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INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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Authorised by AJ von Dadelszen, Caledon Apartments, Fourth Avenue, Tauranga

JUNE 2024

STATS NZ 2023 CENSUS DATA OUT - LEAVES UNCERTAINTY

Stats NZ released the 2023 Census Population data at the end of May. The problem is that it shows that in the 2023 census they double countered 730,413 people. Furthermore, potential corruption in data collection regarding our Māori population has been alleged.

Census Data - StatsNZ	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	Middle East/ Latin America /Africa	Other ethnicity	Total people stated	Total people as per columns	Double counted
2018	3,297,864	775,836	381,642	707,598	70,332	58,053	4,699,755	5,291,325	591,570
2023	3,383,742	887,493	442,632	861,576	92,760	56,133	4,993,923	5,724,336	730,413

My question is – How can we trust the data. When the Labour Government mismanaged the process so badly.

Census Data - StatsNZ	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	Mid East/ Latin Amer /African	Other ethnicity	Total Percentage
2013	74.0%	14.9%	7.4%	11.8%	1.2%	1.7%	111.0%
2018	70.2%	16.5%	8.1%	15.1%	1.5%	1.2%	112.6%
2023	67.8%	17.8%	8.9%	17.3%	1.9%	1.1%	114.8%

Te Pāti Māori claim that the Maori population is 20% of all New Zealand – even though the official data says it is 17.8% (just 0.5% above our Asian population).

This highlights that there is something very wrong within Wellington's bureaucracy. David Seymour still has lots of work to do.

VERSUS

SHAREMARKETS	CODE	YTD	5 yr/pa
New Zealand	**^NZ50**	**0.8%**	**7.4%**
Australia	^AXJO	**1.4%**	**5.7%**
United Kingdon	^FTSE	**7.6%**	**1.5%**
US - Dow Jones	^DJI	**2.6%**	**12.0%**
US - S&P500	^GSPC	**10.3%**	**5.0%**
US - NASDAQ	^IXIC	**10.9%**	**5.5%**

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STATISTICS NZ DATA

Estimated NZ population at 4-June-24 **5,365,030**
Population: 1950: 1,911,608 2000: 3,855,266 Growth 2.7% this year
Births / Deaths: Births: **56,277** Deaths: **37,623** March-24 year
Māori population Estimate Drc-23 (17.8% of NZ pop) **887,493**
Net Migration Feb-24yr (**Non NZ: 178,600; NZ Citz: -47,700**) ↑ **130,900**
Total Non-NZ Migration Arrivals Feb-24yr ↑ **253,200**
Net migration by country Feb-24yr India: 50,800; Philippines: 35,000 China: 29,000; Fiji: 11,100; Sth Africa: 8,200; UK: 7,200; Sri Lanka: 7,100
Annual GDP Growth Dec-23 year (Qtly Sep-23 -0.3% Dec -0.1%) **0.6%**
Inflation Rate (CPI) Mar-24 year (↓ from 4.7% to Mar-23) **4.0%**
Food Price Inflation Mar-24 year (↓ from 12.1% to Mar-23) **0.7%**
Household Cost of Living March-24year ↓ **6.2%**
NZ Gross Govt Debt at Jun-23 CEIC Data ↑ **$141 bn**
Debt per person (public+private) Jun-23 ↑ **$151,080**
Minimum Wage (up 45 cents from 1st April 2024) **$23.15**
Living wage 1-April-23 **$26.00** from 1-Sept-24 **$27.80**
NZ Median Wage from 28-Feb-2024 **$31.61**
Annual Wage Inflation (private sector) Dec-23 year **6.6%**
Annual Wage Inflation (public sector) Dec-23 year **7.4%**
Wages average per hour Jun-23 qtr (↑7.4% yoy) **$39.60**
Labour force participation rate Sep-23 qtr (↓ from 72.4%) **71.8%**
Unemployment March-24 year ↑ **4.3%**
Youth Unemployment Dec-23year **12.4%**
Beneficiaries (Job seeker/Solo/Supported living) Dec-23 ↑ **351,759**
(10.2% of working-age population as at 31-Mar-23)
Jobseeker Support numbers 5.4% (Mar-18 118,753 4.0%) **168,498**

Size of Māori Economy 2023 (2013: $43bn 2020: $69bn) **$91 bn**
Size of NZ Economy (NZ GDP) Dec-23 year **$405 bn**

WEBSITE: **vond.co.nz**

Productivity, producing more with less, is what drives higher living standards
Richard Prebble

All comments regarding Local Government are my personal views, and do not purport to represent the views of our Regional Council – of which I am an elected representative.

GOVERNMENT STILL SUBSIDISING TE HUIA TRAIN

A reduction in funding for the Waikato to Auckland commuter train Te Huia, which was less than expected, may still spell its demise. Waikato Regional Council and Te Huia supporters have welcomed news Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) will continue to fund the service at a reduced rate.

It would do this by progressively reducing its contribution to the funding assistance rate (FAR) from 75.5 per cent to 60 percent, starting on 1 July. Supporters are claiming the outcome as a victory, but Waikato Regional Councillor Angela Strange would not be drawn on whether it could ensure the survival of the service.

That is because the council has to go through its long-term plan budget in the next fortnight and work out where it can find the 5.5% in FAR that NZTA will drop next year. Councillor Strange said the announcement was good news but she did not want to pre-empt the long-term plan outcome and could not conclusively say that Te Huia would continue.

NZTA's contribution had been expected to drop immediately to 51% by those fighting for the train service's survival. Around 97% of each trip is paid for by taxpayers and ratepayers, and 3% by passengers. This is ridiculous and NZTA funding for Te Huia should be no more than any other public transport service.

An earlier report for the Chamber of Commerce shows per trip driving costs $48 compared to $294 on Te Huia which includes the $12 fare and a $282 subsidy. Based on the assumption of one person per vehicle, carbon emissions are 20kg per person driving and 31.5kg per person on the train.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO REDUCE GAS EMISSIONS

Central Government has announced its target to reduce gas emissions in order to meet its 2050 net zero climate change targets.

Reaching New Zealand's targets will help keep climate change in check and make New Zealand stronger and better able to withstand whatever challenges comes our way. Climate change is already increasing the severity and frequency of damaging natural events in Aotearoa New Zealand, such as flooding, fires and landslips.

Climate Change Minister Simon Watt has confirmed that "Central Government will take bold steps to reduce emissions, which will ensure New Zealanders can continue enjoying a way of life, and an economy, that protects what matters to us – our people, homes, communities, industries, and environment. New Zealand will achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. That means by 2050, our climate pollution is balanced by removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, for example, through growing trees. New Zealand's future can include clean energy to fuel transport, low-carbon manufacturing providing high-paid jobs and low-emissions agriculture driven by technology. These improvements could not only cement our competitive advantage over time, but also support our efforts to protect and improve our environment."

DEMOCRACY IS RETURNING TO TAURANGA

Candidates for Mayor of Tauranga

TANYA BAMFORD-KING
AURELIU BRAGUTA
GREG BROWNLESS
ANDREW CALE
MAHÉ DRYSDALE
ANTHONY GODDARD
CHUDLEIGH HAGGETT
RIA HALL
DONNA HANNAH
HORI BOP
TIM MALTBY
JOS NAGELS
DOUGLAS OWENS
JOHN ROBSON
TINA SALISBURY

.

Candidates for councillor seats

TE AWANUI

1. Suaree Borell
2. Ashley Hillis
3. Mikaere Sydney

ARATAKI

1. Sarah-Jane Bourne
2. Rick Curach
3. Anthony Goddard
4. Teresa Killian
5. Adrienne Pierce
6. Kim Renshaw
7. Jeroen Van der Beek
8. Andrea Webster
9. Harris Williams
10. Mike Williams

BETHLEHEM

1. Charlene Apaapa
2. Shelley Archibald
3. Felicity Auva'a
4. Darren Gilchrist
5. Gerry Hodgson
6. Jos Nagels
7. Bevan Rakoia
8. John Robson
9. Kevin Schuler

MATUA-ŌTŪMOETAI

1. Tanya Bamford-King
2. Ronald Chamberlain
3. Glen Crowther
4. Suzie Edmonds
5. Cam Holden
6. Jim McKinlay
7. Ken Patterson
8. Basie Pikimaui
9. Tenby Powell
10. Kim Pritchard
11. Mike Rayner
12. Zach Reeder

MAUAO/MOUNT MAUNGANUI

1. Heidi Hughes
2. Garth Mathieson
3. Teresa Nichols
4. Michale O'Neill
5. Jacqueline Pointon
6. Jen Scoular
7. Peter Stanley

PĀPĀMOA

1. Bryan Archer
2. John Bowden
3. Phillip Coleman
4. Ria Hall
5. Maaka Nelson
6. Tim Maltby
7. Steve Morris
8. Maaka Nelson
9. Craig Purcell
10. Shelley Robb

TE PAPA

1. Andrew Cale
2. Mark Decke
3. Chudleigh Haggett
4. Reihana Marx
5. Terry Molloy
6. Jim Smith
7. Rod Taylor
8. Barbara Turley
9. Abraham van Berkel

TAURIKO

1. Larry Baldock
2. Murray Guy
3. Marten Rozeboom
4. Stephen Wheeler

WELCOME BAY

1. Hautapu Baker
2. Aureliu Braguta
3. Ethan Brinkman
4. Robert Cole
5. Donna Hannah
6. Cameron Templer

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"People love innovation almost as much as they hate change."
Jack A Bobo

SOURCE: Alexanders Accounting,

A FEW KEY STATISTICS FOR YOUR MEMORY BANK

1. New Zealand population 31 December 2023: 5,305,600.

2.

Live births (2023)	56,955
Less deaths (2023)	37,884
Natural increase (2023)	19,071
	======

3. New Zealand birth rate (2023): 1.56 (replacement is 2.1).

4. New Zealand unemployment rate (31 December 2023): 4.00%.

5. New Zealand consumer price index (31 December 2023): 4.7%.

6. How long is a newborn boy expected to live: 80.3 years.

   How long is a newborn girl expected to live: 83.7 years.

7. Increase in ordinary time earnings at 31 December 2023 compared with previous year:

Private sector	6.6%
Public sector	7.4%

8. Median New Zealand weekly gross earnings (30 June 2023):

Men	$1,400	($72,800 year)
Women	$1,140	($59,280 year)
Average	$1,273	($66,196 year)

9. For the year ended 30 June 2023 the average New Zealand household gross income before tax was $126,411 (increase of 7.67% from previous year of $117,408).

10. Average 2023 year household mortgage principal repayments: $307.90 per week, which is $16,010.80 per year (surprisingly high).

11. Average 2023 year household interest payments were $311.60 per week, which represents $16,203.20 per year.

12. Average 2023 year median house insurance was $46.40 per week, which is $2,412.80 per year.

13. Average 2023 year median New Zealand annual household:

Mortgage interest	$16,203		(41.62%)
Mortgage principal	$16,011		(41.12%)
House insurance	$2,412		$6.20%)
Rates	$3,536		(9.08%)
House chattels insurance	$771		(1.98%)
	$38,933	/year	(100.00%)
	======		========

This median annual cost in the 2023 year of $38,933 represents 38% of the New Zealand median disposable income in the 2023 year of $102,448 (that is the gross median income of $126,411 less the median tax paid of $23,963 to get down to the disposal income of $102,448 - the annual tax cost is 18.96%).

We are significantly disadvantaging our children and grandchildren with this 38% if only because they will not be able to save at all with an annual housing cost like this - this issue is very unsatisfactory - it reduces people's potential, produces stress and is hard on their children.

14. The number of New Zealand employees in 2023 working from home on any given day: 7%.

15. Number of New Zealand households in 2023 year: 1,930,900.
    Based on the current population of 5,305,600, this would suggest an average number per household of: 2.75 persons.

16. Where did many of the permanent New Zealand migrants come from in 2023 (top three):

India	44,978
Philippines	34,268
China	16,408

17. How does the New Zealand Employment Office define an unemployed person:

    (a) Has no paid job.
    (b) Is working age (15 years to 65 years).
    (c) Is available to work.
    (d) Has looked for work in the last four weeks and has a new job to start within four weeks.

29. New Zealand exports of goods were $68.7 billion for the year ended 31 December 2023, which is a drop of $3.3 billion compared with the previous year. New Zealand imports of goods were $82.3 billion, which is $4.3 billion less than the previous year. An overall (deficit) of ($13.6 billion) (imports less exports).

30. New Zealand main exports to countries in the year ended 31 December 2023:

China	28%	$68.7 billion (NZ$)
Australia	13%	
USA	13%	
Japan	5.8%	
South Korea	3.6%	
Singapore	2.6%	
Indonesia	2.4%	
UK	2.2%	
Malaysia	1.9%	
Thailand	1.9%	
Hong Kong	1.6%	
Saudi Arabia	1.6%	
Netherlands	1.5%	
United Arab Emirates	1.5%	
Algeria	1.5%	
Canada	1.4%	
Vietnam	1.4%	
Philippines	1.1%	
Germany	1.0%	
Other Countries	13.0%	
	100.0%	

Note:
Notice how low the trade with the UK, Europe, Canada, Germany and India is - a total of around 6%.

31. Treasury estimate and actual Government overall revenue income over the six years to end 30 June 2027 (NZ$):

Year ended 30 June 2022	$141.627 billion	Actual
Year ended 30 June 2023	$152.474 billion	Actual
Year to end 30 June 2024	$166.175 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2025	$174.731 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2026	$186.314 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2027	$195.689 billion	Estimate

Note:
The 2024 year tax revenue included in the $166.175 billion figure of $121.015 billion in 2024 looks increasingly unlikely - that is it looks too high - the tax from agriculture is looking like nil or close to nil for several key sectors.

32. Treasury actuals and estimates re Government welfare type payments for the five years to end 30 June 2027 are (NZ$):

Year ended 30 June 2022	$35.379 billion	Actual
Year ended 30 June 2023	$38.803 billion	Actual
Year to end 30 June 2024	$42.281 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2025	$45.003 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2026	$46.866 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2027	$48.882 billion	Estimate

This welfare total is estimated to increase over this five year period by $13.503 billion - this equates to an annual compound increase of 6.677%. On this basis, if this rate of payment continued then the "rule of 72" would tell us that this total welfare cost of $35.379 billion will double every 10.78 years. We don't think this level of overall welfare payments will work unless the Government overall income increases substantially.

Note:
The actual welfare type payment in the 2022 year show in Treasury data at $44.087 billion, but we have excluded the special wage subsidy scheme cost of $4.689 billion and the COVID-19 resurgence and support payment of $4.019 billion - when these two special one-off payments are excluded the $44.087 billion comes back to $35.379 billion.

33. Treasury estimated and actual gross Government debt owed by Government over the five years to end 30 June 2027 (NZ$):

Year ended 30 June 2022	$118.950 billion	Actual
Year ended 30 June 2023	$141.224 billion	Actual
Year to end 30 June 2024	$165.770 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2025	$190.994 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2026	$207.579 billion	Estimate
Year to end 30 June 2027	$223.719 billion	Estimate

This gross Government debt was $77.984 billion as at 30 June 2013, so is about to get close to triple this figure as at 30 June 2027, some 14 years later - this is very unsatisfactory. Our Government must get on top of this situation - just unloading all this onto our children and grandchildren is not on.

Interesting stuff, but very frustrating also.

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LATEST POLITICAL POLLS

ROY MORGAN MAY 2024 POLL				
Party	Vote	Change*	Seats	Change**
National	33.5%	(3.0%)	42	(7)
Labour	30.0%	5.5%	38	4
Act	9.5%	(1.5%)	12	1
Green	14.0%	1.0%	17	2
Māori	3.0%	(2.5%)	4	(2)
NZ First	5.5%	nc	7	(1)
Opportunity (TOP)	3.0%	0.5%	-	-

* Change from March ** Change since election

Polling Period: 22nd April to 19th May 2024

CURIA/TAXPAYERS' UNION May-24 POLL				
	Vote	Change*	Seats	Change**
National	37.2%	0.2%	47	nc
Labour	30.0%	4.3%	37	5
ACT	9.1%	2.2%	12	(3)
Green	10.4%	4.4%	13	(5)
NZ First	5.4%	(0.8%)	7	1
Māori	3.2%	1.5%	6	nc

* Change from March-24 ** Change since election

Polling Period: 5th to 7th May 2024

ELECTION DAY ENROLMENT A TOTAL NONSENSE

Radio NZ said that Labour Party leader Chris Hipkins stated that the Electoral Commission should make sure the system ran smoothly and *"taking away the right of thousands of people to vote" was not the answer. Thousands of people enrolled and voted on the day. If they're saying they'll stop that happening they're basically saying that thousands of people won't have their vote counted."*

What a load of nonsense. This is not about preventing people from voting. It is about ensuring potential voters take personal responsibility and instigate their legally required registration to the electoral roll.

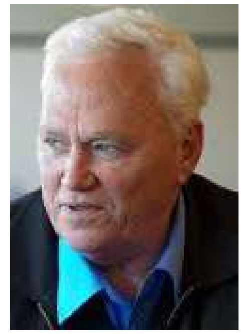
Allowing enrolment on election day opens the electoral system to fraud, and this Labour/Greens change (after the 2017 Election) must be reversed immediately. It needs to be prioritised by Hon Paul Goldsmith and our National Party.

Allowing people to enrol on election day causes massive logistical problems, and it is not unreasonable to expect people to enrol before election day – especially as doing so is mandatory. In Germany you must register 21 days before the election. In Australia it is 26 to 51 days before an election. In the UK it is 16 days. In Sweden it is 30 days. Ireland is 18 days. France 37 days.

For NZ the sensible thing to do would be to set a deadline of the day before advance voting starts. Then during the voting period, the sole focus can be on voting not registering.

PREBBLE ON THE BUDGET

SOURCE: NZ Herald, 29-May-24



Productivity, producing more with less, is what drives higher living standards. We are in dire straits as the economy now requires more effort to produce less.

Economists are debating the reasons for our negative productivity. There are many suggested including over-regulation, not enough capital, insufficient competition. They are all good candidates, but they all existed when productivity was positive.

What has changed is the huge growth in government under Labour that is squeezing the productive sector.

New Zealand has had the world's highest standard of living. Geoffrey Blainey, the eminent Australian historian, writes that by 1900 New Zealand was astonishingly successful, making us, along with Australians, the wealthiest people on earth. The government in 1900 took just 10 cents in the dollar.

Last year Dr Bryce Wilkinson produced "a historical perspective on the 2017-2023 government spending spree" where he outlined Labour's spending. Spending grew rapidly before Covid-19 and then exploded. The increased spending did not improve government services.

Wilkinson says crises such as Covid-19 cause an increase in the size of government that never returns to pre-crisis levels. The statistic to watch in Thursday's Budget is the government's projected share of the economy. No pre-Budget speech has indicated that the government will be returning to the pre-Covid size or to the size of government that would maximise economic growth.

We need protesters who realise that only a growing economy can fund health, education, and welfare to hold signs saying: "Less government".

BUDGET 2024 - KEY NEW SPENDING INITIATIVES

- $1.8 billion more for Pharmac to fund drugs
- $14.9 billion more for hospitals and health providers
- $2.7 billion more for schools
- $270 million more for tertiary education providers
- $190 million more for early childhood education
- $570 million more for the NZ Defence Force

- Continuing $2.6 billion of climate change initiatives previously funded from Emissions Trading Scheme revenue.
- $1.1 billion in additional disability funding
- $1.2 billion Regional Infrastructure Fund
- $650 more for the police
- $181 million more for film and TV subsidies, along with a continuation of the gaming subsidy

New Revenue Initiatives

- Removing the ability for the ability to deduct depreciation as an expense on commercial buildings – $580 million per year
- Taxing online casino operators – $50 million per year
- Increasing immigration levies – $130 million per year
- Digital Services Tax – $320 million over three years from 2025

Key Fiscal Indicators:

- Core Crown Expenses are expected to be $138.3 billion for the year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. This is up significantly from $127.5 billion the year prior. Core Crown Expenses are expected to continually rise to $156.3 billion 2028 but will shrink as a proportion of GDP after this year as economic growth boosts the economy as a whole.
- Net Core Crown Debt is still on the up with no sign if it dropping in the forecast period. By June this year, it will be $178 billion and by 2028 it will reach $209 billion.
- The Government isn't projecting a surplus until 2028 where it is projected to be just under $1.5 billion. For the next two years, the government deficit will be larger than under Grant Robertson's final three years as Finance Minister.

All in all, Nicola Willis managed to give her promised tax cuts – the first time in 14 years that the indexation levels have been adjusted. Both sides of the House had previously alerted that they wanted to do this, so for Nicola to achieve this in her first Budget must get a big acolade. Yes is wasn't an exciting Budget, but that's because this country is actually in a recession. A recession caused by indescriminant and wasteful spending – without focus and without a lot of accountability. Certainly, the Maori Party won't like it – because they have been a major resipient of that 6 years of wasteful spending.

My only regrett was that she couldn't find a way to fund the promised 13 Cancer drugs that so many have waited so long for. However, the good news is that Luxon has seen this as a "missed opportunity" and we can expect a positive response on this issue pretty soon.

KĀINGA ORA (HOUSING NZ) A WEEPING SORE

Bill English chaired an independent review of KO, released in late May. Some key facts from that review included:

- Kāinga Ora annual operating expenditure has grown from $1.5bn in 2019/20 to $2.5bn in 2022/23.
- Deficits forecast to grow from $520m to $700m.
- Debt expected to grow from $12.8bn to $23bn by 2028.
- Cash deficit of $21.4bn forecast over next four years, or $4,000 per NZer.
- Redevelopment costs $35,000 more per home than private developers.
- Rent arrears have increased from $1m in 2017 to $21m.

The recommendations included the following timelines:

Within 3-6 months

- Strengthen Kāinga Ora governance by refreshing the board.
- Cabinet decisions on any necessary changes to Kāinga Ora legislation and entity form.
- Set new Ministerial expectations with HUD and Kāinga Ora.
- HUD and Kāinga Ora to agree a refreshed contract.
- Cabinet makes decisions on consolidation of Crown funds to inform Budget 25.

In 12-18 months

- Implementation of any change to Kāinga Ora legal entity.
- Active purchaser role of HUD developed and being implemented
- Place-based solutions in four locations being implemented, together with plans to establish Community Housing Associations.
- Funding and delivery settings in place to support contestability and better outcomes for tenants.

In 2-3 years

- Nationwide social housing investment strategy developed.
- Supported by place-based housing strategies and delivery plans for all tenures.
- Kāinga Ora no longer making operating losses.

HIPKINS SHOCKING RECORD IN EDUCATION

Source: Kiwiblog, 8-May-24 by Alwyn Poole

After being elected to Parliament in 2008 the maiden speech of Hipkins was substantially around education policy. He was Labour's spokesperson for education 2011 – 2017.

He was Minister for Education from 2017 until February 2023. This is approximately 88% of the time Labour were in power. Tinetti took over in February until the election. Together, I believe, they oversaw the worst education oversight by government in living memory.

Whenever the recent six years of Labour government are referred to Labour avoid discussion of two personnel situations. (1) Ardern as Prime Minister (also 88% of the time), & (2) Hipkins as Minister of Education.

Up until the books were opened Hipkins had only two legacies. They included killing a Charter School model that was helping struggling children to succeed and the ditching of National Standards, although they were supported by parents, with no replacement.

Hipkins has two new legacies...

1. The appalling and deceitful oversight of the proposal to combine Marlborough Girls and Boys Colleges. This BALOONED to $450 million and he not only hid it from Cabinet but instructed the Ministry how to increment the amounts to disguise the extent of cost increases.
2. Grant Robertson made it apparent the whenever Hipkins did not get his way in a budget process he would threaten to throw his toys.

"Former Finance Minister Grant Robertson in his recent valedictory speech also revealed facetiously that Labour leader and former Education Minister Chris Hipkins threatened to resign each year. "I also want to thank Chippy for not following through on his annual threat to resign during the education budget process," said Robertson.

With the decline in all education measures during the Labour Government it would have been better if Hipkins had resigned. The nation should be always reminded of his role and the effect on NZ young people and their families.

INDICATIONS OF BUREAUCRATIC OVERSPEND?

Henry Cooke recently analysed a comparison of Western Countries staffing levels at a Treasury level. At first look – "*Houston – we have a problem*".

HOOTEN IS NO FRIEND OF THE NATIONAL PARTY

Matthew Hooten's NZ Herald opinion piece of 24th May stated:

Remember one number when Nicola Willis presents her first Budget on Thursday: $3.6 billion. It's how much cash Treasury said before the election Grant Robertson needed to borrow in 2024/25. After accruals, his operating deficit before gains and losses was picked to be $6.2bn.

That's in addition to the billions he borrowed in his disastrous final years as Finance Minister, taking gross debt from the $87bn he inherited to around $167bn. By Christmas 2023, things looked a bit better. Willis may have needed to borrow only $3.1bn cash in 2024/25. The accounting deficit was also a fraction lower, at $6.1bn.

If those numbers are higher on Budget Day, Willis is indeed borrowing for tax cuts and whatever other goodies she plans. The Government argues that's not a fair charge. It says the economy is worse than Treasury's forecast before the election. But that's no excuse, since it's what National warned on the campaign trail.

Pre-election, some National strategists argued privately that Christopher Luxon's accession would so inspire the nation that it alone would turn the economy around. That hasn't happened, the data instead being as National warned publicly. In any case, governments aren't elected just to shrug in response to economic downturns but cut their cloth accordingly. Simply saying that Luxon made a promise in early 2022, so we're doing it, isn't government but its abrogation.

Back then, Treasury was already meant to have banked a $2.1bn accounting surplus in 2023/24, and a $14.5bn cash surplus in 2024/25. That would have put a big dent in Robertson's Covid debts or paid for tax cuts and more spending. But everything worsened through 2022 and 2023, demanding prudent politicians adjust their plans.

Luxon, however, wasn't prepared to revise the main thrust of his early-2022 tax promises, quickly followed by then finance spokesman Simon Bridges resigning a week later. Instead, Luxon lumbered Willis and National with a pre-election tax policy that was instantly and accurately panned by every financial analyst - from the far right to the far left, and everyone in between - as innumerate and irresponsible.

OUTRAGEOUS SPEECH BY MĀORI MP

In the first week of May, Māori Party MP Mariameno Kapa-Kingi gave a general debate speech in the House with this opening sentence, "*No matter my words today, the Government will not waver in its mission to exterminate Māori*."

This is plainly outrageous, recognising that the Coalition Government has a Cabinet that includes 35% of its membership being Māori.

The media failed to even report this, so it is no wonder that the New Zealand public have lost trust in the media! An absolute disgrace.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TE PATI MAORI MP

SOURCE: Kiwiblog, Andrea Vance report

A Te Pāti Māori MP and the marae she once ran are at the centre of claims that private information collected during the census was used for political campaigning.

Stats NZ, the Government's official data agency, is now investigating after a whistleblower from the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) came forward with a series of allegations relating to Manurewa Marae. The whistleblower also laid a complaint with police last week.

Takutai Moana Natasha Kemp stood down as the marae's chief executive last year after narrowly beating incumbent Labour MP Peeni Henare by only 42 votes in the election's Tāmaki Makaurau race. The probe comes as a number of former marae workers have alleged that:

- Hundreds of census forms collected by marae staff were photocopied and retained; and data from the forms such as personal contact details, household occupancy and birth dates were entered into an online database and sent to the Waipareira Trust. Te Pāti Māori president John Tamihere runs the social services charity and is chief executive of Whānau Ora and denies this. They believe that information was then used to target Māori electorate voters in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate.
- They also allege that Marae staff who delivered census forms also included enrolment forms for voters to change from the general to the Māori roll.

Further allegations are that:

- Participants were given $100 supermarket vouchers, wellness packs or food parcels to induce them to complete the forms.
- Visitors to the marae last year were also given $100 supermarket vouchers when they completed the forms to switch rolls.
- Attempts were made to alert Stats NZ and MSD, but neither agency acted.

Tamihere strenuously denied that census information was collected and misused. He said the allegations were driven by complainants with a gripe.

They are just allegations, but they are incredibly serious. They appear to involve Stats NZ, MSD and the Electoral Commission. Rather than each investigate their silo, maybe there should be an official inquiry by a QC into them?

TE PĀTI MĀORI'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

What Te Pāti Māori's leader, Rawiri Waititi is demanding is their own Parliament. I say – let them have that… but they will need to fund that themselves and any government expenditure paid towards Māori initiatives will need to be funded by the taxation that Māori themselves pay.

We all know that Maoridom pays very minimal taxation, so the rest of New Zealanders should welcome this initiative.

"*I am one in a million,*" Waititi said. "*I am 20% of this country. I expect nothing less than 20% of the total budget in this country. That's what I expect in a kāwanatanga space. Not only that, on top of [that], if I make up 50% of the male prison population, then te iwi Māori should receive 50% of that budget. If I make up 64% of the female prison population, I deserve that proportion of the budget. If Māori tamariki make up 80% of Oranga Tamariki, I deserve that proportion of the budget. This is what a budget should [look] like for Māori in a kāwanatanga space. We are all taxpayers. We're all ratepayers. Remember that this Government continues to make its funds and its money and its ability to have a budget on stolen Māori land, assets, and resources. This is what your budget should look like.*"

Is Waititi suggesting that we ringfence Marae and all Māori-owned land, so that they can genuinely live like a Palestine style homeland. I don't think so.

This declaration of Independence is plainly impractical. Te Pāti Māori can't have their cake and eat it – actually that isn't true, because for years hard working middle New Zealand workers have been subsidising Māori dependency.

They need to stop the self-imposed grievance industry. They need to celebrate their culture, not blame colonialism. They need to take responsibility for their anti-social illegal activities that are synonymous with Māori dominated gangs. They need to respect their tamariki – not abuse them. They need to start paying their way in society – paying tax would be a good start. We are in the 21st century. Māori say they have had enough – well, sorry - Middle New Zealand has also had enough.

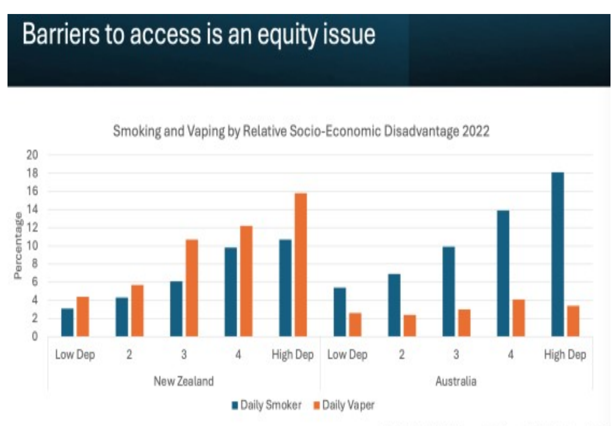
Let's unite as ONE NEW ZEALAND and work together so that everyone prospers

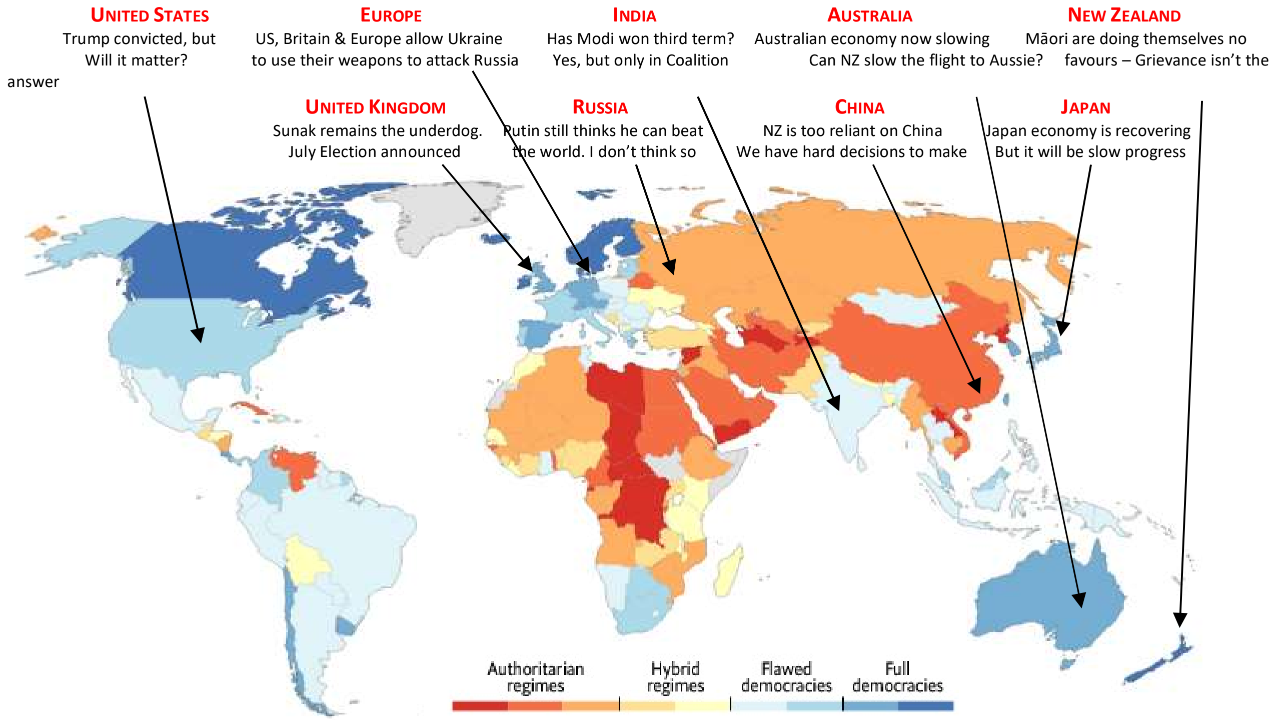
VAPING versus SMOKING – BOTH ARE BAD

Australia and New Zealand have markedly divergent views on the merits of vaping.

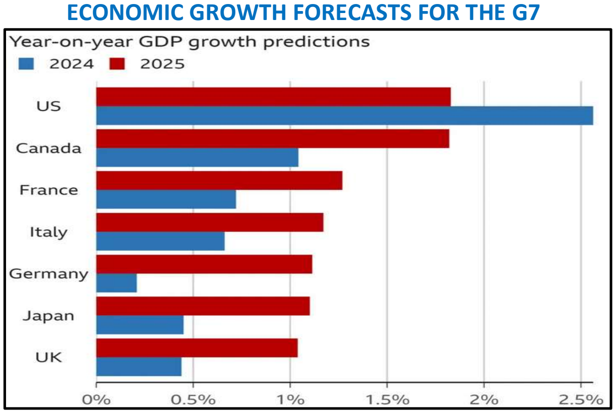
New Zealand's previous Labour Government took the position that vaping is less harmful than smoking, whereas the Australian Government sees vaping as a major threat to health. Australians are required to get a prescription to vape, which has led to a major black market for vapes, believed to amount to 92% of the total vape market.

Unfortunately, it is our most deprived people who continue to smoke.





ECONOMIC GROWTH FORECASTS FOR THE G7



SOURCE: OECD

GLOBAL POPULATION

The current world population is 8.113 billion people. India tops the world with 1.440 billion, beating China at 1.425 billion. The Global Population is expected to reach 9 billion in 2037, and then 10 billion in 2058. In 2010 it first broke 7 billion, and 6 billion in 1998. It was only a century ago that the population was just 2 billion.

TOP 20 LARGEST COUNTRIES BY POPULATION

1	India	1,440,743,269	11	Ethiopia	129,479,827
2	China	1,425,215,365	12	Japan	122,680,562
3	U.S.A.	341,679,058	13	Philippines	118,973,923
4	Indonesia	279,629,253	14	Egypt	114,352,005
5	Pakistan	244,855,741	15	D.R. Congo	105,371,609
6	Nigeria	228,750,648	16	Vietnam	99,450,094
7	Brazil	217,546,825	17	Iran	89,762,308
8	Bangladesh	174,570,850	18	Turkey	86,227,342
9	Russia	143,993,217	19	Germany	83,255,605
10	Mexico	129,318,940	20	Thailand	71,879,518

NEW ZEALAND'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 5.2 million

2024 BUDGET

The There were no major surprises in the Budget, with tax relief the centrepiece. Health, education, law and order and transport also were allocated significant extra funding.

- While the Budget initiatives were largely fiscally neutral, a weaker economic outlook means the return to budget surplus is further delayed until 2027/28.
- Given the tight room for future Budget initiatives and downside risks to the New Zealand economy, the years ahead will be challenging for the Government.

As promised - There were no major surprises unveiled in the Government's Budget announced today, with tax relief and extra funding for health, education, law and order, social services, and transport offset by fiscal savings in other areas.

Tax relief - Tax relief was the centrepiece of the Budget, largely in line with what was promised by the National Party in the 2023 Election. The total cost of tax relief is estimated at $3.7 billion per annum on average over the next four years.

Increases in personal income tax thresholds results in tax relief for all people earning over $14,000 per annum from 31 July 2024. Changes to the independent earner tax credit and the in-work tax credit and a payment to help with costs of early childhood education also formed part of the Budget tax package.

Current brackets $	New brackets $	Rate
0 – 14,000	0 – 15,600	10.5%
14,001 – 48,000	15,601 – 53,500	17.5%
48,001 – 70,000	53,501 – 78,100	30%
70,001 – 180,000	78,101 – 180,000	33%
180,001 +	180,000 +	39%

Health and education - Total extra health funding for capital and operating spending is $8.2 billion per annum over the next four years. The big areas of extra spending in health include funding for hospital and specialty services and primary care and public health. Education gets an extra $2.9 billion per annum over the next four years, with $1.5 billion allocated to building new schools and classrooms and upgrades of existing facilities. Extension of the Healthy Lunch Programme and other assistance for early childhood education were also announced.

Law and order - Money for extra prisons, prison officers, and frontline policing were announced. Extra operating and capital funding in these areas totals $2.9 billion over the next four years.

Treasury economic and fiscal outlook - The Treasury forecast a weaker New Zealand economy than its last set of forecasts in December 2023. The Treasury expect the economy to contract 0.4% in the year to June before recovering due to the boost from the Budget tax package, a continuing recovery in tourism earnings and an easing in inflation, which allows a gradual reduction in interest rates. The unemployment rate is predicted to peak at 5.3% at the end of 2024.

While the new policy initiatives and savings announced in the Budget are largely fiscally neutral, a weaker economy causes the fiscal outlook to look worse than previously estimated in the Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update. A slim budget surplus is achieved in 2027/28 compared to 2026/27 predicted earlier. Net debt as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), peaks at 43.5% in 2024/25 and then declines to 41.8% of GDP at the end of the forecast period, which is above the Government's 40% of GDP net debt target.

As a result of higher deficits, the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO) estimate it will have to issue an extra $12 billion of debt over the next four years compared to what it previously expected.

Budget Data - Key Economic and Fiscal Indicators

June years	2023A	2024F	2025F	2026F	2027F	2028F
Real production GDP (annual average % change)	3.0	(0.2)	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.7
Unemployment rate (June quarter)	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.4
CPI Inflation (annual % change)	6.0	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Current Account (annual, % of GDP)	(7.5)	(6.0)	(4.7)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(3.4)
Total Crown OBEGAL ($bn)	(9.4)	(11.1)	(13.4)	(8.5)	(3.1)	1.5
- as a % of GDP	(2.4)	(2.7)	(3.1)	(1.9)	(0.6)	0.3
Net core Crown debt ($bn)	155.3	178.1	187.3	195.4	207.4	209.9
- as a % of GDP	39.3	43.1	43.5	43.0	43.3	41.8

Sources: StatsNZ, the Treasury

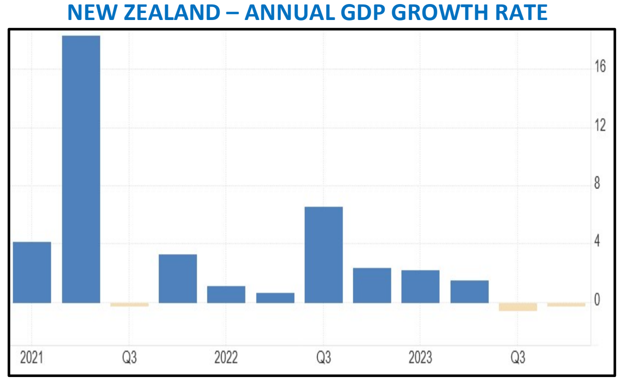
Comment - The Government's Budget was largely as expected and does not have significant implications or the economic outlook. However, the pushing out of the return to budget surplus presents some vulnerability to New Zealand's credit rating should there be further slippage. Given the tight room for future Budget initiatives and downside risks to the New Zealand economy, the years ahead will be challenging for the Government.

Source: Jarden Investment Research

Productivity rises as workers return to the office

Employers say worker productivity is surging as more bosses insist staff return to the office. A recent survey found that 70% of employers are reporting increased productivity over the past year (compared to only 36% of staff who felt the same).

New Zealand – Annual GDP Growth Rate



Key Economic Forecasts

	2022	2023	2024(f)	2025(f)
GDP growth (% year)	2.2	-0.3	0.7	2.4
Inflation (% year end)	7.2	4.7	2.9	2.2
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4	4.0	5.2	5.4
House prices (% year end)	-10.8	-0.9	5.8	6.7
Official Cash Rate (%)	4.25	5.50	5.50	4.50

Source: Westpac

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 26.4 million

Australian Budget

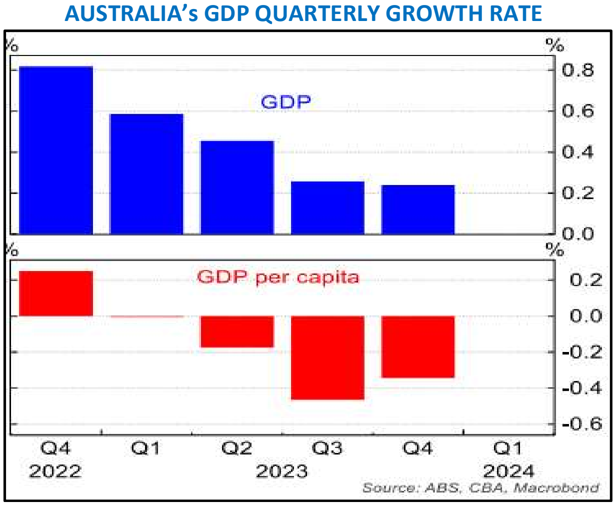
Australia delivered a Budget surplus with the government pledging big investments in housing and more funding for infrastructure projects. Despite better outlook, budget downgraded A$14bn, as A$24bn of new spending risks stoking inflation. As expected, the Budget saw a material upgrade vs the 2023/24 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook thanks to a better macroeconomic backdrop and higher commodity prices. However, this was more than offset by policy decisions, seeing the budget A$14bn worse off over 4 years.

The better outlook saw a cumulative A$13bn upgrade but was more than offset with A$24bn of new policy announcements (A$33bn in spending offset by A$8bn in receipts). Crucially, A$20bn (80%) of these new policies will be over the next two years, likely putting upward pressure on inflation just as the RBA is trying to bring it back to target. A key driver of this is >A$8bn in cost-of-living support, on top of the A$22bn Stage 3 tax cuts and recently announced State stimulus. Together these measures are likely to provide a A$29bn boost to households in FY25, worth 1.9% of disposable income. Whilst the Government argues that cost-of-living support measures such as energy and rent subsidies will bring down CPI, we fear they are likely to stoke broader inflation. Indeed, combining the Federal budget with State spending, we estimate a total fiscal impulse of $30bn or ~1% of GDP in FY25. Whilst this will support growth, it is also likely to maintain upward pressure on inflation. For equities, we see the consumer sector along with companies involved in critical minerals/green transition likely being the biggest winners.

GDP Growth

Latest retail sales figures suggested Australia's per capita recession has deepened.

AUSTRALIA's GDP QUARTERLY GROWTH RATE

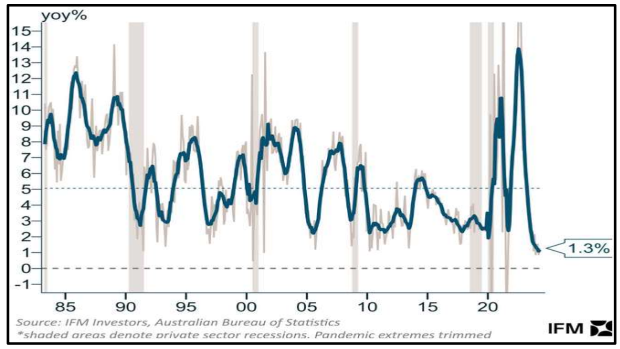


Inflation

As the following chart from IFM Investors chief economist Alex Joiner shows, Australia's annual retail sales growth of just 1.3% was the worst result in at least three decades outside of the pandemic.

This annual growth in retail sales of 1.3% compares to annual CPI inflation of 3.6% and population growth of around 2.5%.

AUSTRALIA'S RETAIL SALES



The upshot is that the case for further interest rate hikes has vanished amid the collapsing consumer economy. The next move in interest rates is down. It is only a matter of when.

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 340.9 million

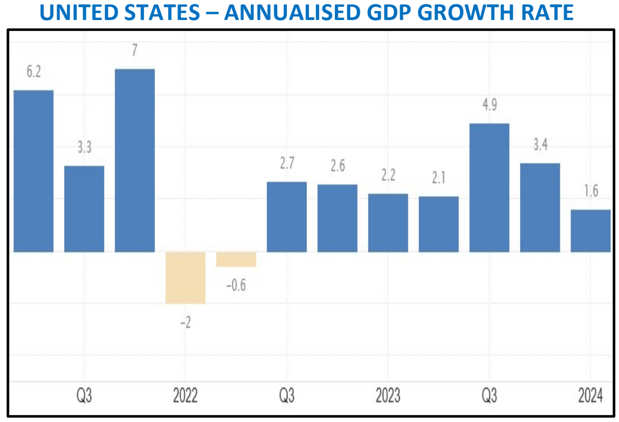
It is predicted that there are at least a further 12m undocumented (illegal) migrants in the US currently.

President Biden has given Ukraine permission to use American-supplied weapons to strike targets in Russia. This is a bold move by Biden, who is hoping to reignite flagging electoral support within the US. This also follows France announcing that it will train Ukrainian forces within Ukraine.

US Economy

Despite stubborn inflation and still-high interest rates, the US economy has proved resilient so far in 2024. However, the Federal Reserve will continue to try to cool the economy and reduce inflation. The target for inflation is 2% and it is currently above 3%, which is still too high. EIU expects US GDP growth to grow by 2.2% this year and by 1.8% in 2025.

UNITED STATES – ANNUALISED GDP GROWTH RATE



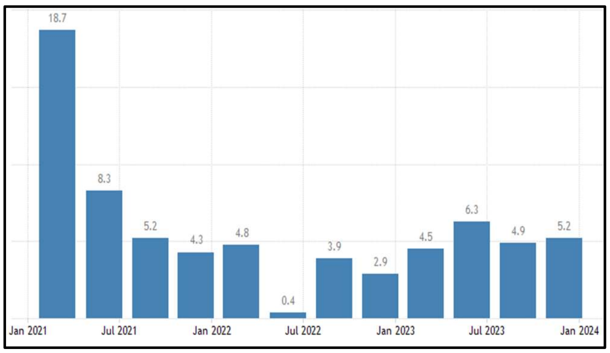
CHINESE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 1.425 billion

Chinese Economy

China's economy advanced 5.3% yoy in Q1 of 2024, exceeding market forecasts of 5.0% and following a 5.2% growth in the prior period. It was the steepest yearly expansion since Q2 of 2023, lifted by continued support measures from Beijing and spending related to the Lunar New Year festival. During the first three months of 2024, fixed investment grew by 4.5%, the most in nearly a year and above the consensus of 4.3%.

CHINA – ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE



Property Still a Risk

China's stuttering post-COVID recovery had dragged on stock markets and the Chinese yuan, with several rounds of policy support measures yet to translate into robust demand. The property sector crisis remains the biggest stumbling block to a full-blown economic revival, analysts say, and the IMF issued a warning about the risks ahead.

UNITED KINGDOM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 67.7 million

UK Economy

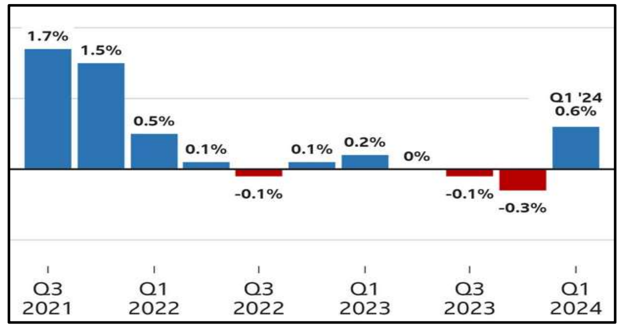
The UK economy will see the slowest growth of the largest developed nations next year, according to forecasts. The OECD predicts that UK gross domestic product - a key measure of economic health - will rise by 1% in 2025.

Prime Minister Rishi Sunak has said that it will "take time" for people to "really feel better" as figures revealed the UK had emerged from recession.

Stronger than expected growth at the start of the year saw the UK emerge from recession. The economy grew by 0.6% between January and March, the fastest rate for two years, official figures showed.

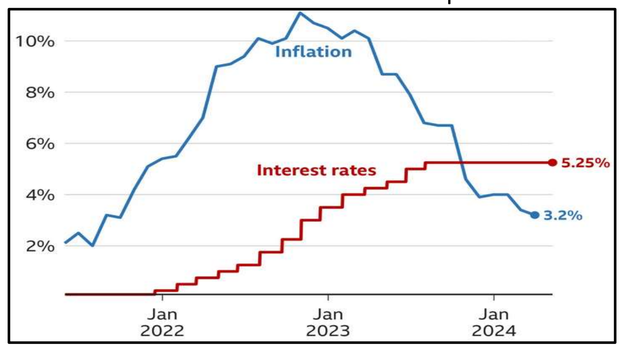
The UK fell into recession at the end of last year after shrinking for two three-month periods in a row. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said the economy had "turned a corner", but Labour said this was no time for a "victory lap".

UNITED KINGDOM – QUARTERLY GDP GROWTH RATE



Inflation

Inflation has slowed significantly from a 40-year high it reached in October 2022 to 3.2% in April.



Source: Bank of England

Interest Rates

Interest rates have been held at 5.25% since last September. The OECD expects the Bank to start cutting borrowing costs from this autumn. It is predicted that interest rates could fall to 3.75% by the end of next year.

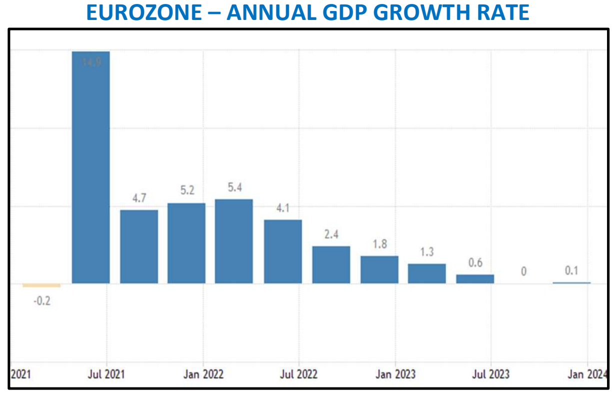
EUROZONE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 447.7 million

EU Economy

Economic growth will remain weak in the short term, owing to tight financing conditions and subdued confidence. As inflation falls, household income recovers and foreign demand strengthens, real GDP should increase by 0.6% in 2024, by 1.5% in 2025 and by 1.6% in 2026., according to the European Central Bank.

EUROZONE – ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE



Inflation

Inflation should decline over the next few years, but more slowly than in 2023. Owing to fading cost pressures and the impact of the ECB's monetary policy, headline inflation should fall from 5.4% in 2023 to 2.3% in 2024 and then to 2.0% in 2025, reaching 1.9% in 2026.

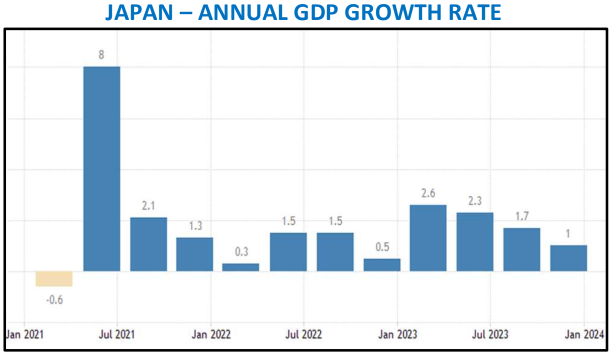
JAPAN'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 122.9 million

Japanese economy

The Japanese economy expanded 1.9% in the 2023 year, surpassing the 1% growth seen in 2022. This expansion was primarily driven by improvements in public investment (2.8% vs -9.6%), private investment in residential (1.1% vs -3.5%) and non-residential (1.3% vs 1.9%) sectors, as well as net trade. While exports observed a rise (3% vs 5.3%), imports experienced a decline (-1.3% vs 7.9%). Notwithstanding the overall stronger growth for the year, the economy contracted in Q3 and Q4 of 2023. Additionally, due to a devalued yen, the nominal GDP stood at JPY 591.482 trillion or approximately $3.93 trillion, at current exchange rates. As a result, Japan now holds the position of the fourth largest economy globally, surpassed by Germany as the third largest.

JAPAN – ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE



INDIA'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Population: 1.435 billion

Indian Eelection

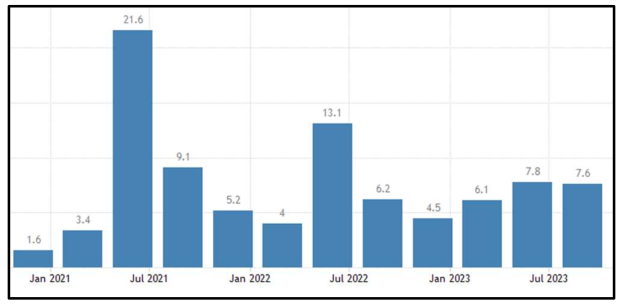
Narendra Modi looks set to retain power (his third election win, if he achieves it), but it now looks like he will need to form a Coalition Government.

General elections were held from 19 April to 1 June 2024 in seven phases, to elect all 543 members of the Lok Sabha. The votes will be counted and the results will be declared on 4 June 2024.

Indian Economy

The Indian economy expanded by 7.8% from the corresponding period of the previous year in the quarter ending March of 2024, sharply above the initial forecasts of a 6.7% expansion, to extend the trend of strong growth for the Indian economy. The result confirmed that India is the world's fastest-growing major economy, led by the sharp acceleration of output for manufacturing (8.9% vs 0.9% in FYQ4 of 2023), construction (8.7% vs 7.4%), public administration, defense, and other services (7.8% VS 4.7%), and mining and quarrying (4.3% vs 2.9%). Still, the GDP was significantly higher than the 6.3% growth in gross value added in the final quarter of the financial year, indicating that the net indirect tax category of the GDP is likely to have inflated the gauge for a second consecutive quarter. With the update, the Indian GDP grew by 8.2% in the financial year ending March of 2024.

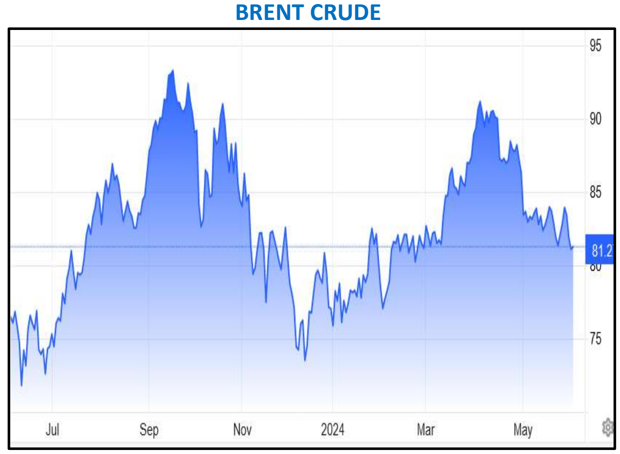
INDIA – ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE



OIL – BRENT CRUDE

Brent crude futures rose above US$81.50 per barrel at the start of June, after OPEC+ agreed to extend their collective output cuts into 2025. That would include 3.66 million barrels per day of voluntary cuts that were set to expire at the end of 2024, while the group also stretched another round of cuts totaling 2.2 million bpd until the end of the third quarter of this year. During May, oil prices lost about 6% as demand-side uncertainties weighed on the market. Oil prices have been pressured recently by fears that the US Federal Reserve will prolong high interest rates, potentially slowing economic growth and reducing oil demand.

BRENT CRUDE



NOTE: New Zealand trades in Brent Crude Oil

AGRIBUSINESS – LOOKING FROM THE OUTSIDE IN

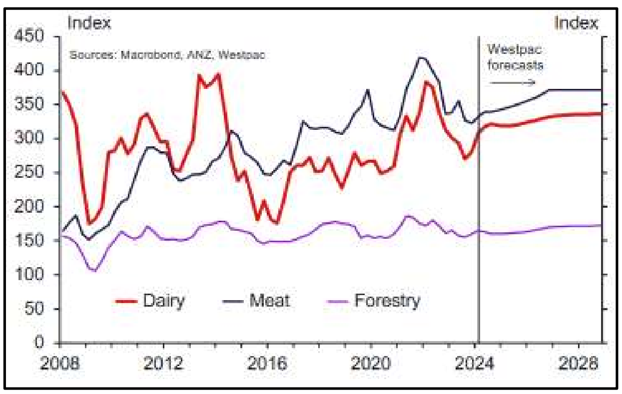


SOME PRETTY SERIOUS DEFICITS LOOMING

Sheep & Beef farmers are cutting costs and seeking alternative income as prices plummet and rural jobs disappear. Export prices are 30% down on two years ago, while onfarm costs have climbed 20%. Hefty local government's proposed rate increases is also causing much alarm, with many in the regional community looking down the barrell of 12% to 15% rate increases.

However, earnings in New Zealand's agricultural sector are expected to modestly improve this year, supported by a recovery in global commodity prices and increased production in weather impacted sectors. Operating cost inflation has moderated but interest rates remain a significant constraint on profits.

COMMODITY PRICES BY CATEGORY



Source: Westpac

CHINESE DEMAND REMAINS A CONSTRAINING FACTOR FOR PRICES

- Dairy prices will rise modestly reflecting still constrained global (particularly European) supply and somewhat improved demand in key export markets. We have pencilled in a milk payout of $8.40kg/ms for 2024/25.

- Beef prices are set to tilt higher because of strong demand out of the US. Weak consumption in China though will continue to cap price increases, with major exporters looking to redirect some product out of that market.

- Record levels of lamb production out of Australia and still tepid demand from China should keep a lid on lamb prices over the coming year.

- Orchardists should benefit with a big harvest and increased volumes for export set to offset lower prices, particularly for kiwifruit and apples.

- Log prices to move sideways due to a lack of demand from the moribund Chinese housing sector. Curtailed supply from New Zealand should provide a price floor.

If you are looking for a sharebroker
I recommend

GRAHAM NELSON AFA
Director, Wealth Management Advisor
Graham works out of Jarden's Wellington office. With modern communications you won't be disappointed...
JARDEN
D +64 4 496 5318 | **M** +64 21 447 242
Email: graham.nelson@jarden.co.nz

JARDEN'S NZ ENERGY SECTOR REVIEW

AS AT 31ST MAY 2024

NZ ENERGY SECTOR		Jarden Rating	31-May-24 Price	12-month Target Price	Projrected Return	Price to earnings (x)	Dividend yield
CEN	Contact Energy	B	8.80	10.69	25.9%	29.3	4.4%
GNE	Genesis Energy	O	2.10	2.60	30.5%	32.8	6.7%
MCY	Mercury	O	6.30	7.53	23.2%	32.3	3.7%
MEL	Meridian Energy	N	6.12	5.76	(2.6%)	41.1	3.3%
MNW	Manawa Energy	B	4.14	5.28	32.1%	19.3	4.6%

The industry is in a sweet spot for investors as costs to build are elevated, demand growth has returned and gas shortages are putting upward pressure on wholesale prices. We update our wholesale price path to reflect these changes. We see NZ's gas shortage problem as not necessarily an electricity industry problem, then discuss how we expect the industry to solve for the capacity issue, covering fuel needs, capacity requirements, the benefits of GNE's FMO product and demand response, which will likely become a meaningful problem within the next three years if not dealt with soon. Jarden's key takeaway is that the industry can solve the capacity problem without material investment and enjoy a decade or two of growth.

COST TO BUILD RISING SHARPLY, COULD CAUSE BUILD DELAY

CEN recently announced an increase in its Geofuture project cost from c.$5.5m/MW to c.$7m/MW, escalating the long-run marginal cost (LRMC) of the project from $75-80/MWh to $90-$95/MWh. Jarden is of the view that this is current industry-wide cost dynamics, not only geothermal, as other gentailers have been commenting that the cost of wind has been rising towards the top end their prior indicated ranges.

GAS INDUSTRY IN TURMOIL, LESS OF AN ELECTRICITY MARKET PROBLEM

Jarden highlights some of the gas industry's supply issues but point out that whilst the generation industry used c.28% of the country's gas supply in CY23, they expect this to fall to only 7% by FY27. Over FY25/FY26/FY27, there is c.6,650GWh (2,600/2,350 /1,700) of new renewable generation being added, offset by c. 2500GWh of demand growth (underlying GIDI and stimulation related), meaning that c.4,000GWh of thermal generation is being forced out, moving from c.4,700GWh (43PJ) in FY24 to less than 1,000GWh (8-9PJ) by FY27.

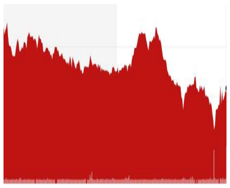
New Zealand Watch List as at 31st May 2024		Price 31-May-24	Monthly %	Annual %	Rating	Jarden Target
AIA	Auckland International Airport	7.80	-0.64%	-10.73%	OVERWEIGHT	8.58
AIR	Air New Zealand	0.54	-1.82%	-21.42%	NEUTRAL	0.60
ATM	A2 Milk Company	7.69	14.95%	33.04%	OVERWEIGHT	6.50
CEN	Contact Energy	9.22	6.34%	23.18%	BUY	10.69
CHI	Channel Infrastructure	1.57	1.29%	15.48%	OVERWEIGHT	1.63
CNU	Chorus	7.40	2.78%	-4.15%	UNDERWEIGHT	7.25
EBO	Ebos Group	33.05	-5.73%	-18.88%	OVERWEIGHT	38.00
FBU	Fletcher Building	3.11	-18.37%	-35.43%	BUY	4.61
FPH	Fisher & Paykel Healthcare	29.50	3.62%	29.52%	UNDERWEIGHT	25.30
FRW	Freightways	7.99	-4.88%	-6.83%	OVERWEIGHT	9.48
HGH	Heartland Group	1.02	-3.77%	-28.15%	OVERWEIGHT	1.72
IFT	Infratil	10.60	-2.93%	6.82%	OVERWEIGHT	11.50
MCY	Mercury	6.68	4.70%	6.14%	OVERWEIGHT	7.53
MEL	Meridian Energy	6.76	12.67%	32.15%	NEUTRAL	5.76
MFT	Mainfreight	69.05	1.54%	2.41%	OVERWEIGHT	82.00
OCA	Oceania Healthcare	0.55	-8.33%	-33.42%	NEUTRAL	0.69
POT	Port of Tauranga	5.00	2.04%	-18.55%	NEUTRAL	5.67
RYM	Ryman Healthcare	3.64	-10.57%	-42.68%	NEUTRAL	4.04
SCL	Scales Corporation	3.40	0.00%	13.10%	OVERWEIGHT	4.15
SKC	Sky City Entertainment Group	1.74	-2.25%	-15.46%	BUY	2.90
SKL	Skellerup	3.53	-21.56%	-18.98%	OVERWEIGHT	5.20
SPK	Spark	4.18	-12.47%	-13.63%	NEUTRAL	5.03
SUM	Summerset Group Holdings	9.50	-14.41%	6.62%	NEUTRAL	11.13
THL	Tourism Holdings	1.87	-35.52%	-47.99%	BUY	4.52
VCT	Vector	3.76	0.80%	0.33%	OVERWEIGHT	4.16

Source: Th Reuters, Jarden. Note: Change calculations incorporate dividends.

ALL GRAPHS ARE ONE YEAR
GREEN=POSITIVE
RED=NEGATIVE

AFT PHARMACEUTICALS

Research: 22nd May



Soft margin result, driven by some one-offs and some increased investment. EBIT (excl. licence) declined -17% vs the pcp. This was driven by (1) gross margin falling -363bps (46% to 43%) and (2) opex intensity (~33% of revenue), which remained flat despite the revenue growth. On the gross margin side, this was a combination of factors, with AFT highlighting some one-off stock impairments worth ~70bps (surplus COVID stock) as well as product mix from lower margin sales. AFT expects its gross margin to recover from new product launches (ANZ) + a higher contribution from RoW ahead. At the opex intensity line, sales and distribution lifted, reflecting increased marketing spend to support new product launches and R&D also increased as AFT invested to in-license new products. We note on the earnings call management said it expected similar revenue dollar growth, which at the midpoint of guidance implies ~11% of EBIT (excl. licence) from 8% in FY24. Alongside company commentary.

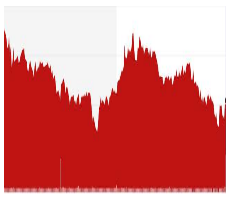
2025 P/E: 20.2 2026 P/E: 16.0

NZX Code:	**AFT**
Share Price:	**$3.10**
12mth Target:	**$2.90**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	-6.7%
Dividend yield (Net)	0.6%
Total return	**-6.1%**

Rating: **NEUTRAL**
52-week price range: 2.60-3.92

AUCKLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Research: 21st May



With ComCom set to publish its draft review of AIA's PSE4 pricing in late May, Jarden reviews the current status and our views as to the likely delta between AIA and ComCom regarding the appropriate target return. With a favourable outcome from the December IM review (asset beta lifted from 0.55 to 0.67) and favourable implications from the recent Christchurch Airport (CIAL) pricing review, they believe that the risk to AIA's pricing has reduced materially in recent months. ComCom has confirmed that the review will be undertaken against the 2016 IM, which its consultants have previously used to derive an asset beta broadly in line with AIA's 0.80. ComCom also accepted the use of a 7.5% TAMRP in its review of CIAL pricing - a figure in line with AIA. On this basis, we believe that AIA's target return position is reasonably justifiable; however, we see some chance that AIA could consider a small concession on pricing to mitigate the risk of increased regulation in future.

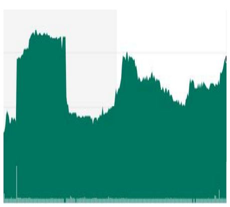
2024 P/E: 29.9 2025 P/E: 37.4

NZX Code:	**AIA**
Share Price:	**$7.80**
12mth Target:	**$8.58**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	10.0%
Dividend yield (Net)	1.8%
Total return	**11.8%**

Rating: **OVERWEIGHT**
52-week price range: 7.30-8.85

EROAD

Research: 22nd May



ERD showed positive momentum in FY24, with growth across all markets and a shift towards positive FCF. The company reported revenue growth of +10% y/y, largely underpinned by the rollout of its Sysco contract, which accounted for 41% of net unit growth of the group and 81% of net unit growth in North America. Whilst it is good to see positive execution on this contract, with an additional +1.4k units added above the original contract, Sysco was initially won in 2022 and in the Coretex pipeline ahead of ERD's acquisition of the business. In order to build more confidence in ERD's product market fit, Jarden would want to see new logos added in North America in key verticals such as refrigeration. Looking forward, they assume relatively small net unit growth versus longer term ambitions. One area that could provide an uplift is execution on partnerships in that market, with ERD products currently being trialled as part of its partnership with Trane Technologies.

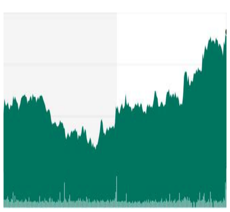
2025 P/E: 36.9 2025 P/E: 15.3

NZX Code:	**ERD**
Share Price:	**$1.03**
12mth Target:	**$1.05**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	1.9%
Dividend yield (Net)	0.0%
Total return	**1.9%**

Rating: **NEUTRAL**
52-week price range 0.57-1.22

FISHER & PAYKEL HEALTHCARE

Research: 28th May



FPH has delivered an operating result in line with Jarden's expectations, both headline and composition. Revenue growth of 10% on pcp was shouldered by a strong Homecare contribution of +18% growth and Hospital at +6%. Underlying GM showed solid improvement, largely reflecting freight cost and mix normalisation, whilst uEBIT margin remained broadly flat on pcp due to ongoing opex investment. uNPAT was +6% to $264m but reported NPAT at $133m was impacted by pre-flagged one-offs.

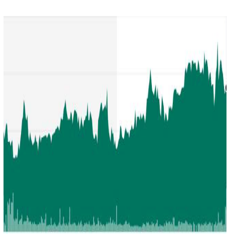
2025 P/E: 48.8 2026 P/E: 41.9

NZX Code:	**FPH**
Share Price:	**$29.50**
12mth Target: ↑	**$25.30**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	-14.2%
Dividend yield (Net)	1.5%
Total return	**-12.7%**

Rating: **UNDERWEIGHT**
52-week price range: 23.29-29.73

INFRATIL

Research: 23rd May

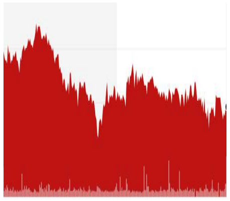


Reported FY24 proportionate EBITDA of $864m, above guidance and supported by One NZ consolidation and CDC growth. However, maiden FY25 guidance fell well below consensus, with new proportionate "operational" EBITDA guidance (ex-renewables development opex) of $980m-$1,030m. Like-for-like guidance of $890m-$950m sits roughly 15% below prior consensus. IFT's management is confident CDC's EBITDA will materially accelerate in FY26 despite the below-trend 20% growth target in FY25, while One NZ growth appears constrained by enterprise/government slowdowns.

2025 P/E: 13.4 2026 P/E: 12.5

NZX Code:	**IFT**
Share Price:	**$10.60**
12mth Target: ↑	**$11.50**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	8.5%
Dividend yield (Net)	2.0%
Total return	**10.5%**

Rating: **OVERWEIGHT**
52-week price range: 9.56-11.25

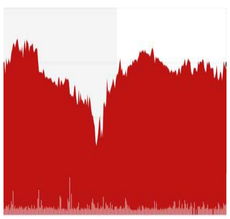


KIWI PROPERTY GROUP Research: 30th May

Full Year 24 has been a reasonable year for KPG, albeit a further cut in the dividend was required. Jarden sees the post balance date confirmation that Vero is being sold for $458m as the most significant development for KPG in the last 12 months, with FY24 gearing of 37% down to ~27% if the deal passes through OIO approval – Jarden has flowed this through their forecasts with end of CY24 settlement. KPG delivered small beats to their forecasts on NPI and AFFO (the latter $99.8m vs. Jarden $97.3m), with the key Sylvia Park Mall asset delivering a pleasing NPI result. On a completed Vero exit, Sylvia Park Mall should account for ~40% of KPG NPI and the broader precinct ~50% of NPI. In line with expectations, KPG did cut the FY25 dividend outlook, largely on tax changes with this coming in at 5.4cps vs. Jarden's ingoing 5.5cps projection (FY24 5.7cps). KPG will be looking to grow the dividend at 2-3% off this reset base from here. Jarden will be monitoring KPG's capacity to do this with sufficient buffer between operating cash flows and the dividend to meet the portfolio's broader maintenance capex requirements. Outside of Vero settling, the key catalysts for KPG over the next six months should be in lease-up of Resido (too early to draw any firm conclusions from letting activity to date) and the deal KPG does with an anchor LFR tenant at Drury to get stage 1 underway and unlock some land sale profits over the next few years.

2025 P/E:14.0 2026 P/E: 12.2

NZX Code:	**KPG**
Share Price:	**$0.82**
12mth Target:	**$0.97**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	18.3%
Dividend yield (Net)	6.7%
Total return	**25.0%**
Rating: **OVERWEIGHT**	
52-week price range: 0.77-0.96	

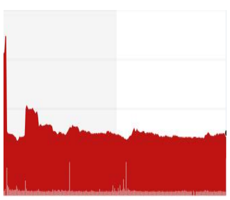


MAINFREIGHT Research: 29th May

FY24 NPBT of $395.4m, down -33% but solid 2H momentum. As expected, MFT delivered materially lower earnings against a very strong pcp but generated solid HoH momentum in 2H24 (+26%) against a relatively weak 1H. While ocean freight rates were well down on the peak seen through FY22 and FY23, recent Red Sea disruption did provide some support in 4Q24 against a backdrop of still-supportive air freight rates. Pleasingly, Air & Ocean (A&O) 2H PBT lifted ~$15m (+20%) on 1H24, whilst Domestic Freight lifted ~$31m on a strong performance in ANZ offset by ongoing weakness in Europe and the US. Overall, Domestic Freight has returned to more normal seasonal patterns after the significant decline in 1H24 - a period impacted by low volumes linked to the unwind of elevated inventories. Notwithstanding near-term macroeconomic risks, this result gives Jarden increasing confidence that footprint expansion and a return to more normal volume patterns will see FY24 as a trough year for earnings, with Domestic Freight growth offsetting likely A&O margin normalisation. MFT declared an FY24 DPS of 172c (flat on FY23, in line with JARDe). Expect gearing to remain low (FY24 net cash = $22m) despite a sustained lift in capex versus pre-COVID.

2025 P/E: 23.0 2026 P/E: 18.8

NZX Code:	**MFT**
Share Price:	**$69.05**
12mth Target:	↑ **$82.00**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	18.8%
Dividend yield (Net)	2.5%
Total return	**21.3%**
Rating: **OVERWEIGHT**	
52-week price range: 55.37-73.80	

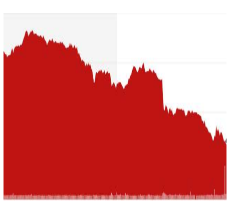


PACIFIC EDGE Research: 21st May

Net cash of $50m implies ~2 years runway at current net cash burn. 2H24 net cash burn was -$12m, which PEB considers a reasonable base looking forward (i.e. ~-$24m annualised), all else being equal, given sales staff are roughly breakeven and hence the current burn rate reflects R&D and G&A. This implies ~2 years runway, though in practice Jarden thinks the company is likely to require new funding before cash runs to zero. However, there are multiple factors that could, and likely will, alter the current burn rate. The two main ones are (1) Medicare coverage decision (due by 26 July) and (2) Kaiser volume ramp-up. Estimates reflect a loss of coverage over FY25 and FY26; hence, Jarden continues to assume PEB requires an equity injection in FY26.

2025 P/E: (2.7) 2026 P/E: (4.4)

NZX Code:	**PEB**
Share Price:	**$0.102**
12mth Target:	**$0.145**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	42.2%
Dividend yield (Net)	0.0%
Total return	**42.2%**
Rating: **NEUTRAL**	
52-week price range: 0.05-0.495	

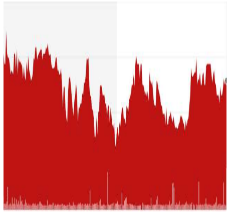


RYMAN HEALTHCARE Research: 28th May

RYM's FY24 results delivered in line with Jarden estimates with the immediate development outlook over FY25-FY27 also in line - however, additional visibility highlights some big issues. Despite RYM's FY23 capital raise having dealt with USPP and recouped many years of paying a dividend not backed by operating cash flows, a disastrous period on the development front still leaves RYM with ~$1b of core debt (now nearly $800m recycling deficit across 16 projects; large cumulative impairments on sites RYM fortunately hadn't started and is now exiting). The scope of this was the damaging incremental news in RYM's FY24 release. Jarden also calls out a tight ICR outlook as a meaningful risk for investors in this environment, notwithstanding RYM's clear intentions to bring debt down and the likely support of banks, so long as it demonstrates traction on this. RYM has made a number of impairments/accounting changes to improve the quality of NTA and in doing so confirmed concerns about sector audit oversight.

2025 P/E: 8.9 2026 P/E: 8.0

NZX Code:	**RYM**
Share Price:	**$3.64**
12mth Target:	↓ **$4.04**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	11.0%
Dividend yield (Net)	3.0%
Total return	**14.0%**
Rating: **NEUTRAL**	
52-week price range: 3.60-6.99	



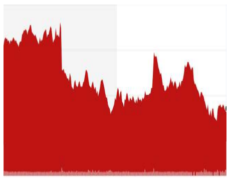
SANFORD — Research: 28th May

Better-than-expected 1H24 - Adjusted EBIT of $39m vs pcp of $27m. However, the outlook commentary appears to be managing 2H24 expectations down - "*Following a healthy first half result, we expect a more moderate second half performance in line with capacity and available inventory. We remain on track to deliver another improved full year performance in FY24.*" Jarden takes this to mean a weaker performance is expected in the 2H, driven largely by Mussels given the volume outlook. While earnings improved, free cash flows were -$19m, increasing net debt to $221m, and the interim dividend was 5cps (6cps pcp) with SAN managing this down given debt and ongoing capex profile.

2024 P/E: 9.7   2025 P/E: 9.6

NZX Code:	**SAN**
Share Price:	**$4.02**
12mth Target:	↑ **$4.55**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	13.2%
Dividend yield (Net)	3.0%
Total return	**16.2%**

Rating: **NEUTRAL**
52-week price range: 3.69-4.27



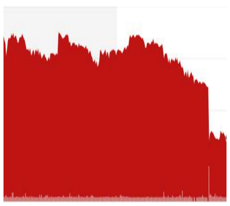
SKY CITY ENTERTAINMENT — Research: 14th May

Settlement on AML/CFT issues with both AUSTRAC and now DIA (NZ regulator). SKC advised it had reached settlement with AUSTRAC for its Adelaide breaches, mostly relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) issues vs. host responsibility. The fine is A$67mn (similar to prior communications), and the Federal Court date is set for 7 June to finalise. Jarden would also expect to see the Statement of Agreed Facts made public around this date, which may have further implications for the South Australian Commissioner's review which was paused until the AUSTRAC process was finalised.

2024 P/E: 11.5   2025 P/E: 10.4

NZX Code:	**SKC**
Share Price:	**$1.74**
12mth Target:	**$2.90**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	66.7%
Dividend yield (Net)	5.9%
Total return	**72.6%**

Rating: **BUY**
52-week price range: 1.65-2.38



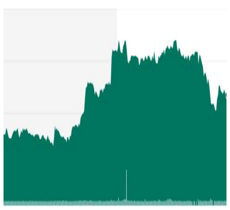
TOURISM HOLDINGS — Research: 7th May

THL has cut its FY24 NPAT guidance to $50-53m, from ~$75m (midpoint -31%), noting a weakening economic backdrop impacting most regions. Whilst THL had highlighted North American (NAm) sales volumes as a key risk, a rapidly deteriorating demand outlook across ANZ and the UK has seen THL revise down its 4Q24 sales volume estimates for these geographies. Notably, THL highlighted an expected ~$13.5m gross profit shortfall on high-margin ANZ ex-fleet vehicle sales (Aus = A$50k, NZ = $30k/vehicle), with ANZ 2H24 sales volumes expected to be down ~57% on previous expectations. Whilst debt will lift at year-end, THL has indicated that it expects to be in compliance with its covenants.

2024 P/E: 14.1   2025 P/E: 11.3

NZX Code:	**THL**
Share Price:	**$1.87**
12mth Target:	**$4.52**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	141.7%
Dividend yield (Net)	3.8%
Total return	**145.5%**

Rating: **BUY**
52-week price range: 1.76-4.00



TURNERS AUTOMOTIVE GROUP — Research: 22nd May

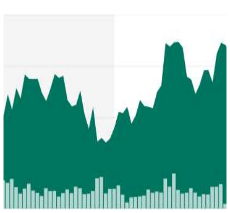
FY24 results - reported NPBT of $49.1m versus guidance of $48m+: TRA delivered a record NPBT +8% on the pcp despite a soft economic backdrop and pressure on NIM. The standout performance was again in the Auto Retail segment, with NPBT lifting 27% to $31.8m on 6% higher sales volumes (versus broader industry down -1%). Volumes have been supported by TRA's pivot to lower priced vehicles to meet customer demand but with gross margin continuing to lift to $992/vehicle from $470/vehicle in FY19. After completing its Timaru and Napier sites in the period, TRA is planning further growth, with five sites committed and conditional offers on a further four properties. The Finance segment (NPBT -18% to $12.2m) was impacted by further NIM compression in 1H24, only partly offset by expansion in 2H24. Impairment expense ticked up ($4.6m, versus $3.7m in the pcp) as TRA increased its provisioning on an expected lift in unemployment. The Insurance segment (+15% to $14.3m) continues to capture market share.

2025 P/E: 10.3   2026 P/E: 10.0

NZX Code:	**TRA**
Share Price:	**$4.10**
12mth Target:	**$4.96**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	21.0%
Dividend yield (Net)	6.3%
Total return	**27.3%**

Rating: **OVERWEIGHT**
52-week price range: 3.45-4.85

STOCKS TO WATCH AUSTRALIA



XERO - AUSTRALIA — Research: 7th May

A strong FY24 result, but a lack of operating leverage drives lower near-term forecasts. Xero's FY24 result was very strong, though Jarden was somewhat surprised at the market's reaction (share price +9%) given the guidance for Xero's opex ratio to remain flat year on year. To recap, Xero's FY24 revenue grew an impressive +22% to $1,713m (+2% beat vs JARDe and consensus), EBITDA grew by +75% y/y to $526.5m (30.7% margin, +9%/12% beat vs JARDe/consensus), as a result of a lower full-year operating cost ratio (opex including D&A but excluding cost of sales) than guidance (73.3%, guidance of "around 75%"). With Xero's revenue showing strong momentum into FY25 (annualised exit monthly run-rate $1,961m, +22% y/y, which excludes price increases in ANZ from July), Jarden expected to see some operating leverage emerge. However, Xero has guided a flat opex ratio in FY25E vs FY24 (~73%), driven by higher product design and development costs (PD&D) as a % of revenue.

2025 P/E: 199.0   2026 P/E: 145.5

NZX Code:	**THL**
Share Price:	**A$134.84**
12mth Target:	**A$144.00**
Projected return (%)	
Capital gain	6.7%
Dividend yield (Net)	0.9%
Total return	**7.6%**

Rating: **OVERWIGHT**
52-week price range: A$96.58-A$138.79

Australia Watch List as at 31st May 2024		Price (A$)	Monthly %	Annual %	12-mth Target
ALL.AU	Aristocrat Leisure	44.93	13.44%	22.92%	47.20
ALQ.AU	ALS	14.11	7.63%	26.26%	14.90
ANZ.AU	ANZ Banking Group	28.25	3.27%	31.81%	29.00
ASX.AU	ASX	62.35	-1.98%	-4.18%	63.60
BHP.AU	BHP Billiton	44.51	3.44%	11.68%	46.79
CBA.AU	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	119.54	4.37%	28.86%	102.00
CSL.AU	CSL	280.10	1.21%	-7.31%	296.02
CTD.AU	Corporate Travel	13.30	-13.47%	-34.38%	19.00
CWY.AU	Cleanaway Waste Management	2.79	3.33%	9.40%	2.85
IGO.AU	IGO	6.99	-11.63%	-48.02%	9.82
MFG.AU	Magellan Financial Group	8.17	-8.51%	14.68%	9.20
NAB.AU	National Australia Bank	33.91	2.79%	37.80%	34.00
NXT.AU	NEXTDC	17.79	6.59%	41.55%	18.50
QBE.AU	QBE Insurance Group	17.80	0.39%	26.39%	21.50
RIO.AU	Rio Tinto	128.96	-1.17%	27.41%	137.29
RMD.AU	Resmed	31.40	-4.20%	-2.21%	32.85
S32.AU	South32	3.97	10.58%	4.10%	3.98
SEK.AU	Seek	22.44	-7.54%	-2.94%	29.00
TCL.AU	Transurban Group	12.51	-0.24%	-11.95%	12.70
TLS.AU	Telstra Group	3.47	-5.45%	-16.78%	4.00
WDS.AU	Woodside Energy	27.70	-1.88%	-13.95%	29.25
WES.AU	Wesfarmers	64.89	-2.84%	40.76%	58.60
WOR.AU	Worley	14.65	-2.92%	-7.39%	18.21
WOW.AU	Woolworths	31.60	-0.94%	-13.31%	39.90
XRO.AU	Xero	135.00	10.58%	22.78%	144.00

Note: Prices shown in local currency, Source: Thomson Reuters, Jarden.

Global Equity Watch List as at 31st May 2024		31-May-24	Monthly %	Annual %	Target Price
700.HK	Tencent Holdings	359.80	3.63%	15.84%	458.39
AAPL.US	Apple	192	12.87%	8.46%	204.31
AI.FP	Air Liquide	180.46	-1.86%	15.21%	200.09
AMZN.US	Amazon	176.44	0.82%	46.33%	227.10
APH.US	Amphenol	132.37	9.61%	75.44%	134.74
ASML.NA	ASML	870.80	4.58%	29.68%	1006.57
BP/.LN	BP	4.88	-6.20%	7.69%	6.11
BRK/B.US	Berkshire Hathaway	414.40	4.45%	29.06%	490.00
C.US	Citigroup	62.31	1.60%	40.59%	66.98
DIS.US	Disney	103.91	-6.47%	18.13%	124.86
GOOGL.US	Alphabet	172.50	5.97%	40.39%	191.83
HSY.US	Hershey Foods	197.83	2.02%	-23.82%	207.69
JPM.US	JPMorgan	202.63	5.68%	49.31%	208.05
LULU.US	Lululemon	311.99	-13.48%	-6.01%	418.49
MA.US	MasterCard	447.07	-0.92%	22.48%	512.32
MC.FR	LVMH	734.90	-5.10%	-9.71%	888.11
MS.US	Morgan Stanley	97.84	7.71%	19.67%	99.26
MSFT.US	Microsoft	415.13	6.63%	26.41%	483.33
NKE.US	Nike Inc	95.05	3.02%	-9.70%	108.90
NVDA.US	NVIDIA	1096.33	26.89%	189.77%	1177.75
SU.FP	Schneider Electric	227.45	5.74%	40.98%	219.59
TSLA.US	Tesla	178.08	-2.84%	-12.68%	178.97
UNH.US	United Health	495.37	2.41%	1.67%	570.92
V.US	Visa	272.46	1.43%	23.27%	310.54
VOW3.GE	Volkswagen	115.00	-0.13%	-1.36%	142.85

Source: Thomson Reuters, Jarden.

INVESTMENT TRUST WATCH LIST		Price £	Annual %Change
ATR	Schroder Asian Total Return	4.36	7.26%
BGFD	Baillie Gifford Japan Trust	7.25	-0.14%
BNKR	Bankers Inv. Trust	1.13	15.69%
BRWM	Blackrock World Mining	5.90	0.68%
CTY	City of London Investment Trust	4.23	5.75%
DGN	Asia Dragon Trust	3.95	5.61%
ESCT	Euro Small Comp. Trust	1.87	21.17%
FCIT	F&C Investment Trust	10.10	14.00%
GSCT	Global Smaller Companies Trust	1.63	15.93%
HVPE	HarbourVest Global Private Eq.	23.90	11.16%
JAM	JPM American	9.41	29.44%
JEDT	JPMorgan Eur Discovery Trust	4.83	21.97%

INVESTMENT TRUST WATCH LIST		Price £	Annual %Change
JEGI	JPM European Inv. Trust	1.07	13.30%
JFJ	JPMorgan Japanese	5.18	8.94%
JGGI	JPM Global Growth	5.37	17.63%
MIDW	Mid Wynd International	7.55	9.10%
MNKS	Monks ITC	11.56	18.81%
NAIT	Nth American Inc. Trust	2.92	11.03%
PCT	Polar Cap Tech	29.90	35.29%
RCP	RIT Cap Partners	18.28	-0.98%
SDP	Schroder Asia Pacific	5.10	4.94%
SMT	Scottish Mortgage Trust	8.78	31.87%
TEM	Templeton Emerg.	1.55	6.18%
WWH	Worldwide Health	3.45	8.32%

JARDEN'S FIXED INTEREST BONDS

AS AT 31ST MAY 2024

Vanilla		Credit Rating	Yield	Monthly Change
AIA240	Auckland Airport 3.29% 17/11/26	A-	5.65	0.35
ANB180	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited 5.22% 16/02/2028	AA-	5.15	0.36
BNZ150	Bank of New Zealand 1.88% 08/06/2026	AA-	5.58	0.34
CCB1124	China Construction Bank (NZ) 2.39% 22/11/2024	A	6.61	0.36
CNU030	Chorus Limited 1.98% 02/12/2027	BBB	5.65	0.66
FBI190	Fletcher Building Industries 3.90% 15/03/2025	Not rated	9.49	0.22
FCG050	Fonterra Co-Operative Group 4.15% 14/11/2025	A-	5.83	0.14
IFT310	Infratil 3.60% 15/12/2027	Not rated	7.22	0.10
KPG050	Kiwi Property Group 2.85% 19/07/2028	BBB+	6.5	0.55
MEL050	Meridian Energy 4.21% 27/06/2025	BBB+	5.9	0.09
SBS020	Southland Building Society 6.14% 07/03/2029	BBB+	5.85	0.54
SUM020	Summerset Group Holdings Ltd 4.20% 24/09/2025	Not rated	6.68	0.27
TRP070	Transpower New Zealand 1.735% 04/09/2025	AA	5.59	0.30
WPAC072	4 Westpac 2.22% 29/07/2024	AA-	5.74	0.33
ZEL060	Z Energy 4.00% 03/09/2024	Not rated	6.44	0.21

Hybrid		Credit Rating	Price	Monthly Change
ANB170	ANZ Bank Limited Unsecured, Subordinated Notes	A	93.37	1.13
MCY020	Mercury NZ Ltd 3.60% 11/07/2024	BB+	99.16	0.08
KWB010	Kiwibank 2.36 11/12/2025	BBB	93.14	0.44
IFTHA	Infratil Perpetual Infrastructure Bond	Not rated	64.60	-1.90

Source: Thomson Reuters, Jarden

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