WELLINGTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

Consolidated Annual Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to shareholders the consolidated annual report for Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL and/or the Company) for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

This year has marked the end of an era for some of the airport's senior leaders. It was the last year of Chief Executive Steve Sanderson's decade-long tenure, and Tim Brown's 23 years as a Director of the airport which included 10 years as Chair.

The airport team is now looking forward to a period of post-Covid growth led by new Chair Peter Coman and Matt Clarke as CEO. Matt has been Chief Commercial Officer since 2010 and his optimism, energy and experience will ably lead the airport through this transition period and beyond.

The Directors of WIAL during the year were:

- Peter Coman, Chair (Appointed as a Director 29 June 2021, appointed Chair 12 November 2021)
- Timothy Brown (Retired Chair 12 November 2021, retired as a Director 15 April 2022)
- Rachel Drew (Appointed 15 April 2022)
- Wayne Eagleson
- Andrew Foster
- Alison Gerry (Retired 29 June 2021)
- Phillippa Harford
- Phillip Walker

During the year, Alex Ayscough attended the Board meetings as an observer as part of a Cadetship under the Company's Aspiring Directors Programme.

Group's Affairs and Nature of Business

WIAL and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Group) provide integrated airport and commercial facilities and services to various airlines and other airport users in Wellington, New Zealand. The Group also operates a commercial retail park adjacent to the airport site.

WIAL has three wholly owned subsidiary companies: Whare Manaakitanga Limited operates WIAL's airport hotel. Wellington Airport Noise Treatment Limited (WANT Limited) provides noise mitigation activities to manage the impact of noise generated from the airport on the surrounding community. Meitaki Limited is a captive insurance company incorporated in the Cook Islands. As a result WIAL comprises a Group for financial reporting purposes and is required to prepare a consolidated report.

Recovering from Covid

While COVID-19 has had a major impact on the aviation industry, the Directors consider WIAL's long term business fundamentals remain strong with passenger numbers forecast to recover strongly over the next few years.

The International Air Transport Association expects overall traveller numbers to reach four billion by 2024, exceeding pre-COVID 2019 levels. As a largely domestic and short haul airport our recovery is likely to be sooner.

This is reflected in our total passengers for the year ended 31 March 2022 which reached over 3.5 million, an increase of 19% on the prior year. International traffic reopened on 12 April 2022 for Australians and from 1 May 2022 for visa-waiver countries. We welcomed back international trans-Tasman and Fiji travel which recommenced in April 2022 and the return of services of our airline partners Air New Zealand, Qantas and Fiji Airways.

This is encouraging given the impact of COVID-19 on WIAL's business. In July 2021, when domestic travel was relatively unrestricted, domestic traffic had recovered to 93% of pre-COVID-19 levels. However, in September 2021, following the reimposition of restrictions, traffic reduced to 45% of pre-COVID-19 levels.

The enforcement of the 'red' setting under the NZ Government's traffic light system on 24 January 2022 also restricted WIAL's passenger recovery. The longer term effects of COVID-19 remain uncertain as the potential impacts of the pandemic continue to evolve.

With regards to WIAL's annual report, COVID-19 has specifically impacted certain areas of financial reporting. Where material, these impacts have been disclosed in the relevant notes in the financial statements based on information available at the time of preparation.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Operating responsibly
The Group has continued to manage it's operating and capital expenditure commensurate with its cashflows and operating environment.

In September 2021, the Group issued $125 million of retail bonds, which fully repaid bank debt, and surplus funds are currently held in cash and short-term deposits. The Group also refinanced its bank facilities in the year, extending its bank maturities to mid 2025 and 2026 and reduced its overall facilities to pre-COVID-19 levels of $100 million. Given the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 on airline travel, WIALs banking group and USPP lenders have provided relief in respect of the interest cover ratio for the 31 March 2022 test date. Notwithstanding this relief, WIAL has met all its covenants during the year and as at 31 March 2022.

In addition, WIAL's shareholder support for $75.8 million (66% Infratil and 34% Wellington City Council) remains in place. This is in the form of a commitment from both its shareholders for redeemable preference shares for which WIAL's option to draw down expires 30 June 2022. This remains undrawn as at 31 March 2022.

The Group received wage subsidy contributions of $0.9 million from the NZ Government during the period ended 31 March 2022, which has been recognised in the 'Employee remuneration and benefits' line in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The NZ Government also provides aviation sector support, but this was directed at airlines and airports with international freight services, and was not available to the Group.

The Group continues to make good progress in its environmental, social and governance initiatives. These are outlined further in WIAL's Annual Review and Kaitiakitanga work programme for 2022.

The Directors regard the state of the Group's affairs to be satisfactory.

The nature of the Group's business has not changed during the year.

Earnings
Total revenue for the year was $95.6 million and the net profit after taxation amounted to $3.0 million. No subvention payment or dividend was paid during the year.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings was $92.4 million, an increase for the year of $3.0 million.

Asset Revaluation Reserve
The Asset Revaluation Reserve at 31 March 2022 was $647.6 million.

Liabilities
The liabilities of WIAL are not guaranteed by its shareholders.

Auditors
KPMG remained the Group’s auditors during the year.

On behalf of the Board

Peter Coman
Chair of the Board
16 May 2022

Phillippa Harford
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee
16 May 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 $000	2021 $000
Aircraft movement and terminal charges		54,315	33,973
Retail and trading activities		27,417	22,148
Property rent and lease income		13,845	12,666
Total revenue	A2	**95,577**	**68,787**
Operating expenses	A3	(27,579)	(22,414)
Employee remuneration and benefits	A4	(11,767)	(10,693)
Subvention payment	D2	-	(38,094)
Total operating and other expenditure		**(39,346)**	**(71,201)**
Investment properties revaluation net increase	B2	6,862	4,945
Depreciation	B1	(30,492)	(29,423)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(525)	(649)
Revaluation increase of property, plant and equipment	B1	-	4,399
Operating earnings before net financing expense		**32,076**	**(23,142)**
Interest income		331	723
Interest expense	C2	(25,767)	(27,198)
Other finance (expense)/income	C3	(1,123)	1,444
Net financing expense		**(26,559)**	**(25,031)**
Net profit/(loss) from operations before taxation		**5,517**	**(48,173)**
Taxation (expense)/income	A5	(2,474)	12,404
Net profit/(loss) after taxation		**3,043**	**(35,769)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Property, plant and equipment revaluation	B1	83,571	77,828
Income tax on property, plant and equipment revaluation	A5	(20,231)	(301)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		63,340	77,527
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve	C3	16,261	2,842
Tax effect of movements in the cash flow hedge reserve	A5	(4,553)	(796)
Total items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		11,708	2,046
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**75,048**	**79,573**
Total comprehensive income		**78,091**	**43,804**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Attributable to Equity Holders				
	Note	Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Balance as at 1 April 2021		**9,050**	**584,305**	**(10,234)**	**89,381**	**672,502**
Comprehensive income						
Net profit/(loss) after taxation		-	-	-	3,043	3,043
Other Comprehensive Income		-	63,340	11,708	-	75,048
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**63,340**	**11,708**	**3,043**	**78,091**
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Dividends to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	C1	**9,050**	**647,645**	**1,474**	**92,424**	**750,593**

		Attributable to Equity Holders				
	Note	Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Balance as at 1 April 2020		**9,050**	**506,778**	**(12,280)**	**137,211**	**640,759**
Comprehensive income						
Net profit/(loss) after taxation		-	-	-	(35,769)	(35,769)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	77,527	2,046	-	79,573
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**77,527**	**2,046**	**(35,769)**	**43,804**
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Dividends to equity holders		-	-	-	(12,061)	(12,061)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12,061)**	**(12,061)**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	C1	**9,050**	**584,305**	**(10,234)**	**89,381**	**672,502**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 $000	2021 $000
Cash and cash equivalents	C3	27,277	30,835
Short-term deposits	C3	15,000	50,000
Receivables	C3	6,798	9,950
Prepayments and sundry receivables		6,900	5,561
Current tax asset	A5	-	460
Current assets		**55,975**	**96,806**
Property, plant and equipment	B1	1,359,097	1,292,938
Investment properties	B2	108,147	97,024
Sundry receivables		5,869	-
Derivative financial instruments	C3	1,624	8,977
Non current assets		**1,474,737**	**1,398,939**
Total assets		**1,530,712**	**1,495,745**
Trade and other payables		2,569	1,437
Current tax payable	A5	431	-
Accruals and other liabilities		11,357	10,174
Accrued employee benefits	A4	3,266	1,060
Derivative financial instruments	C3	-	306
Loans and borrowings	C2	-	105,000
Current liabilities		**17,623**	**117,977**
Deferred taxation	A5	128,142	101,860
Lease liabilities	D3	10,260	10,500
Derivative financial instruments	C3	2,389	12,216
Loans and borrowings	C2	621,705	580,690
Non current liabilities		**762,496**	**705,266**
Attributable to shareholders		750,593	672,502
Total equity		**750,593**	**672,502**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,530,712**	**1,495,745**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

Peter Coman
Chair of the Board
16 May 2022

Phillippa Harford
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee
16 May 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 $000	2021 $000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash was provided from:			
Receipts from customers		98,729	72,900
Interest received		331	723
Cash was disbursed to:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(43,240)	(39,625)
Interest paid		(25,329)	(26,794)
Subvention payment	D2	-	(38,094)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**30,491**	**(30,890)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash was disbursed to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(13,120)	(35,036)
Purchase of investment property		(4,678)	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(17,798)**	**(35,036)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash was provided from:			
Issue of retail bonds		125,000	100,000
Drawdown of bank facilities		-	70,000
Maturity of short-term deposits		50,000	-
Cash was disbursed to:			
Investment in short-term deposits		(15,000)	(50,000)
Repayment of bank debt		(100,000)	(25,000)
Repayment of bonds		(75,000)	-
Debt issue costs		(1,011)	(1,570)
Dividend payment	D2	-	(12,061)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(240)	(229)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(16,251)**	**81,140**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,558)	15,214
Cash and cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the year		30,835	15,621
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	C3	**27,277**	**30,835**

Reconciliation of net profit after taxation to net cash flows from operating activities:	2022 $000	2021 $000
Net profit after taxation	**3,043**	**(35,769)**
Other finance income/(expense)	1,123	(1,444)
Depreciation	30,492	29,423
Investment properties revaluation net increase	(6,862)	(4,945)
Other movements not involving cash flows	3,414	(15,473)
Movements in working capital	(719)	(2,682)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**30,491**	**(30,890)**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these consolidated financial statements.

REPORTING ENTITY

The consolidated financial statements presented are those of the Wellington International Airport Limited Group (the Group), comprising Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL and/or the Company) and its subsidiaries: Whare Manaakitanga Limited (Rydges Wellington Airport hotel company), Wellington Airport Noise Treatment Limited (WANT Limited - which provides noise mitigation activities to manage the impact of noise generated from the airport on the surrounding community), and Meitaki Limited (captive insurance company incorporated in the Cook Islands).

The Group operates predominantly in Wellington, New Zealand, providing integrated airport and commercial facilities and services to various airlines and other airport users. The Group also operates a commercial retail park adjacent to the airport site.

STATUTORY BASE

The parent company, WIAL, is a profit-oriented company incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand as a limited liability company registered under the Companies Act 1993. The company has bonds listed on the NZX Debt Market (NZDX) and on that basis meets the definition of a Reporting Entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The consolidated financial statements are presented for the year ended 31 March 2022 and were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 May 2022.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of certain items as identified in specific accounting policies, and are presented in New Zealand Dollars which is the Group's functional currency. Where indicated, values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000).

USE OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

These consolidated financial statements comply with NZ IFRS, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Future outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed within the specific notes shown below:

Area of estimate or judgement	Note
Valuation of property, plant and equipment	Note B1 Property, plant and equipment
Valuation of investment properties	Note B2 Investment properties

COVID-19 pandemic

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the aviation industry and on WIAL's business and the longer-term effects of COVID-19 and the potential impacts of the pandemic continue to evolve.

With regards to these financial statements, COVID-19 has specifically impacted certain areas of financial reporting and have required the Group to make estimates or judgements. There remains uncertainty around forecast domestic and international air travel from the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, and on WIAL's cash flows as a consequence. The Group is forecasting a recovery back to pre-COVID-19 passenger levels over the next few years. Forecasts are based on the information available to the Group at the time of preparing these financial statements and are based on reference to various data sources including airlines, IATA and travel and tourism bodies. Further disclosure of the material impacts of COVID-19 are included in the relevant notes in these financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied to all periods presented, except as detailed below.

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period ended 31 March 2022, and these have been applied retrospectively:

IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) agenda decision - 'Configuration or Customisation Costs in a Cloud Computing Arrangement (IAS 38 Intangible Assets)'

In April 2021 IFRIC published an agenda decision clarifying its interpretation of how Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements should be accounted for under NZ IAS 38. The decision defined customisation and configuration costs in regards to SaaS arrangements, which now only allows for capitalisation of these costs as intangible assets in limited circumstances. In all other cases customisation and configuration costs associated with SaaS agreements must be recognised as operating expenses. The Group's accounting policy was to record these costs as part of the cost of a software asset and depreciate them over the useful life of the software assets.

The impact of adopting IFRIC's agenda decision on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2022 is summarised below:

	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Operating expenses	537	278
Depreciation	(396)	(225)

The impact of adopting IFRIC's agenda decision on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022 is summarised below:

	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Property, plant and equipment	(141)	(225)
Retained earnings	-	(171)

Any new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective, have not been applied in preparation of these consolidated financial statements and are not expected to have a material impact on these financial statements when adopted.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's financial risk management framework. The Audit and Risk Committee also has a function of reviewing management practices in relation to identification and management of significant business risk areas and regulatory compliance. The Group has developed a comprehensive enterprise wide risk management framework. Management and the Board participate in the identification, assessment and monitoring of new and existing risks. Particular attention is given to strategic risks that could affect the Group. Management report to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board on the Group's risks and the controls and treatments for those risks. Financial risk management principles are disclosed within the specific notes shown below:

Area of risk management	Note
Capital risk	Note C1 Share capital
Market risk	Note C3 Financial Instruments
Liquidity risk	Note C3 Financial Instruments
Credit risk	Note C3 Financial Instruments

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes include information that is required to understand the consolidated financial statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Group. Information is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount in question is significant because of its size or nature;
- it is important for understanding the results of the Group;
- it helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group's business; and/or
- it relates to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance.

NOTE CATEGORIES

NOTE ANNOTATIONS

P Accounting policy

E Key judgements and estimates

R Financial risks

A. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A1. Segment reporting and non-NZ GAAP measure

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Operating segments are identified based on the nature of the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker of the Group has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. Based on the internal reporting to the Chief Executive Officer, the Group is considered to have one operating segment.

The revenue earned from customers contributing greater than 10% of the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2022 was $39.8 million (2021: $28.9 million).

The Group refers to a non-NZ GAAP financial measure of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, change in fair value of financial instruments, impairments, gain/(loss) on sale of assets and subvention payment (EBITDAF) within these consolidated financial statements. The Board and management consider it a useful non-NZ GAAP financial measure as it shows the contribution to earnings prior to non-cash items, cost of financing and subvention and is used by management, in conjunction with other measures, to monitor financial performance. The limited use of this non-NZ GAAP measure is intended to supplement NZ GAAP measures and is not a substitute for NZ GAAP measures. As these measures are not defined by NZ GAAP, NZ IFRS, or any other body of accounting standards, the Group's calculations may differ from similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

	2022 $000	2021 $000
Net profit after taxation	**3,043**	**(35,769)**
Subvention payment	-	38,094
Net financing expense	26,559	25,031
Taxation expense/(income)	2,474	(12,404)
Depreciation	30,492	29,423
Adoption of IFRIC cloud computing arrangements - NZ IAS 38	537	278
Investment property revaluation net increase	(6,862)	(4,945)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	525	649
Revaluation increase of property, plant and equipment	-	(4,399)
EBITDAF	**56,768**	**35,958**

A2. Revenue

Revenue is earned from aircraft movement and terminal charges, retail, hotel and trading activities and property leases.

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Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

Aircraft movement and terminal charges

Airfield movement, passenger charges and aircraft parking charges are recognised as revenue when the passenger travels or the airport facilities are used. These include recognition of airline pricing incentives to the extent the Group's performance obligations have been met in the period.

The revenue for the year ended 31 March 2022 includes $6.7 million in relation to deferred airline charges. These are expected to be recovered in WIAL's next airline pricing period which is due to commence 1 April 2024.

Hotel and other trading activities

Hotel and other trading activities includes revenue earned from the airport's hotel and access to the airport’s car parking facilities. Revenue from the hotel is recognised at the point in time the service is delivered. Revenue from car parking is recognised at the point in time where the utilisation of car parking facilities have been completed.

Retail concession fees

Retail concession fees are recognised as revenue on an accrual basis based upon passenger throughput or the turnover of the concessionaires.

Property rent and lease income

Rental revenue, net of lease incentives, is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

Total contract and other revenue	2022 $000	2021 $000
Aircraft movement and terminal charges	54,315	33,973
Hotel and other trading activities	24,497	19,672
Total contract revenue	**78,812**	**53,645**
Retail concession fees	2,920	2,476
Property rent and lease income	13,845	12,666
Total revenue	**95,577**	**68,787**

A3. Operating expenses

The Group incurs operating expenses in delivering its services as an integrated airport to various airlines and other airport users. The main components comprising operating expenses are outlined below.

	2022	2021
Fees paid to external auditors:	$000	$000
Audit of statutory financial statements	165	175
Taxation and other services	30	72
Regulatory and assurance services *(Note 1)*	42	34
Directors' fees	600	505
Regulatory compliance and airline pricing consultation	374	282
Marketing and development	949	828
Cleaning and energy	2,773	2,565
Rates and insurance	9,659	8,343
Repairs and maintenance	2,044	1,855
Software support	1,613	1,496
Noise mitigation program	1,356	609
Expected credit loss provision	253	50
Administration and other expenses	7,721	5,600
Total operating expenses	**27,579**	**22,414**

Note 1 - Includes audit of WIAL's regulatory annual disclosures.

A4. Employee remuneration and benefits

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Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount can be measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. In addition, the company operates an executive long term, non-equity based incentive scheme. The Group received $0.9 million (2021: $1.4 million) in COVID-19 related subsidies from the Government during the year. This has been recognised in the 'Employee remuneration and benefits' line in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Accrued employee benefits	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Salaries and wages	2,393	262
Annual and long service leave	873	798
Total accrued employee benefits at the end of the year	**3,266**	**1,060**

Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel include the Directors of WIAL, the Chief Executive Officer and those personnel reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. The Directors' fees for the year ended 31 March 2022 of $600,340 (2021: $504,552) disclosed in Note A3 are included within short-term employee benefits as they form part of the remuneration to key management personnel.

Key management personnel benefits	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Short-term employee benefits	3,471	3,363
Long-term employee benefits	585	285
Key management personnel benefits expense for the year	**4,056**	**3,648**

A5. Taxation

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Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity or in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case the deferred tax or current tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax receivable/(payable) on the taxable (loss)/income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Net profit/(loss) before taxation	**5,517**	**(48,173)**
Taxation at 28%	(1,545)	13,488
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	197	157
Subvention payment made in respect of prior period	-	(10,666)
Taxation effect of non deductible items	3,629	361
Loss offset	209	4,015
Over provision in prior years	(4,964)	5,048
Taxation (expense)/income	**(2,474)**	**12,404**
Current taxation	(778)	15,198
Deferred taxation	(1,696)	(2,794)
Taxation (expense)/income	**(2,474)**	**12,404**

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Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for taxation purposes. Income taxes relating to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity and not in the income statement. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

	Property, plant and equipment	Investment properties	Derivative financial instruments	Accrued employee benefits	Deferred tax asset on tax losses	Other	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000		$000	$000
Balance at 1 April 2021	(107,371)	(4,105)	4,136	243	4,796	441	(101,860)
Recognised in profit and loss	(2,067)	1,613	(81)	187	(1,267)	(81)	(1,696)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(20,231)	-	(4,553)	-	-	198	(24,586)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**(129,669)**	**(2,492)**	**(498)**	**430**	**3,529**	**558**	**(128,142)**
Balance at 1 April 2020	(99,779)	(4,286)	5,136	708	-	354	(97,867)
Recognised in profit and loss	(7,291)	181	(204)	(465)	4,796	189	(2,794)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(301)	-	(796)	-	-	(102)	(1,199)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**(107,371)**	**(4,105)**	**4,136**	**243**	**4,796**	**441**	**(101,860)**

B. FIXED ASSETS

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B1. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, or at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by an independent external valuation experts or by management, using recognised valuation techniques. An external expert is engaged to provide a valuation if management does not have sufficient expertise to perform the valuation. Independent external valuations are undertaken on a systematic basis at least every five years. In the intervening years, a material change assessment of each asset class is performed to assess whether carrying amounts differ materially from fair value. This assessment is undertaken by management with assistance from external experts and includes reference to key indices including the capital goods price index and construction index, internal discounted cash flow models, land values and investment property (as relevant to each class of asset) as an indicator of material change in fair value of property plant and equipment. Where a material change in fair value is identified, a fair value adjustment is recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and included in Other Comprehensive Income or in profit or loss to bring carrying value materially in line with fair value.

Depreciation

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Depreciation is calculated systematically on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost or revalued amount of an asset, less any residual value, over its estimated useful life. Land and certain civil foundation works are not depreciated.

The Group makes estimates of the remaining useful lives of assets, which are as follows:

Building ancillary services	2 – 30 years
Buildings	40 – 60 years
Civil works	0 – 120 years
Vehicles, plant and equipment	3 – 40 years

Individual asset remaining useful lives and residual values are assessed at least annually.

Capitalised interest

For the year ended 31 March 2022, capitalised borrowing costs relating to capital work in progress, as referred to in Note C2, amounted to $1.2 million (2021: $1.2 million), with an average interest rate of 3.8% (2021: 4.0% per annum).

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Valuation of property, plant and equipment

A description of the valuation approaches and key assumptions for each asset class are detailed in the tables on page 14 and page 15.

There were no independent external revaluations performed as at 31 March 2022. The table on page 15 provides information on the last independent external valuations undertaken for each asset class. At 31 March 2022, a material change assessment was performed for each asset class. A summary is provided below.

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Land

The Group's assessment of land includes reference to NZ and Wellington house price indices published by Real Estate Institute of NZ, changes in commercial and industrial property values and consideration of other key inputs. Savills (NZ) Limited has assisted in the estimation of key inputs. Using the last independent external valuation performed for the year ended 31 March 2018 as a base, further work was performed to estimate fair value including an assessment of key inputs into land value. An increase in MVAU rate per hectare to $2.64 million (2021: 2.58 million) was adopted and was based on increases across residential, commercial and industrial property. There has been no change to other key inputs from the prior year. Airport developers WACC has been held at 9%. Based on this, a fair value increase of $11.3 million (2021: $76.8 million) has been made to the carrying value of land and recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income.

Buildings

Buildings are assessed as three main components; (a) Specialised buildings, (b) Vehicle business and (c) Hotel business assets.

(a) Specialised buildings – based on the Group's assessment which includes reference to the capital goods price index and consumer price index and assisted by Savills (NZ) Limited, a fair value increase of $23.7 million has been made to the carrying value of these assets in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income (2021: no material change).

(b) Vehicle business assets – based on the Group's assessment which includes reference to passenger forecasts and discounted cash flow modelling and assisted by Savills (NZ) Limited, a fair value increase of $27.1 million has been made to the carrying value of these assets in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income (2021: no material change).

(c) Hotel business assets – based on the Group's assessment which includes reference to passenger forecasts and discounted cash flow modelling and assisted by Jones Lang LaSalle, a fair value increase of $0.9 million has been made to the carrying value of these assets in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income (2021: increase in carrying value of $4.4 million was recognised in profit or loss and $1.1 million in Other Comprehensive Income).

Civil Assets

Based on the Group's assessment which includes reference to the Waka Kotahi Construction index and the Producers Price index and assisted by WSP Opus International Consultants Limited, a fair value increase of $20.5 million has been made to the carrying value of these assets in the Asset Revaluation Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income (2021: no material change).

COVID-19

Due to COVID-19, there remains uncertainty around forecast domestic and international air travel and consequently on WIAL's cash flows. The Group is forecasting a recovery back to pre-COVID-19 passenger levels over the next few years. These forecasts are based on the information available to the Group at the time of preparing these financial statements and are based on reference to various data sources including airlines, IATA and travel and tourism bodies.

The Group's estimates of passengers, recovery and growth rates remain uncertain and are dependent on a number of factors. This includes further COVID-19 outbreaks, border controls for international travel, public demand and behaviour with respect to travel and airline scheduling. Material changes in any of these factors might have a material impact on the Group's estimates of income and cashflows used in material change assessments as at 31 March 2022. In addition, the longer-term effects of COVID-19 on WIAL's business remain uncertain and the potential impacts of the pandemic continue to evolve.

The major inputs and assumptions that form the basis of determining fair value and the relevant relationship of the inputs requiring judgement are outlined in the table below.

Description of different valuation approaches

Discounted cash flow (DCF)	A valuation methodology which requires the application of financial modelling techniques. Discounted cash flow analysis requires assumptions to be made regarding the prospective income and expenses of a property. Such assumptions pertain to the quantity, quality, variability, timing, and duration of inflows and outflows over an assumed period. The assessed cash flows are discounted to present value at an appropriate, market-derived discount rate to determine fair value.
Income capitalisation approach (Cap rate)	A valuation methodology which determines fair value by capitalising an asset's sustainable net income at an appropriate, market derived capitalisation rate based on an analysis of sales of comparable assets.
Optimised depreciated replacement costs (ODRC)	A valuation methodology whereby fair value is determined by calculating the cost of constructing a modern equivalent asset at current market based input cost rates, adjusted for the remaining useful life of the assets (depreciation) and any sub-optimal usage of the assets in their current application (optimisation).
Market value existing use approach (MVEU)	A valuation methodology whereby fair value, based on the highest and best alternative use (MVAU), is determined as the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction plus consenting and holding costs to provide land suitable for airport use. The consenting and holding costs are derived by the valuer using assumptions regarding the direct costs of obtaining consent, the developer's weighted average cost of capital and the holding period for conversion to airport use.

Fair value hierarchy levels

The Group discloses fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

• 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 (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); or

• Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: none).

Unobservable inputs

The valuation methodology adopted by the Group makes use of inputs which do not have any market data available and are developed using the best information available that market participants would use when evaluating pricing.

B1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following table summarises the valuation approach and key assumptions used by the independent valuers to arrive at fair value at the date of the last independent external valuation. Where there have been fair value adjustments in the year ended 31 March 2022, further detail has been provided under the respective asset classes below.

Description	Valuation approach	Fair value hierarchy level	Significant unobservable inputs		Sensitivity valuation impact	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
			At last independent external valuation			
Land						
Aeronautical land - used for airport activities and specialised aeronautical assets. Non-aeronautical land - used for non-aeronautical purposes e.g. industrial, service, retail, residential and land associated with the vehicle business.	MVEU	3	Average MVAU rate per hectare	$1.86 million per hectare	A 5% change equates to +/- $10.0m	The higher the rate per hectare, the higher the fair value.
			Developer's WACC rate	10.40%	A 5% change equates to +/- $7.4m	The higher the WACC rate, the higher the fair value.
			Holding period	6 years	A 6 month change equates to +/- $11.1m	The longer the holding period, the higher the fair value.
Last external valuation undertaken as at 31 March 2018 by independent valuers, Savills (NZ) Limited. The valuation was then subject to a peer review before being adopted by WIAL. As noted on page 13, for the year ended 31 March 2022, a material change assessment has been undertaken and further work carried out to estimate fair value which has resulted in a fair value increase of $11.3 million (based on average MVAU of $2.64 million per hectare and developers' WACC rate of 9%). In relation to the value at 31 March 2022, a 5% change in average MVAU rate per hectare equates to +/- $14.1 million in fair value. A 5% change in developers WACC rate equates to +/- $10.0 million in fair value.						
Civil						
Civil works include sea protection and site services, excluding such site services to the extent that they would otherwise create duplication of value.	ODRC	3	Average cost rates per sqm for concrete, asphalt, base course and foundations	Concrete $887 Asphalt $989 Base course $127 Foundations $20	A 5% change equates to +/- $9.5m	The higher the average cost rates, the higher the fair value.
			Estimated remaining useful life	Average remaining useful life 30 years	A 5% change equates to +/- $9.5m	The longer the estimated remaining useful life, the higher the fair value.
Last external valuation undertaken as at 31 March 2020 by independent valuers, WSP Opus International Consultants Limited. As noted on page 13, for the year ended 31 March 2022, a material change assessment has been undertaken, and further work carried out which resulted in a fair value increase of $20.5 million. In relation to the value at 31 March 2022, a 5% change in the indices referenced equates to +/- $0.9 million in fair value.						
Buildings						
Specialised buildings used for identified airport activities. Non specialised buildings used for purposes other than for identified airport activities, including space allocated within the main terminal building for retail activities, offices and storage.	ODRC	3	Average modern equivalent asset rate per sqm	Specialised $5,567	A 5% change equates to +/- $13.0m	The higher the modern equivalent asset rate, the higher the fair value.
				Non specialised $1,711	A 5% change equates to +/- $0.4m	The higher the modern equivalent asset rate, the higher the fair value.
Vehicle business assets associated with car parking and taxi, shuttle and bus services (excluding land and civil).	DCF and Cap rate	3	Revenue growth	3.00%	A 10% change equates to +/- $1.6m	The higher the assumed revenue growth, the higher the fair value.
			Cost growth	3.00%	A 10% change equates to +/- $0.4m	The higher the assumed cost growth, the lower the fair value.
			Discount rate	12.00%	A 5% change equates to +/- $6.6m	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
			Income capitalisation rate	9.00%	A 5% change equates to +/- $9.0m	An increase in the capitalisation rate will decrease the fair value.
Last external valuation undertaken as at 31 March 2018 by independent valuers, Savills (NZ) Limited. The valuation was then subject to a peer review before being adopted by WIAL. As noted on page 13, for the year ended 31 March 2022, a material change assessment has been undertaken, and further work carried out which resulted in a fair value increase of $50.8 million based on updated forecast cash flows. In relation to the value of specialised buildings at 31 March 2022, a 5% change in the indices referenced equates to +/- $1.2 million in fair value. In relation to the value of vehicle business assets, a 5% change in passenger and cashflow forecasts equates to +/- $17 million in fair value.						
Hotel business assets	DCF and Cap rate	3	Income capitalisation rate	6.50%	A 5% change equates to +/- $1.4m	An increase in the capitalisation rate will decrease the fair value.
			Discount rate	8.25%	A 5% change equates to +/- $0.7m	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
Last external valuation undertaken as at 31 March 2020 by independent valuers, Jones Lang LaSalle. As noted on page 13, for the year ended 31 March 2022, a material change assessment has been undertaken which resulted in a fair value increase of $0.9 million based on updated forecast cash flows. In relation to the value of hotel business assets, a 5% change in cashflow forecasts equates to +/- $2 million in fair value.						
Vehicles, plant and equipment						
Vehicles, plant and equipment comprises a mixture of specialised and non-specialised assets.	Cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					

B1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

A reconciliation of movements for each class of the Group's assets during the reporting period is outlined below.

	Land at fair value $000	Civil at fair value $000	Buildings at fair value $000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment at cost $000	Capital work in progress at cost $000	Total $000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 April 2021	454,729	212,531	578,309	73,760	73,129	1,392,458
Additions	-	-	-	-	17,759	17,759
Transfer from capital work in progress	45	9,305	19,151	5,196	(33,697)	-
Transfer from property, plant and equipment to investment properties	(830)	(11)	(3,834)	(4)	-	(4,679)
Disposals	-	-	-	(27)	-	(27)
Movement in asset revaluation through Other Comprehensive Income	11,317	20,547	51,707	-	-	83,571
Balance at 31 March 2022	**465,261**	**242,372**	**645,333**	**78,925**	**57,191**	**1,489,082**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	8,304	38,568	52,648	-	99,520
Depreciation for the year	-	8,932	15,031	6,529	-	30,492
Disposals	-	-	-	(27)	-	(27)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**17,236**	**53,599**	**59,150**	**-**	**129,985**
Net book value at 31 March 2022	**465,261**	**225,136**	**591,734**	**19,775**	**57,191**	**1,359,097**
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 April 2020	374,406	190,494	558,748	66,250	88,574	1,278,472
Additions	3,570	-	-	-	30,309	33,879
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	22,037	16,207	7,510	(45,754)	-
Revaluation/(impairment) losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	2,279	-	-	2,279
Movement in asset revaluation through Other Comprehensive Income	76,753	-	1,075	-	-	77,828
Balance at 31 March 2021	**454,729**	**212,531**	**578,309**	**73,760**	**73,129**	**1,392,458**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 April 2020	-	-	25,922	46,295	-	72,217
Depreciation for the year	-	8,304	14,766	6,353	-	29,423
Movement in asset revaluation through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(2,120)	-	-	(2,120)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**-**	**8,304**	**38,568**	**52,648**	**-**	**99,520**
Net book value at 31 March 2021	**454,729**	**204,227**	**539,741**	**21,112**	**73,129**	**1,292,938**

At 31 March 2022, had assets been carried at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, their carrying amount would have been $107.0 million for land (2021: $107.8 million), $172.5 million for civil assets (2021: $169.0 million) and $328.5 million for buildings (2021: $328.1 million).

B2. Investment properties

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Investment properties are measured at fair value with any change recognised in profit or loss. Investment properties are revalued annually at fair value as determined by an independent valuer.

	Owned Property	Right-of-use assets	2022 $000	2021 $000
Balance at the beginning of the year	86,110	10,914	97,024	92,079
Additions of investment properties	4,679	-	4,679	-
Disposals	(418)	-	(418)	-
Investment properties revaluation net increase/(decrease)	6,862	-	6,862	4,945
Balance at the end of the year	**97,233**	**10,914**	**108,147**	**97,024**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss (excluding revaluations):	**2022**	**2021**
Rental income from investment properties	6,853	6,495
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties	(1,580)	(1,618)
Net amount recognised in profit or loss (excluding revaluations)	**5,273**	**4,877**

The Right-of-use assets mainly relate to the Group's ground leases that meet the definition of investment property.

Valuation of investment properties

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The fair value of investment properties is estimated each year by an independent valuer, Jones Lang LaSalle, which reflects market conditions at balance date. Changes to market conditions or to assumptions made in the estimation of fair value will result in changes to the fair value of the investment properties.

As part of the valuation process, the Group has provided information to the valuer, including current tenants, rent agreements and lease terms based on information available at the time of preparing these financial statements. This valuation is based on a discounted cash flow and capitalisation rate approach.

The following table summarises the valuation approach and key assumptions used by the valuer to arrive at fair value:

Description	Valuation approach	Fair value hierarchy level	Significant unobservable inputs		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment Properties					
Properties held for investment income earning purposes.	DCF and Cap rate	3	Weighted average discount rate	7.02% (2021: 7.52%)	An increase in the discount rate will decrease the fair value.
			Weighted average income capitalisation rate	6.48% (2021: 6.95%)	An increase in the capitalisation rate will decrease the fair value.
			Weighted average lease term	3.90 years (2021: 4.29 years)	An increase in the average lease term will ordinarily increase the fair value.
Last external valuation undertaken as at 31 March 2022 by independent valuers, Jones Lang LaSalle.					

As at 31 March 2022, part of the Group's land and a commercial building are the subject of a sale process captured under the Public Works Act 1981. At 31 March 2022 the fair value of the subject property was $4.0m. The Group expects the process to be completed within the next 12 months. Wellington City Council (a shareholder in WIAL) is the purchaser and the transaction has been undertaken at arms-length.

C. FUNDING

C1. Share capital

	2022 $000	2021 $000
Share capital is represented by:		
Total issued capital at the beginning and end of the year 40,155,942 ordinary shares	9,050	9,050
Balance at the end of the year	**9,050**	**9,050**

All ordinary shares have equal voting rights and share equally in dividends and equity. All shares have no par value.

In the year ended 31 March 2021, WIAL entered into a $75.8 million shareholder support agreement (66% Infratil and 34% Wellington City Council) in the form of a commitment from both its shareholders for redeemable preference shares, which remains in place. The Group's option to draw down on this agreement expires 30 June 2022.

Capital risk

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The Group's capital includes share capital, reserves, retained earnings and loans and borrowings. The key factors in determining the Group's optimal capital structure are quality and dependability of earnings and cash flows, appropriate credit rating, capital needs and available sources, relative cost of capital and ability to withstand business shocks. The Group is subject to certain compliance ratios relevant to its bank facility agreements, USPP Note Purchase Agreement, Negative Pledge Deed Poll and Trust Deeds applicable to the bond borrowings.

C2. Loans and borrowings

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Loans and borrowings are recorded at amortised cost. Fees and other costs incurred in raising debt finance are capitalised and amortised over the term of the relevant debt instrument or debt facility.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred using the effective interest rate method except to the extent that they are capitalised. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to construction projects of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets, as set out in Note B1.

	Issue Date	Maturity	2022 Interest Rate	2021 Interest Rate	2022 $000	2021 $000
Commercial Paper	11-Mar-21	11-Jun-21	Floating	Floating	-	30,000
Drawn bank facilities	Refer table on page 21		Floating	Floating	-	70,000
Retail bonds WIA020	15-Nov-13	15-May-21	6.25%	6.25%	-	75,000
Retail bonds WIA030	12-May-16	12-May-23	4.25%	4.25%	75,000	75,000
Retail bonds WIA040	5-Aug-16	5-Aug-24	4.00%	4.00%	60,000	60,000
Retail bonds WIA050	16-Dec-16	16-Jun-25	5.00%	5.00%	70,000	70,000
Retail bonds WIA060*	1-Apr-19	1-Apr-30	4.00%	4.00%	97,894	101,860
Retail bonds WIA070	14-Aug-20	14-Aug-26	2.50%	2.50%	100,000	100,000
Retail bonds WIA080**	24-Sep-21	24-Sep-31	3.32%	-	121,722	-
USPP Notes - Series A (US$36 million)	27-Jul-17	27-Jul-27	3.47%	3.47%	51,113	54,197
USPP Notes - Series B (US$36 million)	27-Jul-17	27-Jul-29	3.59%	3.59%	51,113	54,197
Total borrowings at face value					**626,842**	**690,254**
Unamortised transaction costs					(5,137)	(4,564)
Carrying value of borrowings					**621,705**	**685,690**
Current					-	105,000
Non-current					621,705	580,690

*The interest rate of the WIA060 bonds is fixed at 4.00% for the first five years and then reset on 1 April 2025 for a further five years. The interest rate for the period from 1 April 2025 until maturity date will be the sum of the base rate (5 year mid-market rate for NZD interest rate swap from reset date to maturity date) plus a margin of 1.95%.

**The interest rate of the WIA080 bonds is fixed at 3.32% for the first five years and then reset on 24 September 2026 for a further five years. The interest rate for the period from 24 September 2026 until maturity date will be the sum of the base rate (5 year mid-market rate for NZD interest rate swap from reset date to maturity date) plus a margin of 1.50%.

Retail Bonds

Borrowings under the retail bond programme are supported by a Master Trust Deed and supplemented by the Supplemental Trust Deeds (the "Trust Deeds") entered into between WIAL and Trustees Executors Limited (the "Supervisor"). The Retail Bonds are unsecured and unsubordinated. At 31 March 2022, the retail bonds had a fair value of $522.9 million (31 March 2021: $507.4 million), based on the NZDX valuation at balance date. This fair value measurement is categorised as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. During the period the Group issued retail bonds of $125 million (WIA080 issued on 24 September 2021) at a coupon rate of 3.32%. This bond issue fully repaid drawn bank debt and surplus funds are currently held in cash and short-term deposits.

USPP Notes

On 27 July 2017 WIAL completed a United States Private Placement (USPP) note issuance, securing US$72 million of long term debt. The USPP comprised two equal tranches, a US$36 million 10 year Note with a coupon of 3.47% and a US$36 million 12 year Note with a coupon of 3.59%. In conjunction with the USPP issuance, WIAL entered into cross currency interest rate swaps to formally hedge the exposure to foreign currency risk over the term of the notes. These are described in more detail below in note C3.

At 31 March 2022, the USPP Notes had a fair value of $110.9 million (31 March 2021: $112.5 million). This debt is carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at amortised cost, translated to New Zealand dollars using foreign exchange rates at balance date.

C2. Loans and borrowings (continued)

Bank Facilities

The Company's debt includes unsecured and unsubordinated bank facilities with a negative pledge arrangement, which with limited exceptions does not permit the Company to grant security over its assets.

Interest rates payable on bank loan facilities are floating rate determined by reference to prevailing money market rates at the time of draw-down plus a margin. Interest rates paid during the year ranged from 0.64% to 2.38% (31 March 2021: 0.70% to 2.34%).

Financial Covenants and Other Restrictions

As at 31 March 2022 the Group has bank facilities amounting to $100 million (31 March 2021: $170 million), which remain undrawn at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: $70 million). These facilities and the US$72 million USPP Notes have certain financial covenants. Due to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, WIAL has worked with its banking group and USPP lenders to secure relief in respect of the interest cover ratio for the 31 March 2022 test date. Notwithstanding this relief, WIAL has met all its covenants at 31 March 2022.

During the year, the Group also had a temporary waiver in place of certain at risk covenants for its 30 September 2021 test date, and as a condition of the waiver, WIAL had to meet interest cover ratios of 130% at 31 October 2021 and 150% at 31 December 2021. Notwithstanding the temporary waiver, WIAL met its financial covenants at the 30 September 2021 test date, and met the interest cover ratios at both 31 October 2021 and 31 December 2021.

C3. Financial instruments

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Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other finance income.

Fair value hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The hedging instruments are remeasured to fair value as at balance date. The carrying amounts of the hedged items are adjusted for gains and losses attributable to the risk being hedged. Gains and losses arising from both are taken to the income statement.

As at 31 March 2022, all of the derivative financial instruments held by the group were in designated hedging relationships.

The Group has the following derivative financial instruments in hedging relationships:	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Non-current assets		
Cross currency interest rate swaps - cash flow and fair value hedges	1,624	7,121
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	-	1,856
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	3,102	-
Current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	-	(306)
Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	(5,491)	-
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	-	(12,216)
Net assets/(liabilities)	**(765)**	**(3,545)**

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As at 31 March 2022, the Group has interest rate swaps with maturities up to September 2031. The fair value of these derivative financial instruments is calculated based on a discounted cash flow analysis using market prices, observable yield curves and market-quoted foreign exchange rates. The fair value measurement of derivatives is categorised as level 2 within the fair value hierarchy and there were no transfers between levels of the hierarchy during the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: Nil).

The following amounts comprise Other Finance Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2022	2021
	$000	$000
Foreign exchange gain on USPP Notes	721	17,798
Decrease in cross currency interest rate swaps	(721)	(17,798)
Hedge ineffectiveness of interest rate swaps (including cross currency interest rate swaps)	(70)	1,580
Other finance income/(expense)	(1,053)	(136)
Total other finance (expense)/income	**(1,123)**	**1,444**

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C3. Financial instruments (continued)

Hedge effectiveness and ineffectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into interest rate swaps that have similar critical terms as the hedged item, using this as a basis of assessing the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness.

Hedge ineffectiveness may arise due to credit value/debit value adjustments on the interest rate swaps, and differences in critical terms between the interest rate swaps and loans.

Financial Risk Management

As a result of its business activities, the Group has exposure to the following risks:

- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

The following paragraphs present information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the Group's management of such exposure.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates or foreign exchange rates will affect the Group's cash flows and earnings.

R

Interest rate risk (cash flow and fair value)

The Group’s exposure to market risk from changes in interest rates relates primarily to the loans and borrowings. Loans and borrowings issued at variable interest rates expose the Group to changes in interest rates. The Group’s policy is to manage its interest rate exposure by issuing borrowings at fixed interest rates or entering into derivative financial instruments to convert the majority of floating rate exposures to fixed rate. At 31 March 2022, 83.9% (2021: 78.1%) of the borrowings (including the effect of the derivative financial instruments) were subject to fixed interest rates, which are defined as borrowings with an interest reset date greater than one year.

	2022	2021
At balance date the interest rate contracts outstanding were:	**$000**	**$000**
Interest rate swaps notional value	300,000	175,000
Fair value of interest rate swaps asset/(liability)	(2,389)	(10,666)
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments	8,277	3,732
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(8,505)	(4,836)
Cross currency interest rate swaps notional value	99,751	99,751
Fair value of cross currency interest rate swaps asset/(liability)	1,624	7,121
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments	(5,497)	(28,336)
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	5,927	27,861

C3. Financial instruments (continued)

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in NZ interest rates for the year to the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss or equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	2022 100 bp increase $000	2022 100 bp decrease $000	2021 100 bp increase $000	2021 100 bp decrease $000
Impact on profit or loss before taxation				
Floating rate debt	(459)	459	(844)	844
Interest rate swaps & cross currency interest rate swaps	(921)	921	(499)	499
Net profit or loss sensitivity	**(1,380)**	**1,380**	**(1,343)**	**1,343**
Impact on equity before taxation				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	(5,824)	6,215	(7,028)	7,570
Interest rate swaps	6,750	(7,499)	4,189	(4,499)
Equity sensitivity	**926**	**(1,284)**	**(2,839)**	**3,071**

C3. Financial instruments (continued)

R

Foreign currency risk (cash flow and fair value)

The Group has exposure to foreign currency risk resulting from the issue of USPP Notes. This exposure has been fully hedged by way of cross-currency interest rate swaps, hedging US dollar exposure on both principal and interest. The cross currency interest rate swaps correspond in amount and maturity to the USPP notes with no residual foreign currency risk exposure.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency instruments

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at the reporting date. At 31 March 2022, had the NZ dollar moved, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been affected as follows. A movement of plus or minus 10% has been determined as plausible based on analysis of historical US dollar to NZ dollar fluctuations over the previous two years to 31 March 2022.

	2022 10% increase $000	2022 10% decrease $000	2021 10% increase $000	2021 10% decrease $000
Impact on equity before taxation				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	(10,231)	12,505	(10,927)	13,355
Equity sensitivity	**(10,231)**	**12,505**	**(10,927)**	**13,355**

R

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability of the Group to meet its financial obligations when they fall due, under normal or abnormal/stressed operating conditions. Liquidity risk is monitored by regularly forecasting cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due and support its capital programme, under both normal and stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group manages this risk by maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of undrawn bank facilities, the spreading of debt maturities and its credit standing in capital markets. As at 31 March 2022, WIAL has a BBB/Stable/A-2 rating from S&P Global Ratings (31 March 2021: BBB/Negative/A-2). During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group undertook a refinancing of its banking group, reducing its banking facilities from $170 million to $100 million and extending its bank facility maturity dates.

The arrangements in place are outlined by maturity and amount in the table below.

Bank facilities	2022 Facility $000	2022 Drawn $000	2021 Facility $000	2021 Drawn $000
Between 0-1 year	-	-	-	-
Between 1-2 years	-	-	110,000	55,000
Between 2-5 years	100,000	-	60,000	15,000
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**100,000**	**-**	**170,000**	**70,000**

The table below categorises the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table below are disclosed as contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest through to maturity.

	Balance sheet $000	Contractual cash flows $000	6 months or less $000	6-12 months $000	1-2 years $000	2-5 years $000	More than 5 years $000
At 31 March 2022							
Trade and other payables	17,488	17,488	17,488	-	-	-	-
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawn bank facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bonds	519,478	641,707	9,869	9,869	93,144	268,000	260,825
USPP Notes	102,226	127,679	1,832	1,832	3,664	10,992	109,359
Interest rate swaps	2,389	13,650	943	1,142	2,670	5,998	2,897
Lease liabilities	10,260	17,341	380	380	760	2,280	13,541
Total contractual cash flows		**817,865**	**30,512**	**13,223**	**100,238**	**287,270**	**386,622**
At 31 March 2021							
Trade and other payables	2,497	2,497	2,497	-	-	-	-
Commercial paper	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
Drawn bank facilities	70,000	71,281	-	-	55,812	15,469	-
Retail bonds	481,860	559,739	85,138	7,794	15,588	237,819	213,400
USPP Notes	108,393	130,430	1,819	1,819	3,639	10,916	112,237
Interest rate swaps	12,522	17,649	1,751	1,558	3,117	8,587	2,636
Lease liabilities	10,500	18,088	380	380	760	2,280	14,288
Total contractual cash flows		**829,684**	**121,585**	**11,551**	**78,916**	**275,071**	**342,561**

C3. Financial instruments (continued)

R

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in the normal course of business arising from trade receivables with its customers, financial derivatives and transactions (including cash balances) with financial institutions. Maximum exposures to credit risk at 31 March 2022 relate to bank balances and short-term deposits of $42.3 million (2021: $80.8 million) and trade receivables of $6.8 million (2021: $9.9 million). No security is held for these amounts.

Cash is held with counterparties approved under the Group's Treasury Policy. At 31 March 2022 cash was held with ANZ Bank New Zealand, Bank of New Zealand, Capital Security Bank and MUFG Bank, Auckland Branch. Derivative and cash transactions are limited to high credit-quality financial institutions. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of counterparties are monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions are spread amongst approved counterparties in accordance with the Treasury Policy.

The Group has exposure to various counterparties in the ordinary course of business. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is concentrated in a small number of accounts because the Group has a limited range of customers. At 31 March 2022, 73% of trade receivables were due from the top ten largest debtors (2021: 71%) and 6.1% of trade receivables were overdue (2021: 14.8%). The Group actively manages and monitors its accounts receivable on an ongoing basis. The Group is not exposed to any other concentrations of credit risk.

P

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the "simplified approach" for including a general provision for expected credit losses (ECL) as prescribed by NZ IFRS 9 as its financial assets do not include a significant financing component. For the Group, the ECL model applies to its trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

E

Due to the impacts of COVID-19 on the Group and its customers, an assessment was undertaken on trade debtors and sundry receivables to assess customers’ ability to meet repayments including a high-level assessment on the ability to trade in the future. As a result, the Group has recognised a provision for Expected Credit Losses of $1.3 million (2021: $1.1 million).

D. OTHER NOTES

D1. Subsidiaries

	Balance Date	2022 Holding	2021 Holding	Principal activity	Country of incorporation
WANT Limited	31 March	100%	100%	Noise mitigation	New Zealand
Whare Manaakitanga Limited	31 March	100%	100%	Hotel	New Zealand
Meitaki Limited	31 March	100%	100%	Captive Insurance	Cook Islands

The Land Use Management and Insulation for Airport Noise Study was undertaken by WIAL in conjunction with its airlines, Board of Airline Representatives New Zealand Inc, Wellington City Council and the local Air Noise Management Committee in order to fulfil WIAL's obligations arising from Environment Court proceedings in 1997. The work identified from this study includes the acquisition and removal of noise affected houses and the provision of noise mitigation and insulation activities for others.

WIAL commenced charging the airlines operating at Wellington Airport for these activities from 1 April 2012 and the charge for the current year is approximately 32 cents per passenger. These charges and noise mitigation activities are managed in WANT Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of WIAL that commenced trading on 1 April 2012. WANT Limited has forecast that it will have predominantly concluded the noise management activities by the end of the financial year ending 31 March 2028 and it is expected that the charges will recover the noise mitigation costs over the period from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2029.

Whare Manaakitanga Limited was incorporated on 20 April 2018 to operate WIAL's new airport hotel which opened for customers on 12 February 2019.

Meitaki Limited was incorporated in the Cook Islands on 6 September 2019 as a captive insurance company to assist in managing WIAL's insurances.

D2. Related parties

The Group is 66% owned by NZ Airports Limited, which is wholly owned by Infratil Limited. Wellington City Council owns the remaining 34% of the Group.

	Revenue/(expense) for the year ended 31 March		Balance receivable/(payable) as at 31 March	
Transactions made during the period	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Infratil and its subsidiaries and associates	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Infratil Group - subvention payments	-	(38,094)	-	-
Infratil Limited - Insurance and other costs	(336)	(248)	-	-
Vodafone NZ - commercial rents	50	73	13	16
Pacific Radiology Limited - commercial rents	45	-	5	-
H.R.L. Morrison & Co Limited				
Directors' fees	(363)	(277)	-	-
Consulting and other fees	(5)	(4)	-	-
Wellington City Council				
Dividend payment	-	(12,061)	-	-
Directors' fees	(80)	(87)		(23)
Rates	(4,412)	(3,837)	4	-
Grants, consents and compliance costs	(223)	(127)	(27)	(61)

Other related party transactions

Under NZ IAS 24, the related parties of the Group include all key management personnel and directors. Transactions with key management personnel and directors fees are disclosed under note A4.

As disclosed in note B2, WIAL and Wellington City Council are parties to a transaction that is expected to result in the sale of part of the Group's land and a commercial building under the Public Works Act 1981. As at 31 March 2022 the fair value of the property was $4.0 million.

D3. Financial commitments

Capital commitments	2022 $000	2021 $000
Contracted but not provided for	**21,893**	**21,306**

The commitments contracted but not provided for include the purchase of the Miramar Golf Club. The Group paid a deposit of $10 million on 11 December 2019 with the remainder to be paid upon WIAL taking occupation of the land.

Lease commitments

Lease commitments to the Group

The Group owns investment properties and other properties, plant and equipment which are leased to earn property income. The future minimum lease payments (undiscounted cash flows) under non-cancellable leases are receivable as follows:

	2022 $000	2021 $000
Between 0 to 1 year	11,956	12,755
Between 1 to 2 years	8,898	8,677
Between 2 to 5 years	12,400	14,405
More than 5 years	6,779	9,296
Total lease commitments to the Group	**40,033**	**45,133**

Lease commitments of the Group

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2022 was $0.8 million (2021: $0.8 million). As at 31 March 2022, the Group has recognised $10.3 million of lease liabilities for its leased properties (2021: $10.5 million).

D4. Contingency and subsequent events

The Group is currently in negotiations with a contractor on one of WIAL's capital projects in relation to closing out works and costs. The outcome, timing and expected settlement amounts are unknown at 31 March 2022 and at the time of signing these financial statements (2021: Nil).

There are no other subsequent events that require adjustment or disclosure.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Role of the Board

The Board of Directors of WIAL is appointed by the shareholders to supervise the management of WIAL. The Board establishes WIAL's objectives, overall policy framework within which the business is conducted and confirms strategies for achieving these objectives, monitors management performance and ensures that procedures are in place to provide effective internal financial control.

The Board actively engages with the Health and Safety Risk Committee with the attendance of certain directors at meetings. The Committee is accountable to the Board with its purpose being to promote and execute a safety culture. The Committee provides a formal mechanism for consultation on safety issues whilst ensuring continuous measurement, review and improvement of safety policies and procedures with the goal of zero harm and meeting compliance requirements on an ongoing basis.

Board Membership

The Board currently comprises six non-executive Directors.

Infratil, as the majority shareholder of WIAL, appointed four of the current Directors. The two remaining Board members have been appointed by the Wellington City Council, including W Eagleson, an independent director.

During the period under review, the Board met six times.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee comprising of three Directors, P Harford (Chair, appointed 15 March 2022), W Eagleson and P Walker with attendances by appropriate WIAL representatives.

The main objectives of the Audit and Risk Committee are to:

- Assist the Board to discharge its responsibility to exercise due care, diligence and skill in relation to the Group's governance processes including assessing the adequacy of the Group's:
  - financial reporting;
  - regulatory disclosure reporting;
  - accounting policies;
  - financial management;
  - internal control system;
  - procurement process controls;
  - risk management system;
  - oversight of Group operational risk;
  - systems for protecting Group assets;
  - related party transactions; and
  - compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards and best practice guidelines as they relate to financial and non-financial disclosures.
- Enhance the efficiency of the Board by allowing delegated issues to be discussed in sufficient depth and, where necessary, with appropriate independent advice.
- Review management's letters of representation.
- Ensure the adequacy of the internal control system for financial reporting integrity.
- Facilitate the continuing independence of the external and internal auditors and enhancing the effectiveness of external and internal
- Provide a formal forum for enhancing communication between the Board, senior financial management and external and internal
- Provide oversight of WIAL's risks to ensure they are identified, managed, treated and reported appropriately.

The Audit and Risk Committee also has oversight of the following treasury management matters:

- review and recommend to the Board any changes to the treasury management policy;
- oversee the development of the strategy to implement the treasury management policy;
- recommend to the Board instrument types that may be used; and
- recommend to the Board bank counterparties and counterparty limits.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration Committee comprising of three Directors, W Eagleson (Chair, appointed 15 March 2022), P Coman and P Harford with attendances by appropriate WIAL representatives. The purpose of the Committee is to consider changes to human resources policy and to regularly review, and recommend changes to, executive remuneration to ensure that it is at an appropriate level and effectively managed.

Directors' Attendance

Name	Board	Audit and Risk Committee	Remuneration Committee
	No. of meetings	No. of meetings	No. of meetings
Peter Coman [1 4]	5/5	-	-
Timothy Brown [2 3]	7/7	5/5	2/2
Wayne Eagleson [3]	7/7	5/5	2/2
Andrew Foster [5]	5/7	-	-
Alison Gerry [1]	3/3	2/2	-
Phillippa Harford [2 4]	7/7	-	-
Phillip Walker	7/7	5/5	-

[1] *Alison Gerry retired as Director and Peter Coman was appointed as Director on 29 June 2021.*
[2] *Timothy Brown retired as Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and Phillippa Harford was appointed as Chair on 15 March 2022.*
[3] *Timothy Brown retired as Remuneration Committee Chair and Wayne Eagleson was appointed as Chair on 15 March 2022.*
[4] *Peter Coman and Phillippa Harford were appointed as Remuneration Committee members on 15 March 2022.*
[5] *For those meetings unattended by the Board member, a WCC representative attended in their place.*

Internal Financial Control

The Board has overall responsibility for the Group's system of internal financial control. The Directors have established procedures and policies that are designed to provide effective internal financial control.

Annual budgets and long term strategic plans are agreed by the Board.

Financial statements are prepared regularly and reviewed by the Board throughout the year to monitor performance against budget targets and objectives.

Risk Management and Compliance

The Audit and Risk Committee also has a function of reviewing management practices in relation to the identification and management of significant business risk areas and regulatory compliance. Formal systems have been introduced for regular reporting to the Board on business risk and compliance matters.

Management is required to, and has confirmed to the Audit and Risk Committee and Board in writing that:

• Financial records have been properly maintained and the Group's financial statements present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Group's financial condition, and operating results are in accordance with relevant accounting standards;

• The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other applicable financial reporting standards for profit-orientated entities; and

• Appropriate and effective internal controls and risk management practices are in place to safeguard and protect the Group's assets and to identify, assess, monitor and manage risk, and identify material changes to the Group's risk profile.

Directors' Shareholding

Under the constitution Directors are not required to hold shares in the Company.

Directors' and Officers' Insurance

The Group has arranged Directors' and Officers' liability insurance covering Directors acting on behalf of the Group. Cover is for damages, judgements, fines, penalties, legal costs awarded and defence costs arising from wrongful acts committed while acting for the Group. The types of acts that are not covered are dishonest, fraudulent, malicious acts, or omissions, wilful breach of statute or regulations, or duty to the Group, improper use of information to the detriment of the Group or breach of professional duty.

Independent Professional Advice

With the approval of the Chairman, Directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice on any aspect of the Directors' duties, at the Group's expense.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

Going Concern

After reviewing the current results and detailed forecasts, taking into account available credit facilities and availability of further funding and making further enquiries as considered appropriate, the Directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to enable it to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors believe it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Shareholder and other Stakeholder Communications

The Board aims to ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders are informed of all major developments affecting the Group's state of affairs. Information is communicated to shareholders and other stakeholders in the annual report, interim report and media releases.

Corporate Governance Best Practice Code

The Group supports the Corporate Governance Best Practice Code promulgated by the New Zealand Exchange. In a number of respects, the Group’s practice differs from this Code. In particular, the Group has not established a separate Director Nomination Committee. The Group considers that it is properly dealing with these issues at the full Board level. Copies of the Group's Code of Ethics are available upon request from the Company Secretary.

Directors' interests

The Directors have given the following notices of disclosure of interest which have been entered into the Company's register of interests.

Director	Name of party in which Director has an interest	Nature of interest
Peter Coman	RA (Holding) 2014 Pty Ltd	Chair
	RA 2014 Pty Ltd	Chair
	Morrison & Co PIP Ltd	Director
	Morrison & Co PPP GP 2 Ltd	Director
	Morrison & Co PPP GP 3 Ltd	Director
	Morrison & Co PPP GP SE Ltd	Director
	Morrison & Co Employee Co-Invest (PIP 2) Ltd	Director
	Morrison & Co Employee Co-Invest (PIP 3) Ltd	Director
	UVOF GP Ltd (formerly Morrison & Co UVOF GP Ltd)	Director
	Woodward Infrastructure Ltd	Director
	PIP Holdings Company Pty Ltd	Director
	PIP Melbourne Holding Company Pty Ltd	Director
	Infratil Infrastructure Property Ltd	Director
	Trustpower Ltd	Director
	RHC BidCo NZ Ltd	Director
	RHC MidCo NZ Ltd	Director
	RHS HoldCo NZ Ltd	Director
	Pacific Radioligy Group Ltd	Director
	Auckland Radiology Group Services Limited (No 327758)	Director
	Auckland MRI Limited (No 536527)	Director
	Bay Radiology Limited	Director
	Bay Echo Limited	Director
	Breast Screen Bay of Plenty Limited	Director
	Medex Radiology Limited	Director
	Coman Management Limited	Director
	H.R.L Morrison & Co Ltd	Executive
	Infratil Ltd	Executive
Timothy Brown	Creative Capital Arts Trust	Chair
	MCL Capital Limited	Chair
	MCL Capital No. 1 Limited	Chair
	Mana Capital Holdings Limited	Director
	New Zealand Opera Limited	Director
	North West Auckland Airport Limited	Director
	MCL Capital No.2 Limited	Director
	MCL Capital No.3 Limited	Director
	H T Services Limited	Director
	H.R.L. Morrison & Co Limited	Executive
Wayne Eagleson	Wayne Eagleson Consulting Limited	Director
	Thompson Lewis Limited	Director
	Royal Wellington Golf Club	Captain
Andrew Foster	Wellington City Council	Wellington City Mayor
	Tawhiri Limited	Director
Phillippa Harford	RA Holdings (2014) Pty Limited	Director
	Aotea Energy Holdings Limited	Director
	Aotea Energy Limited	Director
	Aotea Energy Holdings No 2 Limited	Director
	Aotea Energy Investment Limited	Director
	Renew Nominees Limited	Director
	Infratil Energy New Zealand Limited	Director
	Inratil Energy Limited	Director
	Infratil Gas Limited	Director
	North West Auckland Airport Limited	Director
	Infratil No.1 Limited	Director
	Infratil PPP Limted	Director
	Infratil Securities Limited	Director
	Infratil Ventures Limited	Director
	Infratil UK Limited	Director
	RHC Holdco NZ Limited	Director
	Wellington Regional Stadium Trust	Trustee
	H.R.L. Morrison & Co Limited	Executive
	Infratil Limited	Chief Financial Officer
Phillip Walker	Queensland Airport Pty Ltd	Alternate Director
	Gold Coast Airport Pty Ltd	Alternate Director
	Townsville Airport Pty Ltd	Alternate Director
	Mount Isa Airport Pty Ltd	Alternate Director
	Longreach Airport Pty Ltd	Alternate Director
	H.R.L. Morrison & Co Limited	Executive

Remuneration of Directors

Fees paid and payable to Directors during the year were as follows:

Director name	Fees paid and payable to directors during the year
Peter Coman (Chair)*	$87,310
Timothy Brown*	$141,986
Wayne Eagleson	$95,972
Andrew Foster**	$79,977
Alison Gerry	$23,664
Phillippa Harford*	$80,790
Phillip Walker*	$90,641

** Fees paid to H.R.L. Morrison & Co Ltd as manager of Infratil Limited*

*** Fees paid to Wellington City Council as appointing shareholder*

The Directors received no other remuneration or benefits for services in that office or in any other capacity other than as disclosed in Note D2.

Entries in the interest register

The information below is given pursuant to the New Zealand Exchange Listing Rules.

	Beneficial Interest	Non Beneficial Interest
Retail Bonds		
Timothy Brown	$100,000	-

Loans to Directors

No loans have been made by the Group to a Director nor has the Group guaranteed any debts incurred by a Director.

Use of Group information

There were no notices from Directors requesting use of Group information received in their capacity as Directors, which would not otherwise have been available to them.

Directors' indemnity insurance

As authorised by its constitution, the Group has arranged policies of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance with cover appropriate for the Group's operations.

Remuneration of employees

Grouped below, in accordance with section 211(1)(g) of the Companies Act 1993, are the number of employees or former employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, excluding Directors of WIAL, who received remuneration and other benefits in their capacity as employees, totalling $100,000 or more, during the year:

Amount of remuneration	Employees
$100,000 to $110,000	2
$110,001 to $120,000	7
$120,001 to $130,000	2
$130,001 to $140,000	1
$140,001 to $150,000	2
$150,001 to $160,000	2
$160,001 to $170,000	2
$170,001 to $180,000	3
$210,001 to $220,000	1
$230,001 to $240,000	2
$260,001 to $270,000	2
$290,001 to $300,000	1
$300,001 to $310,000	1
$590,001 to $600,000	1

In accordance with section 211(1)(g) of the Companies Act 1993, the remuneration above does not include unpaid amounts in relation to short-term and long-term incentive schemes, which are outlined in note A4.

Diversity of personnel

The Group recognises the value of a diverse and skilled workforce and is committed to maintaining an inclusive and collaborative workplace culture. Diversity is a key influence in the selection and promotion of employees and executives, and for the composition of the Board.

At 31 March 2022, the WIAL Board consisted of five male Directors and one female Director (31 March 2021: four male Directors and two female Directors), and the Executive consisted of five male Executives and two female Executives (31 March 2021: five male Executives and three female Executives).

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY & STATISTICS

WIAL AIRPORT STATISTICS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Passenger movements	**000**	**000**	**000**	**000**	**000**
Domestic	3,481	2,969	5,226	5,488	5,249
International	48	0	920	929	896
Total	**3,529**	**2,969**	**6,146**	**6,417**	**6,145**

Aircraft movements	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Domestic	60,885	50,221	75,563	77,483	77,515
International	590	5	6,644	6,449	6,293
Military, freight, private and other movements	13,532	13,708	12,192	11,170	11,318
Total	**75,007**	**63,934**	**94,399**	**95,102**	**95,126**

Number of employees	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
FTE	103	100	136	120	107

WIAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Summary of financial position	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Non-current assets	1,474,737	1,398,939	1,336,927	1,216,550	1,146,146
Current assets	55,975	96,806	35,043	43,943	40,885
Total assets	**1,530,712**	**1,495,745**	**1,371,970**	**1,260,493**	**1,187,031**
Non-current liabilities	762,496	705,266	641,570	541,875	560,846
Current liabilities	17,623	117,977	89,469	114,952	40,919
Total liabilities	**780,119**	**823,243**	**731,039**	**656,827**	**601,765**
Net assets/Shareholders' equity	**750,593**	**672,502**	**640,931**	**603,666**	**585,266**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Summary of profit and loss	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Revenue	95,577	68,787	146,377	137,889	128,637
Operating expenses (excluding subvention payment)	(38,809)	(32,829)	(43,187)	(36,504)	(33,222)
EBITDAF before subvention payment	**56,768**	**35,958**	**103,190**	**101,385**	**95,415**
Net profit after taxation	**3,043**	**(35,769)**	**28,887**	**23,541**	**24,681**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Wellington International Airport Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Wellington International Airport Limited (the 'company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') on pages 4 to 24:

i. present fairly in all material respects the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

ii. comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ('ISAs (NZ)'). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ('IESBA Code'), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

Our firm has also provided other services to the group in relation to regulatory assurance and taxation compliance and advisory services. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the group.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Materiality helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The materiality for the consolidated financial

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statements as a whole was set at $11,300,000 determined with reference to a benchmark of group total assets. We chose the benchmark because, in our view, this is a key measure of the group's ability to deliver long term shareholder value.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the shareholders as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion. Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our statutory audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Valuation of land, buildings and civil works recorded at fair value	

As disclosed in note B1 of the consolidated financial statements, the group has land, buildings and civil works recorded at fair value of $1,282,131,000 (2021: $1,198,697,000). The group has a policy of having the assets externally revalued at least every 5 years by an independent valuer. The last full external revaluation of land and buildings was carried out as at 31 March 2018. The last independent valuation of civil works and hotel business asset was carried out as at 31 March 2020.
 	
In years where an external revaluation is not undertaken, a material change assessment for each asset class is performed to assess whether the carrying values of each class materially vary from their fair value. This assessment is undertaken with assistance from external independent valuers.
 	
Valuation of land, buildings and civil works is considered to be a key audit matter due to the significance of the assets to the group's consolidated statement of financial position, and due to the judgment involved in the assessment of the fair value of these assets by the group's Directors. The judgment relates to the valuation methodology used and the assumptions used in each of those methodologies. The valuation methodology estimates the cost of building the airport in its current location to the specification required to provide its current services, and the business value of the existing vehicle and hotel assets.
 	
Management have considered, and sought input from the independent valuers as to, any changes to
	Our procedures to assess the fair value of land, buildings and civil works included, amongst others:
	
	• Assessing the competence, independence and objectivity of each valuer used by the group to determine changes in key assumptions used to value the airport assets;
	• Comparing the valuation methodologies used by the valuer for the group, to the valuation methodologies used by other airports within New Zealand for comparability;
	• In conjunction with our valuation specialists, assessing the changes in key assumptions which are judgemental in nature and which have the largest impact on the value of land, buildings and civil works. This comprised assessing:
	  ▪ changes to the weighted average cost of capital/discount rate against observable market data;
	  ▪ the reasonableness of movements in income capitalisation rates;
	  ▪ changes in the ODRC of specialised buildings and civil works with reference to relevant indices;
	  ▪ changes in the value of underlying land prices with reference to relevant indices; and
	  ▪ the future cash flows against budgets, forecast passenger numbers and historical financial performance.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
the key assumptions used in the valuation methodologies and whether these changes indicate that the land, buildings and civil works are not held at fair value. The assumptions that have the largest impact on the fair value assessment are: • The potential value of the airport land if there was no airport on the site primarily driven by weighted average cost of capital; • The replacement cost of buildings including the main terminal building with reference to relevant indices; • The replacement cost of civil works including the runway, taxiways and roads with reference to relevant indices; and • The estimated future cash flows and expected rate of return from the vehicle and hotel business assets.	
Valuation of investment property	
As disclosed in note B2 of the consolidated financial statements, the group has investment property of $108,147,000 (2021: $97,024,000). The group is required under accounting standards to fair value investment property. Valuation of investment property is considered to be a key audit matter due to the significance of the assets to the group's consolidated statement of financial position, and due to the judgement involved in the assessment of the fair value of these assets by the group's Directors. These judgments include weighted average discount rate, weighted average income capitalisation rate and weighted average lease term.	Our procedures to assess the fair value of investment property included amongst other: • Assessing the competence, independence and objectivity of the valuer used by the group to determine the value of the investment property; • Comparing the valuation methodology used by the group, to the valuation methodology used for other investment property valuations within New Zealand and ensuring they are comparable; • In conjunction with our valuation specialists assessing the changes in key assumptions in the valuations which are judgemental in nature and which have the largest impact on the value of investment property. This comprised: ▪ assessing changes to the weighted average discount rate against observable market data; ▪ agreeing a sample of income streams generated by the investment property to underlying contracts; ▪ confirming the remaining tenure of leases used in the valuation; and ▪ comparing lease yields to other comparable market transactions within the region.

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Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the group, are responsible for the other information included in the entity's Annual Report. Other information includes the directors' report, statutory information, five-year summary and statistics and corporate governance policies. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover any 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 in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholders as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in the independent 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 shareholders as a body for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors, on behalf of the company, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards);
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a consolidated set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- 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 independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 our responsibilities for the audit of these consolidated financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1/

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sonia Isaac

For and on behalf of

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Wellington

16 May 2022