



Financial Statements
31 March 2017

Elevation Capital Value Fund
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Manager's Statement

In the opinion of the Manager, the accompanying Financial Statements are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Elevation Capital Value Fund as at 31 March 2017 and their results for the year ended on that date in accordance with the requirements of the Elevation Capital Unit Trusts Master Trust Deed dated 11 November 2016.

The directors are of the opinion that the Elevation Capital Value Fund will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Director



Elevation Capital Management Limited

24 July 2017

Additional Unitholder Information

Notice of Trust Deed Amendment

Under clause 32.2 of the Trust Deed governing the Elevation Capital Value Fund, the Manager, Elevation Capital Management Limited, is required to advise unitholders in summary form of any amendments to the Trust Deed.

The Trust Deed was replaced by a new Master Trust Deed dated 11 November 2016.

There has been no amendment to the Trust Deed during the year covered by the Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

\$ For the year ended 31 March	Note	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
		2017	2016
Income			
Interest income		29,495	62,300
Dividend income		567,260	511,048
Net foreign currency (losses)/gains		(89,379)	186,841
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or	6	3,439,545	1,146,121
Total income		3,946,921	1,906,310
Expenses			
Management fees	8.2	305,673	262,284
Supervisor fees	8.2	23,909	23,252
Administration expenses		47,058	40,449
Audit fees		14,226	13,800
Other auditors remuneration - filing of financial services		-	856
Other auditors remuneration - audit related services (in relation to Trustee Reporting)		2,013	1,955
Legal expenses		57,432	14,441
Transaction costs		30,815	38,304
Custody expenses	8.2	13,801	18,019
Other expenses		65,592	34,714
Total operating expenses		560,519	448,074
Operating profit		3,386,402	1,458,236
Profit for the year attributable to Unitholders		3,386,402	1,458,236
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Unitholders		3,386,402	1,458,236

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



Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

\$ For the year ended 31 March	Note	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
		2017	2016
Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the beginning of the year		<u>23,674,290</u>	<u>16,393,014</u>
Proceeds from units issued		5,740,533	8,819,844
Redemption of units		(6,626,332)	(2,313,272)
Distributions		(573,868)	(569,194)
Unitholder tax receivables/(liabilities)		(70,860)	(114,338)
Net (decrease)/increase from transaction in units		<u>(1,530,527)</u>	<u>5,823,040</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Unitholders		<u>3,386,402</u>	<u>1,458,236</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the end of the year		<u>25,530,165</u>	<u>23,674,290</u>
Units			
For the year ended 31 March			
Units on issue at the beginning of the year		16,341,060	11,998,426
Units issued		3,826,049	5,964,123
Units redeemed		(4,420,408)	(1,621,489)
Units on issue at the end of the year		<u>15,746,701</u>	<u>16,341,060</u>

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

Statement of Financial Position

\$ As at 31 March	Note	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
		2017	2016
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		6,841,181	3,854,540
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	6	18,572,437	19,958,646
Contributions receivable		387,867	117,028
Other receivables		21,848	40,897
Tax receivable on behalf of unitholders		1,886	129
Total assets		25,825,219	23,971,240
Liabilities			
Related party payables	8.2	28,781	34,418
Distribution payable		184,794	163,034
Withdrawals payable		53,207	2,106
Other payables		22,340	21,562
Tax payable on behalf of unitholders		5,932	75,830
Total liabilities		295,054	296,950
Unitholders' Funds		25,530,165	23,674,290

The Directors of Elevation Capital Management Limited authorised these Financial Statements for issue on 24 July 2017.

Director



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



Statement of Cash Flows

\$ For the year ended 31 March	Note	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
		2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		18,064,155	13,318,114
Purchase of financial assets		(13,238,401)	(20,418,229)
Dividends received		520,665	473,269
Interest income received		29,495	62,300
Transactions costs paid		(31,800)	(38,662)
Operating expenses paid		(534,602)	(378,227)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	9	4,809,512	(6,981,435)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from units issued		4,579,786	9,697,934
Redemptions of units		(6,073,243)	(1,560,931)
Unitholders tax liabilities paid		(77,001)	(64,872)
Distributions paid		(163,034)	(109,311)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(1,733,492)	7,962,820
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,076,020	981,385
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,854,540	2,686,314
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies		(89,379)	186,841
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		6,841,181	3,854,540

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

Reporting Entities

The reporting entity included in these Financial Statements is the Elevation Capital Value Fund that is referred to throughout these Financial Statements as ("The Fund"). These financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The Fund was created under a Master Trust Deed executed by Elevation Capital Management Limited on 20 November 2006 and a Unit Trust Establishment Deed between Elevation Capital Management Limited and The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited dated 28 October 2008. The Trust commenced operations on 9 December 2008. The Master Trust Deed was replaced by a new Master Trust Deed dated 11 November 2016.

The Fund's investment activities are managed by Elevation Capital Management Limited (the 'Manager'). The registered office for Elevation Capital Management Limited is c/-Harmos Horton Lusk Limited, Level 37, Vero Centre, 48 Shortland Street, Auckland. The Fund is domiciled in New Zealand.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Manager on 24 July 2017.

Statutory Base

The Elevation Capital Value Fund is a Managed Investment Scheme as defined by the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and is subject to the provisions of that Act.

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

Basis of preparation

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

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

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the financial statements.

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 April 2016 impacting the Fund

Amendments to NZ IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2016). The amendments clarify guidance on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosures of accounting policies. The amendments form part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative, which explores how financial statement disclosures can be improved. Upon adopting the new amendment for the year commencing 1 April 2016, the Manager reviewed the Funds' financial statements and made some changes to the notes to improve the disclosures.

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards are not a comprehensive list of standards and amendments not yet effective but are only those that are considered relevant to the Fund

NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ('NZ IFRS 9') (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). NZ IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified on the basis of the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, and subsequently measures the financial assets as either at amortised cost or fair value. The requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities have been added to the standard and were carried forward largely unchanged from NZ IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. However, the requirements related to the fair value option for financial liabilities were changed to address the issue of own credit risk. The new hedge accounting model more closely aligns hedge accounting with risk management activities undertaken by entities when hedging their financial and non-financial risks. NZ IFRS 9 introduces a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of financial assets. The impact of NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ('NZ IFRS 9') has been assessed for the Fund. Management do not foresee any significant change in the valuation or measurement methodology for the Fund's financial instruments. Consequently the impact on the Fund's reported results or financial position as a result of the implementation of NZ IFRS 9, is considered to be insignificant. The Fund intends to adopt NZ IFRS 9 for its financial period commencing 1 April 2018.



Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1. Financial instruments

(a) Classification

The Fund's financial instruments are categorised as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and financial liabilities. This is comprised of:

· *Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition

Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Funds' documented investment strategy. The Fund policy is for the Investment Manager to evaluate the information about these financial instruments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

These are investments in exchange traded equity instruments and unlisted equity instruments.

The designation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the Fund's risk management or investment strategy.

Loans and receivables (including amounts due from brokers)

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and amounts due from brokers for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the accounting period. Receivables are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the initially recognised amount reduced for impairment as appropriate. Any impairment charge is recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

· *Financial liabilities (including amounts due to brokers)*

These amounts represent liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Fund at year end and may include amounts due to brokers for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the year end and amounts due to related parties for fees incurred but not yet paid by the year end. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(b) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income within net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within dividend income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established.

(c) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the Balance Date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current asking price.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is derived and determined from quoted prices in markets not considered to be active or, from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, or from inputs that are not based on observable market data. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Valuation techniques used include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Fund would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the Balance Sheet date taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve). It may be adjusted if the counterparty is not regarded as credit worthy. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date.

2.2 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. There have been no offset transactions during the year (2016: nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.3 Net assets attributable to unitholders

The Fund issues units that are redeemable at the Unitholders' option and have identical features and are therefore classified as equity. The Fund has classified units as equity instruments in accordance with revised NZ IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The Fund continues to assess the classification of the redeemable units to ensure they have all the features or meet all the conditions set out in paragraphs 16A and 16B of NZ IAS 32. The units can be put back to the Fund at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the balance date if Unitholders exercised their right to put the units back to the Fund.

Applications received for units in the Fund are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Fund. Redemptions from the Fund are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of the units redeemed. Units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Fund's net asset value per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Fund's net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of the Fund with the total number of outstanding units of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the offering documents, investment positions are valued based at the appropriate market bid or ask price for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions.

In accordance with the Trust Deed, the Manager has full discretion as to whether to distribute any net income of the Fund. Any distributions are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders as distributions. Income that is not distributed is invested as part of the assets of the Fund or may be used to make later distributions to Unitholders.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, term investments with maturities of less than three months held with banks and deposits with brokers in New Zealand Dollars and other currencies. Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represents the Fund's main income generating activity.

2.5 Investment income

Interest income

Interest income on assets held at fair value through the profit or loss is included as interest in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method. Changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in note 2.1.

Dividend and distribution income

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders as a Unitholder tax liability.

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

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as net gain/(loss) on financial instruments held at fair value

Unrealised gains or losses include the change in net market value of investments held as at balance date and the reversal of prior periods unrealised gains or losses on investments that have been realised in the current year. Realised gains or losses are calculated based on the gross sale proceeds and the weighted average cost of the investments sold.

2.6 Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for interest and amounts due from brokers for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the accounting period. Receivables are initially recognised at fair value, being the amounts receivable. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the initially recognised amount reduced for impairment as appropriate. Any impairment charge is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Payables

These amounts represent liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Fund at year end and may include related party fees and amounts due to brokers for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the year end.

2.8 Expenses

All expenses, including the Fund management and Supervisor fees, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

2.10 Income tax

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

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

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

2.11 Goods and services tax ("GST")

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

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Fund makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates of the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities are regularly evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Refer to notes 2.1(c) and 5.3 for further information on fair value estimation.

For the majority of the Fund's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available. However, certain financial instruments such as unquoted securities are fair valued using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques including models use observable data to the extent possible. However, areas such as credit risk, volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes or assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

4. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There are no commitments or contingencies as at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: nil).

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk, arising from the financial instruments it holds.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's investment policy does not allow it to use derivative financial instruments for any purpose other than the hedging of foreign exchange risk.

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

All security investments present a risk loss of capital. The Fund holds only long equity security positions where the maximum loss of capital is limited to the fair value of those positions.

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

5.1.1 Market risk

(a) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain. Where non-monetary financial instruments - for example, equity securities - are denominated in currencies other than New Zealand dollars, the price initially expressed in foreign currency and then converted into New Zealand dollars will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Paragraph (b) 'Foreign exchange risk' below sets out how this component of price risk is managed and measured.

The Fund manages price risk through operating a portfolio of securities that is diversified geographically and by industry.

To further mitigate price risk the Fund's investment policy imposes the following criteria on investment selection:

- the maximum exposure to any security listed on a recognised exchange is limited to 5.00% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;
- the total value of shares (including all forms of equity) in companies not listed on the primary stock exchange in any country is restricted to a maximum total exposure of 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund with each individual position capped at 5.00% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund;
- the Fund will not utilise leverage;
- the Fund will not utilise derivatives (other than forward foreign exchange contracts and options for hedging purposes).

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

\$	2017	2016
As at 31 March		
5% increase in equity prices	928,622	997,932
5% decrease in equity prices	(928,622)	(997,932)

Notes to the Financial Statements

5.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign exchange risk

The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than New Zealand dollars, the functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in NZ IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. NZ IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be a component of market price risk not foreign currency risk. However, management monitors the exposure on all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The table below has been analysed between monetary and non-monetary items to meet the requirements of NZ IFRS 7.

The Fund may enter into foreign exchange derivatives to hedge the foreign currency risk implicit in the value of the portfolio securities denominated in foreign currency. The Fund may choose not to enter into any foreign currency hedging transactions. As the nature of these contracts is to manage the international investment activities of the Fund, they are accounted for by marking to market at balance date in a manner consistent with the valuation of the underlying securities.

At the balance date the Fund had the following foreign currency exposures (expressed in NZD equivalents):

	Monetary assets and liabilities	Non- monetary assets and	Monetary assets and liabilities	Non-monetary assets and liabilities
\$				
As at 31 March	2017	2017	2016	2016
Monetary assets/(liabilities)				
Australian Dollar (AUD)	2,090,796	832,091	13,896	955,607
Swiss Franc (CHF)	-	1,528,524	-	2,691,621
Euro (EUR)	-	2,194,186	-	2,117,747
British Pound (GBP)	6,599	1,210,005	14,739	1,834,241
Malaysian Ringgit	-	-	19,381	542,674
United States Dollar (USD)	3,267,513	11,065,631	2,493,318	11,560,106

At Balance Date, had the exchange rates between the New Zealand dollar and the foreign currencies increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders would have been as follows:

	Monetary assets and liabilities	Non- monetary assets and	Monetary assets and liabilities	Non-monetary assets and liabilities
\$				
As at 31 March	2017	2017	2016	2016
Exchange rates increased by 5%	(255,472)	(801,449)	(121,016)	(938,190)
Exchange rates decreased by 5%	282,364	885,812	133,754	1,036,947

(c) Cash flow interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of markets interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow. The Fund may hold cash and cash equivalents in New Zealand dollars that expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk.

	2017	2016
\$		
As at 31 March		
Cash and cash equivalents, margin deposits and foreign cash deposits		
At call	6,841,181	3,854,540

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

	2017	2016
\$		
As at 31 March		
Increase of 1%	68,412	38,545
Decrease of 1%	(68,412)	(38,545)

These movements arise substantially from the cash flow variability from cash and cash equivalents.

5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties to honour fully the terms and conditions of a contract with the Fund. The Fund is primarily exposed to credit risk through its investment activities. The maximum credit risk of financial instruments is considered to be the carrying value. The Supervisor regularly reviews and approves an investment strategy that is implemented by the Manager. The investment strategy incorporates an appropriate diversification of investments and ensures that the Fund has no significant concentration of credit risk.

The Fund's cash holdings are invested with ANZ National Bank Limited which is rated as AA- by Standard & Poors (2016: AA-). The Fund also has cash balances held by its custodian, BNP Paribas which has a short-term rating of A-1, and long term senior debt rating of A by Standard & Poors with a stable outlook (2016: A+).



Notes to the Financial Statements

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

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

The Fund is exposed only to the settlement of administration expenses and monthly redemptions of units. Its policy is therefore to invest the majority of assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. Only a limited proportion of its assets in investments are not actively traded on a recognised stock exchange. Such assets are disclosed under 6.1 Financial Assets.

The Fund may periodically invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter for the purposes of hedging foreign exchange exposure. The Fund anticipates trading only major currencies for maturities up to one year forward. The foreign exchange market for these currencies and maturities is considered to be highly liquid.

The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities and net settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the Balance Date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows excluding gross settled derivatives.

\$	2016	2016
As at 31 March		
Related party payables		
7 days to 1 month	26,268	24,594
1- 12 months	1,917	-
	<u>28,185</u>	<u>24,594</u>
Distribution payable		
Less than 7 days	184,794	163,034
Other payables		
Less than 7 days	53,803	2,106
7 days to 1 month	4,646	4,352
1 - 12 months	17,694	17,210
	<u>76,143</u>	<u>23,668</u>

5.2 Capital risk management

The Fund's capital is represented by Net assets attributable to Unitholders. The Fund's objectives when managing capital are to provide returns for Unitholders through both capital growth and income. The Fund does this by investing in a portfolio of equities listed on exchanges globally. Investment decisions are guided by the mandate included in the product disclosure statement and statement of investment policies and objectives. The Fund strives to invest the subscriptions of Unitholder funds in investments that meet the Fund's objectives while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet Unitholder redemptions. The Fund does not have any externally imposed capital requirements. Units may be redeemed on the last business day of each month, or such other dates as the Manager shall from time to time determine, subject to receipt of the redemption request.

5.3 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker or pricing service, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each year end date. Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments such as over the counter derivatives, include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, options pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

For instruments for which there is no active market, the Fund may use internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. Valuation models are used primarily to value unlisted equity, debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the year. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables approximate their fair values.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

5.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

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

\$ As at 31 March	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
Level 1 Assets		
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception</i>		
Listed equities	18,264,187	19,701,996
Total Level 1 Assets	18,264,187	19,701,996
Level 2 Assets		
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception</i>		
Unlisted /OTC equities	308,250	256,650
Total Level 2 Assets	308,250	256,650
Total financial assets	18,572,437	19,958,646

The valuation of the majority of the Funds' holdings of listed equity securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within level 1. The Fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

The Fund holds a single equity security which is not listed on recognised exchanges or traded by a limited number of market participants. For this security quoted prices are available but more judgement is required by the Manager as to whether the quoted prices reflect the fair value of the security. This security is classified with level 2.

There have been no transfers between the different classifications during the financial year.

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

6.1 Financial assets

The Fund has invested in the following:

\$ As at 31 March	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception		
Listed equities	18,264,187	19,701,996
Unlisted/OTC equities	308,250	256,650
Total designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception	18,572,437	19,958,646
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,572,437	19,958,646

\$ For the year ended 31 March	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
Other net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Realised gains	1,909,208	1,299,391
Changes in unrealised gains	1,530,337	(153,270)
Total net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,439,545	1,146,121

6.2 Geographical distribution

The Fund may hold investments overseas. This exposes the Fund to the risks associated with investing in these countries. The investments of the Fund (being financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and cash and cash equivalents) are represented by geographical segment as follows: ¹

Geographical sector concentration		
New Zealand	3,240,122	4,111,190
Australia	2,922,887	955,607
Americas	14,317,894	11,560,106
Europe	4,932,715	6,643,609
Asia	-	542,674
Total	25,413,618	23,813,186



Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Financial instruments by category

\$	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
As at 31 March		
Assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	18,572,437	19,958,646
Total assets at fair value through the profit or loss	18,572,437	19,958,646
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,841,181	3,854,540
Contributions receivable	387,867	117,028
Other receivables	21,848	40,897
Total loans and receivables	7,250,896	4,012,465
Total financial assets	25,823,333	23,971,111

\$	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
As at 31 March		
Other financial liabilities		
Related party payables	28,781	34,418
Distribution payable	184,794	163,034
Withdrawals payable	53,803	2,106
Other payables	22,340	21,562
Total other financial liabilities	289,718	221,120
Total financial liabilities	289,718	221,120

8. Related parties

8.1 General

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

Elevation Capital Management Limited is the Manager of the Fund and The Public Trust is the Supervisor of the Fund. The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited was previously the Trustee until 12 August 2016 when they were replaced by Public Trust. All are considered to be related parties.

CGS & CVS Limited (previously known as Elevation Capital Limited), a company controlled by Christopher Swasbrook, the Managing Director of the Manager, holds 57.57% (31 March 2016: 57.57%) of the issued share capital of the Manager.

8.2 Related party fees

The Fund has transacted with related parties during the year as follows:

\$	Elevation Capital Value Fund		
	2017	2016	
For the year ended 31 March			
Elevation Capital Management Limited	Management fees	305,673	262,284
The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited	Supervisor fees	8,576	23,252
Public Trust	Supervisor fees	15,333	-
Public Trust	Custodian Fees	13,801	-
		343,383	285,536

The Funds owed the following amounts to related parties at balance date:

\$	Elevation Capital Value Fund		
	2017	2016	
As at 31 March			
Elevation Capital Management Limited	Management fees	26,268	24,594
The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited	Supervisor fees	-	9,824
Public Trust	Supervisor fees	1,917	-
Public Trust	Custodian Fees	596	-
		28,781	34,418

Under the Trust Deed the management fees payable to Elevation Capital Management Limited are payable monthly in arrears. All balances are unsecured, settled in cash and do not attract interest.

Supervisor fees payable to The Public Trust are payable monthly in arrears. All balances are unsecured, settled in cash and do not attract interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Related parties (continued)

8.3 Investments by related parties

The investment interests of the Manager in the Fund at the Balance Date are:

	As at 31 March 2017			As at 31 March 2016		
	No. Units	Market Value	Market Value	No. Units	Market Value	Market Value
		\$	%		\$	%
Elevation Capital Management Limited ('ECML')	-	-	0%	-	-	0%

ECML directors' interest, as well as related parties of directors' interest, in the Fund at balance date were 1,024,408 (31 March 2016: 801,862) units represented 6.5% (31 March 2016: 4.9%) of unit holders' interest in the Fund.

9. Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

\$	Elevation Capital Value Fund	
	2017	2016
For the year ended 31 March		
Operating profit	3,386,402	1,458,236
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items</i>		
Foreign withholding tax on dividends	(65,644)	(38,637)
Net change in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	1,386,208	(8,246,236)
Net foreign currency gains or losses on cash and cash equivalents	89,379	(186,841)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	19,049	858
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(5,882)	31,185
	<u>1,423,110</u>	<u>(8,439,671)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>4,809,512</u>	<u>(6,981,435)</u>

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents referred to in Note 7 include cash on hand, deposits held with banks and brokers and other short-term investments in an active market.

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

11. Events occurring after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred since Balance Date which would impact on the financial position of the Fund disclosed in the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017 or on the results and cash flows of the Fund for the year ended on that date (31 March 2016 : none).





Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of Elevation Capital Value Fund

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Elevation Capital Value Fund (the "Fund") on pages 3 to 15:

- i. present fairly in all material respects the Fund's financial position as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.



Basis for opinion

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

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

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

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



Other Information

The Manager, on behalf of the Fund, is responsible for the other information included in the entity's financial statements. Other information includes the Annual Report prepared by the Manager. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.



Use of this Independent Auditor's Report

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



Responsibilities of the Manager for the financial statements

The Manager, on behalf of the Fund, is responsible for:

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

Our objective is:

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

https://www.xrb.govt.nz/Site/Auditing_Assurance_Standards/Current_Standards/Page6.aspx

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



Kay Baldock

For and on behalf of

KPMG
Auckland

25 July 2017