

Financial Statements

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Prepared by Tandem Group Limited

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Directory

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

Company Number

6315607

Companies Act

The Company is registered under the Companies Act 1993.

Registered Office

Tandem Group Limited
369 Devon Street East
Strandon
NEW PLYMOUTH 4312

Shareholders

New Plymouth District Council	35,000,000 Ordinary
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Directors

Philip Cory-Wright (Chair)
Rachel Farrant
Shelley Kopu
Christopher Myers

Bankers

Westpac Bank
NEW PLYMOUTH

Solicitors

Auld Brewer Mazengarb & McEwen
NEW PLYMOUTH

Ford Sumner

WELLINGTON

Minter Ellison Rudd Watts

AUCKLAND

Chartered Accountant

Brent Abbott
Tandem Group
NEW PLYMOUTH

Approval of Financial Report

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

The Directors are pleased to authorise the approved financial report including the historical financial statements of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited for year ended 30 June 2024.

APPROVED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors.



Philip Cory-Wright

Date 27 September 2024



Rachel Farrant

Date 27 September 2024.

Statutory Information

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

Entries in the Interest Register

The directors have declared general disclosure of interest in the following entities:

Philip Cory Wright

Chair	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
Director	South Port NZ Limited
Director	New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited
Director	Matariki Forests Group
Director	Powerco Limited
Director	NZ Windfarms Limited

Shelley Kopu

Director	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
Trustee	Te Kotahianga o Te Atiawa
Director	Tui Ora Limited
Board Member	St Peters College
Director	Kopu and Associates Limited
Board Member	Youthline
Trustee	Josiah Mika Foundation

Rachel Farrant

Director	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
Director & Shareholder via Trust	BDO Wellington Limited
Director	Skellerup Holding Limited
Director	Fairway Resolutions Limited
Director	The Property Group Limited

Chris Myers

Director	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
Chairperson	Pricetech Limited t/a MarginFuel
Director	Forever Forests Limited
Trustee	Venture Taranaki

David Scott

Chief Executive	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
Board Member	New Zealand Airports Board

Christopher Coplestone

Safety and Operations Manager	Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
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Statement of Service Performance

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

Nature of Business

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (PRIP) is a Council Controlled Organisation whose prime purpose is to operate the New Plymouth Airport on a sustainable commercial basis, and to ensure the ongoing safe and successful operation of the Airport. PRIP owns passenger terminals, aircraft hangars, airside Infrastructure (car parking areas, roading and underground utilities). These facilities are sited on land occupied under a long-term lease from the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC).

Ownership

PRIP's sole shareholder is the New Plymouth District Council.

Performance Targets

	ACTUAL 2023/24	FINAL SOI BUDGET 2023/24	ACTUAL 2022/23
1. Passenger Numbers			
Passenger Numbers	399,753	420,000	401,686
Total Passenger Numbers	399,753	420,000	401,686

The dollar values in note 2 and 3 are rounded to \$,000.

	ACTUAL 2023/24	FINAL SOI BUDGET 2023/24	ACTUAL 2022/23
2. Financial Performance			
Operating Profit			
Operating Revenue	9,401	9,345	8,853
Other Income	-	-	-
Operating Expenditure	(4,329)	(3,681)	(3,994)
Depreciation and Interest	(2,922)	(3,401)	(2,593)
Net Profit before Tax	2,150	2,263	2,266
Taxation			
Taxation	(5,324)	-	(755)
Total Taxation	(5,324)	-	(755)
Net Profit (Loss) After Tax	(3,174)	2,263	1,511

	ACTUAL 2023/24	FINAL SOI BUDGET 2023/24	ACTUAL 2022/23
3. Forecast Statement of Financial Position			
Assets			
Current Assets	6,904	3,281	4,661
Deferred Tax as Set	-	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment and Other	85,778	84,832	77,796
Loans Provided	-	-	-
Total Assets	92,682	88,113	82,457
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	2,143	431	689
Current Borrowings	-	-	-
Non-Current Borrowings	22,496	24,081	15,095
Deferred Tax Liability	9,356	1,765	4,812
Total Liabilities	33,995	26,277	20,596
Net Assets	58,687	61,836	61,861

Explanation of Major Variances to Budget

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Revenue

The build up to return to pre-Covid passenger numbers has slowed due to the cost of living crisis. Travellers discretionary income has reduced which has negatively impacted on the number of people willing and able to travel. Passenger numbers were budgeted at 420,000 but actuals were 399,753.

The major revenue streams, landing charges, car parking and rental revenues all were marginally higher as a result of small pricing increases passed on to the consumer. Revenue was \$9,400,812 which was an increase of 0.60% on a forecast of \$9,345,000.

Expenses

Operational expenses were over budget circa \$648,000. Increased maintenance work completed was a contributing factor and also across the board inflationary cost rises in other operating expenditure.

Statement of Financial Position

Property, Plant & Equipment and Other

All interest payments were made to council as scheduled, no principal payments were made during FY2024. PRIP has drawn down funds during the 2024 year from New Plymouth District Council to complete larger scale ongoing capital projects which can not be funded from revenue alone.

4. Operational Performance

To operate an essential infrastructure transport hub for New Plymouth and the Taranaki region and to provide facilities that are safe, efficient and welcoming

KPI	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the Airport facilities to avoid any disruption of scheduled commercial flights other than for weather or airline problems. 	<p>The existing Airport facilities have been well maintained throughout the year and there has been no diversion of regular passenger transport services resulting from Airport operations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting all operating, maintenance, capital expenditure and interest costs from Airport revenue (including recovery of the aeronautical portion through landing charges). 	<p>Passenger numbers have remain static with 2023 numbers and not increased to forecasted levels as the cost of living crisis impacted on the return of passenger numbers back towards pre-covid numbers. All operating costs associated with the day-to-day management of the Airport have been met from Airport revenue. Loans have been made available from NPDC to assist with capital expenditure have been taken up in the 2024 financial year and interest is being fully serviced from Airport revenue.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage New Plymouth Airport in full compliance with the approved operating procedures of the Civil Aviation Authority Rule Part 139. 	<p>Under an agreement with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), PRIP manages the Airport on behalf of the Aerodrome Operator Certificate holder, NPDC. During the period the Airport has been managed in full compliance with the CAA Rule Part 139.</p>

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

	NOTES	2024	2023
Exchange Revenue			
Car Parking Revenue		1,461,376	1,400,577
Landing Charges Revenue		6,878,429	6,507,787
Rental Revenue		968,760	829,703
Other Revenue		92,247	114,501
Total Exchange Revenue		9,400,812	8,852,567
Total Revenue		9,400,812	8,852,567
Expenses			
Terminal Building Operations		684,077	645,673
Personnel Costs		1,202,883	828,084
General & Operational Expenditure	4	2,281,157	2,481,551
Loss on Disposal of Assets		160,689	38,129
Total Expenses		4,328,807	3,993,438
Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA)		5,072,005	4,859,130
Non Operating Expenses			
Interest Costs to Related Parties	4	665,230	624,388
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		2,257,166	1,968,279
Total Non Operating Expenses		2,922,396	2,592,667
Surplus before Taxation		2,149,610	2,266,463
Taxation and Adjustments			
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	5	5,323,629	755,343
Total Taxation and Adjustments		5,323,629	755,343
Surplus (Deficit) after Taxation		(3,174,019)	1,511,120
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense			
Gain on Property, Plant & Equipment Revaluation		-	7,434,050
Movement in Deferred Tax at Revaluation	5	-	(2,333,189)
Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		-	5,100,861
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		(3,174,019)	6,611,981

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited

As at 30 June 2024

	NOTES	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2023
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	6,109,753	3,910,266
Trade and Other Receivables	7	775,943	751,136
Consumables on Hand (RFS)		18,000	-
Total Current Assets		6,903,697	4,661,402
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment, Capital Works & Work in Progress	10	85,541,515	77,795,812
Intangible Asset (RFS)		237,000	-
Total Non-Current Assets		85,778,515	77,795,812
Total Assets		92,682,212	82,457,214
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	9	1,249,842	504,204
GST Payable		44,386	67,445
Employee Entitlements	13	113,625	75,631
Provision for Tax	5	735,657	41,554
Total Current Liabilities		2,143,510	688,835
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	22,495,927	15,095,927
Deferred Tax		9,356,252	4,811,911
Total Non-Current Liabilities		31,852,179	19,907,838
Total Liabilities		33,995,689	20,596,673
Net Assets		58,686,522	61,860,542
Equity			
Share Capital			
NPDC Current Equity	15	49,138,485	49,138,485
Total Share Capital		49,138,485	49,138,485
Retained Earnings (Deficit)		(4,242,522)	(1,068,503)
Revaluation Reserve		13,790,560	13,790,560
Total Equity		58,686,522	61,860,542

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
Equity		
Opening Balance	61,860,542	55,248,561
Increases		
Total Comprehensive Revenue & Expense for the year	(3,174,019)	6,611,981
Total Increases	(3,174,019)	6,611,981
Total Equity	58,686,522	61,860,542

These accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited For the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
Operating Activities		
Cash was provided from:		
Receipts from customers	9,369,055	8,662,754
Interest received	-	-
Grants received	-	-
Wage subsidy/resurgence support	-	-
Total Cash was provided from:	9,369,055	8,662,754
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers and employees	4,174,345	3,909,711
Interest paid	630,351	605,389
Tax payments	85,185	-
Net GST	3,699	(4,410)
Total Cash was applied to:	4,893,579	4,510,691
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	4,475,476	4,152,063
	2024	2023
Investing Activities		
Cash was provided from:		
Other cash items from investing activities	-	-
Total Cash was provided from:	-	-
Cash was applied to:		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	9,420,987	1,189,540
Payment for other items	255,000	-
Total Cash was applied to:	9,675,987	1,189,540
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(9,675,987)	(1,189,540)

2024 2023

Financing Activities

Cash was provided from:

Proceeds from New Plymouth District Council Loans	7,400,000	-
Total Cash was provided from:	7,400,000	-

Cash was applied to:

Other cash items	-	-
Total Cash was applied to:	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	7,400,000	-

2024 2023

Cash & Cash Equivalents

New Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents Held	2,199,487	2,962,525
Opening Cash & Cash Equivalents Brought Forward	3,910,266	947,741
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents (Note 6)	6,109,753	3,910,266

Notes to the Financial Statements

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (PRIP) was established on 3 July 2017. It is a public benefit entity (PBE) Company, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. PRIP is a reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and its Financial Statements comply with that Act and the Companies Act 1993.

PRIP is a wholly owned subsidiary of the New Plymouth District Council (the Council) and is a Council Controlled Trading Organisation as defined in Section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The financial statements for the Airport are for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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

Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (PBE Standards RDR). The Company is eligible and has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Standards RDR on the basis that the Company has no public accountability and is not large as defined in XRB A 1.

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies, methods of computation and classification have been applied consistently throughout the periods within this report.

The Directors have determined the going concern basis is appropriate based on the following key estimates and judgments:

- Future passenger numbers are forecasted to increase and numbers have remained stable during FY2024.
- Major capital programmes are complete, reducing the need to incur borrowings from NPDC at previous levels.
- Cashflow forecasts for the period FY22-25 indicate sufficient cash to meet operational expenditure requirements

Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand (NZ) dollars (\$), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no new or revised accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective during the period which have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies or disclosures.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate.

Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

Consumables

Consumables are stock of inventories for use in PRIP's fire rescue operations which are recorded at cost. There has been no material write downs of consumables in the current period.

Goods and Services Tax

These financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST, except receivables and payables, which are GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an 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 the Receivables or Payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Impairment Policies

At the end of each reporting period PRIP reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, PRIP estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of market value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

For non-revalued assets, impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent it reverses previous accumulated revaluation increments for that asset.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, subject to the

restriction that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase to the extent that any impairment losses on the same asset had been previously charged to equity.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets have arisen primarily from the acquisition of the Rescue Fire Service. They reflect the benefit to PRIP of acquiring the business. The intangible assets are recognised initially at the cost of acquisition. The carrying amount of the assets are reviewed at balance date to determine if there is any indication of impairment.

Statement of Cash Flow Policies

Operating Activities include cash received from all PRIP's income sources and record the cash payments for the supply of goods and services.

Investing Activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financial Activities comprise of activities that change PRIP's equity and debt capital structure.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Airport has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions regarding the value of property, plant and equipment (refer Note 10), have been made by management in preparing these Financial Statements.

Specific Accounting Policies

Specific accounting policies are contained within the relevant notes.

3. Revenue

Accounting Policy

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Exchange Revenue

Landing fees are fees charged to the users of the Airport's aeronautical facilities. Revenue from landing fees is recognised upon use of the runway. Lease receipts under an operating sub-lease are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Parking revenue is recognised when the parking ticket is paid. Boardroom hire is recognised at the time of hire. Prior to 30 June 2023 PRIP provided rent relief and forgave rents by tenants as a result of Covid-19 reducing the passenger numbers and hence the revenue generation of tenants operations. Rent relief is recognised on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the life, forgiven rents are recognised as a credit against rent revenues.

Non-Exchange Revenue

Non-exchange revenue consists of grants and subsidies. The grant revenue is recognised when the conditions attached to the grant have been complied with. Where there are unfulfilled conditions attached to the grant, the amounts relating to the unfulfilled conditions are recognised as liabilities and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.

4. Expenses

Accounting Policy

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which they are incurred.

Interest expenses are accrued on a time basis using the effective interest method. During the year PRIP's, interest rates ranged between 3.86% and 4.16%. (2023: 3.77% and 4.42%)

Expenses	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
General and Operational Expenditure			
Rescue Fire Service Operations		589,746	976,734
Lease Property Maintenance		118,220	89,716
Directors Fees		199,129	176,000
Director Expenses		21,542	18,674
Overhead Charges (New Plymouth District Council)		48,339	51,317
Audit Fees - Audit New Zealand		60,744	48,357
Bank Fees		1,201	1,318
Bad Debts Written Off		130	1,078
Other Expenses		1,242,105	1,118,357
Total General and Operational Expenditure		2,281,157	2,481,551

	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Interest Costs			
Interest Costs to Related Parties		665,230	624,388
Total Interest Costs		665,230	624,388

5. Income Tax Expense

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense is the aggregate of current period movements, in relation to current and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable, based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. The 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 relation to 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 surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) 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 group 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 surpluses will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

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

Income Tax Expense	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Surplus before tax		2,149,610	2,266,463
Income & Deferred Tax			
Tax at 28%		601,891	634,610
Permanent Differences		63,862	120,734
Prior Period Adjustment		0	0
Deferred Tax Adjustment for Buildings		4,657,877	0
Total Tax Expense		5,323,628	755,343
Components of Taxation Expenses (Benefits)			
Current Tax		779,287	41,553
Deferred Taxation		4,544,341	713,790
Total Components of Taxation Expenses (Benefits)		5,323,628	755,343

Deferred Taxation	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Property, plant and equipment		(9,385,979)	(4,830,644)
Employee provisions		19,581	15,116
Other provisions		10,146	3,617
Tax Losses		0	0
Total Deferred Taxation		(9,356,252)	(4,811,911)
Movements			
Opening Balance		(4,811,911)	(1,764,934)
Charged to Profit or Loss		(4,544,341)	(713,788)
Charged to Equity		0	(2,333,189)
Closing Balance		(9,356,252)	(4,811,911)

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying value of cash at bank and the carrying value of term deposits with maturities less than three months, approximates their fair value.

Although Cash and Cash Equivalents at 30 June 2024 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of IPSAS 41 no loss allowance has been recognised as the amount is trivial.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Cash at Bank		6,109,753	3,910,266
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,109,753	3,910,266

7. Trade and Other Receivables

Accounting Policy

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. PRIP applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis, by debtor type as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Short-term receivables are written off when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectations of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

Trade and Other Receivables	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Exchange Receivables			
Accounts Receivables		724,836	701,403
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses		(36,236)	(12,918)
Accrued Revenue		65,000	51,887
Other Receivables		6,906	0
Lease Receivables		0	0
Prepayments		15,437	10,765
Total Exchange Receivables		775,943	751,136
Total Trade and Other Receivables		775,943	751,136

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2024 are based on industry knowledge on the payment profile of revenue. The loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the effect of macroeconomic factors is not considered significant. Credit losses as at 30 June 2024 are calculated based on the likelihood and impact of the credit risk exposure.

The ageing profile of receivables at year end is detailed:	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Not Past Due		657,625	682,044
Past Due 1 - 30 Days		19,317	13,364
Past Due 31 - 60 Days		17,260	3,299
Past Due >60 Days		30,634	2,695
Total The ageing profile of receivables at year end is detailed:		724,836	701,403

8. Loan Receivables

Accounting Policy

Loans are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets. Loans are initially recognised at cost, being fair value of the consideration received. Due to the length of the loans they are annually reviewed for impairment against the borrowers ability to service the loan and current market interest rates. If impairment is established it is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense statement.

Income earned from the borrowings is recognised as interest within the comprehensive statement of revenue and expenses as it is earned, not paid.

9. Trade and Other Payables

Accounting Policy

Trade and other payables are measured at the amount payable.

Trade and Other Payables	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Exchange Payables			
Trade Creditors		456,295	249,244
Contract Retentions		78,078	0
Accruals		75,488	62,228
Accrued Project Costs		427,838	0
Credit Cards		4,348	4,434
Income in Advance		0	0
Amounts Due to Related Parties		6,533	21,915
Interest Payable to NPDC		201,262	166,383
Total Exchange Payables		1,249,842	504,204
Total Trade and Other Payables		1,249,842	504,204

10. Plant, Property and Equipment

Accounting Policy

Property, plant, and equipment consists of the following asset classes: land, runway, taxiway and aprons, buildings, general infrastructure, furniture and fittings, airspresso chattels, IT equipment, artwork and work in progress.

Land is measured at fair value, and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. All other assets classes are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses.

Individual assets, or group of assets, are capitalised if their cost is greater than \$1,000.

Significant Changes

There were no significant policy changes in 2024.

Revaluations

Land and buildings are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value and at least every three years.

All other asset groups will be valued with sufficient regularity to ensure their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years.

Revaluations of PPE will be accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

The carrying values of revalued assets will be assessed annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the asset fair values. If there is a material difference, then asset classes will be revalued prior to the 3 yearly cycle.

Additions between valuations will be recorded at cost. Cost represents the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the assets, and the value of other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service.

Revaluation increments are credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense in comprehensive revenue and expense, in which case, the increase is credited to comprehensive income and expense to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation is charged as an expense in comprehensive income and expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. On disposal, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve, net of any related deferred taxes, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the PRIP and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in surplus or deficit. When a revalued asset is sold, the amount included in the property revaluation reserve in respect of the disposed asset is transferred to equity.

Subsequent Costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to PRIP, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Revaluation and Fair Value Assessments

PRIP engaged independent valuer Mike Drew, Director (BBS (VPM) ANZIV, MPINZ), Telfer Young Limited (registered valuers), to undertake the valuation of the following asset categories as at 30 June 2024.

- Buildings
- Runway Infrastructure
- Equipment and Furniture
- General Infrastructure
- Land
- Airpresso Assets
- Artwork
- IT Equipment

Valuation process and assumptions on buildings:

The majority of PRIP buildings are specialised buildings where there is no alternative or active market for the buildings.

Whether there is local availability of replacement construction resources, materials, labour.

Information from recent similar assets, published construction cost data and QV Costbuilder information.

Valuation process and assumptions of all asset categories, including buildings:

- Asset useful life was obtained by speaking with airport staff, alongside economic life.
- To calculate fair value componentisation was used, which acknowledges that assets may be made up of several components and that the economic life of material components within should be evaluated.
- Estimates on remaining useful life can be affected by local conditions, i.e weather patterns, air traffic growth.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for use, and is charged to comprehensive income and expense on all PPE other than work in progress (WIP) over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method (SL). The useful lives and estimated residual values are reviewed at each balance date and amended if necessary. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in comprehensive income and expense.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates for each class of assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful Life
Airspresso Assets	Non-Depreciable - 13 years
Artwork	Non-Depreciable
Buildings	1 - 50 years
Furniture & Fittings	1 - 49 years
General Infrastructure	Non-Depreciable - 70 years
IT Equipment	1 - 5 years
Motor Vehicles	10 – 20 years
Runway Sub-base	Non-Depreciable
Runway, Taxiway & Aprons	0.3 - 69 years

The residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at the end of each financial year.

When PPE is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset. The net amount is restated to reflect the revaluation.

Estimates and Assumptions Applied in Determining the Value of PPE

Construction costs used for the calculations have been taken from reference to actual recent construction/maintenance contracts carried out at the Airport.

Asset lives have been determined based on their expected economic value and vary depending upon the nature and style of the asset involved. An asset's total life is the asset's age to date, plus its future economic life estimated.

Generally, depreciation has been undertaken on a straight-line approach, utilising the remaining life of the asset over its total estimated life. With componentisation, different useful lives have been placed on the various components found at the property, and this process also allows for refurbishment and upgrading that has been undertaken to the various components. Componentisation takes into account the varying economic lives that each component of an asset may have.

Estimates and Assumptions Regarding Finance Leased Assets

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.



The Airport leases land which is owned by the Council. In accordance with paragraph 28 of IPSAS 13, at the commencement of the lease term, the Airport recognises the land as an asset in the statement of financial position at fair value with a corresponding credit to equity, as the transaction is effectively an in-substance equity contribution.

The lease term is the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset (see Note 14), together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.

The land is owned by the Council, the Crown retains a 50% beneficial interest in the land and any proceeds if it were to be sold in the future. The land cannot be disposed of without prior consent from the Crown.

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited has a renewable 99-year lease over this land at a peppercorn rental of \$1 per year. The leasehold interest in the land was last valued as at 30 June 2023 by Telfer Young (Taranaki) Limited in accordance with 2023 International Valuation Standards (Fair value \$16,034,015; 2023: \$16,034,015).

10. Property, Plant and Equipment Note

Papa Rerangi i Puketapu Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	OPENING COST	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	REVALUATION GAIN/(LOSS) (EXCLUDING DEPRECIATION DECREASES/ INCREASES)	TRANSFERS	CLOSING COST	OPENING ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	TRANSFERS	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION ON DISPOSAL	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION REVERSED ON REVALUATION	CLOSING ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET BOOK VALUE
Property Plant and Equipment June 2024													
Airpresso	710,921	-	-	-	-	710,921	-	12,573	-	-	-	12,573	698,348
Artwork	669,750	62,955	-	-	-	732,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	732,705
Buildings	36,677,257	9,670	-	-	-	36,686,927	-	1,219,458	-	-	-	1,219,458	35,467,469
Furniture and Fittings	1,546,475	126,176	-	-	-	1,672,651	-	131,314	-	-	-	131,314	1,541,337
General Infrastructure	10,165,870	-	-	-	-	10,165,870	-	415,764	-	-	-	415,764	9,750,106
IT Equipment	68,246	1,832	-	-	-	70,078	-	22,808	-	-	-	22,808	47,270
Motor Vehicles	-	145,000	-	-	-	145,000	-	4,775	-	-	-	4,775	140,225
Land	16,034,115	-	-	-	-	16,034,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,034,115
Runway, Taxiways & Aprons	10,857,811	-	(160,689)	-	7,540,462	18,237,584	-	450,473	-	-	-	450,473	17,787,111
Work in Progress	1,065,387	9,817,923	-	-	(7,540,462)	3,342,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,342,828
Total Property Plant and Equipment June 2024	77,795,812	10,163,555	(160,689)	-	-	87,798,679	-	2,257,166	-	-	-	2,257,165	85,541,514

Property Plant and Equipment June 2023

	OPENING COST	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	REVALUATION GAIN/(LOSS) (EXCLUDING DEPRECIATION DECREASES/ INCREASES)	TRANSFERS	CLOSING COST	OPENING ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	TRANSFERS	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION ON DISPOSAL	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION REVERSED ON REVALUATION	CLOSING ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET BOOK VALUE
Airpresso	650,000	-	-	60,921	-	710,921	23,059	13,192	-	-	(36,251)	-	710,921
Artwork	580,850	-	-	88,900	-	669,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	669,750
Buildings	33,097,367	195,000	(6,238)	3,391,128	-	36,677,257	-	1,018,319	-	-	(1,018,319)	-	36,677,257
Furniture and Fittings	1,741,286	4,808	(940)	(198,679)	-	1,546,475	276,007	136,060	-	-	(412,068)	-	1,546,475
General Infrastructure	9,141,120	-	(30,951)	1,055,701	-	10,165,870	676,211	380,967	-	-	(1,057,178)	-	10,165,870
IT Equipment	134,056	7,817	-	(73,627)	-	68,245	54,832	26,933	-	-	(81,765)	-	68,246
Land	16,532,879	-	-	(898,764)	-	16,034,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,034,115
Runway, Taxiways & Aprons	9,847,726	-	-	1,010,085	-	10,857,811	-	392,808	-	-	(392,808)	-	10,857,811
Work in Progress	37,035	1,033,337	-	-	-	1,065,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065,367
Total Property Plant and Equipment June 2023	72,157,319	1,240,962	(38,129)	4,435,665	-	77,795,811	1,030,109	1,968,279	-	-	(2,998,389)	-	77,795,812

11. Capital Commitments

PRIP are committed to purchasing a Rosenbauer 6x6 ARFF Fire Fighting Appliance from Rosenbauer Australia Pty Limited. The contracted price is \$1,604,596. PRIP have paid \$1,444,136 prior to 30 June 2024. The expected delivery date is the 4th quarter of 2024. (2023: \$1,604,596).

PRIP have committed to the construction of a Solar Power Plant with Infratec New Zealand Limited. The contracted price is \$16,205,429. Expected practical completion dates is mid 2026.

PRIP have committed to capital works to complete the runway resurfacing project with Fulton Hogan, with a total expected cost of \$6,416,000. The remaining commitment at 30 June 2024 is \$350,695, with an expected completion date of December 2024.

12. Borrowings

Accounting Policy

Borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs (if any) associated with the borrowing and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any issue costs and any discount or premium on drawdown.

All borrowing costs are recognised in comprehensive income and expense in the period in which they are incurred.

At inception of the Company, the Council made available to it a non-current loan facility and current loan facility. An initial non-current loan was advanced to PRIP in order to cover the transfer price of the assets purchased from the Council (refer Note 14). Current loan advances have been made during the year for the terminal redevelopment project.

There is a revision to the agreement between New Plymouth District Council and PRIP. From the 2023 year there is no minimum repayments of principal required until the expiry date of the loan (30/9/2037). The total loan balance therefore has been reclassified as non current if more than 12 months out from the facility expiry date.

The interest rate on the loan has been set at the Council's cost of funds plus 0.15% per annum, currently 4.16% (2023: 4.42%).

Borrowings	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Secured Loans from New Plymouth District Council at Amortised Cost as classified			
Current		0	0
Non-Current		22,495,927	15,095,927
Total Borrowings		22,495,927	15,095,927

13. Employee Benefit Expenses

Accounting Policy

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values, based on accrued entitlements, at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date and annual leave earned to, but not yet taken, at balance date.

Two non-director employees received remuneration and benefits over \$100,000 during the year.

Employee Benefit Expenses	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Salaries and Wages Accrued		43,695	21,644
Provision for Annual Leave		69,930	53,987
Total Employee Benefit Expenses		113,625	75,631

14. Related Parties

As the sole shareholder of PRIP, the Council is deemed to be a related party of the Airport.

On 3 July 2017, the Airport entered into an agreement with the Council to transfer its interest in the assets of the New Plymouth Airport to the Company. The agreed transfer price was \$15,312,000. The Airport satisfied the transfer price by:

- Issue of 13,000,000 Ordinary Shares at \$1 each for \$13,000,000
- A secured loan from New Plymouth District Council \$2,312,000

In addition to the assets, the Council also leased the Airport land to PRIP under a lease agreement for 99 years at a nominal consideration of \$1 per year and with no rights of renewal.

No debts between the parties were written off or forgiven and no transactions between the parties took place at nil or nominal value.

NPDC provides services to PRIP per SLA agreements. These have not been altered during this financial year and are invoiced out periodically. NPDC have invoiced PRIP \$231,076 excluding interest on loans and charges to NPDC from PRIP \$6,600, both net GST.



Transactions Occurred Between NPDC and PRIP	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Charges to PRIP by the Council			
Goods and Services provided by NPDC		231,076	199,483
Advance Provided by NPDC		7,400,000	0
Interest Paid to NPDC		665,230	624,388
Total Charges to PRIP by the Council		8,296,306	823,871

	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Charges by PRIP to NPDC			
Services Paid during the year		0	0
Car Parking		5,600	3,000
Terminal Lease		0	0
Outstanding Invoices		690	0
Total Charges by PRIP to NPDC		6,290	3,000

	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Balances Remaining Payable to NPDC at Balance Date			
Borrowings		22,495,927	15,095,927
Interest Payable		201,262	0
Outstanding Invoices		6,533	21,915
Total Balances Remaining Payable to NPDC at Balance Date		22,703,722	15,117,842

Other related Party Disclosures

Directors are considered to be related parties of PRIP as they have a considerable amount of control over the governance of the entity.

15. Share Capital

Share capital for the year of \$49,138,485 (2023: \$49,138,485) comprises 13,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares issued in 2017, plus the 22,000,000 ordinary shares issued in 2020 and \$14,138,485 relating to the financial lease of the land. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

PRIP paid no dividends in the 2024 financial year (2023: nil)

16. Operating Lease Commitments - PRIP as Lessor

Accounting Policy

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Lease Arrangements

Operating commitments as a lessor includes leases that the Airport has with lessee's. These commitments cannot be cancelled until the end of the lease. The lessee may sell their lease to

a third party, but PRIP must approve of the transaction. Many leases contain rights of renewal, however these are not guaranteed to be taken up.

Operating Lease Commitments - PRIP as Lessor	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Non-cancellable Operating Lease Receivables			
No longer than 1 year		643,456	705,561
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years		1,635,333	1,876,514
Longer than 5 years		3,027,238	3,042,333
Total Operating Lease Commitments – PRIP as Lessor		5,306,027	5,624,408

17. Key Management Personnel

Directors

In November 2020, PRIP management were advised by NPDC that the tenure of the four current directors would be extended to ensure continuity in the current environment and create the ability to rotate two directors every 18 months.

Chief Executive Officer and Airport Operations Manager

Key management personnel includes the Chief Executive Officer and Safety and Operations Manager and Directors.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Airport Operations/Safety Manager.

At balance date, the Airport employed 15.6 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). (2023: 9.3).

Key Management Personnel Compensation	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Senior Management Team			
Senior Management Team Remuneration		383,772	343,170
Total Senior Management Team		383,772	343,170

	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Directors			
Directors Remuneration		199,129	176,000
Total Directors		199,129	176,000

Total Key Management Personnel Compensation		582,901	519,170
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Key Personnel Full Time Equivalents	Notes	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Senior Management Team		2	2
Directors		1	1
Total Key Personnel Full Time Equivalents		3	3



18. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

PRIP had no contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2024 (2023 - Nil)

19. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

There are no significant events after balance date 30 June 2024 (2023 - Nil)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2024

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (the Company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Debbie Perera, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, 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 9 to 31, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, 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 6 to 8.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Company on pages 9 to 31:
 - 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 the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information of the Company on pages 6 to 8 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 and performance information that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

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.
- 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 5, 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.

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 issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

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



Debbie Perera
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Palmerston North, New Zealand