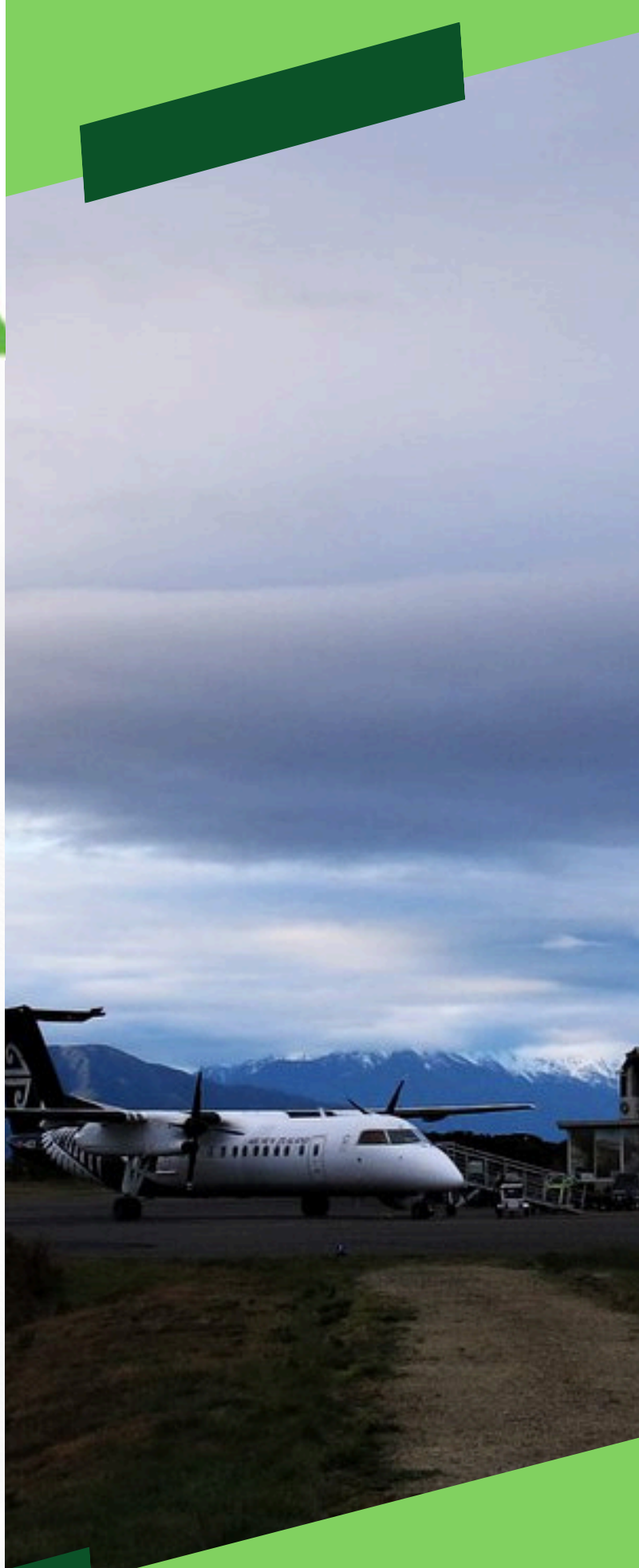




Annual Report

For Year ended 30
June 2024



Destination
Westland
Limited

DIRECTORS REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The Directors of Destination Westland Limited have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report together with the audited financial statements of the Company's operations for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Type of entity and legal basis

The Company is incorporated in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westland Holdings Limited which is controlled by the Westland District Council and is a council-controlled organisation as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Company was founded in December 2001 and commenced operation on 1 July 2002. The registered office of the Company is at the offices of Cuffs Ltd, 51 Tancred Street, HOKITIKA.

The Company's purpose or mission

The primary objectives of the Company are to maximise opportunities for the development of commercial and tourism-based aviation in Westland, manage the ownership and operation of property activities in a commercial and strategic manner and to be involved in strategic projects which will benefit the Westland District and provide a commercial return to its shareholders and the promotion of Westland as a destination.

Structure of the Company's operations, including governance arrangements

The Company comprises of a Board of three Directors who oversee the objectives of the Company, and a Chief Executive who is responsible for its day to day operations.

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activities during the year were:

- Operation of Aerodrome and Cafe at Hokitika Airport;
- Management of Land & Buildings surrounding the Airport as Landlord;
- Operation of Helipads at Franz Josef;
- Operation of Te Wheke Digital Hubs;
- Management of Company & Westland District Council owned property including
 - Pensioner Housing
 - Hokitika Swimming Pool
 - Baches on Road Reserves
 - Jacksons Bay Wharf
 - iSite Centre

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Results for the year ended 30 June 2024	\$000
Net Surplus before Taxation	160
Taxation	(34)
Net Surplus after Taxation	126
Net Other Comprehensive Income	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	126
Movements in Equity	
Equity (opening balance)	15,131
Net Surplus after Taxation	126
Equity (closing balance)	15,257

Directors' interest

Directors have had no interests in transactions with the company during the year.

There were no notices from Directors requesting to use company information received in their capacity as Directors, which would not otherwise be available to them.

CHANGES OF DIRECTORS

There were no retirements or appointments of directors during the year.

ENTRIES IN THE INTERESTS REGISTER

As at 30 June 2023, the Directors have declared general disclosure of interest in the following entities:

C G Gourley	Experience Mid Canterbury	Board Member
	GCF1 Limited	Director
	MoneyGoRound Limited	Director
	SFT Group Holdings Ltd	Board Chair
	Fern Energy Limited	Chief Operations Manager
	Southwark Equities Ltd	Director
	Stockman Group Limited	Director
	The Start Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Westland Holdings Ltd	Director
	M L Tacon	Proprietors of Mawhera Incorporation Committee of Management Member
P J DeGoldi	Cumberland Property Group Limited	Director
	Cumberland Rural Property Limited	Director
	Fulton Hogan Limited	Shareholder

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Directors received the following remuneration during the year:-

C G Gourley (Chair)	\$30,000
M L Tacon	\$20,000
PJ DeGoldi	\$20,000

Indemnity & Insurance

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance has been arranged by the company.

Donations

The total amount of donations made by the company during the year is \$NIL (2023: \$NIL)

Auditors

The Auditor-General is appointed under Section 14 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and Section 70 of the Local Government Act 2002. Ernst & Young (EY) has been appointed to provide these services.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of Destination Westland Ltd, the financial statements and notes on pages 4 to 25

- comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2024 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date
- Have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates.

The directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Company and facilitate preparation of the financial statements with Tier 2 Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards.

The directors consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the Company, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. Internal control procedures are also considered to be sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 27 September 2024.


C G Gourley
Chair


M L Tacon
Director



STATEMENT OF

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Lease Income		1,262	1,022
Services		881	945
Management Fees		791	745
Landing Fees		354	353
Interest Revenue		39	4
Dividend Received		-	
Bad Debt Recovered		4	7
Change in Fair Value of Investment Property	12	40	-
Gain on Disposal of Asset		4	1
Total Revenue from Exchange Transactions		3,375	3,077
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Grants		18	100
Wage Subsidy Income		-	4
Total Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions		18	104
Total Revenue		3,393	3,181
Less Expenditure			
Operating Expenses		958	964
Depreciation & Impairment Losses	9	333	283
Change in Fair Value of Investment Property		-	10
Loss on Disposal of PPE		1	38
Interest Expense		173	85
Service Delivery Costs		1,330	1,397
Occupancy Costs		438	503
Total Expenses	1	3,233	3,280
Surplus/(Deficit) before Income Tax		160	(99)
Income Tax Expense/(Credit)	2	34	(54)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		126	(45)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Gain on Land, Building & Runway Revaluation		-	7,754
Deferred Taxation on Revaluation		-	(2,171)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	5,583
Total Comprehensive Income		126	5,538

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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STATEMENT OF

CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	Share Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance 1 July 2023		9,130	5,583	418	15,131
Profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	126	126
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Revaluations		-	-	-	-
Balance 30 June 2024		9,130	5,583	544	15,257
Balance 1 July 2022		9,130	-	463	9,593
Profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	(45)	(45)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	7,754	-	7,754
Deferred Tax on Revaluations		-	(2,171)	-	(2,171)
Dividends to equity holders	3	-	-	-	-
Balance 30 June 2023		9,130	5,583	418	15,131

STATEMENT OF



FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
EQUITY			
Share capital	3	9,130	9,130
Retained Earnings		544	418
Asset Revaluation Reserve		5,583	5,583
Total Equity		15,257	15,131
represented by:			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Bank accounts and Cash		550	327
Inventory		39	48
Prepayments		47	41
Debtors and other receivables - exchange transactions	4	418	256
Total current assets		1,054	672
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank Overdraft		1	5
Creditors and other payables - exchange transactions		431	350
Employee Entitlements	8	109	112
Loans	10	3,000	1,380
Bond		50	-
Tax Payable		34	-
Income in advance		128	186
Total Current Liabilities		3,753	2,033
Working Capital (Deficit)		(2,699)	(1,361)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property Plant & Equipment	9	19,123	19,266
Investment Property	12	1,395	1,355
Term Inventory	15	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		20,518	20,621
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans	10	-	1,560
Deferred Tax Liability	2	2,562	2,569
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,562	4,129
Net Assets		15,257	15,131

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from exchange transactions		3,063	3,113
Receipts from non-exchange transactions		18	104
Subvention payments received		-	-
Interest received		39	-
Payments to suppliers & employees		(2,622)	(2,973)
Interest Paid		(173)	(85)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Subvention payments paid		-	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13	325	159
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		11	1
Proceeds from Bond Maturity		-	-
Dividends received		-	-
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(169)	(1,784)
Payments to acquire investment property		-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(158)	(1,783)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING/(TO) ACTIVITIES			
Loan Repayments/Advances		60	1,531
Dividends paid		-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		60	1,531
Net increase/(decrease) in cash for the year		227	(93)
Add opening bank accounts and cash		322	415
Plus opening bank accounts and cash (Westland Holdings Ltd)		-	-
Closing bank accounts and cash		549	322
<i>Made up of:</i>			
Current Accounts		550	327
Bank Overdraft		(1)	(5)
		549	322

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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STATEMENT OF
SERVICE PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	ACTUAL 2024 \$000	BUDGET 2024 \$000
Revenue		
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	3,375	3,012
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions	18	-
Total Revenue	3,393	3,012
Less Expenditure		
Operating Expenses	958	704
Depreciation & Impairment Losses	333	319
Interest Costs	173	152
Service Delivery Costs	1,330	1,401
Occupancy Costs	438	367
Other Costs	1	-
Total Expenses	3,233	2,943
Surplus/(loss) before taxation	160	69
Taxation expense/(credit)	34	19
Subvention Payment	-	-
Net surplus/(loss) after taxation	126	50
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	126	50
Shareholder Funds	15,425	15,131
Retained earnings	126	50
Asset Revaluaton Reserve	-	-
Dividends	(343)	-
Closing shareholder funds	15,208	15,181
PRETAX RETURN ON SHAREHOLDER FUNDS	1.1%	1.1%
PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS TO TOTAL ASSETS	70.7%	60.00%

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024



Area	Performance Measure	Performance Target	Outcome
Aged Housing	Occupancy is Maximised	No less than 90%	✓
Aged Housing	Tenant Satisfaction	Satisfaction is greater than or equal to 95%	✓
Swimming Pool	Pool Safe Accreditation	Maintain Pool Safe Accreditation	✓
Leasehold Properties	Annual % of properties available	Leasehold Properties available for lease to be equal or more than 80%	✓
Employee Satisfaction	Employee Net Promoter Score (NPS)	Maintain or Improve score	X
Communication		Maintain high level of communication with Shareholders and WDC	✓
Health & Safety	Time Loss through Injury	Time loss through injury to be Zero	✓
Environmental	Environmental Incidents	No notifiable environmental incidents on company property	✓
Aviation	Annual CAA Findings	Nil Major findings	✓
Hokitika Wildfoods Festival	Attendance Numbers	Numbers attending festival to be 5,000+	✓

STATEMENT OF

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

REPORTING ENTITY

Destination Westland Limited is registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is domiciled in New Zealand. Destination Westland Limited is wholly owned by Westland Holdings Limited.

The company is a Council Controlled Organisation as defined in Section 6(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, with the company's ultimate parent being the Westland District Council. Destination Westland Limited is an Airport company pursuant to Section 3 of the Airport Authorities Act 1996.

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002.

From its inception, the Company was designated as a 'for-profit' entity for purposes of the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. In 2019 Destination Westland Limited reviewed its operations and objectives and with significant judgments made determined that the Company shall continue to be designated as a For-Profit entity. That designation was based on our judgments at that time that our primary objective is to generate a commercial rate of return, rather than to provide goods or services for community or social benefit. Generating a commercial rate of return is a key consideration when determining what goods or services we provide, and how those goods or services are provided.

In 2020, Destination Westland Limited reviewed its operations again and elected to report as Public Benefit Entity. This was based on the proportion of services for the community and social benefit and that we have not generated a commercial rate of return over the last couple of financial years.

This has been reviewed each year following and confirmed again for the year ending 30 June 2024.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PBE Standards) and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate that have been authorised for use by the External Reporting Board. Destination Westland Limited complies with Parts 3 and 4 of the Airport Authorities (Airport Companies Information Disclosure) Regulations 1999.

The company has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards and has applied disclosure concessions. The company is eligible to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards as it is not publicly accountable and has expenses of less than \$30 million.

All transactions in the financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

The financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 September 2024.

Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 these estimates.

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

There are no material judgements or estimates applied in these Financial Statements.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Company is registered for GST. All amounts in the financial statements are exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) with the exception of Debtors & other receivables and Creditors & other payables which are stated with GST included. Where GST is irrecoverable as an input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no changes in Destination Westland Limited's accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The following particular accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial results and financial position have been applied:

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**Recognition and measurement**

All items of property (except for Land Improvements and buildings and runaway roadway and lightning which are accounted for a valuation and are revalued at least every 3 years), plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly

attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	2024	2023
Buildings	3-50years	3-50years
Land improvements	3-50years	3-50years
Plant & equipment	1.5-25years	1.5-25years
Runway	10-50years	10-50years

IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment.

Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment of Debtors & other receivables

The recoverable amount of the Company's investments in Debtors & other receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Debtors & other receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

Impairment losses on an individual basis are determined by an evaluation of the exposures on an instrument by instrument basis. All individual instruments that are considered significant are subject to this approach.

For Debtors & other receivables which are not significant on an individual basis, collective impairment is assessed on a portfolio basis based on numbers of days overdue, and taking into account the historical loss experience in portfolios with a similar amount of days overdue.

Inventories

Inventories include development properties that are being developed for sale. These properties are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value and the cost includes development costs to date.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, being property plant and equipment 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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company categorises its financial assets as loans and Debtors & other receivables as being at amortised cost, and its financial liabilities as being at amortised cost (trade and other payables).

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. The company's financial assets and liabilities comprise: Bank accounts and cash and Debtors & other receivables, Trade and other payables and Loans.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Bank accounts and cash

Bank accounts and cash comprise cash on hand, cheque or savings accounts and call deposits held with banks. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of Bank accounts and cash for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Debtors & other receivables

Debtors & other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Debtors & other receivables are classified as either relating to exchange transactions or non-exchange transactions.

Loans

Loans are classified as other non-derivative financial instruments and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment

LEASED ASSETS

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and, except for investment property, the leased assets are not recognised on the Company's balance sheet. Investment property held under an operating lease is recognised on the Company's balance sheet at its fair value.

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

REVENUE

Revenue transactions are classified either as "exchange" transactions or "non-exchange" transactions:

Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which the Company received assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange. Revenue from exchange transactions are accounted for when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

The exchange revenue transactions for the Company are Lease Income, Services rendered (management fees, landing fees and marketing revenue) and Interest Income.

Lease income

Lease Income from property is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Services

Revenue from services is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customer. If the company satisfies a performance obligation before it received the consideration, the company recognises a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Management Fees

Revenue is recognised over the time of the contract and is paid monthly.

Landing Fees

Revenue arises at the point of time when the associated aircraft takes off or lands. Payment is due monthly (see note 4 for the payment terms)

Interest

Interest income is recorded as it is earned during the year.

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

In a non-exchange transaction, the Company either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange. The Company's non-exchange revenue transactions this year include Covid19 Leave Payment Income. This revenue has conditions attached which specify that the future economic benefits or service potential is required to be consumed as specified (used to retain and pay employees) or must be returned to the transferor.

LEASE PAYMENTS

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

INCOME TAX

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, and any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

STANDARDS ISSUED AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND NOT EARLY ADOPTED

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted are:

Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Reports change the required disclosures for fees relating to services provided by the audit or review provider, including a requirement to disaggregate the fees into specified categories. The amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 aim to address concerns about the quality and consistency of disclosures an entity provides about fees paid to its audit or review firm for different types of services. The enhanced disclosures are expected to improve the transparency and consistency of disclosures about fees paid to an entity's audit or review firm. This is effective for the year ended 30 June 2025.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

This new standard sets out accounting requirements for insurers and other entities that issue insurance contracts and applies to financial reports covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

These amendments and the new standard are not expected to have a significant impact.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. From Operations - Nature of Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
<i>The following items are included in the expenditure of the company:</i>		
Audit fees to EY comprising audit of financial statements	76	73
Directors' Fees	70	68
Donations	-	-
Movement in Provision for Doubtful Debts	(8)	3
Bad Debts Written off	3	3
Personnel Expenses		
Wages & Salaries	967	1,125
Contributions to defined contribution plans	27	30
	994	1,155

2. Income Tax

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	160	(99)
Prima facie taxation @ 28%	44.8	(28)
Plus/(Less) tax effect of group loss offset	-	-
Taxation effect of change in deferred tax on buildings	-	-
Taxation effect of Dividends		
Plus/(less) taxation effect of permanent differences	(11)	(26)
Prior Period Adjustment		
Income Tax Expense /(Credit)	34	(54)

Income Tax expense is represented by

Current tax	41	-
Deferred taxation	(7)	(54)
	34	(54)

Deferred Taxation Liability/(Asset)

Balance as at 1 July	2,569	452
Movement Recognised in surplus or deficit	(7)	(54)
Movement Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	2,171
Balance as at 30 June	2,562	2,569

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Property, Plant & Equipment (Liability)	2,578	2,612
Accruals (Asset)	(13)	(16)
Receivables Impairment	(3)	(6)
Tax Losses carried forward	-	(21)
	2,562	2,569

3. Share Capital

At 30 June 2024 the company authorised and issued 4,000,100 shares which are fully paid up and have no par value. (2023: 4,000,100).

All shares carry equal voting rights and the right to share in any surplus on winding up of the company. None of the shares carry fixed dividend rights.

No dividends were declared during the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: NIL)

4. Debtors and Other Receivables

All trade debtors, contract receivables and related party debtors relate to exchange transactions

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Trade Debtors	166	70
Contract Receivables	146	168
Related Party Debtors	58	29
GST Receivable	-	-
Contra Accounts	60	9
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(12)	(20)
	418	256

All receivables relate to New Zealand and their status at the reporting date is as follows:

	Gross Receivable	Provision for Doubtful Debts	Gross Receivable	Provision for Doubtful Debts
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Not past due	322	-	218	2
Past due 0-30 days	10	1	11	1
Past due 31-120 days	19	1	10	2
Past due 121-360 days	9	2	16	9
Past due more than 1 year	10	8	12	6

Trade receivables have a general payment terms of the 20th of the month following invoice.

5. Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

At 30 June, Destination Westland Ltd had the following contingent liabilities.

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Guarantees: Ministry of Economic Development	10	10

The Contingent Liability is a bond for the mining licence held for the extraction of gravel.

The company has no contingent assets at balance date (2023 NIL)

6. Commitments

Capital Commitments: The company has no capital commitments at 30 June 2024 (2023: NIL).

Other Commitments: NIL (2023: NIL)

7. Post Balance Date Events

Post balance date, Westland District Council took back management of Hokitika isite Visitor Informaiton Centre, Hokitika Swimming Pool and Jacksons Bay Wharf. There are no other events post-balance date that affect the readers of these accounts. (2023: NIL)

8. Employee Disclosure

Destination Westland has the following current employee entitlements

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Holiday Pay Accrued	84	91
Wages Accrued	23	21
	107	112

Destination Westland has no non current employee entitlements (2023: Nil)

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land Improvement & Buildings valuation	Plant & Equipment	Runways, Roading, Drainage & Lighting Valuation	Under Construction	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost or Valuation					
Balance at 1 July 2022	8,756	727	2,509	154	12,146
Additions	20	124	-	1,640	1,784
Transfer to L, I& B	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	3,949	-	3,805	-	7,754
Disposals	(57)	(4)	-	-	(61)
Balance at 30 June 2023	12,668	847	6,314	1,794	21,623
Balance at 1 July 2023	12,668	847	6,314	1,794	21,623
Additions	33	128	-	37	198
Transfer to L, I& B	1,764	-	-	(1,764)	(1,764)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(28)	-	-	(28)
Balance at 30 June 2024	14,465	947	6,314	67	20,029
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,022	412	679	-	2,113
Depreciation for the year	178	71	34	-	283
Disposals	(23)	(16)	-	-	(39)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,177	467	713	-	2,357
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,177	467	713	-	2,357
Depreciation for the year	211	88	34	-	333
Disposals	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,388	535	747	-	2,670
Carrying Amounts					
At 1 July 2022	7,734	315	1,830	154	10,033
At 30 June 2023	11,491	380	5,601	1,794	19,266
At 1 July 2023	11,491	380	5,601	1,794	19,266
At 30 June 2024	13,077	412	5,567	67	19,123

Security

At 30 June 2024 properties, this includes investment properties, with a valuation of \$8,210,000 are subject to a registered mortgage to secure Westpac bank loans plus all assets are subject to a general registered security (2023: \$7,915,000, all assets).

10. Loans

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Term Loan	3,000	2,940
	3,000	2,940
The term loan is split as follows:-		
Current WHL Loan (LGFA)	-	1,380
Current WDC Loan (LGFA)	3,000	-
Non-current WHL Loan (LGFA)	-	1,560
Non-current WDC Loan (LGFA)	-	-
	3,000	2,940
Not later than 1 year	3,000	1,380
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	-	1,560
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-

Terms and conditions of loans & borrowings and their balances are as follows:-

	Maturing	2024	2023	
		\$000	\$000	
WHL LGFA Loan - Interest 5.65%	(LY: 5.65%)	2025	-	1,560
WHL LGFA Loan - Interest 5.79%	(LY:5.79%)	2024	-	780
WHL LGFA Loan - Interest 5.95%	(LY: 5.95%)	2024	-	600
WDC LGFA Loan - Interest 6.10%	(LY: N/A)	2025	2,000	-
WDC LGFA Loan - Interest 6.21%	(LY: N/A)	2024	1,000	-

(Carrying value is not materially different to Face value)

In managing interest rate risks, the Company aims to reduce impacts of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earning. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in interest rates will have an impact on profit. At 30 June 2023 it is estimated that a 1% increase in interest rates would decrease the Company's profit before tax by \$30,000 (2023: \$13,800)

Interest on the loans is accrued daily and is recognised as a current liability. At 30 June 2024 the company recognised \$7,612 of accrued interest (2023, 27,750)

The company has no formal interest rate hedging policy.

Breach of Interest Covenant

During the financial year ending 30 June 2024, Destination Westland Limited was subject to an interest coverage covenant as part of its lending agreement with Westland Holdings Limited, which required that the Group, maintain an interest coverage ratio of at least 2.0.

In the last week of the financial year, the lending agreement was amended to reflect the amalgamation of Westland Holdings Ltd into Destination Westland Limited with the lending now coming from Westland District Council. As part of this change, a new loan agreement was put in place which now requires that the interest coverage each individual entity within the Group maintain an interest coverage ratio of 2.0, rather than the Group as a whole.

Due to the timing of this agreement change, Destination Westland Limited were unable to meet the revised interest coverage requirement, resulting in a breach of the covenant at the financial year-end

Impact of Financial Statements

- * As at 30 June 2024, Destination Westland was in breach of the amended interest covenant.
- * On 30 September 2024, Westland District Council granted a waiver in relation to the interest coverage ratio covenant breach at 30 June 2024. No penalties or amendments to the loan terms were imposed as a result of the breach.

11 Operating Leases

Operating leases as lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Not Later than one year	13	15
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	13
Later than five years	-	-
	13	28

The company has 2 leases, one is an access lease at Kwitchoatown and a vehicle lease. (2023: 2)

Operating leases as lessor

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	103	123
Later than one year and not later than five years	312	386
Later than five years	184	227
Total non-cancellable operating leases	599	736

The company leases land, buildings, terminal area, car parks & storage units with varying terms that are negotiated with individual tenants at market rates. Significant leases include a 10 year lease of land & Buildings to Westroads Ltd for \$17,000 annually, plus land and buildings for a period of 2 years with 1 3 year right of renewal with annual lease amount of \$18,000, and land for a period of 30 years (no right of renewal) with annual lease amount of \$3,000

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

12. Investment property

Opening Balance 1 July	1,355	1,365
Disposals	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposal	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	40	(10)
Balance at 30 June	1,395	1,355

Investment properties are valued annually effective at 30 June to fair value by Coast Valuations Limited (2023: Coast Valuations Limited) Coast Valuations Limited is an experienced valuer, with extensive market knowledge in the types and location of property owned by the company.

13. Reconciliation of Net Surplus after Taxation to Net Cashflows from Operating Activities

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		
Net profit after taxation	126	5,538
<i>Add/(less) non cash items:</i>		
Depreciation and impairment losses	333	283
Bad Debts Written off	3	3
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	(8)	3
Change in fair value of investment properties	(40)	10
Change fair value of Land, Buildings & Runway	-	(7,754)
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred tax liability	(7)	2,117
Total Non-Cash Items	281	(5,338)
<i>Add/(less) items classified as investment activity:</i>		
Net loss (gain) on sale of property, plant & equipment	(3)	38
Net loss/(gain) on sale of investment property	-	-
Dividends Received		
Capital creditors	29	(26)
Total Investing Activity Items	26	12
<i>Add/(less) movements in working capital items:</i>		
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	78	(102)
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	(3)	22
Increase/(decrease) in income received in advance	(58)	32
Increase/(decrease) in taxation payable	34	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in subvention payment payable	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	9	(6)
Decrease/(increase) in subvention payment receivable	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in receivables and prepayments	(168)	2
Working Capital Movement - Net	(108)	(53)
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities	325	159

14. Transactions with Related Parties

During the year the Company transacted with businesses in which Directors and Shareholders had an interest.

Details of these interests are as follows:

Director/ Shareholder	Related Party	Type of Transaction	Transaction Amount \$000	Balance 30 June \$000
<i>1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024</i>				
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Purchase - Maintenance Contracting Services	42	17
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Sale - Royalties received	32	10
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Sale - Lease Receipts & Reimburements	23	2
	WDC Westland District Council	Purchase - Occupancy costs & Oncharges	369	91
	WDC Westland District Council	Interest - LGFA	7	7
	WDC Westland District Council	Sales & Lease & Grants receipts	943	47
	WDC Westland District Council	Loan - LGFA	3,000	3,000
	WHL Westland Holdings Ltd	Sales - Administrative Services & Reimbursements	16	-
	WHL Westland Holdings Ltd	Loan - LGFA Repayment	2,940	-
	WHL Westland Holding Ltd	Interest - LGFA	166	-
	WHL Westland Holding Ltd	Reimbursement - LGFA Expenses	2	2
	PJ DeGoldi Fulton Hogan	Purchases - Maintenance - Runway	38	33
	CJ Rea (WHL) Hokitka Automotive	Purchase - Maintenance Vehicle Services	5	1
	CJ Rea (WHL) Chatr Communications	Purchase - Plant & Equipment	5	-

Director/ Shareholder	Related Party	Type of Transaction	Transaction Amount \$000	Balance 30 June \$000
<i>1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</i>				
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Purchase - Maintenance Contracting Services	27	9
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Sale - Royalties received	21	24
	WDC Westroads Ltd	Sale - Lease Receipts & Reimburements	21	2
	WDC Westland District Council	Purchase - Occupancy costs & Oncharges	337	55
	WDC Westland District Council	Sales & Lease & Grants receipts	823	3
	WHL Westland Holdings Ltd	Sales - Administrative Services	2	1
	WHL Westland Holdings Ltd	Purchases - Reimbursements	2	2
	WHL Westland Holdings Ltd	Loan - LGFA	2,940	2,940
	WHL Westland Holding Ltd	Interest - LGFA	52	-
	WHL Westland Holding Ltd	Reimbursement - LGFA Expenses	2	2
	PJ DeGoldi Fulton Hogan	Purchases - Maintenance - Runway	2	1
	CJ Rea (WHL) Hokitka Automotive	Purchase - Maintenance Vehicle Services	4	1
	CJ Rea (WHL) Chatr Communications	Purchase - Plant & Equipment	6	-

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the company comprises of the Directors, the Chief Executive and the Operations Manager

	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Key management personnel compensation comprised		
Short-term employee benefits	249	303
Directors Remuneration	70	68
Termination benefits	-	-
	319	371

There are no loans to or from key management personnel.

15. Inventory

At 30 June 2024 the company held no term trading stock. (2023: NIL)

16. Financial Instruments

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000

The accounting policy for financial instruments has been applied to the items below:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Bank accounts and Cash	549	322
Debtors and other receivables - exchange transactions	418	256

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Creditors and other payables - exchange transactions	431	350
Creditors and other payables - non exchange transactions	-	-
Loans	3,000	2,940

The amounts reported above represent the company's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument. The anticipated contractual cash flows of the financial instruments are not expected to be materially different to the values shown above, and are all anticipated to occur within twelve months of the balance date except loans:

	2023	2023
	\$000	\$000
Loan Balance	3,000	2,940

	2023	2023
	\$000	\$000
1 Year	3,153	1,416
1 - 2 years	-	1,560
3 - 5 years	-	-
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total Cashflow	3,153	2,976

The company has no significant exposure to credit risk, where other receivables are due from government organisations and bank accounts and cash are held with a registered bank.

The approximate weighted average effective interest rate of the financial instruments is as follows:

	2024	2023
	%	%
Bank accounts and cash	5.50	0.00
Bank overdrafts	11.15	11.15
Trade and other receivables	0.0	0.00
Trade and other payables	0.0	0.00
Loans	6.14	5.75

The Directors do not consider there is any significant exposure to interest rate risk.

There are no interest rate options or interest rate swap agreements in place as at 30 June 2024. (2023: NIL.)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the company, causing the company to incur a loss.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the company to risk consist principally of bank accounts & cash, debtors & other receivables and various off-balance sheet instruments. Concentrations of credit respect with respect to accounts receivable are high due to the reliance on the Westland District Council for a high proportion of the Company's revenue. However the Council is considered a high credit quality entity.

The company invests in high credit quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Accordingly, the company does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with organisations it deals with. There is no significant concentration of receivables with any one customer.

Capital Management

The company's capital includes share capital and retained earnings.

The company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Company recognises the need to maintain a balance between higher returns that may be possible with greater gearing and advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The company has a policy of shareholders funds being in the ratio of 50-100% of total assets.

17. Amalgamation of Holding Company into Subsidiary

Background and Nature of Amalgamation:

On 30 June 2024, Westland Holdings Limited ("the Holding Company") was amalgamated into its wholly-owned subsidiary, Destination Westland Limited ("the Subsidiary"). Prior to the amalgamation, the Holding Company had distributed its shares in Westroads Limited to its shareholder, Westland District Council and, as a result, held no significant assets or liabilities at the time of the amalgamation, effectively becoming an empty vessel. The amalgamation was conducted to streamline the corporate structure.

Accounting Treatment:

The amalgamation has been accounted for using acquisition accounting under PBE IPSAS 40 – PBE Combinations, with the Subsidiary being the continuing entity. Given that the Holding Company had minimal operations and held no significant assets or liabilities at the date of amalgamation, restating the prior period financial statements would result in an overstatement of the previous year's financial position and performance.

Impact on Financial Statements:

The amalgamation did not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group. As a result, the Group has elected not to restate prior period financial statements. The financial statements presented for the current year reflect the results of the Subsidiary as the continuing entity, and no comparative figures for the Holding Company have been included.

Rationale for Non-Restatement: The non-restatement of prior year financial statements is based on the following:

1. The Holding Company's primary assets (shares in Westroads Limited) were distributed prior to the amalgamation, leaving it with no significant assets or liabilities.
2. Restating prior year financial statements would overstate the previous year's performance and financial position, as the Holding Company's contribution post-distribution was negligible.
3. The amalgamation had no material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group.

Disclosure of Post-Amalgamation Changes:

Following the amalgamation, the Group structure was simplified, and all remaining operations continue under the Subsidiary. The amalgamation did not result in any significant changes to the Group's operations, financial policies, or performance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF DESTINATION WESTLAND LIMITED'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Destination Westland Limited (the company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Bruce Loader, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and performance information of the company on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the company on pages 4 to 7 and 10 to 25, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of the company on pages 8 and 9.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2024; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- the performance information of the company presents fairly, in all material respects, the company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the company's objectives for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2024. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.



We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the performance information

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the performance information for the company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, 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 carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the company's statement of intent.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, 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.



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- We 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 company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the company's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company'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 financial statements and the performance information 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 3, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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



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Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the company.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bruce Loader', written in a cursive style.

Bruce Loader
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand