



PGG Wrightson Technical Horticultural Representative, Rob Wards, inspects a crop of Royal Gala apples for pests and diseases at a client's orchard in Canterbury in March 2021.

PGG Wrightson



**PGG
WRIGHTSON
LIMITED**

**CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2021**

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2021 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The Directors consider that the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates and that all of the relevant financial reporting and accounting standards have been followed.

The Directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Group and facilitate compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

The Directors are pleased to present the consolidated financial statements for PGG Wrightson Limited and its controlled entities (together the "Group") set out on pages 1 to 46 for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The consolidated financial statements contained on pages 1 to 46 have been authorised for issue on 16 August 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board.



Rodger Finlay
Chairman



Sarah Brown
Director and Audit Committee Chair

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Continuing operations			
Operating revenue	1	847,815	788,036
Cost of sales	2	(624,589)	(584,050)
Gross profit		223,226	203,986
Other income		366	300
Employee expenses	7	(119,828)	(113,964)
Other operating expenses	3	(47,735)	(48,126)
Operating EBITDA	28(E)	56,029	42,196
Non-operating gains/(losses)	4	4,456	132
Impairment and fair value gains/(losses)	5	1,832	(807)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(27,283)	(26,667)
EBIT	28(E)	35,034	14,854
Net interest and finance costs	6	(5,621)	(5,032)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax		29,413	9,822
Income tax benefit/(expense)	8	(6,693)	(2,831)
Profit from continuing operations, net of income tax		22,720	6,992
Discontinued operations			
Results from discontinued operations, net of income tax		(7)	(371)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of income tax		–	1,078
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax		(7)	707
Net profit after tax attributable to Shareholders of the Company		22,713	7,699

Basic & diluted earnings per share (EPS)

	NOTE	2021 \$	2020* \$
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period	9, 28(E)	0.301	0.102
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period – continuing operations	9, 28(E)	0.301	0.092
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis	9	0.301	0.049
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis – continuing operations	9	0.301	0.044

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Net profit after tax attributable to Shareholders of the Company		22,713	7,699
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Continuing operations			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of equity instruments		136	–
Remeasurements of defined benefit asset/liability	19	9,620	(3,942)
Tax on remeasurements of defined benefit asset/liability	8	(2,694)	1,104
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		7,062	(2,838)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to Shareholders of the Company		29,775	4,861

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEGMENT REPORT

For the year ended / as at 30 June 2021

A. Operating segments

The Group has two primary operating segments, Agency and Retail & Water, which are the Group's strategic divisions. These operating segments operate within New Zealand.

The two operating segments offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different skills, technology and marketing strategies. Within each segment, further business unit analysis may be provided to management where there are significant differences in the nature of activities. The Chief Executive Officer or Chairman of the Board reviews internal management reports on each strategic business unit on at least a monthly basis.

The Group's segments are described below:

- **Agency:** This segment derives its revenue primarily from commissions in respect of rural Livestock, Wool and Real Estate transactions. This segment also derives revenue from wool and velvet product sales, and interest revenue from its *Go* receivables (refer to Note 13 *Go Receivables* for further explanation regarding this programme).
- **Retail & Water:** This segment includes the Rural Supplies and Fruitful Supplies retail operations, Agritrade, PGG Wrightson Water, PGW Consulting, ancillary sales support and supply chain functions. This segment derives its revenue primarily from the sale of goods as well as the design, installation and servicing of irrigation solutions.
- **Other:** Other relates to certain Group Corporate activities including Governance, Finance, Treasury, Risk and Assurance, and other support services (such as corporate property services and marketing) and includes consolidation/elimination adjustments. The Marketing function derives sales revenue from its rewards and on-charging programmes.
- **Discontinued operations:** Relate to PGG Wrightson Seeds Holdings Limited together with its subsidiaries and investments in jointly controlled entities (formerly the Seed & Grain segment) which was sold in May 2019; PGW Rural Capital Limited which was established to hold and recover certain excluded loans related to the sale of the Group's finance subsidiary, PGG Wrightson Finance Limited; and the Standardbred business (previously included within Agency) which was closed in January 2020.

Assets and liabilities allocated to each business unit combine to form total assets and liabilities for the Agency and Retail & Water business segments. Certain other assets and liabilities are held at a Corporate level including those for the Corporate functions noted above. Similarly, the profit/loss for each business unit combines to form total profit/loss of the Agency and Retail & Water business segments. Certain other revenues and expenses are recorded at the Corporate level for the Corporate functions noted above.

Corporate costs allocation

The Group allocates certain corporate costs to an operating segment where they can be directly attributed to that segment or using the following methods:

- IT hardware, support, licence and other costs are allocated on a per user basis.
- Property costs which are not directly attributable are allocated on a property space utilisation basis.
- Business operations costs (Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Call Centre) are allocated based on FTE usage by each operating segment or transactional volumes. Credit Services costs are allocated to the operating segment to which the overdue accounts relate.

Other costs such as non-operating gains/losses, impairment and fair value gains/losses, net interest and finance costs, income tax expense and the results of discontinued operations are not fully allocated by the Group across the operating segments. The Group Governance, Finance, Treasury, and Risk and Assurance functions continue to be reported outside of the operating segments.

B. Geographical segment

The Group operates within New Zealand only and its revenue is derived primarily from New Zealand.

PGG WRIGHTSON LIMITED

SEGMENT REPORT CONTINUED

For the year ended / as at 30 June 2021

C. Operating segment information

	AGENCY		RETAIL & WATER		OTHER		DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		TOTAL	
	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Sales revenue	74,022	71,699	638,622	604,345	2,250	2,186	–	–	714,894	678,230
Commission revenue	107,685	88,770	79	97	58	112	–	–	107,822	88,979
Construction contract revenue	–	–	18,950	13,640	–	–	–	–	18,950	13,640
Interest revenue on Go receivables	3,805	4,258	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,805	4,258
Debtor interest charges	615	659	848	962	(24)	159	–	–	1,439	1,780
Sublease income	356	455	118	64	431	630	–	–	905	1,149
Total external operating revenues	186,483	165,841	658,617	619,108	2,715	3,087	–	–	847,815	788,036
Operating EBITDA	25,179	15,681	37,533	33,228	(6,683)	(6,713)	–	–	56,029	42,196
Non-operating gains/(losses)	3,885	78	991	31	(420)	23	–	–	4,456	132
Impairment and fair value gains/(losses)	917	243	589	(1,425)	326	375	–	–	1,832	(807)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(8,457)	(8,882)	(15,060)	(15,250)	(3,766)	(2,535)	–	–	(27,283)	(26,667)
EBIT	21,524	7,120	24,053	16,584	(10,543)	(8,850)	–	–	35,034	14,854
Net interest and finance costs	(2,418)	(1,672)	(2,073)	(3,062)	(1,130)	(298)	–	–	(5,621)	(5,032)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax	19,106	5,448	21,980	13,522	(11,673)	(9,148)	–	–	29,413	9,822
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(3,976)	(1,686)	(6,360)	(3,652)	3,643	2,507	–	–	(6,693)	(2,831)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	15,130	3,762	15,620	9,870	(8,030)	(6,640)	–	–	22,720	6,992
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	707	(7)	707
Net profit/(loss) after tax	15,130	3,762	15,620	9,870	(8,030)	(6,640)	(7)	707	22,713	7,699
Segment assets	184,177	184,714	245,131	238,486	23,681	32,617	5	–	452,994	455,817
Assets held for sale	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	40	40
Total segment assets	184,177	184,714	245,171	238,526	23,681	32,617	5	–	453,034	455,857
Total segment liabilities	(101,147)	(87,481)	(155,907)	(145,907)	(22,442)	(69,344)	–	(18)	(279,496)	(302,750)
Capital expenditure (additions to non-current assets)	6,940	5,571	12,468	14,574	1,677	8,358	–	–	21,085	28,502

D. Impact of NZ IFRS 16 Leases

The below non-GAAP disclosures are included to facilitate comparisons with reporting periods prior to the introduction of NZ IFRS 16 (being the reporting periods prior to 1 July 2019).

	AGENCY		RETAIL & WATER		OTHER		DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		TOTAL	
	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Operating EBITDA including NZ IFRS 16	25,179	15,681	37,533	33,228	(6,683)	(6,713)	–	–	56,029	42,196
Less NZ IFRS16 adjustments:										
Other operating expenses	(7,196)	(7,300)	(13,280)	(12,773)	(1,246)	(1,671)	–	–	(21,722)	(21,744)
Operating EBITDA excluding NZ IFRS 16	17,983	8,381	24,253	20,455	(7,929)	(8,384)	–	–	34,307	20,452

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 \$'000	2020* \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash was provided from:		
Receipts from customers	818,914	809,733
Receipt for the termination of partnering contract, net of costs	3,934	–
Dividends received	1	17
Interest received	5,307	6,622
	828,156	816,372
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(765,212)	(774,842)
Interest paid	(646)	(923)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(4,036)	(4,185)
Income tax paid	(28)	(4,968)
Lump sum contributions to defined benefit plans (ESCT inclusive)	(563)	–
	(770,485)	(784,918)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	57,671	31,454
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash was provided from:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale	3,294	855
Proceeds from sale of investments	136	–
	3,430	855
Cash was applied to:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,500)	(5,419)
Purchase of intangibles	(1,309)	(3,683)
Investment sale costs	(51)	–
	(6,860)	(9,102)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(3,430)	(8,247)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash was provided from:		
Increase in external borrowings and bank overdraft	–	47,320
	–	47,320
Cash was applied to:		
Share repurchase and cancellation	–	(234,000)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(9,343)	(12,564)
Repayment of external borrowings and bank overdraft	(40,100)	–
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(18,299)	(17,586)
	(67,742)	(264,150)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	(67,742)	(216,830)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(13,501)	(193,623)
Opening cash	16,868	210,491
Cash and cash equivalents	3,367	16,868

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* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER TAX WITH NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Net profit after tax	22,713	7,699
Add/(deduct) non-cash/non-operating items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	27,283	26,706
Impairment and fair value losses/(gains)	(1,832)	807
Reversal of software capital projects expensed in the current period	750	–
Bad debts written off (net)	67	489
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets and investments, and lease terminations	(909)	(1,259)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	333	135
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(258)	787
Defined benefit expense/(gain)	35	13
Pension contributions not expensed through profit or loss	(563)	–
Other non-cash/non-operating items	83	(284)
Add/(deduct) movement in working capital items:		
Change in inventories	759	(915)
Change in accounts receivable and prepayments	(22,694)	22,825
Change in trade creditors, provisions and accruals	26,468	(22,222)
Change in income tax payable/receivable	6,917	(3,716)
Change in other current assets/liabilities	(1,481)	389
Net cash flow from operating activities	57,671	31,454

Cash Flows Accounting Policies

In the statement of cash flows, cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers which reflect the activities of the customers rather than those of the Group are reported on a net basis.

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2021

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020* \$000	2019* \$000
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,367	16,868	210,491
Short-term derivative assets	11	843	707	614
Trade and other receivables	12	148,171	122,946	145,881
Go receivables	13	45,869	48,111	47,754
Income tax receivable		–	3,399	125
Inventories	14	81,498	83,431	82,485
Assets classified as held for sale		40	40	2,326
Other current assets		2,842	2,059	2,257
Total current assets		282,630	277,561	491,933
Non-current				
Long-term derivative assets	11	–	235	387
Deferred tax asset	8	8,173	10,660	10,344
Investments in equity accounted investees		92	79	71
Other investments		474	471	470
Intangible assets	15	15,663	15,866	13,331
Right-of-use assets	16	101,064	104,625	–
Property, plant and equipment	17	44,627	46,330	44,702
Defined benefit asset	19	311	–	–
Other non-current assets		–	29	12
Total non-current assets		170,404	178,296	69,317
Total assets		453,034	455,857	561,250
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Debt due within one year	10	9,900	30,000	2,680
Short-term derivative liabilities	11	242	562	280
Accounts payable and accruals	18	158,883	132,600	155,903
Short-term lease liabilities	16	17,631	16,506	–
Income tax payable		3,466	–	–
Total current liabilities		190,122	179,668	158,863
Non-current				
Long-term debt	10	–	20,000	–
Long-term derivative liabilities	11	143	45	62
Long-term lease liabilities	16	86,387	90,398	–
Long-term provisions	18	2,844	2,802	1,631
Defined benefit liability	19	–	9,838	5,883
Total non-current liabilities		89,374	123,083	7,576
Total liabilities		279,496	302,750	166,439
EQUITY				
Share capital	30	372,318	372,318	606,318
Reserves	30	14,782	7,586	10,424
Retained earnings/(deficit)	30	(213,562)	(226,798)	(221,931)
Total equity attributable to Shareholders of the Company		173,538	153,106	394,811
Total liabilities and equity		453,034	455,857	561,250

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PGG Wrightson

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES



INCLUDING NOTES TO
THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2021



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 OPERATING REVENUE

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	714,894	678,230
Commission revenue	107,822	88,979
Construction contract revenue	18,950	13,640
Other operating revenue		
Interest revenue on Go receivables	3,805	4,258
Debtor interest charges	1,439	1,780
Sublease income	905	1,149
	847,815	788,036

Income Recognition Accounting Policies

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sales revenue

Sales revenue comprises the sale value of transactions where the Group acts as a principal; for example, retail store sales, and sales of wool and velvet products. Revenue is measured at the transaction price when control is transferred to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For sale of goods, the transfer of control occurs when the risks and rewards, physical possession and the legal title of the goods have been transferred and accepted by the customer and the customer has a present obligation to make the payment.

Our customers may be entitled to discounts or rebates for certain items and/or volumes purchased, under varying categories. These discounts or rebates are defined as variable consideration and are included in the transaction price as a component of operating revenue upon the completion of our performance obligations. These discounts/rebates are contractual in nature and known at balance date, therefore no assumptions or estimates are required.

The Group offers a range of payment terms, and in some cases can be up to 12 months. The Group does not recognise a financing element for contracts with terms of 12 months or less.

When part of the Group's performance obligation in selling its products is to arrange freight and/or insurance, the Group is considered to be acting as an agent and these costs are recognised net against freight recoveries.

The Group offers warranties as required by New Zealand law and/or per the terms and conditions of the contracts with customers. The Group recognises the obligations under these warranties as a provision.

Commission revenue

Commission revenue comprises commission for transactions where the Group acts as an agent. For agency commissions, the Group does not take inventory risk or title for inventories, or for the Group's Livestock and Real Estate businesses, biological assets and properties respectively. The Group generates commissions from acting as an agent for organising the sale of livestock or real estate, and from the successful referral of clients to unrelated lending and insurance partners.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time upon completion of service.

Construction contract revenue

Construction services are provided to customers in the Water business to construct pivots and irrigation systems. Most contracts contain a single performance obligation. The size and duration of the contracts can vary significantly, and customers are invoiced as work progresses. Most contracts are completed within 12 months; therefore, the unearned revenue on these contracts has not been disclosed.

The Group accounts for revenue over time, which best depicts the pattern of transfer of the construction services to the customer. The Group uses an input method to recognise revenue based on a percentage of cost completed. This method involves judgements relating to a contract's expected margin and its stage of completion.

Interest and similar income and expense

The Group recognises the fixed fees charged to customers under its Go programme as interest revenue. Refer to Note 13 *Go Receivables* for further explanation regarding this programme. This interest revenue is recognised over the term of the Go contracts.

The Group also recognises interest revenue on an accruals basis when the services are rendered using the effective interest method. Refer to the accounting policies under Note 6 *Net Interest and Finance Costs* for further explanation on the effective interest method.

Sublease income

The Group recognises lease payments received under subleases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Refer to Note 16 *Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities* for further explanation.

2 COST OF SALES

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Depreciation and amortisation		187	181
Employee benefits (including commissions)		34,245	23,953
Inventories and consumables	14	557,079	534,561
Other		33,078	25,355
		624,589	584,050

3 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

		2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Audit of annual financial statements of the Company by EY		240	–
Audit of annual financial statements of the Company by KPMG		–	190
Regulatory and other assurance services provided by KPMG		–	11
Directors' fees		552	611
Donations		8	1
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impaired debtors and contract assets		(774)	343
Net bad debts written off		841	147
IT & telecommunication costs		12,981	14,440
Marketing		3,820	3,818
Motor vehicle costs		5,713	5,804
Travel costs		2,858	3,044
Rental and operating lease costs		460	279
Occupancy costs (excluding rental and operating lease)		5,110	5,542
Other staff costs		6,104	6,558
Other expenses		9,822	7,338
		47,735	48,126

4 NON-OPERATING GAINS/(LOSSES)

		2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Receipt for the termination of partnering contract, net of costs		3,934	–
Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment		960	151
Other non-operating gains/(losses)		(438)	(19)
		4,456	132

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

5 IMPAIRMENT AND FAIR VALUE GAINS/(LOSSES)

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Net impairment reversal/(impairment) - Property, plant and equipment	5(A)	906	253
Net impairment reversal/(impairment) - Right-of-use assets	5(B)	910	(852)
Fair value gains/(losses) - Assets held for sale		–	(198)
Other fair value gains/(losses)		16	(10)
		1,832	(807)

A. Saleyards

At balance date, the Group reviewed its saleyard assets for indicators of impairment and for any indication that a previously recognised impairment loss may have decreased. The Group reversed \$0.91 million of previously recognised impairment losses on 10 saleyards. This was based off indicative external market valuations for the saleyards.

B. Right-of-use assets

At balance date, the Group reviewed its right-of-use assets for indicators of impairment and for any indication that a previously recognised impairment loss may have decreased. As a result of this review, the Group reversed \$0.91 million of previously recognised impairment losses. Most of the impairment reversal relates to the Water business. The impairment reversal resulted from changes in key assumptions applied to the value in use model used for impairment testing. The change in assumptions included improved current and estimated future earnings following a restructure of the business and the sublease of surplus space related to a previously impaired right-of-use asset.

Impairment Accounting Policies

The carrying value of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying value of assets and are recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another standard.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets (other than biological assets, inventories and deferred tax assets) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset relates is estimated. A CGU is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

6 NET INTEREST AND FINANCE COSTS

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Interest income	63	579
Interest funding expense		
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	(646)	(923)
Bank facility fees	(908)	(683)
	(1,554)	(1,606)
Net interest income/(expense) excluding interest on lease liabilities	(1,491)	(1,027)
Interest on lease liabilities	(4,036)	(4,183)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		
Net gain/(loss) on foreign denominated items	(217)	502
Fair value gain/(loss) on foreign exchange derivatives	123	(324)
	(94)	178
Net interest and finance income/(expense)	(5,621)	(5,032)

Interest and Finance Income/Expense Accounting Policies

Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fair value change on foreign exchange derivatives

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and exposure to movements in foreign currency arises from these activities. The Group uses forward and spot foreign exchange contracts to manage these exposures. These derivatives are recorded at their fair value with mark-to-market fair value movements flowing through fair value change on foreign exchange derivatives in the profit or loss. A portion of the underlying hedged future sale or purchase transactions have not yet been recognised by the Group. For this portion, no corresponding offsetting net gain/(loss) on foreign denominated items has been recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

7 GOVERNMENT GRANT**COVID-19 wage subsidy**

The Group's financial performance for 2020 was significantly impacted by COVID-19. Whilst the Group's retail stores and warehouse supplies facilities continued operating as an "essential service" during all of New Zealand's alert levels, the Group's Water, Wool, Real Estate and Livestock saleyard businesses were closed at alert level 4 and only reopened under alert level 3 following strict protocols. Under the Government's COVID-19 wage subsidy scheme, which was aimed at supporting employers affected by the COVID-19 lockdown to continue to employ staff, the Group received \$4.09 million.

\$3.15 million of this subsidy was recognised in the profit or loss (within Employee Expenses) during 2020. The remaining \$0.94 million has been recognised in the profit or loss (within Employee Expenses) during 2021. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to these grants.

The Group did not benefit directly from any other forms of government assistance during the year.

Government Grant Accounting Policies

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants relating to costs are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

8 INCOME TAXES**A. Income tax recognised in profit or loss**

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Current tax benefit/(expense)		
Current year	(7,395)	(2,146)
Adjustments for prior years	443	103
	(6,952)	(2,043)
Deferred tax benefit/(expense)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	727	(973)
Adjustments for prior years	(468)	185
	259	(788)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(6,693)	(2,831)
Reconciliation		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	29,413	9,822
Income tax using the Company's tax rate (28%)	(8,236)	(2,750)
Non-deductible expenditure	(478)	(792)
Non-assessable income	1,784	481
Tax credits	285	109
Over/(under) provided in prior years	(25)	288
Other	(23)	(167)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(6,693)	(2,831)

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8 INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

B. Income tax recognised directly in equity

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Deferred tax on movement of actuarial gains/losses on employee benefit plans	(2,746)	1,104
Current tax on movement of actuarial gains/losses on employee benefit plans	52	–
Income tax benefit/(expense) recognised directly in equity	(2,694)	1,104

C. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	ASSETS 2021 \$000	ASSETS 2020 \$000	LIABILITIES 2021 \$000	LIABILITIES 2020 \$000	NET 2021 \$000	NET 2020 \$000
Property, plant and equipment	565	616	–	–	565	616
Intangible assets	–	–	(2,277)	(1,181)	(2,277)	(1,181)
Right-of-use assets	–	–	(28,298)	(29,350)	(28,298)	(29,350)
Lease liabilities	29,125	29,987	–	–	29,125	29,987
Employee benefits	4,762	6,361	–	–	4,762	6,361
Provisions	4,296	4,227	–	–	4,296	4,227
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	38,748	41,191	(30,575)	(30,531)	8,173	10,660

	BALANCE 1 JUL 2019 \$000	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS \$000	RECOGNISED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME \$000	BALANCE 30 JUN 2020 \$000	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS \$000	RECOGNISED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME \$000	BALANCE 30 JUN 2021 \$000
Property, plant and equipment	818	(202)	–	616	(51)	–	565
Intangible assets	(391)	(790)	–	(1,181)	(1,096)	–	(2,277)
Right-of-use assets	–	(29,350)	–	(29,350)	1,052	–	(28,298)
Lease liabilities	–	29,987	–	29,987	(862)	–	29,125
Employee benefits	6,294	(1,037)	1,104	6,361	1,147	(2,746)	4,762
Provisions	3,623	604	–	4,227	69	–	4,296
	10,344	(788)	1,104	10,660	259	(2,746)	8,173

D. Unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences

At 30 June 2021, the Group has no unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to tax losses and temporary differences (2020: Nil).

E. Imputation credits

The Group has \$6.2 million imputation credits as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$8.8 million).

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8 INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)***Income Tax Accounting Policies***

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxation and is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax includes any adjustment to tax payable with respect to previous periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill;
- temporary differences relating to subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

9 EARNINGS PER SHARE AND NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

A. Earnings per share (EPS)

The calculation of EPS is based on the following profit figures and number of authorised shares.

	ISSUED ORDINARY SHARES		WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES	
	2021 000	2020 000	2021 000	2020 000
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	75,484	754,839	75,484	754,839
Ordinary shares issued due to 2:1 share split	–	754,839	–	663,845
Ordinary shares repurchased and cancelled	–	(754,839)	–	(663,845)
Ordinary shares reduced due to 1:10 share consolidation	–	(679,355)	–	(597,460)
Balance at 30 June	75,484	75,484	75,484	157,379
There are no dilutive shares or options (2020: Nil).				
			2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Profit (net of tax) attributable to Shareholders of the Company			22,713	7,699
Profit from continuing operations (net of tax) attributable to Shareholders of the Company			22,720	6,992
			2021 \$	2020* \$
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period			0.301	0.102
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period - continuing operations			0.301	0.092
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis			0.301	0.049
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis - continuing operations			0.301	0.044

B. Net tangible assets (NTA)

The calculation of NTA per share, which is a required NZX disclosure, is based on the following NTA figure and the Company's issued ordinary shares at the end of the period.

	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Total assets	453,034	455,857
Total liabilities	(279,496)	(302,750)
less Intangible assets	(15,663)	(15,866)
less Deferred tax asset	(8,173)	(10,660)
Net tangible assets	149,702	126,580
	2021 \$	2020 \$
NTA per issued ordinary shares at the end of period	1.983	1.677

Earnings Per Share Accounting Policies

The Group presents basic and diluted EPS data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to shareholders and the number of shares outstanding to include the effects of all potential dilutive shares.

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

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10 CASH AND FINANCING FACILITIES

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Cash and cash equivalents		3,367	16,868
Current financing facilities	10(A)	(9,900)	(30,000)
Term financing facilities	10(A)	–	(20,000)
Net interest-bearing (debt)/cash and cash equivalents		(6,533)	(33,132)
Go receivables	13	45,869	48,111
Net interest-bearing (debt)/cash and cash equivalents after adjusting for Go receivables		39,336	14,979

A. Financing facilities

During the year, the Company renegotiated its syndicated bank facility. The amended facility, which commenced on 9 November 2020, provides the following:

- Term debt facility of \$60.00 million maturing on 2 November 2022. This facility is undrawn at 30 June 2021.
- Working capital facilities of up to \$70.00 million maturing on 2 November 2022 (subject to an annual Clean Down)

The syndicated facilities fund the general corporate activities of the Group, the seasonal fluctuations in working capital and Go receivables.

The Company has granted a general security deed and mortgage over all its wholly-owned New Zealand assets to a security trust. Bank of New Zealand acts as facility agent and security trustee for the banking syndicate, which comprises Bank of New Zealand, Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. (New Zealand branch) and Westpac New Zealand Limited. The agreement contains various financial covenants and restrictions that are standard for facilities of this nature, including maximum permissible ratios for debt leverage and operating leverage, together with limits for Go receivables, capital expenditure and asset disposals.

The syndicated facility agreement allows the Group, subject to certain conditions, to enter into additional facilities outside of the Company's syndicated facility. The additional facilities are guaranteed by the security trust. These facilities amounted to \$6.53 million as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$6.58 million).

- Overdraft facilities of \$3.00 million
- Guarantee, letters of credit and trade finance facilities of \$3.53 million

11 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts and spot foreign exchange contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. In accordance with the Group's treasury policy, the Group does not hold any of these derivative instruments for trading purposes.

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Derivative assets held for risk management		
Current	843	707
Non-current	–	235
	843	942
Derivative liabilities held for risk management		
Current	(242)	(562)
Non-current	(143)	(45)
	(385)	(607)
Net derivative asset/(liability) held for risk management	458	335

Derivative Financial Instruments Accounting Policies

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value and transaction costs are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on broker quotes.

Where the Group enters into derivative transactions, these agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the consolidated statement of financial position. The fair value amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are recorded on a gross basis.

The Group does not currently apply hedge accounting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

12 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Accounts receivable due from unrelated parties	124,364	106,427
Accounts receivable due from related parties	3	49
Gross accounts receivable	124,367	106,476
less Provision for impaired debtors	(2,895)	(3,539)
Net accounts receivable	121,472	102,937
Contract assets	2,083	2,121
less Provision for impaired contract assets	(356)	(486)
Other receivables	22,631	16,409
Prepayments	2,341	1,965
Trade and other receivables	148,171	122,946
Analysis of movements in provisions for impaired debtors & contract assets		
Balance at beginning of year	(4,025)	(4,635)
Movement in provision	774	610
Balance at end of year	(3,251)	(4,025)

The aging status of the accounts receivable at the reporting date is as follows:

	TOTAL DEBTORS 2021 \$000	PROVISION 2021 \$000	TOTAL DEBTORS 2020 \$000	PROVISION 2020 \$000
Not past due	114,336	(824)	97,740	(705)
Past due 1– 30 days	5,636	(14)	4,297	(311)
Past due 31– 60 days	894	(27)	930	(204)
Past due 61– 90 days	717	(59)	314	(157)
Past due 90 plus days	2,784	(1,971)	3,195	(2,162)
	124,367	(2,895)	106,476	(3,539)

Trade and Other Receivables Accounting Policies**Recognition and measurement**

A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price and classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Accounts receivables include accrued interest.

Impairment

Specific provisions are maintained to cover identified impaired debtors. Judgement is required in determining the impairment provision. The Group recognises loss allowances on expected credit loss (ECL) on trade receivables. The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost and effort. This includes both qualitative and quantitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information. The Group assumes that the credit risk has increased significantly if it is more than 60 days past due. The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

On a monthly basis, the Group via its Credit Committee, assesses whether trade receivables are credit-impaired. All individual instruments that are considered significant are subject to this approach. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

13 GO RECEIVABLES

The Group holds receivables in respect of its Go range of livestock products. The Go range allows farmers to defer payment for the purchase of livestock. The counterparty to the Go product is fully exposed to the risks and rewards of ownership. To mitigate credit risk, the Group retains title to the livestock until sale. Fee income received in respect of the Go receivables is recognised by the Group as interest income over the respective contract period and is included within operating revenue (refer to Note 1 *Operating Revenue*). Accrued interest income in respect of the Go receivables is included within Other Receivables (refer to Note 12 *Trade and Other Receivables*) and amounts to \$1.20 million as at the balance date (2020: \$1.69 million).

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Go receivables - less than one year	46,011	48,111
less Provision for impairment – Go receivables	(142)	–
	45,869	48,111
The status of the Go receivables at the reporting date is as follows:		
Not past due	45,869	48,111
Past due	142	–
	46,011	48,111

14 INVENTORY

	2021 \$000	2020* \$000
Merchandise	64,935	64,959
Wool & velvet inventory	18,199	21,732
less Provision for inventory write down	(1,636)	(3,260)
	81,498	83,431

During the year, inventories of \$557.08 million (2020: \$534.56 million) are included in cost of sales in the profit or loss (refer to Note 2 *Cost of Sales*). Included within this amount are write-down of inventories of \$0.55 million (2020: \$1.93 million) to net realisable value and reversals of write-down of \$0.10 million (2020: \$0.09 million).

Inventories Accounting Policies

Raw materials and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis. In the case of manufactured goods, cost includes direct materials, labour and production overheads. Judgement is required in determining the net realisable value for inventories.

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

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15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	SOFTWARE \$000	RIGHTS & TRADEMARKS \$000	TOTAL \$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2019*	22,042	1,818	23,860
Additions	7,281	98	7,379
Disposals and reclassification	(1,050)	–	(1,050)
Balance at 30 June 2020*	28,273	1,916	30,189
Balance at 1 July 2020	28,273	1,916	30,189
Additions	1,309	874	2,183
Disposals and reclassifications	(310)	–	(310)
Balance at 30 June 2021	29,272	2,790	32,062
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2019*	9,230	1,299	10,529
Amortisation for the year	1,197	92	1,289
Disposals and reclassifications	2,505	–	2,505
Balance at 30 June 2020*	12,932	1,391	14,323
Balance at 1 July 2020	12,932	1,391	14,323
Amortisation for the year	2,156	60	2,216
Disposals and reclassifications	(140)	–	(140)
Balance at 30 June 2021	14,948	1,451	16,399
Carrying amounts			
At 30 June 2020*	15,341	525	15,866
At 30 June 2021	14,324	1,339	15,663

Intangible Assets Accounting Policies**Software**

Software is a finite life intangible and is recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over an estimated useful life between 1 and 15 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Rights

Manufacturing and production rights are finite life intangibles and are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over an estimated useful life between 2 and 10 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite lives, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Refer to the accounting policy under Note 5 *Impairment and Fair Value Gains/(Losses)* for further explanation.

* Refer to Note 29 for further details on the restatement of the comparative figures.

16 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Group as a lessee

The Group leases many assets, including:

- leases of land and buildings from which it conducts operations. These leases range in length from one to fifteen years with various rights of renewal. Where surplus properties are unable to be exited, the Group subleases these properties where possible and derives sublease revenue on a short-term temporary basis.
- leases of motor vehicles and forklifts for use by employees, agents and representatives. These leases range for a period of between three and seven years.
- leases of office and IT equipment. These leases are typically for a period of up to four years.

The Group elects not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term or low-value leases, such as leases of office and IT equipment. The Group continues to expense lease payments associated with these leases on a straight-line basis.

A. Right-of-use assets

	PROPERTY \$000	VEHICLES \$000	TOTAL \$000
Balance at 1 July 2019	97,084	12,082	109,166
Additions	11,498	5,644	17,142
Depreciation charge for the period	(13,623)	(6,669)	(20,292)
Reassessments, modifications and terminations	(881)	342	(539)
Net impairment reversal / (impairment)	(852)	–	(852)
Balance at 30 June 2020	93,226	11,399	104,625
Balance at 1 July 2020	93,226	11,399	104,625
Additions	7,755	5,705	13,460
Depreciation charge for the period	(13,391)	(6,288)	(19,679)
Reassessments, modifications and terminations	1,590	158	1,748
Net impairment reversal / (impairment)	910	–	910
Balance at 30 June 2021	90,090	10,974	101,064

B. Lease liabilities

	PROPERTY \$000	VEHICLES \$000	TOTAL \$000
Balance at 1 July 2019	94,544	12,082	106,626
Additions, reassessments, modifications and terminations	11,879	5,985	17,864
Interest on lease liabilities	3,768	417	4,185
Lease payments	(14,844)	(6,927)	(21,771)
Balance at 30 June 2020	95,347	11,557	106,904
Balance at 1 July 2020	95,347	11,557	106,904
Additions, reassessments, modifications and terminations	22,214	10,830	33,044
Interest on lease liabilities	3,633	403	4,036
Lease payments	(28,380)	(11,586)	(39,966)
Balance at 30 June 2021	92,814	11,204	104,018

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is included in Note 20 *Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management*.

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16 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)**B. Lease liabilities**

Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. Some of the Group's property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The extension options are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. A reassessment is made subsequently if there is any significant event or significant changes in circumstances within the Group's control. The Group estimates that the potential future lease payments, should it exercise all the extension options, would result in an increase in lease liability of \$85.2 million (2020: \$65.0 million).

C. Other disclosures

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Depreciation on right-of-use assets - continuing operations	(19,679)	(20,265)
Interest on lease liabilities	(4,036)	(4,183)
Short-term or low-value lease expenses	(860)	(712)
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	(153)	(168)
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	905	1,149
Gain/(loss) arising from sale and leaseback transactions	339	–
Amounts in the consolidated statement of cashflows		
Total cash outflow for leases	(22,335)	(21,771)

Lease Accounting Policies

The Group adopted NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* from 1 July 2019. The Group assesses at the inception of a contract as to whether the contract is, or contains, a lease as defined in NZ IFRS 16 *Leases*.

(i) As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The Group elects not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term or low-value leases, such as leases of office and IT equipment. The Group continues to expense lease payments associated with these leases on a straight-line basis.

A number of judgements and estimates are made in calculating the right-of-use asset and lease liability amounts. The judgements and estimates include the applicable lease terms (including any rights of renewal expected to be exercised) and the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred and any estimated restoration costs, and less any lease incentives received. These assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the asset's useful life. Right-of-use assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses (if any) and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and any exercise price the Group is reasonably certain to exercise. The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the fund necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar environment under similar terms and conditions.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are increased to reflect interest on the lease liabilities and reduced to reflect the lease payments made. Interest on lease liabilities is charged to the profit and loss and is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the Group's estimate of any amount payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liabilities are remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets, or recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

17 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	LAND \$000	BUILDINGS \$000	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \$000	CAPITAL WORKS PROJECT* \$000	TOTAL \$000
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2019	13,183	14,245	49,678	2,804	79,910
Additions	–	119	5,362	(62)	5,419
Reclassification from/(to) assets held for sale	322	1,706	–	–	2,028
Disposals and transfers	(3)	(727)	(3,045)	–	(3,775)
Balance at 30 June 2020	13,502	15,343	51,995	2,742	83,582
Balance at 1 July 2020	13,502	15,343	51,995	2,742	83,582
Additions	–	279	4,847	(88)	5,038
Disposals and transfers	(772)	(1,293)	(763)	–	(2,828)
Balance at 30 June 2021	12,730	14,329	56,079	2,654	85,792
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2019	–	6,340	28,868	–	35,208
Depreciation for the year	–	285	4,828	–	5,113
Depreciation recovered to COGS	–	–	181	–	181
Reclassification from/(to) assets held for sale	–	(60)	–	–	(60)
Disposals and transfers	–	(702)	(2,368)	–	(3,070)
Impairment / (impairment reversal)	–	(254)	133	–	(121)
Balance at 30 June 2020	–	5,610	31,642	–	37,252
Balance at 1 July 2020	–	5,610	31,642	–	37,252
Depreciation for the year	–	312	5,037	–	5,349
Depreciation recovered to COGS	–	–	187	–	187
Disposals and transfers	–	(141)	(443)	–	(584)
Impairment / (impairment reversal)	–	(906)	(133)	–	(1,039)
Balance at 30 June 2021	–	4,875	36,290	–	41,165
Carrying amounts					
At 30 June 2020	13,502	9,733	20,353	2,742	46,330
At 30 June 2021	12,730	9,454	19,789	2,654	44,627

* Capital works projects are recorded net of transfers to other asset classes.

Capital gains on the sale of property, plant and equipment of \$0.96 million were recognised in non-operating items in the current period (2020: \$0.15 million gain).

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17 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)**Property, Plant & Equipment Accounting Policies****Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is 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 cost 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.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, buildings, plant and equipment. Leasehold 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 between 2 and 40 years for plant and equipment and 50 years for buildings. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant & equipment assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Refer the accounting policy under Note 5 *Impairment and Fair Value Gains/(Losses)* for further explanation.

18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	NOTE	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Trade creditors		109,162	81,835
Goods received but not invoiced		5,249	5,799
Deposits received in advance		960	1,474
Employee entitlements		18,015	13,960
Wage subsidy received in advance	7	-	958
Accruals and other liabilities		21,161	26,940
Loyalty reward programme	22	1,073	998
Other provisions (including product warranty, client claim and make good provisions)	18(A), 18(B)	6,107	3,437
		161,727	135,402
Payable within 12 months		158,883	132,600
Payable beyond 12 months		2,844	2,802
		161,727	135,402

A. Make good provision on leased properties

During the year, the Group recognised an additional provision of \$0.19 million (2020: \$0.14 million) in respect of new leased properties which it signed up to. These costs have been capitalised to the right-of-use assets and are amortised over the life of the right-of-use assets. The Group also released \$0.15 million (2020: Nil) of provision in respect to leased properties which it exited. At balance date, the balance of the make good provision is \$2.71 million (2020: \$2.68 million). The Group expects to settle this liability over the next 10-15 years as the leases expire.

18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

B. Client claims provision

The Group receives client claims from time to time as part of the ordinary course of business and these claims are reviewed on a case by case basis to determine validity. As at balance date, the Group was in the process of reviewing certain claims for the supply of goods which are typically the responsibility of suppliers under terms of trade. The Group recognises a provision for its best estimate of any obligation. The information usually required by IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* is not disclosed on the grounds of commercial sensitivity, i.e. disclosure may impact the position of the Group.

19 DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/LIABILITY

The Group makes contributions to the PGG Wrightson Employee Benefits Plan (the Plan), a defined benefit plan that provides a range of superannuation and insurance benefits for employees and former employees. The Plan is registered under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. The Plan is not open to new members. The Plan's retired employees are entitled to receive an annual pension payment payable for their remaining life, and in some cases, for the remaining life of a surviving spouse. In June 2019, the Group brought the Plan to an actuarial equilibrium position (calculated on a different basis to the IFRS amounts below).

The actuarial calculations for the Plan are undertaken by Michael Chamberlain, a fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries, for MCA NZ Limited.

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Present value of funded obligations	(56,172)	(62,563)	(61,624)	(66,814)	(71,106)
Fair value of plan assets	56,483	52,725	55,741	59,092	58,835
Total defined benefit asset/(liability)	311	(9,838)	(5,883)	(7,722)	(12,271)

A. Movement in net defined benefit asset/(liability)

	DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION		FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS		NET DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/ (LIABILITY)	
	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Balance at 1 July	(62,563)	(61,624)	52,725	55,741	(9,838)	(5,883)
Included in profit or loss:						
Current service costs	(529)	(613)	–	–	(529)	(613)
Interest costs	(558)	(937)	470	845	(88)	(92)
Included in other comprehensive income:						
Gains/(losses) from change in financial assumptions	3,323	(799)	–	–	3,323	(799)
Experience gains/(losses)	1,130	(3,059)	–	–	1,130	(3,059)
Expected return on plan assets	–	–	5,353	(84)	5,353	(84)
Other:						
Employer contributions	–	–	960	692	960	692
Member contributions	(782)	(832)	782	832	–	–
Benefits paid by the plan	3,807	5,301	(3,807)	(5,301)	–	–
Balance at 30 June	(56,172)	(62,563)	56,483	52,725	311	(9,838)

The Group expects to pay \$0.78 million in contributions to the Plan in 2022 (2021: expected \$0.85 million and paid \$0.96 million).

Member contributions are expected to be \$0.56 million in 2022 (2021: expected \$0.59 million and paid \$0.78 million).

As at 30 June 2021, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is 12.2 years for the Plan (2020: 12.5 years).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

19 DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/LIABILITY (CONTINUED)**B. Plan assets**

	2021 %	2020 %
Consist of:		
Equities	63	58
Fixed interest	28	29
Cash	9	13
	100	100

Plan assets do not include any exposure to the Company's ordinary shares (2020: Nil).

C. Actuarial assumptions at the reporting date

	2021 %	2020 %
Discount rate used - Implied 12.2 year New Zealand Government Bond rate (2020: 10 year New Zealand Government Bond rate)	1.99	0.91
Inflation	1.50	1.50
Future salary increases	2.00	2.00
Future pension increases	1.50	1.50

	2021 MALE YEARS	2021 FEMALE YEARS	2020 MALE YEARS	2020 FEMALE YEARS
Assumptions regarding future mortality rates based on published statistics and experience:				
Longevity at age 65 for current pensioners	21	24	21	24
Longevity at age 65 for current members aged 45	24	28	24	28

D. Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the DBO to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	2021 DBO (INCREASE) / DECREASE WITH INCREASE IN ASSUMPTION \$000	2021 DBO (INCREASE) / DECREASE WITH DECREASE IN ASSUMPTION \$000	2020 DBO (INCREASE) / DECREASE WITH INCREASE IN ASSUMPTION \$000	2020 DBO (INCREASE) / DECREASE WITH DECREASE IN ASSUMPTION \$000
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	1,348	(1,460)	1,689	(2,252)
Salary growth rate (0.50% movement)	(112)	112	(188)	63
Pension growth rate (0.25% movement)	(674)	337	(1,001)	876
Life expectancy (1 year movement)	(1,741)	1,798	(2,127)	2,127

Refer to
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19 DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

Employee Benefits Accounting Policies

Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation with respect to defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the lower of the net assets of the plan or the current value of the contributions holiday that is expected to be generated.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset/liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the defined benefit plan reserve in equity. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Long-term employee benefits

Provisions made with respect to employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group with respect to services provided by employees up to reporting date. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT**A. Accounting classifications and fair values**

The tables below set out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

	FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS \$'000	AT AMORTISED COST \$'000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	FAIR VALUE \$'000
2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	3,367	3,367	3,367
Derivative assets	843	–	843	843
Trade receivables	–	121,472	121,472	121,472
Go receivables	–	45,869	45,869	45,869
Other investments	–	474	474	474
	843	171,182	172,025	
Financial liabilities				
Debt	–	(9,900)	(9,900)	(9,900)
Derivative liabilities	(385)	–	(385)	(385)
Trade creditors	–	(109,162)	(109,162)	(109,162)
Lease liabilities	–	(104,018)	(104,018)	
	(385)	(223,080)	(223,465)	
2020				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	16,868	16,868	16,868
Derivative assets	942	–	942	942
Trade receivables	–	102,937	102,937	102,937
Go receivables	–	48,111	48,111	48,111
Other investments	–	471	471	471
	942	168,387	169,329	
Financial liabilities				
Debt	–	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Derivative liabilities	(607)	–	(607)	(607)
Trade creditors	–	(81,835)	(81,835)	(81,835)
Lease liabilities	–	(106,904)	(106,904)	
	(607)	(238,739)	(239,346)	

The Group's banking facilities are based on floating interest rates. Therefore, the fair value of the banking facilities equals the carrying value.

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A. Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

	LEVEL 1 \$000	LEVEL 2 \$000	LEVEL 3 \$000	TOTAL \$000
2021				
Derivative assets	–	843	–	843
Derivative liabilities	–	(385)	–	(385)
2020				
Derivative assets	–	942	–	942
Derivative liabilities	–	(607)	–	(607)

B. Financial management risk

The Group's primary risks are those of liquidity and funding, credit and market (foreign currency, price and interest rate) risks.

The Group is committed to the management of risk to achieve sustainability of service, employment and profits, and therefore, takes on controlled amounts of risk when considered appropriate. The Board of Directors is responsible for the review and ratification of the Group's systems of risk management, internal compliance and control, code of conduct and legal compliance. The Board maintains a formal set of delegated authorities (including policies for credit and treasury) that clearly define the responsibilities delegated to Management and those retained by the Board. The Board approves these delegated authorities and reviews them annually.

The following management committees review and manage key risks:

- The Senior Management Team meets regularly to consider new and emerging risks, review actions required to manage and mitigate key risks, and to monitor progress.
- The Credit Committee, comprising of management appointees, meets regularly to review credit risk, account limits and provisioning.

Management formally reports on all aspects of key risks to the Audit Committee at least two times each year.

(i) Liquidity and funding risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in raising funds at short notice to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Funding risk is the risk of over-reliance on a funding source to the extent that a change in that funding source could increase overall funding costs or cause difficulty in raising funds.

The Group manages liquidity risk by forecasting daily cash requirements and future funding requirements, and maintaining an adequate liquidity buffer. The Group monitors its liquidity daily, weekly and monthly and maintains appropriate liquid assets and committed bank funding facilities to meet all obligations in a timely and cost efficient manner. The Group has a policy of funding diversification and utilises a banking syndicate to limit concentration risk in relation to liquidity and funding. The funding policy augments the Group's liquidity policy with its aim to ensure the Group has a stable diversified funding base without over-reliance on any one market sector.

The objectives of the Group's funding and liquidity policy is to:

- Ensure all financial obligations are met when due;
- Provide adequate protection, even under crisis scenarios; and
- Achieve competitive funding within the limitations of liquidity requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**B. Financial management risk (continued)****(i) Liquidity and funding risks (continued)****Contractual maturity analysis**

The following schedule analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date (reported on an undiscounted basis). History demonstrates that such accounts provide a stable source of long term funding for the Group.

	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOW				AMOUNT IN BALANCE SHEET \$000
	WITHIN 12 MONTHS \$000	1 TO 5 YEARS \$000	BEYOND 5 YEARS \$000	TOTAL \$000	
2021					
Debt	11,068	–	–	11,068	9,900
Derivative liabilities	242	143	–	385	385
Trade creditors	109,162	–	–	109,162	109,162
Lease liabilities	21,164	57,399	41,094	119,657	104,018
	141,636	57,542	41,094	240,272	223,465
2020					
Debt	31,456	20,103	–	51,559	50,000
Derivative liabilities	562	45	–	607	607
Trade creditors	81,835	–	–	81,835	81,835
Lease liabilities	20,296	57,544	47,228	125,068	106,904
	134,149	77,692	47,228	259,069	239,346

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 JUL 2020 \$000	CASHFLOWS \$000	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE \$000	OTHER \$000	30 JUN 2021 \$000
Debt	50,000	(40,100)	–	–	9,900
Derivative liabilities	607	–	(222)	–	385
Lease liabilities	106,904	(18,299)	–	15,413	104,018
Total liabilities from financing activities	157,511	(58,399)	(222)	15,413	114,303
	1 JUL 2019 \$000	CASHFLOWS \$000	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE \$000	OTHER \$000	30 JUN 2020 \$000
Debt	2,680	47,320	–	–	50,000
Derivative liabilities	342	–	265	–	607
Lease liabilities	–	(17,586)	–	124,490	106,904
Total liabilities from financing activities	3,022	29,734	265	124,490	157,511

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential for loss that could occur as a result of a counterparty failing to discharge its obligations. This may be due to drought, bio-security issues or volatility in commodity prices.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Group to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of bank balances, trade receivables, Go receivables and forward foreign exchange contracts. The Group places its cash and short term investments with three major trading banks. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade and Go receivables are limited due to the large number of customers included in the Group's farming customer base in New Zealand.

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. Financial management risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the potential for change in the value of balance sheet positions caused by a change in the value, volatility or relationship between market risks and prices. Market risk arises from the mismatch between assets and liabilities, both on and off balance sheet. Market risk includes price, foreign currency and interest rate risk which are explained as follows.

Concentrations of market risk

The Group has exposure to commodity pricing risk on Wool inventories and forward Wool sales and purchase contracts. This is mitigated by the Group having policies around unmatched positions. Other inventory is of merchandise nature and the Group has a range of suppliers or has entered into long-term supply agreements.

Foreign currency risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and exposure to movements in foreign currency arises from these activities. The Group manages this risk by using forward and spot foreign exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency risks as they arise.

Foreign currency exposure risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk is summarised below. The notional forward exchange cover includes forward foreign exchange contracts entered into to economically hedge forward sale and purchase commitments.

	GBP NZ\$000	USD NZ\$000	AUD NZ\$000	EURO NZ\$000
2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	61	–	127
Trade receivables	12	1,104	155	3,842
Trade creditors	(1,141)	(14,780)	(1,664)	(3,855)
Net balance sheet position	(1,129)	(13,614)	(1,509)	113
<i>Forward exchange contracts on balance sheet items and forward sale and purchase commitments</i>				
Notional forward exchange cover	(5,708)	7,783	1,491	(14,655)
Net unhedged position	4,579	(21,398)	(3,001)	14,768
2020				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1	13	1
Trade receivables	82	2,047	–	1,827
Trade creditors	(532)	(8,366)	(972)	(2,151)
Net balance sheet position	(450)	(6,318)	(959)	(323)
<i>Forward exchange contracts on balance sheet items and forward sale and purchase commitments</i>				
Notional forward exchange cover	8,356	(1,764)	972	(15,777)
Net unhedged position	(8,806)	(4,554)	(1,931)	15,454

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**B. Financial management risk (continued)****(iii) Market risk (continued)****Interest rate risk**

Floating rate borrowings are used for general funding activities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments and the interest margin will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The risk is that financial assets may be repriced at a different time and/or by a different amount than financial liabilities.

This risk is managed by operating within approved policy limits using an interest rate duration approach. Interest rate swaps, interest rate options and forward rate agreements may be used to hedge the floating rate exposure as deemed appropriate. The Group had no interest rate derivatives at balance date (2020: Nil).

Interest rate repricing schedule

The following tables include the Group's liabilities at their carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	WITHIN 12 MONTHS \$000	1 TO 2 YEARS \$000	OVER 2 YEARS \$000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$000	TOTAL \$000
2021					
Debt	9,900	–	–	–	9,900
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	385	385
Trade creditors	–	–	–	109,162	109,162
	9,900	–	–	109,547	119,447
2020					
Debt	30,000	20,000	–	–	50,000
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	607	607
Trade creditors	–	–	–	81,835	81,835
	30,000	20,000	–	82,442	132,442

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's treasury policy effectively insulates earnings from the effect of short-term fluctuations in either foreign exchange or interest rates. Over the longer term however, permanent changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates will have an impact on profit. A 1% change in interest rate has been applied as it is considered a reasonably possible change. The sensitivity of net profit after tax for the period to 30 June 2021, and shareholders equity at that date, to reasonably possible changes in conditions is shown below.

	INTEREST RATES INCREASE BY 1%		INTEREST RATES DECREASE BY 1%	
	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Increase/(decrease) in net profit after tax and shareholders' equity	(235)	(198)	321	217

Other market risks such as pricing and foreign exchange are not considered likely to lead to material change over the next reporting period. The Group's financial assets and liabilities are predominantly held in NZD. For this reason, a sensitivity analysis of these market risks is not included.

C. Capital management

The capital of the Group consists of share capital, reserves, and retained earnings. The policy of the Group is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence while providing the ability to develop future business initiatives. This policy has not been changed during the period.

Refer to
Accounting
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– page 35.

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Non-Derivative Financial Instruments Accounting Policies

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and investments in equity and debt securities.

The Group initially recognises financial assets on the date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, although trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. If the financial asset is not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, the initial investment includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or origination. The Group subsequently measures financial assets at either fair value or amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and net of any impairment loss, if:

- the asset is held within a business model with an objective to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in profit or loss.

However, for investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Group may elect at initial recognition to present gains and losses through other comprehensive income. For instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income gains and losses are never reclassified to profit and loss and no impairments are recognised in profit and loss. Dividends earned from such investments are recognised in profit and loss unless the dividends clearly represent a repayment of part of the cost of investment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment losses.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are classified as other financial liabilities and are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

(iii) Determination of fair values for non-derivative financial instruments

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

21 COMMITMENTS**A. Capital expenditure not provided for**

The Group does not have any capital commitments as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$Nil).

B. Forward purchase commitments

The Group as part of its ordinary course of business enters into forward purchase agreements with wool growers. These commitments extend for periods of up to 3 years and are at varying stages of execution. There remains uncertainty associated with yield, quality and market price. Therefore, the Group is unable to sufficiently quantify the value of these commitments.

C. Forward sales commitments

The Group as part of its ordinary course of business enters into forward sales agreements with wool customers. These commitments extend for periods of up to 3 years and are at varying stages of execution. There remains uncertainty associated with yield, quality and market price. Therefore, the Group is unable to sufficiently quantify the value of these commitments.

22 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**A. PGG Wrightson Loyalty Reward Programme**

The Group recognises a provision for the expected level of points redemption from the PGG Wrightson Loyalty Reward Programme. As at balance date, the balance of live points which does not form part of the recognised provision total \$0.09 million (2020: \$0.09 million). Losses are not expected to arise from this contingent liability.

B. Contingent liabilities

The Group may receive client claims as part of the ordinary course of business in the supply of goods and services. The Group will pursue recovery of claims with suppliers where appropriate under terms of trade. Accordingly, the amount of any obligation in respect of these claims or potential claims cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability.

23 SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

The Group is subject to significant seasonal fluctuations. The Group's earnings are weighted towards the first half of the financial year and are primarily related to the Retail business, as demand for New Zealand farming inputs are generally weighted towards the spring season. The second half earnings predominantly relate to Livestock trading as farmers seek to maximise their income following New Zealand's spring calving and lambing season. Other business units have similar but less material cycles. The Group recognises that this seasonality is the nature of the industry and plans and manages its business accordingly.

24 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Dividend

On 16 August 2021, the Directors of PGG Wrightson Limited resolved to pay a final dividend of 16 cents per share on 4 October 2021 to shareholders on the Company's share register as at 5.00pm on 10 September 2021. This dividend will be fully imputed.

25 RELATED PARTIES

A. Key management personnel compensation

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Key management personnel compensation comprised:		
Short-term employee benefits	4,234	3,216
Post-employment benefits	87	96
	4,321	3,312

Directors fees incurred during the year are disclosed in Note 3 *Other Operating Expenses*.

B. Other transactions with key management personnel

One Director, Senior Executives or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities. A number of these entities transacted with the Group during the reporting period.

The terms and conditions of these transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel and their related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances (on a GST inclusive basis) relating to the Director, Senior Executives and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

		TRANSACTION VALUE 2021 \$000	BALANCE OUTSTANDING 2021 \$000	TRANSACTION VALUE 2020 \$000	BALANCE OUTSTANDING 2020 \$000
Key Management Personnel/Director	Transaction				
Nick Berry	Purchase of retail goods	1	–	2	–
David Cushing (retired 30 April 2021)	Purchase of retail goods, livestock and wool transactions. Also includes real estate commissions on a property sale	1,640	–	2,424	43
Stephen Guerin	Purchase of retail goods and livestock transactions	26	–	9	1
Peter Moore	Purchase of retail goods and fuel on-charge transactions	5	–	5	1
Peter Newbold	Purchase of retail goods	22	2	25	3
Peter Scott	Purchase of retail goods and fuel on-charge transactions	5	1	4	1

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

26 REPORTING ENTITY

PGG Wrightson Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in New Zealand and registered under the Companies Act 1993 in New Zealand. The Company's registered office is at 1 Robin Mann Place, Christchurch. The Company is listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange and is an FMC Reporting Entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

The consolidated financial statements of PGG Wrightson for the year ended 30 June 2021 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group is primarily involved in the provision of goods and services within the agricultural and horticultural sectors.

SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	DIRECT PARENT	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	
			2021 %	2020 %
Agriculture New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
AgriServices South America Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
Bidr Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
Bloch & Behrens Wool (NZ) Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
NZ Agritrade Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
PGG Wrightson Investments Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
PGG Wrightson Real Estate Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
PGG Wrightson Trustee Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
PGG Wrightson Employee Benefits Plan Trustee Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
PGW Rural Capital Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Limited	100%	100%
Ag Property Holdings Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Investments Limited	100%	100%
PGG Wrightson Employee Benefits Plan Limited	New Zealand	PGG Wrightson Employee Benefits Plan Trustee Limited	100%	100%

27 BASIS OF PREPARATION

A. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS") and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for a Tier 1 for-profit entity. These consolidated financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

B. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

C. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is the functional currency of each of the group entities. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about critical judgements made in applying accounting policies, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note

- 12 Carrying value of trade and other receivables
- 14 Carrying value of inventories
- 16 Impairment of right-of-use assets
- 19 Measurement of defined benefit asset/liability - Key actuarial assumptions

Management has determined that the COVID-19 pandemic has not significantly impacted the estimates and judgements used on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. Management will continue to monitor and assess the impacts of future developments of COVID-19, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, on its judgements and estimates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

28 OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out in these consolidated financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

A. Basis of consolidation*Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

B. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

D. Asset held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Once classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

28 OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Disclosure of non-GAAP financial information

Non-GAAP reporting measures have been presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or referenced to in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The following non-GAAP measures are relevant to the understanding of the Group's financial performance:

- Operating EBITDA represents earnings before net interest and finance costs, income tax, depreciation, amortisation, results from discontinued operations, fair value adjustments and non-operating items.
- EBIT represents earnings before net interest and finance costs, income tax and the results from discontinued operations.
- Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period represents the net profit after tax for the reporting period divided by the outstanding number of shares as at the end of the reporting period.

The Directors and management believe the Operating EBITDA and EBIT measures provide useful information as they provide valuable insight on the underlying performance of the business. They are used internally to evaluate the underlying performance of the business and to analyse trends.

Due to the share consolidation which occurred in August 2019, the Directors and management consider the basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period measure facilitates a more meaningful comparison between the 2020 and 2021 income years.

These measures are not uniformly defined or utilised by all companies. Accordingly, these measures may not be comparable with similarly titled measures used by other companies. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be viewed in isolation nor considered as a substitute for measures reported in accordance with NZ IFRS.

F. Standards issued but not yet effective

There are a number of new standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, for the year ended 30 June 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. These include:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Onerous contracts - costs of fulfilling a contract (Amendments to NZ IAS 37)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- A variety of minor improvements to standards have been made in order to clarify various treatments of specific transactions.

The above are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

29 RETROSPECTIVE RESTATEMENT**A. Change in accounting policy: Software-as-a Service (SaaS) arrangements**

In April 2021, the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) published an agenda decision clarifying its interpretation of how the current accounting standards apply to the configuration and customisation costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements. Following this agenda decision, the Group revised its accounting policy in relation to those costs and the new accounting policy is presented below. Comparative financial information has been restated to account for the impact of the change. The effect of the restatement is shown in (C) to (F) and includes the derecognition of certain previously recognised software intangible assets. In addition, the effect includes the reclassification of Short-Term Intangible Assets to Other Current Assets.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the term of the contract. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the cloud provider's application software, are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received.

Some of these costs incurred are for the development of software code that enhances, modifies, or creates additional capability to, existing on-premise systems. Where these costs meet the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset, these costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life on a straight-line basis. Judgement was applied in determining whether the code meets the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

29 RETROSPECTIVE RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. Closing inventory valuation

The Group became aware that the valuation of its closing inventory for the prior periods did not fully account for entitlements for the purchase of certain inventory products and now complies with NZ IAS 2. As a result, the Group has historically represented its closing inventory at a higher value than that prescribed by NZ IAS 2. Comparative financial information has been restated for this. The effect of the restatement is shown in (C) to (F).

C. Impact on the consolidated statement of financial position

	1 JUL 2019 \$000	ADJUSTMENT \$000			RESTATE 1 JUL 2019 \$000
		SaaS COSTS	CLOSING INVENTORY VALUATION	TOTAL	
Income tax receivable	–	–	125	125	125
Inventories	85,969	–	(3,484)	(3,484)	82,485
Short-term intangible assets	2,222	(2,222)	–	(2,222)	–
Other current assets	35	2,222	–	2,222	2,257
Deferred tax asset	9,976	368	–	368	10,344
Intangible assets	14,644	(1,313)	–	(1,313)	13,331
Total assets	565,554	(945)	(3,359)	(4,304)	561,250
Income tax payable	851	–	(851)	(851)	–
Retained earnings/(deficit)	(218,478)	(945)	(2,508)	(3,453)	(221,931)
Total liabilities and equity	565,554	(945)	(3,359)	(4,304)	561,250

	30 JUN 2020 \$000	ADJUSTMENT \$000			RESTATE 30 JUN 2020 \$000
		SaaS COSTS	CLOSING INVENTORY VALUATION	TOTAL	
Income tax receivable	2,369	–	1,030	1,030	3,399
Inventories	87,111	–	(3,680)	(3,680)	83,431
Short-term intangible assets	2,056	(2,056)	–	(2,056)	–
Other current assets	4	2,056	–	2,056	2,060
Deferred tax asset	10,292	368	–	368	10,660
Intangible assets	17,180	(1,315)	–	(1,315)	15,865
Total assets	459,453	(946)	(2,650)	(3,596)	455,857
Retained earnings/(deficit)	(223,202)	(946)	(2,650)	(3,596)	(226,798)
Total liabilities and equity	459,453	(946)	(2,650)	(3,596)	455,857

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

29 RETROSPECTIVE RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)**D. Impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss**

	30 JUN 2020 \$000	ADJUSTMENT \$000			RESTATE 30 JUN 2020 \$000
		SaaS COSTS	CLOSING INVENTORY VALUATION	TOTAL	
Cost of sales	(583,855)	–	(195)	(195)	(584,050)
Other operating expenses	(45,327)	(2,799)	–	(2,799)	(48,126)
Operating EBITDA	45,190	(2,799)	(195)	(2,994)	42,196
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(29,464)	2,797	–	2,797	(26,667)
Income tax expense	(2,886)	1	55	56	(2,831)
Profit from continuing operations, net of income tax	7,133	(1)	(140)	(141)	6,992
Net profit after tax attributable to Shareholders of the Company	7,840	(1)	(140)	(141)	7,699

E. Impact on basic & diluted earnings per share (EPS)

	30 JUN 2020 \$	ADJUSTMENT \$			RESTATE 30 JUN 2020 \$
		SaaS COSTS	CLOSING INVENTORY VALUATION	TOTAL	
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period	0.104	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.002)	0.102
Basic & diluted EPS on issued ordinary shares at the end of the period – continuing operations	0.094	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	0.092
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis	0.050	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	0.049
Basic & diluted EPS on a weighted average basis – continuing operations	0.045	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	0.044

F. Impact on the consolidated statement of cashflows

	30 JUN 2020 \$000	ADJUSTMENT \$000			RESTATE 30 JUN 2020 \$000
		SaaS COSTS	CLOSING INVENTORY VALUATION	TOTAL	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	34,227	(2,773)	–	(2,773)	31,454
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(11,020)	2,773	–	2,773	(8,247)

30 CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share capital

All shares are ordinary fully paid shares with no par value, carry equal voting rights and share equally in any profit on the winding up of the Group.

Realised capital and revaluation reserve

The realised capital reserve comprises the cumulative net capital gains that have been realised. The revaluation reserve relates to historic revaluations of property, plant and equipment.

Defined benefit plan reserve

The defined benefit plan reserve contains actuarial gains and losses on plan assets and defined benefit obligations. During the year ended 30 June 2021, an amount of \$0.134m, which represents the Employee Superannuation Contribution Tax (ESCT) on the lump sum contribution made during the year (net of tax), was transferred from the defined benefit reserve to retained earnings (30 June 2020: Nil).

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments elected at fair value through other comprehensive income until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Retained earnings/deficit

The retained earnings deficit equals accumulated undistributed profits/losses.

Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company.

	PAYMENT DATE	\$ PER SHARE
2021 interim dividend – fully imputed	24 March 2021	0.120
2020 interim dividend – fully imputed	3 April 2020	0.090
2019 final dividend – fully imputed	2 October 2019	0.075

Share Capital Accounting Policies

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Repurchase of ordinary shares

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are cancelled. However, treasury stock for which unrestricted ownership has not yet been transferred are not cancelled.

PGG WRIGHTSON LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	NOTE	SHARE CAPITAL \$000	REALISED CAPITAL AND REVALUATION RESERVES \$000	DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE \$000	FAIR VALUE RESERVE \$000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$000	TOTAL EQUITY \$000
Balance at 1 July 2019		606,318	24,662	(11,672)	(2,566)	(218,478)	398,264
Adjustment to retained earnings for prior period restatement	29	–	–	–	–	(3,453)	(3,453)
Amended balance at 1 July 2019		606,318	24,662	(11,672)	(2,566)	(221,931)	394,811
Total comprehensive income for the period							
Profit or loss		–	–	–	–	7,698	7,698
Other comprehensive income							
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain/(loss), net of tax		–	–	(2,838)	–	–	(2,838)
Total other comprehensive income		–	–	(2,838)	–	–	(2,838)
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	–	(2,838)	–	7,698	4,860
Transactions with shareholders recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to shareholders							
Share repurchase and cancellation		(234,000)	–	–	–	–	(234,000)
Dividends to shareholders		–	–	–	–	(12,564)	(12,564)
Total contributions by and distributions to shareholders		(234,000)	–	–	–	(12,564)	(246,564)
Balance at 30 June 2020		372,318	24,662	(14,510)	(2,566)	(226,798)	153,106
Balance at 1 July 2020		372,318	24,662	(14,510)	(2,566)	(226,798)	153,106
Total comprehensive income for the period							
Profit or loss		–	–	–	–	22,713	22,713
Other comprehensive income							
Changes in fair value of equity instruments, net of tax		–	–	–	136	–	136
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain/(loss), net of tax		–	–	6,926	–	–	6,926
Total other comprehensive income		–	–	6,926	136	–	7,062
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	–	6,926	136	22,713	29,775
Transactions with shareholders recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to shareholders							
Dividends to shareholders		–	–	–	–	(9,343)	(9,343)
Total contributions by and distributions to shareholders		–	–	–	–	(9,343)	(9,343)
Transfer to retained earnings		–	–	134	–	(134)	–
Balance at 30 June 2021		372,318	24,662	(7,450)	(2,430)	(213,562)	173,538

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of PGG Wrightson Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PGG Wrightson Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") on pages 1 to 46 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended of the Group, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements on pages 1 to 46 present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2021 and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Ernst & Young provides taxation services to an entity not controlled by but related to the Group. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of the audit report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Collectability of trade and Go receivables

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>At 30 June 2021 trade and Go receivables total \$167.3m, representing 37% of Group total assets. This amount is net of the provision for impaired debtors and Go receivables of \$3.0m.</p> <p>We consider this to be a key audit matter because trade and Go receivables are a significant component of Group assets and the provision for impaired debtors involves significant judgement.</p> <p>Disclosures in relation to trade and Go receivables and their provisions for impairment are included in notes 12 and 13 to the Group financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtained an understanding of management's receivables provisioning process; • assessed management's provisioning methods and whether they comply with NZ IFRS 9; • considered the inputs, assumptions and estimates used or made by management; • tested the ageing of receivables by agreeing the recorded ageing of a sample of trade receivables to sales documentation; • considered beef and sheep meat commodity price movements up to and after balance date to assess whether these changes, which are indicative of changes in value of livestock security held for Go receivables, indicated any material increase in the credit risk of Go receivables; • considered the appropriateness and sufficiency of the disclosures related to trade and Go receivables and the related provisioning.

Inventory valuation

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Inventory is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. At 30 June 2021 inventory totals \$81.5m, representing 18% of the Group's total assets. This amount is net of a provision for inventory write down of \$1.6m.</p> <p>This is a key audit matter because inventory is a significant component of Group total assets and the assessment of the net realisable value of slow moving, excess and obsolete inventory involves significant judgement.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compared a sample of recorded inventory cost to supplier invoices; • assessed the inputs into, and calculation of, adjustments to inventory value to take account of variable pricing arrangements with suppliers. We also assessed the impact of this matter at 30 June 2020 and 2019 and the resulting restatement to the prior period financial statements;

Why significant

Disclosures in relation to inventory and inventory provisions are included in note 14 and in relation to the restatement of prior year inventory values are included in note 29 to the Group financial statements.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- considered the methods, models, and assumptions used by management in estimating the net realisable value of slow moving, excess, and obsolete inventory;
- considered the key inputs into the provision calculation including last purchase date, last sale date and volume of sales in the year for selected product lines. We tested these inputs into the provision calculation, including agreeing a sample of inventory items:
 - last purchase date and last sale date to supporting invoices;
 - recalculating the annual sales volumes recorded in the inventory system;
- compared the cost of a sample of inventory items to their most recent selling price;
- considered the extent of inventory items sold at negative margins in the year;
- considered the appropriateness and sufficiency of disclosures related to the valuation of inventory, included those related to the restatement of prior year inventory values.

Other matter

The financial statements of PGG Wrightson Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 17 August 2020.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the Annual Report, which includes information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and, if uncorrected, to take appropriate action to bring the matter to the attention of users for whom our auditor's report was prepared.

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible, on behalf of the entity, for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

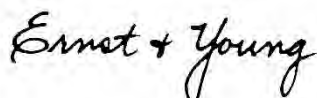
In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Bruce Loader.



Chartered Accountants
Christchurch
16 August 2021