

THE DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT

ABN 84 797 589 118

Annual report – 31 December 2022

Trustee: Glebe Administration Board

DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Income from interest, distributions and dividends		5,038,008	5,918,424
Net realised and unrealised (losses)/gains on financial instruments		(9,301,594)	5,804,524
Other income		170,177	125,222
Total revenue from continuing operations	4	(4,093,409)	11,848,170
Expenses			
Sydney Diocesan Services management fee		591,744	638,016
Professional fees		137,914	76,578
Insurance		100,601	93,563
Audit fees	18	43,350	40,774
Software		10,458	10,175
Other expenses		5,071	2,823
Total expenses		889,138	861,929
(Deficit)/Surplus from continuing operations		(4,982,547)	10,986,241
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(4,982,547)	10,986,241

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

DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	10,765	15,862
Short-term investments	6	9,738,617	10,934,932
Receivables	7	1,443,366	1,408,756
Loans	8	19,910	2,512,442
Total current assets		11,212,658	14,871,992
Non-current assets			
Loans	9	-	44,626
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	102,455,252	107,063,139
Total non-current assets		102,455,252	107,107,765
Total assets		113,667,910	121,979,757
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	71,002	55,303
Provisions	13	3,401,000	3,345,000
Total current liabilities		3,472,002	3,400,303
Total liabilities		3,472,002	3,400,303
Net assets		110,195,908	118,579,454
EQUITY			
Capital		36,173,046	36,173,046
Accumulated surplus	14	74,022,862	82,406,408
Total equity		110,195,908	118,579,454

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Capital \$	Accumulated surplus \$	Total \$
Balance 1 January 2021		35,502,540	75,200,167	110,702,707
Total comprehensive income		-	10,986,241	10,986,241
Provision for distribution during the year	13	-	(3,780,000)	(3,780,000)
Transfer of capital from Margaret Herron Accommodation Trust		670,506	-	670,506
Balance 31 December 2021		36,173,046	82,406,408	118,579,454
Total comprehensive income		-	(4,982,547)	(4,982,547)
Provision for distribution during the year	13	-	(3,401,000)	(3,401,000)
Balance 31 December 2022		36,173,046	74,022,862	110,195,908

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

DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Management and service fees		146,286	125,222
Interest received		109,353	77,549
Dividends and distributions		276,790	251,509
Payments to suppliers		(876,328)	(875,964)
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	16	(343,898)	(421,684)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		15,600,327	10,955,000
Payments for financial assets		(15,650,000)	(8,940,000)
Net decrease in loans provided		2,537,158	2,512,274
Net decrease/(increase) in short term investments		1,196,315	(1,435,000)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		3,683,800	3,092,274
Cash flows from financing activities			
Distributions to Synod	13	(3,345,000)	(3,335,000)
Distribution of capital from trusts and estates		-	670,506
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(3,345,000)	(2,664,494)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(5,097)	6,096
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,862	9,766
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	10,765	15,862

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

1. Purpose

Glebe Administration Board is an incorporated body created by the *Glebe Administration Ordinance 1930* in accordance with the *Anglican Church of Australia (Bodies Corporate) Act 1938*. The purpose of Glebe Administration Board is to advance the purposes of the Anglican Church of Australia in the Diocese of Sydney by managing and controlling the property of the Diocesan Endowment (the "DE") in accordance with the terms of the trusts on which that property is held and by managing and controlling other property of which it is trustee from time to time in accordance with the terms of the relevant trusts.

The financial statements presented in this annual report record the DE's assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses that have been entered into by Glebe Administration Board as trustee for the DE. In these financial statements the DE is also referred to as the "entity".

By clause 4 of the Diocesan Endowment Trust Ordinance 2016 :

- (a) The DE is held on trust for the purposes of the Anglican Church of Australia in the Diocese of Sydney.
- (b) Glebe Administration Board, as trustee of the DE, is to act in a way which preserves the real value of the DE and, subject to this requirement, enables distributions to be paid to the Standing Committee each year to be applied in accordance with the determination or direction of the Synod.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

In the opinion of the members of Glebe Administration Board (as appointed by the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney) as Trustee for the DE, the entity is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on a general purpose financial report. These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purpose of complying with the *Glebe Administration Ordinance 1930*, the *Diocesan Endowment Trust Ordinance 2016*, and the *Accounts, Audits and Annual Reports Ordinance 1995* requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney and to the members of the Glebe Administration Board and must not be used for any other purpose.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The members of Glebe Administration Board as Trustee for the DE have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney and of the members of the Glebe Administration Board. The financial statements contain only those disclosures considered necessary by the Trustee to meet the needs of the above named specified users.

The DE is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing these financial statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the entity's functional and presentation currency.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of taxes paid.

Dividends and distributions

Dividends and distributions are brought to account as revenue when equities and units are quoted "ex distribution".

Franking credits

Franking credits refundable by the Australian Taxation Office are brought to account as revenue when receivable. Franking credits attributed to the entity through investment in managed funds are brought to account as revenue on receipt of annual tax distribution statements.

Other revenue

Other revenue is brought to account on an accruals basis, except as otherwise disclosed.

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(d) Income tax

Glebe Administration Board, as trustee for the DE, is exempt from income tax under Section 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and no provision has been made in respect thereof.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include the current account with SDS, cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(f) Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Accounts receivables are due for settlement no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Collectibility of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

(g) Financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The entity has classified financial assets based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss*

Financial assets that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost (see note 2(g)(ii) below) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss.

"Regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

(ii) *Financial assets at amortised cost*

Short-term investments are financial assets at amortised cost. They include unsecured loans to the Diocesan Cash Investment Fund (DCIF). The purpose of these investments is to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. They are measured at amortised cost.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

At initial recognition, the entity measures these financial assets at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

“Regular way” purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses).

(h) Impairment of financial assets

The entity has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables from related entities from the provision of services.
- financial assets carried at amortised cost.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The entity applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The entity assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Financial assets at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the identified impairment loss was immaterial. The entity considers the financial assets are ‘low credit risk’ because of low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

(i) Loans

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. All known bad debts are written off against the provision in the year in which they are identified.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(j) Fair value estimation

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the entity establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include reference to the fair values of recent arm's length transactions, involving the same instruments or other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

The entity assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

(k) Other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(l) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued.

The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of subsidiaries or associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(m) Distributions

Provision is made for the amount of any distribution required, determined or recommended by the Trustee or by application of ordinance, on or before the end of the year but not distributed at balance date.

Refer to note 13 for details of the provision for distribution made.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(n) Goods and services tax (GST)

The entity is a member of the Sydney Diocesan Services GST Group.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

3. Financial risk management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and maturities analysis for liquidity risk.

During the year, the responsibility for oversight of financial risk management was with the Trustee.

The entity holds the following financial instruments:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,765	15,862
Short-term investments	9,738,617	10,934,932
Loans	19,910	2,557,068
Receivables	1,443,366	1,408,756
Equity investments	53,967,706	51,357,789
Property related investments	22,581,119	28,374,722
Interest related investments	25,906,427	27,330,628
	<u>113,667,910</u>	<u>121,979,757</u>
Financial liabilities		
Payables	71,002	55,303
Provision for income distribution	3,401,000	3,345,000
	<u>3,472,002</u>	<u>3,400,303</u>
Net financial assets	<u>110,195,908</u>	<u>118,579,454</u>

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The entity is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the entity for which prices in the future are uncertain. They are classified on the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the entity uses managed unit trusts to diversify its portfolio. Investment and allocation of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits and ranges set by the Trustee in the Investment Policy Statement.

3. Financial risk management (cont)

The tables below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the ASX and overseas indexes on the entity's surplus for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity indexes had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant and all the entity's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index.

Index	Impact on surplus		Impact on equity	
	2022 +/- \$	2021 +/- \$	2022 +/- \$	2021 +/- \$
Australian equities - ASX	3,252,502	3,414,452	3,252,502	3,414,452
Australian property	1,122,293	1,483,236	1,122,293	1,483,236
Global Property	1,135,819	1,354,236	1,135,819	1,354,236
Foreign equities	2,144,269	1,721,327	2,144,269	1,721,327
	<u>7,654,883</u>	<u>7,973,251</u>	<u>7,654,883</u>	<u>7,973,251</u>

Surplus/(loss) for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The entity has investments in Australian managed funds which invest in overseas developed markets and overseas emerging markets. The entity has no direct exposure to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

The following investments held are indirectly exposed to movements in the value of the Australian dollar against other currencies:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mercer Passive International Shares Fund	10,689,840	5,476,729
Mercer Emerging Markets Fund	-	3,726,447
Mercer Global Unlisted Infrastructure Fund	11,358,186	13,542,364
	<u>22,048,026</u>	<u>22,745,540</u>

The effects of movement in the foreign currency exchange rates cannot be estimated as the underlying investments are in assets denominated in different currencies.

3. Financial risk management (cont)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The entity's main interest rate risk arises from its cash, interest related investments and loans receivable. Loans receivable, issued at fixed rates expose the entity to fair value interest rate risk. The entity also holds cash and cash equivalent deposits which expose the entity to interest rate risk from impacts on interest income.

As at the reporting date, the entity had the following cash and cash equivalents, interest related investments and loans outstanding –

Index	2022		2021	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	1.17	9,749,382	0.03	10,950,794
Loans	3.15	19,910	1.87	2,557,068
Interest related investments	-12.30	25,906,427	-2.26	27,330,628
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		<u>35,675,719</u>		<u>40,838,490</u>

Interest rate sensitivity

At 31 December 2022, if interest rates had changed by +/- 100 basis points from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, surplus/(loss) for the year and equity would have been \$356,757 lower/higher (2021– change of 100 bps: \$408,385 lower/higher).

3. Financial risk management (cont)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, unsecured loans to DCIF, derivative financial instruments, deposits with financial institutions, loans receivable as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only investments with a minimum short term rating of 1 or 2 are accepted. For these purposes the credit rating grades (and equivalent for external ratings agencies) are those set out in the Australian Securities & Investments Commission Standard APS 112.

Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees given to certain parties. Such guarantees are only provided in exceptional circumstances and are subject to specific board approval.

As at 31 December 2022 there are no receivables and loans that are impaired or past due but not impaired.

Loans to diocesan organisations are unsecured with appropriate negative pledge provisions incorporated into the loan documentation.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Receivables		
Not rated	1,443,366	1,408,756
Cash and cash equivalents		
Not rated - no defaults in the past. Includes Sydney Diocesan Services current account	10,765	15,862
Loan		
Not rated	19,910	2,557,068

3. Financial risk management (cont)

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The entity manages liquidity risk by regularly monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Financing arrangements

The entity had access to an overdraft facility with the Sydney Diocesan Services at the reporting date as shown in note 12.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 December 2022	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	71,002	-	-	-	-	71,002	71,002
Provisions	3,401,000	-	-	-	-	3,401,000	3,401,000
Bank guarantee	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-
	4,672,002	-	-	-	-	4,672,002	3,472,002

31 December 2021	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	55,303	-	-	-	-	55,303	55,303
Provisions	3,345,000	-	-	-	-	3,345,000	3,345,000
Bank guarantee	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-
	4,600,303	-	-	-	-	4,600,303	3,400,303

3. Financial risk management (cont)

(d) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The entity has adopted the amendment to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* which requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

The following table presents the entity's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December 2022:

31 December 2022	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Unlisted equities	-	53,967,706	-	53,967,706
Unlisted property	-	22,581,119	-	22,581,119
Unlisted interest investment	-	25,906,427	-	25,906,427
	-	102,455,252	-	102,455,252

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as listed managed fund securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the entity is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are investments in unlisted managed funds is determined by reference to published unit redemption prices. These instruments are included in level 2.

In circumstances where valuation technique for financial instruments is based on significant unobservable inputs, such instruments are included in level 3.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

4. Revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from continuing operations		
Property related investments:		
Distributions from property trusts	2,464,290	2,774,612
Net realised and unrealised gains	797,663	516,353
Income from property related investments	3,261,953	3,290,965
Interest related investments:		
Interest and distributions	128,364	1,089,798
Net realised and unrealised (losses)	(3,424,758)	(1,661,793)
Income from interest related investments	(3,296,394)	(571,995)
Income from loans and mortgages	41,490	74,930
Equity related investments:		
Dividends and distributions	2,403,864	1,979,084
Net realised and unrealised (losses)/gains	(6,674,499)	6,949,964
Income from equity related investments	(4,270,635)	8,929,048
Total investment income	(4,263,587)	11,722,948
Other income:		
Rebate of fund administration fees	170,177	125,222
Total other income	170,177	125,222
Total revenue from continuing operations	(4,093,409)	11,848,170

Dividends and distributions include franking credits of \$679,401 (2021: \$276,525).

5. Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Sydney Diocesan Services Current account	10,765	15,862

6. Current assets – Short-term investments

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Short-term investments	9,738,617	10,934,932

Short-term investments are financial assets at amortised cost. They include unsecured advances/investments to the DCIF. The purpose of these investments is to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. They are measured at amortised cost. The investments with DCIF are separate from those made by any other lender and makes the DE an unsecured creditor of DCIF. Investments are repayable on request by the DE in accordance with the conditions set out in the Loan Agreement between the DE and the DCIF.

The DCIF has adopted an Investment Policy Statement which stipulates the permitted asset classes and strategic asset allocation for the investments of the DCIF. These include at-call accounts, cash accounts, and term deposits. These investments can also be made through authorised managed fund investments to the extent that they are made in the above assets categories. The assets in which the authorised managed fund has invested are stipulated in the investment strategy and asset allocation policy of the fund. It includes at-call balance and term deposits with a maximum duration of 12 months per deposit and an expected portfolio average duration of three to six months to maturity at any point in time.

Short-term investments are not necessarily expected to be realised within the next 12 months but have been disclosed as a current asset to reflect the liquid nature of these assets.

7. Current assets – Receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Distributions and franking credits	1,357,963	902,358
Prepayments	4,725	4,500
Accrued interest	61,580	1,636
Amounts owing on investments sold	-	500,000
Other	19,097	262
	1,443,366	1,408,756

There were no receivables which were past due or impaired.

8. Current assets – Loans

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loans - unsecured	19,910	2,500,000
Loans - secured	-	12,442
	19,910	2,512,442

9. Non-current assets – Loans

There were no outstanding loans as of 31 December 2022. (2021: \$44,626)

Credit risk

The entity does not have any exposure to credit risk for undrawn facilities.

10. Non-current assets - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Equity investments		
Unlisted managed investment schemes (at cost)	45,797,902	36,325,702
Fair value adjustment	8,169,804	15,032,087
Total unlisted equities at fair value	<u>53,967,706</u>	<u>51,357,789</u>
Property investments		
Unlisted property investments (at cost)	20,421,954	25,875,822
Fair value adjustment	2,159,166	2,498,900
Total unlisted property investments at fair value	<u>22,581,119</u>	<u>28,374,722</u>
Interest investments		
Unlisted interest investment (at cost)	30,071,371	28,211,770
Fair value adjustment	(4,164,943)	(881,142)
Total unlisted interest investments	<u>25,906,427</u>	<u>27,330,628</u>
Summary:		
Equity investments	53,967,706	51,357,789
Property investments	22,581,119	28,374,722
Interest investments	25,906,427	27,330,628
	<u>102,455,252</u>	<u>107,063,139</u>

11. Current liabilities - Payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accruals	71,002	55,303

12. Current liabilities - Interest bearing liabilities

A Guarantee has been given to Westpac Banking Corporation by Glebe Administration Board as trustee for the Diocesan Endowment for overdraft accommodation up to \$1,200,000 granted to Sydney Diocesan Services.

The Glebe Administration Board as trustee for the Diocesan Endowment has an overdraft limit of \$1,000,000 on its current account with Sydney Diocesan Services. At balance sheet date the balance of the current account was \$10,765 (2021: \$15,862).

13. Current liabilities - Provisions

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Provision for distribution		
Balance 1 January	3,345,000	2,900,000
Provided during the period	3,401,000	3,780,000
	6,746,000	6,680,000
Paid during the period to Synod	(3,345,000)	(3,335,000)
Balance 31 December	3,401,000	3,345,000

The Standing Committee has approved a distribution of \$3,401,000 for 2023.

14. Accumulated surplus

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Balance 1 January	82,406,408	75,200,167
Surplus	(4,982,547)	10,986,241
Provisions for distribution during the year	(3,401,000)	(3,780,000)
Balance 31 December	74,022,862	82,406,408

15. Related party transactions

Ultimate control vests with Synod through the sanctioning of governing Ordinances. Transactions between the entity and other Diocesan Funds are carried out on a commercial basis. The nature of related party transactions involving the entity are disclosed in the financial statements.

The following persons held office as a member of the Trustee during part or all of the year and up to the date of this report:

Ms C Hawkins AM	Mr G Hammond OAM
Mr R Jamieson (Retired 2 October 2022)	Bishop M Stead
Mr M Clancy	Ms K Pun (Retired 31 March 2022)
Mr D Wong	Mr D Sietsma
Ms E Horton	The Rev M Wormell
Ms R Williams (Appointed 13 February 2023)	Mr J Ng (Appointed 27 March 2023)

During 2022 key management personnel also included the following executives below who had the greatest authority for the strategic direction and management of the entity.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>
Mr R J Wicks	Chief Executive Officer
Mr M A Blaxland	Chief Financial Officer (until 28 November 2022)
Mr J K P Lau	Chief Financial Officer (from 28 November 2022)
Mr I J Kuruvilla	Head of Investments

15. Related party transactions (cont)

The members of Glebe Administration Board as trustee or the entity receive no remuneration. Key management personnel compensation is paid by Sydney Diocesan Services and is recovered by way of management fee to the entity.

Transactions with St Andrew's House Trust

At 31 December 2022, the balance of the unsecured loan provided to St Andrew's House Trust was nil (2021: \$2,525,000). This was a facility to assist in the funding of improvements to Town Hall Square and St Andrew's House. Interest charged to St Andrew's House Trust in respect of this loan was \$41,490 (2021: \$74,387). As at 31 December 2022 the loan was fully repaid. Interest was based on 90 day bank bill rate plus 1.8%.

Other related party transactions

The following other related party transactions occurred during the year:

- (i) The entity was charged a management fee of \$591,744 (2021: \$638,016) by the Sydney Diocesan Services:
- (ii) The entity held \$10,765 (2021: \$15,862) in a current account with the Sydney Diocesan Services. Interest earned on the current account was \$Nil (2020: \$Nil)
- (iii) At 31 December 2022 an unsecured loan was provided to DCIF for \$9,738,617 (2021: \$10,934,932). Interest earned in respect of this loan was \$127,807 (2021: \$4,255).

16. Reconciliation of surplus to the net cash flows from operating activities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
(Deficit)/ Surplus from continuing operations after income tax	(4,982,547)	10,986,241
Net realised and unrealised loss/(gain) on investments	9,301,596	(5,804,524)
Dividends and distributions reinvested	(4,144,035)	(4,936,861)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in receivables	(534,610)	(652,497)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	15,699	(14,043)
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	(343,897)	(421,684)

17. Contingent liabilities and assets

A guarantee has been given to Westpac Banking Corporation by the entity for overdraft accommodation up to \$1,200,000 granted to Sydney Diocesan Services (refer note 12). No losses are expected from this guarantee.

18. Remuneration of auditors

The audit fee expense for 2022 is \$43,350 (2021: \$40,774).

19. Events occurring after reporting date

The Trustee is not aware of any events occurring after reporting date that impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2022.

This financial report was authorised for issue on 23 May 2023 by the Trustee.

GLEBE ADMINISTRATION BOARD

MEMBERS' DECLARATION

The members of the Glebe Administration Board as Trustee for the Diocesan Endowment declare that the financial statements and notes set out on pages 2 to 24:

- (a) comply with the *Glebe Administration Ordinance 1930*, the *Diocesan Endowment Trust Ordinance 2016*, and the *Accounts, Audits and Annual Reports Ordinance 1995*;
- (b) give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the year ended on that date.

In the members' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the members.



23 May 2023

Member



23 May 2023

Member



Independent auditor's report

To the members of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney and to the members of the Glebe Administration Board for the Diocesan Endowment

Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Diocesan Endowment (the Entity) as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- the members' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Emphasis of matter - basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Glebe Administration Ordinance 1930, the Diocesan Endowment Trust Ordinance 2016, and of the Accounts, Audits and Annual Reports Ordinance 1995. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the members of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney and for the members of the Glebe Administration Board and should not be distributed to or used by parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Responsibilities of the members for the financial report

The members of the Glebe Administration Board as trustee of the Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The members have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 2 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the needs of the members of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney and to the members of the Glebe Administration Board for the Diocesan Endowment.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'N R McConnell'.

N R McConnell
Partner

Sydney
23 May 2023