

New Zealand National Party

**Consolidated Special Purpose Annual Report
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

Registered Office

41 Pipitea Street
Thorndon
Wellington 6011
New Zealand

Board of Directors

Sylvia Wood (President)
Christopher Luxon (Leader of the National Party)
Scott Simpson (Caucus Representative)
Rachel Bird
Peter Goodfellow
Sir Graeme Harrison
Jannita Pilisi
David Ryan
Stefan Sunde

Bankers

ANZ Bank New Zealand
ASB Bank
Bank of New Zealand
Westpac New Zealand

Auditor

BDO Wellington
Level 1, Chartered Accountants House
50 Customhouse Quay
Wellington 6011
New Zealand

Index

Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	3
Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position	5
Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements	7
Independent Auditor's Report	25

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT

New Zealand National Party

Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)*
Revenue			
Membership fees and subscriptions	2	97,745	116,110
Party donations	2	2,825,164	7,850,659
Fundraiser donations	2	1,975,176	2,429,434
Other revenue	2	1,238,776	711,237
Total revenue		6,136,861	11,107,440
Expenses			
Depreciation and impairment	10	83,852	528,058
Employee costs	3	1,802,337	2,211,509
Operating expenses	4	1,268,895	8,808,147
Other expenses	5	1,459,949	3,582,957
Total expenses		4,615,033	15,130,671
Surplus/(deficit) before net finance income		1,521,828	(4,023,231)
Finance income	6	170,225	162,487
Finance costs	6	(24,635)	(16,137)
Net finance income	6	145,590	146,350
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		1,667,418	(3,876,881)
Tax expense	7	89,123	10,708
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		1,578,295	(3,887,589)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Gain on investments		146,623	122,550
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		1,724,918	(3,765,039)

* The comparative information has been restated as detailed in Note 1 comparative information.

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated special purpose financial statements.

New Zealand National Party
Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Fair value reserve	Special purpose reserve	Accumulated revenue and expense	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 31 December 2022	(44,511)	100,000	15,781,686	15,837,175
Impact of restatement*	19,458	-	(4,506,219)	(4,486,761)
Balance at 1 January 2023 (Restated)*	(25,053)	100,000	11,275,467	11,350,414
Total comprehensive revenue and expense (Restated)*	122,550	-	(3,887,589)	(3,765,039)
Balance at 31 December 2023 (Restated)*	97,497	100,000	7,387,878	7,585,375
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	146,623	-	1,578,295	1,724,918
Balance at 31 December 2024	244,120	100,000	8,966,173	9,310,293

* The comparative information has been restated as detailed in Note 1 comparative information.

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated special purpose financial statements.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investments in shares and managed funds designated at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Special purpose reserve

These reserves are set aside for a special purpose and subject to restrictions that direct the use of these funds for specific projects in the future.

Accumulated revenue and expense

A general reserve reflecting accumulated surplus and (deficit) of the Group. Funds in these reserves can be used towards any unspecified future purpose of the Group.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT

New Zealand National Party Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2024

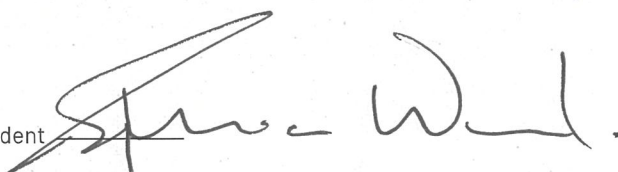
	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)*
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,010,090	2,916,546
Investments	11	1,890,269	1,194,171
Receivables	9	137,198	394,478
Prepayments and other assets		175,936	156,405
		6,213,493	4,661,600
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,896,588	1,942,222
Investments	11	1,683,859	1,755,079
Deferred tax	7	-	31,222
		3,580,447	3,728,523
Total assets		9,793,940	8,390,123
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	272,163	514,371
Deferred revenue		46,240	177,903
Employee entitlements	13	130,951	87,943
Borrowings	14	24,531	24,531
		473,885	804,748
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	9,762	-
		9,762	-
Total liabilities		483,647	804,748
Net assets		9,310,293	7,585,375
Equity			
Fair value reserve		244,120	97,497
Special purpose reserve		100,000	100,000
Accumulated revenue and expense		8,966,173	7,387,878
Total equity		9,310,293	7,585,375

*The comparative information has been restated as detailed in Note 1 comparative information.

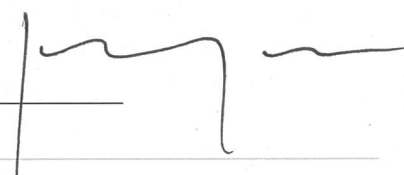
The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated special purpose financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the President and CEO of the New Zealand National Party and authorised for issue on 25 June 2025.

President



CEO



NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT

New Zealand National Party Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from:			
Membership fees and subscriptions		135,784	149,871
Party donations		2,655,463	7,850,659
Fundraiser donations		1,975,176	2,429,434
Other operating receipts		1,159,305	703,445
Interest received		160,176	160,546
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,776,055)	(14,489,530)
Tax paid		(12,105)	(22,390)
GST (net)		310,524	(163,758)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		1,608,268	(3,381,723)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-	278,396
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		8,757	-
Payments for purchase of investments		(478,254)	-
Payments for purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(45,227)	(48,411)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(514,724)	229,985
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,093,544	(3,151,738)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,916,546	6,068,284
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	4,010,090	2,916,546

*The comparative information has been restated as detailed in Note 1 comparative information.

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated special purpose financial statements.

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1) Statement of accounting policies

REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity is the New Zealand National Party (the "NZNP"). The NZNP entity is a not-for-profit unincorporated society, based in Wellington, New Zealand.

NZNP has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of financial reporting.

These consolidated special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise of NZNP ('the controlling entity') and its controlled entities (together referred to as the 'Group') and individually as 'Group entities'. For further details on group entities refer to Note [16]. The consolidated special purpose financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2025.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group's constitution requires annual financial statements that comply with the Electoral Act 1993 are prepared and filed with the Electoral Commission. The Group has no requirement to comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP").

These consolidated special purpose financial statements have therefore been prepared in compliance with the Group's rules. The Group has decided to adopt accounting policies and base its reporting on the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (PBE Standards RDR). These consolidated special purpose financial statements have therefore been prepared using the recognition and measurement criteria as per PBE IPSAS RDR, except for PBE IPSAS 35 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and PBE FRS 48 'Service Performance Reporting'.

These consolidated special purpose financial statements therefore do not comply with PBE Standards RDR and NZ GAAP.

Measurement basis

The consolidated special purpose financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in the following accounting policies.

Functional and presentational currency

The consolidated special purpose financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is the entity's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

There has been no change in the functional currency of the Group during the year.

Comparative information

In accordance with its constitution, the Party prepares and submits annual financial statements to the Electoral Commission, ensuring compliance with the requirements outlined in the Electoral Act 1993. As the Group is not required to adhere to New Zealand's Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), its financial statements are prepared in line with its constitutional provisions and the accounting policies set out in these special purpose financial statements.

The consolidated special purpose financial statements exclude certain associated entities as outlined in the basis of consolidation. The Party has updated comparative information to reflect the impact of their exclusion.

A reconciliation of the financial information previously reported by the Party to those presented in these consolidated special purpose financial statements has been presented below.

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1) Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Comparative information (continued)

Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Party donations	
Other revenue	
Finance income	
Depreciation and impairment	
Other expenses	
Finance costs	
Others	
Deficit before tax	
Tax benefit/(expense)	
Deficit for the year	
Gain on investments	
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	

2023		
Reported	Impact	Restated
\$	\$	\$
7,788,659	62,000	7,850,659
845,874	(134,637)	711,237
176,536	(14,049)	162,487
(886,941)	358,883	(528,058)
(3,659,452)	76,495	(3,582,957)
(29,701)	13,564	(16,137)
(8,474,112)	-	(8,474,112)
(4,239,137)	362,256	(3,876,881)
42,295	(53,003)	(10,708)
(4,196,842)	309,253	(3,887,589)
157,182	(34,632)	122,550
(4,039,660)	274,621	(3,765,039)

Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position

Cash and cash equivalents	
Investments	
Receivables	
Prepayments and other assets	
Property, plant and equipment	
Investment property	
Deferred tax asset	
Total assets	

Payables	
Provisions	
Borrowings	
Deferred tax liability	
Others	
Total liabilities	

Net assets

Equity

Fair value reserve	
Accumulated revenue and expense	
Special purpose reserve	
Total equity	

2023		
Reported	Impact	Restated
\$	\$	\$
3,329,780	(413,234)	2,916,546
3,625,021	(675,771)	2,949,250
410,838	(16,360)	394,478
151,521	4,884	156,405
3,309,004	(1,366,782)	1,942,222
2,016,680	(2,016,680)	-
-	31,222	31,222
12,842,844	(4,452,721)	8,390,123
(519,935)	5,564	(514,371)
(14,845)	14,845	-
(56,051)	31,520	(24,531)
(188,652)	188,652	-
(265,846)	-	(265,846)
(1,045,329)	240,581	(804,748)
11,797,515	(4,212,140)	7,585,375
112,671	(15,174)	97,497
11,584,844	(4,196,966)	7,387,878
100,000	-	100,000
11,797,515	(4,212,140)	7,585,375

The impact on equity at 1 January 2023 of \$4,486,761 can be reconciled to the impact in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense of \$274,621 and statement of financial position of \$4,212,140.

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1) Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Comparative information (continued)

Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of
Cash Flows

Party donations	
Other operating receipts	
Interest received	
Interest paid	
Payments to suppliers and employees	
Tax paid	
GST (net)	
Proceeds from disposal of investments	
Payments for purchase of property, plant, and equipment	
Payments of loan principal	
Other	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	

Reported \$	2023	
	Impact \$	Restated \$
7,788,659	62,000	7,850,659
797,633	(94,188)	703,445
172,491	(11,945)	160,546
(13,999)	13,006	(993)
(14,560,518)	71,981	(14,488,537)
(45,964)	23,574	(22,390)
(158,994)	(4,764)	(163,758)
426,794	(148,398)	278,396
(52,271)	3,860	(48,411)
(5,700)	5,700	-
2,579,305	-	2,579,305
(3,072,564)	(79,174)	(3,151,738)
6,402,344	(334,060)	6,068,284
3,329,780	(413,234)	2,916,546

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies detailed in the following notes have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated special purpose financial statements. Material accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated special purpose financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Party and its controlled entities with the exception of those outlined below:

- Toorak Chambers
- Auckland Nationalist Centre
- Canterbury Nationalist Centre
- Divisional Holdings
- Electorate Holdings
- Wynard Street Investments
- Timaru National Centre Trust
- Hauraki Chambers
- Lil Wakely Trust
- National Club Masterton Inc
- Nationalist Centre of Invercargill

These entities are not consolidated because in line with the Party's constitution and the guidelines provided by the Electoral Commission, the Party has concluded that consolidating any associated entities is not required to meet the information needs of the Party or the Electoral Commission.

For further details on group entities refer to Note [16].

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1) Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Controlled entities other than those listed above are those entities over which the Party has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

Consistent accounting policies are employed in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated special purpose financial statements. In preparing the consolidated special purpose financial statements, all intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities within the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Controlled entities other than those listed above are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is lost. On gaining control, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a controlled entity are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If, after reassessment, the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the cost of acquisition, the deficiency is credited to surplus or deficit in the period of acquisition.

Goods and services tax

Items in the consolidated special purpose financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The initial measurement of property, plant and equipment is disclosed in Note [10]. Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any indication exists, the Party estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Assets are considered cash generating if their primary objective is to provide a commercial return. The value in use for cash-generating assets is the present value of expected future cash flows.

For non-cash generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on a depreciated replacement cost (DRC).

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost within surplus or deficit.

**New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

1) Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Deferred revenue

Deferred non-exchange revenue relates to grants, donations, legacies and bequests received to which there are stipulated conditions attached. Non-exchange revenue is recognised at the point-in-time the stipulated conditions are satisfied.

Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated special purpose financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements

Judgements made in applying accounting policies that have had the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated special purpose financial statements include the following:

Whether there is control (or not) over an investee

The Group exercised judgement in determining whether it has control over entities other than electorates. This assessment required the Group to consider whether it has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The Group considers having power when it has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities.

The Group considers factors including structure, legal forms, agreements, and other facts and circumstance. On consideration of these factors the Group identified the entities requiring consolidation in the financial statements.

Details of the Group's controlled entities can be found in Note [16].

Assumptions and estimates

The assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have impacted the result for the year ended 31 December 2024 include the following:

The useful economic lives and carrying value of property, plant and equipment

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant, and equipment requires a number of factors to be considered such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Group, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1) Statement of accounting policies (continued)

The useful economic lives and carrying value of property, plant and equipment (continued)

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. The Group minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of assets
- asset replacement programs
- review of second-hand market prices for similar assets; and
- analysis of previous asset sales.

The Group has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

The Group's land and buildings are measured at cost and the key assumptions used to determine the cost along with other details of the Group's property, plant and equipment can be found in Note [10].

2) Revenue

Accounting policy

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Membership fees and subscriptions

Revenue is recognised over the period of the membership or subscription (usually 12 months). Amounts received in advance for memberships or subscriptions relating to future periods are recognised as a liability until such time that period covering the membership or subscription occurs.

Other exchange revenue

Other exchange revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group, and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Other exchange revenue includes club and event income, rental income and contributions for office use.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange revenue transactions are those where the Group receives an inflow of resources (i.e. cash and other tangible or intangible items) without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Party donations

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from donations depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received, and whether this creates a liability (i.e. present obligation) rather than the recognition of revenue.

Stipulations that are 'conditions' specifically require the Group to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a non-exchange liability that is subsequently recognised as non-exchange revenue as and when the 'conditions' are satisfied.

Fundraising donations

The Group's fundraising activities involve fundraising events, auctions and other club and event revenue. Fundraising non-exchange revenue is recognised at the point which cash is received.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARTY**ANNUAL REPORT****New Zealand National Party****Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements****For the year ended 31 December 2024****2) Revenue (continued)**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Revenue from exchange transactions:		
Membership fees and subscriptions	97,745	116,110
Other exchange revenue	1,238,776	711,237
Total revenue from exchange transactions	1,336,521	827,347
Revenue from non-exchange transactions:		
Party donations	2,825,164	7,850,659
Fundraiser donations	1,975,176	2,429,434
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	4,800,340	10,280,093

3) Employee costs**Accounting policy****Salaries**

Salaries are recognised as an expense as employees provide services to the Group. Provisions are made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave.

Defined contribution schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver, the Government Superannuation Fund, and other defined contribution superannuation schemes are accounted for as defined contribution schemes and are recognised as an expense in surplus or deficit when incurred.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Salaries	1,715,778	2,158,280
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	43,551	52,986
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	43,008	243
	1,802,337	2,211,509

4) Operating expenses**Accounting policy****Operating expenses**

Operating expenses are recognised as goods and services are received.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Campaign expenditure	149,622	7,558,908
Fundraising expenses	1,119,273	1,249,239
	1,268,895	8,808,147

New Zealand National Party

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5) Other expenses

Accounting policy

Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised as goods and services are received.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Advertising	26,547	584,660
Accounting fees	226,465	455,197
Audit fees	128,782	211,602
Insurance	68,909	57,840
IT costs	283,769	653,630
Legal fees	37,223	178,637
Meetings and travel	286,513	537,666
Office costs	296,862	362,713
Other operating expenses	104,879	541,012
	1,459,949	3,582,957

Audit fees include payments to BDO New Zealand of \$69,544 (2023: \$177,602) for the audit of the financial statements and \$59,238 (2023: \$34,000) for donation and election expense audits.

6) Net finance income

Accounting policy

Finance income

Finance income comprises interest and dividend income on financial assets, gains on disposal of financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on financial liabilities, unwinding of the discount on provisions, losses on disposal of financial assets, impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Net finance income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Finance income		
Interest income on short-term deposits	167,250	162,003
Dividends received	2,975	484
Finance income	170,225	162,487
Finance costs		
Fees charged	(24,635)	(16,137)
Finance cost	(24,635)	(16,137)
Net finance income	145,590	146,350

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

7) Tax expense

Accounting policy

Tax expense is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax recognised in profit and loss

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Current tax	48,139	11,614
Deferred tax	40,984	(906)
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	89,123	10,708

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	1,667,418	(3,876,881)
Tax at 28%	466,877	(1,085,527)
Permanent differences:		
- Non assessable revenue	(1,747,020)	(3,043,440)
- Non-deductible expenditure	1,295,318	4,131,306
Tax losses utilised	(2,031)	(29,803)
Tax losses generated not recognised as a deferred tax asset	33,054	36,090
Difference in marginal tax rates	1,234	2,082
Recognition of depreciation on removal of tax base	41,691	-
Tax expense	89,123	10,708

The Group have \$475,475 of losses to carry forward (2023: \$364,678) which can be recognised against future profits.

Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax liability presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	(9,762)	31,222
	(9,762)	31,222

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

7) Tax expense (continued)

Taxable and deductible temporary differences arise from the following:

2024	Opening balance	Recognised in Surplus or Deficit	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$
	(Restated)		
Property, plant and equipment	31,222	(40,984)	(9,762)
Total	31,222	(40,984)	(9,762)

2023	Opening balance	Recognised in Surplus or Deficit	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Property, plant and equipment	30,316	906	31,222
Total	30,316	906	31,222

The taxation (Annual Rates for 2023-24, Multinational Tax, and Remedial Matters) Bill received royal assent on 28 March 2024. As a result of this, building depreciation cannot be claimed from 31 December 2024 and subsequent income tax years. This means that the building depreciation rate is reduced to 0% and the tax base is nil and the deferred tax adjusted accordingly.

8) Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents are made up of cash on hand, on-demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments and are net of bank overdraft. The carrying value of cash on hand, on demand bank deposits and short-term deposits with original maturities of less than three months approximates the fair value.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
		(Restated)
Cash at bank and on hand	4,010,090	2,738,543
Short-term term deposits	-	178,003
Cash and cash equivalents	4,010,090	2,916,546

There are no restrictions over any of the cash and cash equivalent balances held by the Group.

The Group has nil unsecured overdraft facilities, of which nil remains undrawn (2023: nil).

New Zealand National Party

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

9) Receivables

Accounting policy

Receivables are amounts due from members and donors in relation to fundraising and membership activities. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Receivables are initially recognised at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. Details about the Group's impairment policy and the calculation of expected credit loss is provided in the impairment of financial assets accounting policy see Note [15].

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Receivables from exchange transactions	126,751	58,112
Allowance for credit loss	-	(575)
Net trade receivables from exchange transactions	126,751	57,537
GST receivable	10,447	336,941
Allowance for impairment	-	-
Net trade receivables from non-exchange transactions	10,447	336,941
	137,198	394,478

10) Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant, and equipment consists of the following asset classes: land and buildings, fixtures and fittings, and other equipment and motor vehicles.

On transition to PBE Standards RDR, the Group opted to measure land and buildings using deemed cost. Deemed cost represents their fair value at the date of adoption. The fair value of land and buildings were determined at reporting date by external, independent, qualified property valuers with recent experience in the location and category of the land and buildings being valued.

The method used to determine the fair value is the comparable sales method.

All other categories of property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Where an asset is acquired for no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently, property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any capital expenditure incurred subsequent to the commissioning of fixed assets is capitalised to the asset at the time it is incurred. Expenditure incurred to maintain these assets is charged to surplus or deficit in the period incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis. The estimated useful lives of the major asset classes have been estimated as follows:

Land	No depreciation
Buildings	6-10 years
Motor vehicles	4-8 years
Fixtures and fittings	2-13 years
Computer equipment	2-3 years

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

New Zealand National Party

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

10) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Disposals:

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

Impairment assessment:

The carrying amount of asset's are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Impairment is recognised where the assets carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount.

	Land and buildings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Fixtures and fittings \$	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
Cost or valuation					
Balance as at 1 January 2024 (Restated)	2,900,000	38,362	173,374	206,960	3,318,696
Additions	-	18,325	11,724	15,178	45,227
Disposals	-	(17,916)	(28,605)	-	(46,521)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	2,900,000	38,771	156,493	222,138	3,317,402
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1 January 2024 (Restated)	(1,050,000)	(22,910)	(118,699)	(184,865)	(1,376,474)
Depreciation	(43,750)	(5,396)	(14,455)	(14,001)	(77,602)
Disposals	-	13,111	26,401	-	39,512
Impairment	(6,250)	-	-	-	(6,250)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	(1,100,000)	(15,195)	(106,753)	(198,866)	(1,420,814)
Carrying amounts					
As at 31 December 2024	1,800,000	23,576	49,740	23,272	1,896,588

	Land and buildings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Fixtures and fittings \$	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
Cost or valuation					
Balance as at 1 January 2023 (Restated)	2,900,000	29,352	141,355	199,578	3,270,285
Additions (Restated)	-	9,010	32,019	7,382	48,411
Balance as at 31 December 2023 (Restated)	2,900,000	38,362	173,374	206,960	3,318,696
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1 January 2023 (Restated)	(550,000)	(19,599)	(106,237)	(172,580)	(848,416)
Depreciation (Restated)	(44,445)	(3,311)	(12,462)	(12,285)	(72,503)
Impairment (Restated)	(455,555)	-	-	-	(455,555)
Balance as at 31 December 2023 (Restated)	(1,050,000)	(22,910)	(118,699)	(184,865)	(1,376,474)
Carrying amounts					
As at 31 December 2023 (Restated)	1,850,000	15,452	54,675	22,095	1,942,222

New Zealand National Party

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11) Investments

Accounting policy

Term deposits

Term deposits are initially recognised at fair value and held at amortised cost. Interest is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Shares and investment funds

Shares and investments are held at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense. Dividends earned on investments are recognised in surplus of deficit as they are declared.

For further details on financial instruments refer to note [15].

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Investment fund	1,642,775	1,755,079
Term deposits	1,931,353	1,194,171
	3,574,128	2,949,250
Current	1,890,269	1,194,171
Non-current	1,683,859	1,755,079
	3,574,128	2,949,250

12) Payables

Accounting policy

Payables

Short term payables are recorded at their face value as they are non-interest bearing and settled within 30 days.

	2024 \$	2023 \$ (Restated)
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		
Creditors	90,403	243,503
Other payables - accruals	181,760	270,868
	272,163	514,371

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

13) Employee entitlements

Accounting policy**Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit liabilities include wages, salaries, annual leave and accumulated sick leave and are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to remunerate employees for services provided and that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the reporting date. Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed in the period in which employment services are provided.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee benefits

Current

Non-current

2024 \$	2023 \$
	(Restated)
130,951	87,943
130,951	87,943
130,951	87,943
-	-
130,951	87,943

14) Borrowings

Accounting policy

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, less any attributable transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Related party loans

Current

Non-current

2024 \$	2023 \$
	(Restated)
24,531	24,531
24,531	24,531
24,531	24,531
-	-
24,531	24,531

(i) Terms and repayment schedule

	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Year of Maturity	2024		2023 (Restated)	
				Face value \$	Carrying amount \$	Face value \$	Carrying amount \$
Related party loans	NZD	-	-	24,531	24,531	24,531	24,531

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

15) Financial instruments

Accounting policy

Classification

The Group classifies financial assets into the those to be measured subsequently at fair value either through other comprehensive revenue and expense (OCRE) or through surplus or deficit, and those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entities business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Group has the following categories of financial instruments: Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents and receivables), investments in shares and managed funds; and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (including payables).

Recognition and derecognition

The Group initially recognises financial instruments when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities when there has been significant changes to the terms and/or the amount of contractual payments to be received/paid.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Group holds receivables and cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost.

The Group holds investments at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The Group holds financial liabilities at amortised cost being payables, borrowings and employee entitlements.

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met: the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each financial year, a provision is made if there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets was impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets was impaired and impairment loss is incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that could be reliably estimated.

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

15) Financial instruments (continued)

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that had not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. If in the subsequent financial year, the amount of loss decreased and the decrease is related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

If in the subsequent financial year, the amount of loss decreased and the decrease is related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Expected credit loss

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by PBE IPSAS 41, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

Liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost are non-derivative financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through surplus or deficit financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) **Classification of financial instruments**

The tables below show the carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

Group – 31 December 2024

	Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense \$	Amortised cost \$	Total carrying amount \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,010,090	4,010,090
Investment funds	1,642,775	-	1,642,775
Term deposits	-	1,931,353	1,931,353
Receivables	-	126,751	126,751
	1,642,775	6,068,194	7,710,969
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	24,531	24,531
Payables	-	272,163	272,163
	-	296,694	296,694

New Zealand National Party
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

15) Financial instruments (continued)

Group – 31 December 2023 (Restated)

	Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,916,546	2,916,546
Investment funds	1,755,079	-	1,755,079
Term deposits	-	1,194,171	1,194,171
Receivables	-	57,537	57,537
	1,755,079	4,168,254	5,923,333
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	24,531	24,531
Payables	-	514,371	514,371
	-	538,902	538,902

16) Group entities

In addition to the electorates, the Group have included the specific controlled entities below and does not have non-controlling equity interests in any entities. A listing of the Group's significant controlled entities is presented below:

	Type	Country
Chinese Group	SIG	NZ
BlueGreens	Advisory Group	NZ
National Party Foundation	Assoc Trust	NZ
Pacific Blues	SIG	NZ
Friends of National House	Advisory Group	NZ
KASAMA	SIG	NZ
Kahurangi National	SIG	NZ
IndoNats	SIG	NZ
BlueDragons	SIG	NZ
SuperBlues	SIG	NZ
41 Pipitea Street Limited	Assoc Company	NZ
Wellington Metro	Assoc Society	NZ

*Special interest group (SIG)

There are no significant restrictions regarding to the transfer of dividends, loan repayments, and other funds from controlled entities.

New Zealand National Party

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**17) Related party transactions**

NZNP is controlled by the Board of Directors.

As disclosed in the donation returns filed with the Electoral Commission, the board and key management personnel made donations to the Group of \$64,775 during the year (2023: \$106,946). These donations comprise a mix of cash, donations by contribution, event tickets (less the cost), and in-kind donations.

Sylvia Wood is President of the National Party and Director of Knowhow Limited. During the year the Group paid \$36,384 to Knowhow Limited for executive assistant support (2023: \$27,648).

Related parties of key management personnel were employed by the group and paid \$3,956 in the year (2023: \$99).

(i) Key management personnel compensation

The Group classifies its key management personnel into one of two classes:

- Board of Directors
- Executive Leadership Team

Members of the Board do not receive an annual fee or honoraria for attending board meetings. The CEO was paid an honorarium of \$nil during the period (2023: \$87,000).

(ii) Key management personnel compensation

The Executive Leadership Team are employees of the Group, on normal employment terms.

The aggregate level of remuneration paid and number of persons (measured in 'people' for Members of the governing body, and 'full-time equivalents' (FTE's) for the Executive Leadership Team) in each class of key management personnel is presented below:

	2024		2023	
	Remuneration \$	FTE	Remuneration \$	FTE
Executive Leadership Team	755,922	4.0	830,844	4.8
	755,922	4.0	830,844	4.8

19) Commitments and contingencies

The Party has subscriptions for Software as a Service. At balance date the non-cancellable subscriptions payable were:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Not later than one year	135,462	79,892
Later than one year and not later than five years	186,240	-
Later than five years	-	-
	321,702	79,892

20) Events after reporting date

No significant events occurred after the reporting date (2023: nil).

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF THE NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARTY**

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated special purpose annual report of New Zealand National Party ("the Party"), which comprise the consolidated special purpose statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated special purpose statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, consolidated special purpose statement of changes in equity, consolidated special purpose statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated special purpose annual report, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated special purpose annual report of the Party for the year ended 31 December 2024 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies specified in Note 1 to the consolidated special purpose annual report.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Included in the consolidated special purpose statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 31 December 2024 is revenue from party donations and fundraising donations from the Party's controlled entities and electorates, amounting to \$2,220,835. Control over party donations and fundraiser donations revenue received from controlled entities and electorates prior to being recorded is limited, and there are no practical audit procedures to determine the effect of this limited control. This results in the completeness of this income being unable to be determined.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ("ISAs (NZ)"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Special Purpose Annual report* section of our report. We are independent of the Party in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Party, or any of its controlled entities.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 1, specifically the "Basis of Preparation" paragraph to the consolidated special purpose annual report, which describes the basis of accounting. The consolidated special purpose annual report are prepared solely for the Party's Board, as a body, to comply with its rules. As a result, the consolidated special purpose annual report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Party's Board, as a body, and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Party's Board. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1, specifically the “Comparative Information” paragraph to the consolidated special purpose annual report which describes the effects of preparing the consolidated special purpose annual report as special purpose. Previously the Party prepared a consolidated annual report under the Public Benefit Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime. This note describes the impact of transitioning to reporting from Public Benefit Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime to special purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Board’s Responsibilities for the Consolidated Special Purpose Annual report

The Board are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated special purpose annual report in accordance with the accounting policies specified in Note 1 to the consolidated special purpose annual report and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated special purpose annual report that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated special purpose annual report, the Board are responsible for assessing the Party’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intend to liquidate the Party or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Special Purpose Annual report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated special purpose annual report as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual report.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated special purpose annual report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Party’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated special purpose annual report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Party to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluates the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plans and performs the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. The auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Who we Report to

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

BDO Wellington Audit Limited

BDO WELLINGTON AUDIT LIMITED

Wellington

New Zealand

26 June 2025