and Other Financial Assets**

*Classification of financial assets*

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, based on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristic of the financial assets.

A financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost only if both the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, term deposits held with banks, interest-bearing loans and advances to customers, receivables, and investments in bonds.

**c) Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include interest bearing depositor funds, charitable deposits and payables.

The Company classified its financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, as it has no held for trading or derivative financial liabilities.

**d) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company applies a three stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) on debt instruments accounted for at amortised cost. Such assets may move through the following three stages based on their change in credit quality since their initial recognition:

**Stage 1: 12 months ECL (Stage 1)**

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognised.

**Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired (Stage 2)**

For credit exposure where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

**Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired (Stage 3)**

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount.

*Assessment of significant increases in credit risk*

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between that of the reporting date to that of the date of initial recognition.

The Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly on an individual and collective basis. For the purposes of collective evaluation, financial assets are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account instrument type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographical location of the borrower and other relevant factors.

In determining what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk, management has considered reasonable and supportable quantitative and qualitative information. For the majority of the portfolio, a significant increase in credit risk occurs when the past due arrears are over 30 days.

*Subsequent improvement in credit quality*

If, in a subsequent reporting period, the credit quality improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the provision for credit losses reverts from full lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

*Measurement of expected credit losses*

The estimated amount of ECL is measured as the probability-weighted present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted at its original effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The amount of the loss is recognised using a provision for credit loss allowance.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

The Company considers its historical loss experience and adjusts this for current observable data. In addition, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions including experience judgement to estimate the amount of an expected impairment loss. The Company assesses a range of macroeconomic factors which include, but are not limited to, unemployment, interest rates, gross domestic product, inflation and property prices, and requires an evaluation of both the current and forecast direction of the economic cycle. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the level of judgment as to how changes in these macroeconomic factors will affect ECL. The methodology and assumptions, including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

*Collective assessment of credit loss allowances*

For collective assessed provisions, expected credit losses are estimated based on the probability of default, loss given default, and the anticipated exposure at default.

*Default*

In defining default for the purposes of determining the risk of a default occurring, the Company applies a default definition consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes for the relevant financial instrument and considers qualitative indicators when appropriate.

*The probability of default ("PD")*

This estimates the likelihood of default occurring (either over the lifetime of the financial instrument, or within 12 months from reporting period).

*Exposure at default ("EAD")*

An estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after reporting date - for instance due to available borrowing facilities.

*Loss given default ("LGD")*

This is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancements.

For credit-impaired financial assets that are assessed on an individual basis, a discounted cash flow calculation will be performed and consider multiple cash flow scenarios. No loans have been recognised in this category.

*Write-off of financial assets*

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) will be written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. No loans have been written off in the current and preceding periods.

*Purchased or originated credit impaired assets*

The Company has not purchased or originated credit impaired assets during the current reporting period.

**e) Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets**

All plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	8 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	2-8 years
Computer equipment	3-4 years
Software developed and purchased	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed annually, and the amortisation expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the expense category consistent with the asset's function.

**f) Income Tax**

The Company is exempt from income tax due to its charitable status. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

**g) Goods and Services Tax**

All items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

Effective from 1 September 2017, under section 20F of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985 the Company elected to be subject to sections 11A (1) (q) and (r) and 20C of the Act.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

**h) Comparatives**

Certain amounts in the comparative information have been reclassified to ensure consistency with the current period's presentation.

**i) Master Trust Deed**

To meet the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 ("the Act"), a Trust Deed was entered into on 17 September 2014 (as amended and restated subsequently on 26 March 2015, 24 August 2017, 29 July 2019, 5 February 2021 and 17 October 2024). Public Trust has been appointed to act in the best interests of the holders of debt securities by monitoring the compliance of the Company to its obligations, its Rules, the Master Trust Deed and applicable laws. In addition, Public Trust monitors the compliance of the following key ratios:

<b>Capital Ratio</b>	<b>28/02/2026</b>	<b>31/08/2025</b>	<b>28/02/2025</b>
	15.2%	14.0%	14.6%
Minimum capital ratio that must be set out in the trust deed under the Deposit Takers (Credit Ratings, Capital Ratios, and Related Party Exposures) Regulations 2010.		8% with a credit rating; 10% without a credit rating	

The capital ratio is a measure of the extent to which the Company is able to absorb losses without becoming insolvent. The lower the capital ratio, the fewer financial assets the Company holds relative to its financial exposure. Details of the Company's current credit rating are included in Note 21.

Under the Deposit Takers (Credit Ratings, Capital Ratios, and Related Party Exposures) Regulations 2010, the capital ratio must be calculated as the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the deposit taker's capital to the sum of—

- (a) the deposit taker's risk-weighted amount for credit risk, calculated in accordance with regulation 11; and
- (b) the deposit taker's aggregate amount for market risk and operational risk, calculated in accordance with regulation 21.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
<b>Related Party Exposures</b>			
Aggregate exposure to related parties as calculated under the Deposit Takers (Credit Ratings, Capital Ratios, and Related Party Exposures) Regulations 2010.	2.8%	3.6%	4.2%
Maximum limit on aggregate exposures to related parties under trust deed that must be included under the Deposit Takers (Credit Ratings, Capital Ratios, and Related Party Exposures) Regulations 2010.		15% of capital	

Related party exposures are financial exposures that the Company has to related parties. A related party is an entity that is related to the Company through common control or some other connection that may give the party influence over the Company (or the Company over the related party). These related parties include, for example, loans to a church that our Directors or senior managers are officers of or are closely related to officers of that church.

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
<b>Liquidity Ratio</b>			
Liquidity calculated in accordance with the trust deed.	4.21:1	2.68:1	1.98:1
Minimum liquidity requirements under the trust deed.		1.1:1	

Liquidity requirements help to ensure that the Company has sufficient realisable assets on hand to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. Failure to comply with liquidity requirements may mean that the Company may be unable to repay investors on time. The lower the liquidity ratio, the fewer realisable assets on hand relative to debts when they fall due.

Liquidity ratio is cash inflow divided by cash outflow. Cash inflow equals:

- Liquid assets at fair value (or accounting valuation), after factoring prescribed haircuts; and
- Lending cash flows contractually due within 3 months; and
- Undrawn Committed Facility amounts.

Cash outflow equals:

- 20% of Retail Call Deposits; and
- 20% of Retail Term Deposit cash flows due within 3 months; and
- 25% of the Undrawn Balance of committed loan approvals, that can be drawn within 3 months.

The Company granted a security interest to Public Trust as supervisor, to secure our payment obligations under the deposits, over all present and after-acquired personal and real property.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the six months ended 28 February 2026

**4 INTEREST REVENUE**

	<b>Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>Annual 31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Interest Income (bonds)	390	77	43
Interest Income (customer loans)	8,280	19,887	10,392
Interest Income (bank deposits)	1,127	2,364	1,088
	<u>9,797</u>	<u>22,328</u>	<u>11,523</u>

**5 EXPENSES**

	<b>Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>Annual 31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000</b>
<b>(a) Employee benefit expenses</b>			
Wages and salaries	(1,260)	(2,429)	(1,183)
Kiwisaver	(22)	(42)	(22)
Contractors	(51)	-	-
Other employee benefit expenses	(30)	(54)	(27)
	<u>(1,363)</u>	<u>(2,525)</u>	<u>(1,232)</u>
<b>(b) Finance costs</b>			
Fees incurred	(11)	(23)	(11)
Interest expense	(6,118)	(14,072)	(7,357)
	<u>(6,130)</u>	<u>(14,095)</u>	<u>(7,368)</u>
<b>(c) Audit fees</b>			
Audit of financial statements	-	(78)	-
Audit of interim financial statements	(70)	(68)	(68)
Other services			
- Audit of series of depositor registers	-	(3)	-
	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(149)</u>	<u>(68)</u>
<b>(d) General expenses</b>			
Advertising & marketing	(117)	(335)	(161)
IT & computer expenses	(372)	(640)	(257)
Lease expenses	(40)	(40)	(42)
Other administration expenses	(525)	(1,002)	(446)
	<u>(1,054)</u>	<u>(2,017)</u>	<u>(906)</u>

**6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<b>Interest rates earned</b>	<b>28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Cash at bank	Nil - 3.85%	64,134	45,994	43,823
		<u>64,134</u>	<u>45,994</u>	<u>43,823</u>

Included in the cash at bank was \$62,973,000 at a financial institution's custodial account with ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (August 2025: \$45,147,000; February 2025: \$41,206,000).

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the six months ended 28 February 2026

**7 TERM DEPOSITS HELD WITH BANKS**

	Interest rates earned	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Bank term deposits	3.60% - 4.65%	20,000	15,175	-
		<u>20,000</u>	<u>15,175</u>	<u>-</u>

**Recognition and Measurement**

The short term bank deposits earn interest at fixed rates for the term of the deposit. The fair value of the above deposits approximates the recorded amounts as at the reporting dates.

**8 INTEREST BEARING LOANS**

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Gross loans and advances	247,269	269,410	275,571
Collective provision for credit loss	(184)	(214)	(173)
Interest bearing loans	<u>247,085</u>	<u>269,196</u>	<u>275,398</u>

The gross interest bearing loans are analysed as follows:

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Current	7,418	24,784	34,853
Non-current	239,851	244,626	240,718
	<u>247,269</u>	<u>269,410</u>	<u>275,571</u>

The loan-to-value ratio is based on the latest valuation data provided to the Company, which is at the time of loan origination or renewal.

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Loan to value ratio of less than 60%	214,763	233,467	250,846
Loan to value ratio of between 60% and 80%	28,447	33,863	22,631
Loan to value ratio of more than 80%	4,057	2,075	2,085
Car Loans	2	5	9
	<u>247,269</u>	<u>269,410</u>	<u>275,571</u>

The loans and advances are summarised as follows:

Loans without a significant increase in credit risk ("Stage 1")

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Not past due	246,860	267,470	274,696
Past due 1 - 30 days	409	1,940	738
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	-
Collective provision for credit loss	(184)	(214)	(166)
	<u>247,085</u>	<u>269,196</u>	<u>275,268</u>

\*The loans past due 1 - 30 days was \$3,809 and owed by one customer at 28 February 2026 and has since been settled. Therefore the loan is considered to be without significant increase in credit risk.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the six months ended 28 February 2026

Loans with a significant increase in credit risk ("Stage 2")

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	137
Collective provision for credit loss	-	-	(7)
	-	-	130

The table below shows a reconciliation of the movement in the collective credit loss provision.

<b>Six months ended 29 February 2026</b>	Collective provision 12-months ECL	Collective provision lifetime ECL - significant increase in credit risk	Total
Balance at beginning of period	(214)	-	(214)
(Debit) / credit to profit or loss	30	-	30
Balance at end of period	(184)	-	(184)

<b>Year ended 31 August 2025</b>	Collective provision 12-months ECL	Collective provision lifetime ECL - significant increase in credit risk	Total
Balance at beginning of year	(193)	(14)	(193)
(Debit) / credit to profit or loss	(21)	14	(21)
Balance at end of year	(214)	-	(214)

<b>Six months ended 28 February 2025</b>	Collective provision 12-months ECL	Collective provision lifetime ECL - significant increase in credit risk	Total
Balance at beginning of period	(193)	-	(193)
(Debit) / credit to profit or loss	27	(7)	20
Balance at end of period	(166)	(7)	(173)

The Company does not apply internal credit ratings to its loan portfolio.

The movement in the credit loss provision was primarily due to the lower credit loss risk associated with the reduced loan-to-value ratio (LVR) amongst the lending portfolio. Although there was a net growth in the gross lending volume over the reported period, it was offset by the effect of the lower LVR level across the lending portfolio at the reporting date, compared to the beginning of the period. Management will continue to monitor the movement, and make any necessary adjustments when required.

**Credit quality - security**

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Secured by first mortgage over property assets	247,267	269,405	275,562
Secured over (general/specific) assets registered under the Personal Property Securities Act 1999	2	5	9
	247,269	269,410	275,571

**Recognition and Measurement**

Interest bearing loans are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired. These are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are disclosed as non-current in the notes.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
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**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

The Company primarily provides loans to Christian churches and Christian related organisations subject to a mortgage registered against the property concerned. Loans approved at balance date, but not yet drawn totalled \$6 925 000, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (August 2025: \$30 761,000, February 2025: \$38,230,000). The loans and advances are made to organisations that are not rated by an external rating agency.

**Use of judgement - collective credit loss provision consideration:**

A collective provision of \$183,600 (August 2025: \$214,137, February 2025: \$173,240) was recognised as at 28 February 2026 in consideration of the forecast changes in inflation, unemployment rates and gross domestic production in New Zealand.

A total of \$4,821,891 of loans were restructured at February 2026 (August 2025: \$5,467,313; February 2025: \$14,086,578). These restructured loans were a subset of the loans that existed at August 2025 and are not new loans. These restructures were undertaken on a proactive basis, reflecting improvements in borrowers' cash flow capacity, and were not the result of any deterioration in the underlying credit quality of the loans. Management assessed whether these modifications represented a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In making this assessment, management considered that:

- the loans remain contractually up to date under the revised principal-and-interest terms and are not past due;
- security remains in place, with loans predominantly secured by first-ranking mortgages and low loan-to-value ratios;
- no breaches of loan covenants have occurred; and
- there were no qualitative or quantitative indicators of credit deterioration.

On this basis, management concluded that these loans continue to meet the criteria for Stage 1 classification under NZ IFRS 9 Financial instruments. and continue to attract a 12-month expected credit loss provisioning approach.

Other than the collective provision for credit loss outlined above, management do not consider there is a requirement for a further impairment provision. The reasons for this are loans are generally secured by a mortgage registered against the property concerned, and the low loan to value ratio's imposed for both commercial and residential lending. Please see note 9(c) for details on the related party loans.

The other terms and conditions for the loans and advances are:

Variable interest rates currently range from 3.5% to 8.1% (August 2025: 5.10% to 8.20% and February 2025: 6.59% to 9.45%). The interest rates are subject to review by the Company and are benchmarked against the residential rates offered by the five main trading banks in New Zealand.

The Company obtains information regarding the value of the underlying property which is assessed at the time of borrowing or renewal or at the request of borrowers, and generally this is not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

**Concentrations of credit exposure**

The Company has provided 423 loans to Christian churches and Christian affiliated organisations as at 28 February 2026 (August 2025: 421 and February 2025: 429).

The 2 largest borrowers together comprise 17% of the Gross Finance Receivables (August 2025: 16% and February 2025: 15%).

**Industry and geographic concentrations of interest-bearing loans**

	28/02/2026	%	31/08/2025	%	28/02/2025	%
	\$000		\$000		\$000	
Auckland/Northland	133,891	54.1	123,228	43.0	150,535	54.6
Bay of Plenty	14,365	5.8	23,964	8.4	6,779	2.5
Canterbury	30,391	12.3	34,940	12.2	43,652	15.8
Central	6,072	2.5	20,966	7.3	6,416	2.3
Otago/Southland	7,636	3.1	10,532	3.7	7,328	2.7
Others			1,459	0.5		-
Top of the South *	4,597	1.9	9,689	3.4	10,706	3.9
Waikato	18,221	7.4	27,349	9.5	20,096	7.3
Wellington	32,095	13.0	34,307	12.0	30,059	10.9
	<u>247,269</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>286,434</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>275,571</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\* Top of the South includes the Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough regions.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Company does not have an immediate controlling entity.

The Baptist Union of New Zealand is determined to be the ultimate controlling entity for financial reporting purposes. This is on the premise that it controls Baptist Savings Trust Board (largest shareholder), among other minority Baptist shareholding entities, with an aggregate shareholding of 42.0%. Deposits from the Baptist Union are included under 9(d) below.

**(a) Key management and personnel compensation**

Key management and personnel compensation for the period ended 28 February 2026, year ended 31 August 2025 and the period ended 28 February 2025 are set out below. The key management personnel are all the directors of the Company and the Senior Management with the greatest authority for the strategic direction and management of the Company.

	<b>Six Months 28/02/2026</b>	<b>Annual 31/08/2025</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2025</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Senior management remuneration	431	679	338
Directors' fees	48	85	46

**(b) Other transactions with key management personnel and directors**

During the period, ParryField Lawyers were paid NIL for legal and consulting costs (August 2025: \$19,627 and February 2025: \$6,007). Steven Moe is a Director of the Company and a Partner of ParryField Lawyers.

Gemelli Consulting Limited provided financial and consulting services of \$3,045 to the Company (August 2025: \$23,994 and February 2025: \$4,024). James Stewart is a Director of the Company and Gemelli Consulting Limited.

Money Sweet Spot Limited provided financial services of NIL during the year (August 2025: \$2,395, February 2025: \$2,395). James Stewart is a Director of the Company and Money Sweet Spot Limited.

Deposits from key management personnel and persons or entities closely related to them amounted to \$10 147 060 (August 2025: \$10,162,108 and February 2025: \$8,210,524). Interest paid on the deposits amounted to \$110 011 (August 2025: \$386,530 and February 2025: \$172,763). Note that this interest was paid at the Company's standard interest rates.

There were no other transactions with key management personnel or entities relating to them, other than compensation as set out above.

**(c) Interest bearing loans to related parties**

	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Type of Service</b>	<b>28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Bethlehem Baptist Church	Close family member of officer	Secured Loan	907	938	966
Wellington Central Baptist Church	Common officer	Secured Loan		256	468
Northcote Baptist Church	Close family member of officer	Secured Loan	383	395	408
<b>Total loans to related parties</b>			1,290	1,589	1,842

Interest earned from the above loans to related parties amounted to \$48 875 during the period (August 2025: \$135,706, February 2025: \$74,628).

These loans are not past due and not impaired. No bad debts or provisions for impairment have been recorded in respect of loans to related parties.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
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**(d) Transactions with the controlling entities**

BU is not considered a related party under the Deposit Takers (Credit Ratings, Capital Ratios, and Related Party Exposures) Regulations 2010. However, for financial reporting purposes, it is treated as a related party due to the significant influence test in IAS 24. BSTB is a related party due to its 36.0% shareholding in Christian Savings Limited and therefore the right to appoint 4 of a maximum of 13 directors.

	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Type of Service</b>	<b>28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Baptist Union of New Zealand	Significant influence	Deposits	8,176	2,422	6,869
Baptist Savings Trust Board	Shareholder	Deposits	225	221	259

Interest paid on the above deposits during the period amounted to \$50 720 (August 2025: \$148,484, February 2025: \$78,949).

Deposits from entities controlled by the BU amounted to \$25 405 046 (August 2025: \$19,617,384 and February 2025: \$21,353,654). Interest earned on the deposits amounted to \$485 394 (August 2025: \$1,576,148 and February 2025: \$625,172).

**(e) Transactions with investee**

	<b>Type of Transaction</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>Annual 31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Money Sweet Spot Limited	Financial services	-	2	2
Money Sweet Spot Limited	Deposits	405	399	392

Interest paid to the above deposits held during the period was \$5,663 (August 2024: \$16,698, February 2024: \$7,663).

**10 RECEIVABLES**

	<b>28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Interest receivable	742	886	630
GST receivable	12	17	11
Trade receivables	24	79	3
Prepayments	129	37	117
	<u>907</u>	<u>1,019</u>	<u>761</u>

**Recognition & Measurement**

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amounts less an allowance for uncollectible amounts and have repayment terms of between 30 and 90 days. Due to their short term nature, they are not discounted.

**11 INVESTMENTS IN BONDS**

	<b>28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>28/02/2025 \$000</b>
Sovereign and government-related bonds	38,024	3,006	3,011
Corporate bonds	202	360	361
	<u>38,226</u>	<u>3,366</u>	<u>3,372</u>

**Comparatives**

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current disclosure.

**Recognition & Measurement**

The bonds are held at amortised cost, as they are held in a business model whose objective is the collection of cashflows solely from principal and interest. The figures included in the above table are at amortised cost. The fair value of the bond as of 28 February 2026 is \$38,286,000 (28 February 2025: \$3,064,000).

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the six months ended 28 February 2026

**12 PAYABLES**

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Trade creditors and accruals	284	258	243
Accrued interest on deposits	2,976	3,139	3,422
Employee entitlements	150	184	127
Withholding Tax	135	141	156
Deferred income	138	231	252
Lease liability	420	470	517
Others	(1)	3	(1)
	<u>4,102</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>4,716</u>

**Recognition and Measurement**

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost, and due to their short term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the period end and which are unpaid. These amounts generally have 30-day payment terms.

Wages and salaries and annual leave liability, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services rendered up to reporting date and measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other liabilities comprise of amounts due that do not bear interest and are repayable within 12 months from reporting date.

**13 DEPOSITS**

Deposits placed with the Company were made with the following remaining terms:

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000
On Call	21,950	21,568	22,613
Less than one year	265,718	237,227	228,826
One year to two years	20,172	15,989	15,421
Two years and over	13,590	11,650	8,386
	<u>321,430</u>	<u>286,434</u>	<u>275,246</u>

**Recognition and Measurement**

All borrowings/deposits are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings/deposits using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Other expenditure is recognised when incurred on an accrual basis.

The management manages its liquidity risk based on contractual terms of loans and depositors' book, adjusted for behavioural and known non-contractual changes.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
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**14 ISSUED CAPITAL**

Christian Savings Limited effected the following share transactions during the six months ended 28 February 2025:

	28/02/2026 Number	28/02/2026 Value \$000	31/08/2025 Number	31/08/2025 Value \$000	28/02/2025 Number	28/02/2025 Value \$000
Opening balance	33,279,925	33,038	31,221,575	30,155	31,221,575	30,155
Issue of share capital	107,736	162	2,058,350	2,883	2,021,740	2,830
Closing balance	<u>33,387,661</u>	<u>33,200</u>	<u>33,279,925</u>	<u>33,038</u>	<u>33,243,315</u>	<u>32,985</u>

Dividends of \$0.02 per share were paid on 27 February 2026. Annual dividends will be declared and paid in September 2026, at 55% of the operating surplus less the interim dividends paid.

Each ordinary share entitles the holder to participate in dividends, if any, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on shares held.

All shareholders of Christian Savings Limited must themselves be New Zealand registered charities.

**15 INVESTMENT IN EQUITY**

The Company holds 10% share of the issued capital of Money Sweet Spot Limited for \$360,000. The investment is held at cost, which is considered to approximate fair value.

Money Sweet Spot Limited's vision is to have a positive impact on society by increasing access to responsible lending for families and individuals, in a long-term and financially sustainable way.

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
Investment in Money Sweet Spot Limited	360	360	360
	<u>360</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>360</u>

**16 LEASES**

	28/02/2026 \$000	31/08/2025 \$000	28/02/2025 \$000
<b>Right of use assets</b>			
Balance at beginning of period	375	467	467
Additions to right of use assets	-	-	-
Amortisation charge for the period to the statement of comprehensive income	(46)	(92)	(46)
Balance at end of period	<u>329</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>421</u>
<b>Lease liability</b>			
Current	105	100	96
Non-current	316	370	421
Total lease liability	<u>420</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>517</u>
<b>Interest expense relating to lease liability</b>	<u>19</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>23</u>

**Recognition and Measurement**

The Company leases office space, car parks and equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions.

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

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate (IBR). Lease liabilities are measured using the effective interest method. Carrying amounts are remeasured only upon reassessments and lease modifications.

Right of use assets are depreciated at the shorter of lease term or the Company's depreciation policy for that asset class.

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the six months ended 28 February 2026

**17 RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING SURPLUS TO NET CASH FLOW**

	<b>Six Months 28/02/2026 \$000</b>	<b>Annual 31/08/2025 \$000</b>	<b>Six Months 28/02/2025 \$000</b>
<b>Profit for the period</b>	1,422	4,100	2,103
<u>Adjustments for non-cash items</u>			
Depreciation & amortisation	94	229	113
Interest expense on lease liability	19	-	23
Loss / (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	0	21	-
Loss on sale of investment	0	43	-
(Decrease) / increase in collective provision	(31)		(20)
	83	293	116
<u>Working capital movements impacting operating cashflows</u>			
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest receivable	144	132	393
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments	(32)	(30)	(81)
(Decrease)/Increase in employee entitlements	(35)	34	(24)
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	(74)	38	65
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(163)	(601)	(323)
	(160)	(427)	30
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>2,249</b>

**18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There have been no events arising after 28 February 2026 that have not already been reflected in these financial statements. (August 2025: Nil; February 2025: Nil)

**19 COMMITMENTS**

The Company has no known material capital commitments as at 28 February 2026 (August 2025: Nil and February 2025: Nil).

**20 CONTINGENCIES**

There were no known material contingent liabilities as at 28 February 2026 (August 2025: Nil and February 2025: Nil).

**CHRISTIAN SAVINGS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the six months ended 28 February 2026**

**21 CREDIT RATING**

A credit rating is an independent opinion of the capability and willingness of an entity to repay its debts, in other words, its creditworthiness.

It is not a guarantee that the financial product being offered is a safe investment. A credit rating should be considered alongside all other relevant information when making an investment decision.

On 20 November 2025, Fitch Ratings Inc reaffirmed the company's credit rating of BB+ (Outlook stable); (10 December 2024: BB+ Outlook stable); (August 2024:BB+ (Outlook stable); February 2024:BB+ (Outlook stable)).

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the shareholders of Christian Savings Limited

**RSM Hayes Audit**

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### Opinion

We have audited the condensed interim financial statements of Christian Savings Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise:

- the condensed interim statement of financial position as at 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of changes in equity for the period ended 28 February 2026;
- the condensed interim statement of cash flows for the period ended 28 February 2026; and
- the notes to the condensed interim financial statements, which include material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying condensed interim financial statements on pages 3 to 21 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 28 February 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 34: *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. The matter identified on the next page was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



## Interest bearing loans - valuation

### Description of the key audit matter

As disclosed in Note 8 of the Company's interim financial statements, the Company has interest bearing loans and advances of \$247.09 million consisting of short- and long-term loans secured by residential and commercial property. Interest bearing loans and advances were significant to our audit due to the size of the assets and the subjectivity, complexity and uncertainty inherent in the timing of the recognition of impairment in respect of these loans.

Management has prepared impairment models to complete its assessment of impairment of the Company's interest-bearing loans and advances at 28 February 2026.

This assessment involves complex and subjective estimation and judgement by Management on credit risk and the future cash flows of the interest-bearing loans and advances.

### How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures among others included:

- Evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over interest bearing loan origination, ongoing administration and impairment model data and calculations;
- Selecting a representative sample of interest-bearing loans and advances and agreeing these loans to the loan agreement, client acceptance documents, mortgage documents, and valuations performed on acceptance;
- Testing the key inputs and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations of the loan to value ratio analysis used to individually assess the recoverability of interest-bearing loans and advances;
- Understanding and evaluating the Company's internal controls relevant to the accounting estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the Company's interest-bearing loans and advances;
- For individually assessed interest bearing loans and advances, examining those loans and advances and forming our own judgements as to whether the expected credit losses provision recognised by Management was appropriate;
- Testing key inputs used in the collective impairment models and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations within the models;
- Challenging and evaluating Management's logic, key assumptions, and calculation of its expected credit loss models against the requirements specified in NZ IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments* for recognising expected credit losses on interest bearing loans and advances;
- Evaluating the changes made to the expected credit losses impairment models to capture the effect of the changing economic environment at 28 February 2026 compared to the economic environment at the date when the historical data used to determine the expected credit losses was collected;
- Evaluating the selection of valuation methods, inputs and assumptions with a view to identifying Management bias; and
- Evaluating the related disclosures (including the accounting policies and accounting estimates) about interest bearing loans and advances, and the risks attached to them which are included in the Company's financial statements.

## Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is contained on pages 1 to 2 (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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

## Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand equivalent to International Accounting Standard 34: *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the XRB's website at:

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

## Who we report to

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nigel de Frere.



**RSM New Zealand Audit**  
Auckland

19 May 2026