

Results for announcement to the market		
Name of issuer	Delegat Group Limited	
Reporting Period	12 months to 30 June 2022	
Previous Reporting Period	12 months to 30 June 2021	
Currency	NZD	
	Amount (000s)	Percentage change
Revenue from continuing operations	\$325,566	7%
Total Revenue	\$325,566	7%
Operating Profit from ordinary activities after tax (Operating NPAT) ¹	\$58,147	-11%
Operating Profit from ordinary activities before interest, tax and depreciation (Operating EBITDA) ¹	\$122,248	-8%
Reported profit from continuing operations	\$63,014	2%
Total Net Profit	\$63,014	2%
Interim/Final Dividend		
Amount per Quoted Equity Security	\$0.20000000	
Imputed amount per Quoted Equity Security	\$0.07777778	
Record Date	30/09/2022	
Dividend Payment Date	14/10/2022	
	Current period	Prior comparable period ²
Net tangible assets per Quoted Equity Security	\$4.87	\$4.42
Authority for this announcement		
Name of person authorised to make this announcement	Murray Annabell	
Contact person for this announcement	Murray Annabell	
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Date of release through MAP	26/08/2022	

Audited financial statements accompany this announcement.

1. Operating Performance is a non-GAAP measure and as such does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP. It may therefore not be comparable to non-GAAP measures presented by other entities.
2. The Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets.

CONTENTS

2	CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
8	MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT
13	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
14	STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
15	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
17	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
19	STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
22	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
61	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**Last year, wine
lovers around the
world enjoyed over
200 million glasses
of our wine.**

“Our strategic goal is to build a leading global Super Premium wine company.”

DR ALAN JACKSON NON-EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT CHAIRMAN

As Delegat commemorates 75 years in business this year, it is appropriate we begin by acknowledging the ongoing leadership of Jim Delegat. Jim moved this year in to the role of Executive Director, handing over the chairmanship of the Delegat Board to me, Alan Jackson. We welcomed Steven Carden as the new Managing Director, allowing Graeme Lord, who had been Acting Managing Director, to resume his role as a Director on the Delegat Board. We are appreciative of Jim and Graeme's ongoing involvement in the business ensuring their wealth of experience is not lost to the company. We also welcomed Gordon MacLeod as a new independent director to the Delegat Board.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delegat Group Limited, it is with great pleasure that I present to you another strong year for Delegat Group Limited, on our journey to building a leading global Super Premium wine company. The results achieved in 2022 reinforce the strength of the Delegat business model and the calibre of its people to rise to the ongoing challenges by demonstrating persistence, resilience and care as a team to both colleagues and customers. On that basis, I am pleased to present its operating and financial results for the year ended 30 June 2022.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global Case Sales of 3,360,000, up 6%.**
- **Operating NPAT of \$58.1 million, down 11%.**
- **Operating EBITDA of \$112.2 million, down 8%.**
- **Reported NPAT of \$63.0 million, up 2%.**
- **Strong Cash from Operations of \$65.6 million, down 12%.**

The Group presents its financial statements in accordance with the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

To provide further insight into the Group's underlying operational performance, the Group has also included in this report an Operating Performance Report. This Operating Performance Report excludes the impact of fair value adjustments required under NZ

Table 1 **OPERATING PERFORMANCE**

NZ\$ millions	June 2022	June 2021 Restated*	% change vs 2021
Operating Revenue¹	325.4	302.7	7%
Operating Gross Profit²	144.2	150.9	-4%
Operating Gross Margin	44%	50%	
Operating Expenses³	(55.4)	(51.3)	-8%
Operating EBIT⁴	88.8	99.6	-11%
Operating EBIT % of Revenue	27%	33%	
Interest and Tax	(30.7)	(34.4)	11%
Operating NPAT⁴	58.1	65.2	-11%
Operating NPAT % of Revenue	18%	22%	
Operating EBITDA⁴	112.2	122.4	-8%
Operating EBITDA % of Revenue	34%	40%	

Notes:

1. Operating Revenue is before fair value movements on derivative instruments (if gains).
2. Operating Gross Profit is before the net fair value movements on biological produce (harvest adjustment) and the NZ IFRS adjustments excluded in Note 1.
3. Operating Expenses are before fair value movements on derivative instruments (if losses).
4. Operating EBIT, EBITDA and NPAT are before any fair value adjustments.

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

IFRS for grapes and derivative instruments. As a fully integrated winemaking and sales operation, Operating Profit includes the fair value adjustment in respect of grapes when packaged wine is sold rather than on harvest of the grapes, and the fair value adjustment on derivative instruments when these foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps are realised.

The Group has included a reconciliation of Operating Profit to Reported Profit which eliminates from each line in the Statement of Financial Performance all fair value adjustments.¹

OPERATING PERFORMANCE

A strong operating NPAT of \$58.1 million was generated compared to \$65.2 million* in the previous 12 months. Operating EBIT of \$88.8 million is \$10.8 million lower than last year reflecting higher cost of goods associated with the impact of the lower yielding 2021 vintage as well as inflationary cost increases both locally and globally. Operating Expenses (before NZ IFRS adjustments) at \$55.4 million are \$4.1 million higher than last year.

Delegat achieved Operating Revenue of \$325.4 million on global case sales of 3,360,000 in the year.

The Group's case sales performance and foreign currency rates achieved are detailed in table 2.

Table 2 **CASE SALES AND FOREIGN CURRENCY**

	June 2022	June 2021	% change vs 2021
Case Sales (000s)			
UK, Ireland and Europe	1,060	1,074	-1%
North America (USA and Canada)	1,608	1,487	8%
Australia, NZ and Asia Pacific	692	617	12%
Total Cases	3,360	3,178	6%
Foreign Currency Rates			
GB£	0.5066	0.4988	-2%
AU\$	0.9263	0.9301	0%
US\$	0.6765	0.6737	0%
CA\$	0.8650	0.8838	2%

¹ Operating Performance is a non-GAAP measure and as such does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP. It may therefore not be comparable to non-GAAP measures presented by other entities. The Chairman and Managing Director's Reports are read by the auditors as part of their responsibilities in respect of other information as disclosed in their audit report.

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NZ IFRS FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

In accordance with NZ IFRS the Group is required to account for certain assets at 'fair value' rather than at historic cost. All movements in these fair values are reflected in and impact the Statement of Financial Performance. The Group records adjustments in respect of two significant items at the year-end as described below and detailed in table 3.

- Harvest Provision Release (Grapes) – Inventory is valued at market value, rather than costs incurred, at harvest. Any fair value adjustment is excluded from Operating Performance for the year, by creating a Harvest Provision. This provision is then released through Cost of Sales when inventory is sold in subsequent years. This represents the reversal of prior periods' fair value adjustments in respect of biological produce as finished wine is sold in subsequent years. In 2022, the market value of the Company grapes exceeded the costs incurred by \$19.1 million (2021: \$9.2 million). This write-up is principally higher than last year due to a higher-yielding 2022 vintage. This write-up, less the impact of prior years' vintages being sold has resulted in a net write-up of \$6.6 million for the year (2021: write-down of \$7.3 million); and
- Derivative Instruments are held to hedge the Group's foreign currency and interest rate exposure. The mark-to-market movement of these instruments at balance date resulted in a fair value write-up of \$0.2 million (2021: write-up of \$2.7 million).

The above adjustments, net of taxation, amount to a write-up of \$4.9 million for the year (2021: write-down of \$3.3 million).

Table 3 **IMPACT OF FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS**

NZ\$ millions	June 2022	June 2021 Restated*	% change vs 2021
Operating NPAT	58.1	65.2	-11%
Operating NPAT % of Revenue	18%	22%	
NZ IFRS Fair Value Items			
Biological Produce (Grapes)¹	6.6	(7.3)	n/m²
Derivative financial Instruments	0.2	2.7	-93%
Total Fair Value Items	6.8	(4.6)	n/m²
Taxation of NZ IFRS fair value items	(1.9)	1.3	n/m²
Fair Value Items after Tax	4.9	(3.3)	n/m²
Reported NPAT	63.0	61.9	2%

Notes:

1. Biological Produce (Grapes) is the difference between market value paid for grapes and the cost to grow grapes. The Harvest Provision is reversed and only recognised when the finished wine is sold.
2. n/m means not meaningful.

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RECONCILIATION OF REPORTING TO OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Accounting for all fair value adjustments under NZ IFRS, the Group's reported audited financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2022 is reconciled to Operating Profit as detailed in table 4.

CASH FLOW

The Group generated Cash Flows from Operations of \$65.6 million in the current year, which is a decrease of \$8.6 million or 12% on the previous year. This decrease is principally due to funding a higher working capital in respect of the 2022 vintage. A total of \$38.1 million was paid for additional property, plant and equipment during the year, this includes vineyard developments in New Zealand, and development of the Hawke's Bay and Marlborough wineries, which will provide earnings growth into the years ahead. The Group distributed \$20.2 million to Shareholders in dividends. A net repayment of \$5.8 million was made during the year, decreasing borrowings. Having refinanced a \$333.0 million syndicated Senior Debt facility in December 2021 the Group is well positioned to fund its current operations as well as future capital investment in both New Zealand and Australia. The Group's net debt at 30 June 2022 amounted to \$248.7 million, in line with last year and remains well within the Group's long-term bank debt facilities.

Table 4 **RECONCILIATION OF REPORTING TO OPERATING PERFORMANCE**

NZ\$ millions	June 2022			June 2021 Restated*		
	Operating	Fair Value Adjustment	Reported	Operating	Fair Value Adjustment	Reported
Revenue	325.4	0.2	325.6	302.7	2.7	305.4
Cost of Sales	(181.2)	6.6	(174.6)	(151.8)	(7.3)	(159.1)
Gross Profit	144.2	6.8	151.0	150.9	(4.6)	146.3
Operating Expenses	(55.4)	-	(55.4)	(51.3)	-	(51.3)
EBIT¹	88.8	6.8	95.6	99.6	(4.6)	95.0
Interest and Tax	(30.7)	(1.9)	(32.6)	(34.4)	1.3	(33.1)
NPAT²	58.1	4.9	63.0	65.2	(3.3)	61.9
EBIT¹	88.8	6.8	95.6	99.6	(4.6)	95.0
Depreciation and amortisation	23.4	-	23.4	22.8	-	22.8
EBITDA³	112.2	6.8	119.0	122.4	(4.6)	117.8

Notes:
1. EBIT means earnings before interest and tax.
2. NPAT means net profit after tax.
3. EBITDA means earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

*The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors consider that the underlying operational performance and continued strong cash flows justify maintaining the dividend payout in line with last year. Accordingly, the Directors are pleased to advise they have approved a fully imputed dividend payout of 20.0 cents per share. The dividend will be paid on 14 October 2022 to Shareholders on record at 30 September 2022.

INVESTING FOR GROWTH

Delegat Group continues to invest to support our strategic goal of building a leading global Super Premium wine company. During the year under review \$39.4 million was invested in growth assets including development of the Group's wineries, land acquisition and vineyard development in New Zealand and the Barossa Valley, Australia. The Board also fully realises the importance of driving high standards of responsibility on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues across the business. A range of initiatives are underway across the company focused on reducing the Delegat Group environmental impact, enhanced Health and Safety outcomes for our people, and increasing diversity and inclusion.

The Group plans to invest an additional \$51.9 million in 2023 to provide earnings growth in the years ahead. This capital investment supports the Group's plan to grow sales to 4,080,000 cases by 2025 and will provide for further growth beyond that period.

OUR GREAT WINE PEOPLE

The Board would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge our Delegat Great Wine People around the world. Our global team has once again shown great resolve and resilience to deliver success in a challenging year. The workload and operating environment endured this year have asked a great deal of our teams around the world and they have responded magnificently. Our people have built a unique culture founded on our values of Aim High, Mastery and Winning Together. The commitment and talent of our global team underpins our success and positions the Group well to deliver on its substantial growth plans.



ALAN JACKSON
NON-EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT
CHAIRMAN

**“The Group’s
results and
accomplishments
in 2022, bring to
light the strength of
its business model
and extraordinary
calibre of its
people.”**

STEVEN CARDEN **MANAGING DIRECTOR**

Thanks to the tremendous effort of our entire global team in 2022, we have delivered a strong Operating Net Profit after tax of \$58.1 million. The year was impacted by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and significant global supply chain disruptions, testing the strength of the company in every area. It is especially evident in these challenging times that we see the hard work and resilience of our people as they drive the company towards ongoing growth and success.

GLOBAL SALES PERFORMANCE

The Group achieved global case sales of 3,360,000 cases, which is 6% higher than the previous year. Were it not for the difficulty in getting products to the market due to ongoing global port congestion and constrained shipping line capacity, global case sales would have been higher. This is an excellent result and testament to the strength of our brands, the relationships with our distributor partners and the effectiveness of our global sales team.

As was the case last year, the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic continued to have a tangible impact on market conditions. Consumers continued to gravitate towards established brands that they know and trust such as Oyster Bay. Social distancing requirements and ongoing lockdowns in some of our major markets continued to reduce sales in the on-premise channel, although we saw a strong recovery in this channel throughout the second half of the year. Our in-market sales teams remain a strength of the business and they have engaged productively with customers and distributors throughout the year.

With 48% of the Group's sales in North America, 32% in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Europe, and 20% in Australia, New Zealand and Asia Pacific region, the company has been able to manage changing market conditions and disrupted supply chains effectively. The Group's in-market sales teams (in New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and China) and infrastructure of in-market sales offices were critical in delivering high-quality distribution, enduring business relationships, market knowledge and focus.

NORTH AMERICA

The North American market remains a key focus for growth. Sales in North America grew by 8% to a record 1,608,000 cases, despite sales volumes again being hampered by reduced shipping line capacity and port congestion. Through the pandemic, consumers continued to 'trade-up' to better quality wines while engaging in new purchasing behaviours, driving more at-home-consumption and online sales. Further, US consumers' demand for premium imported wines such as Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc also continued to increase. Wine in the premium and above price bands has increased its share of the wine market significantly since 2015 and is predicted to continue growing to 2025. Imported wine now accounts for 25% of all wine consumed in the US, and New Zealand wine is the fastest growing source of imported wine. Building on the underlying popularity of New Zealand wine in the US, the Group's success continues to focus on ensuring that the Oyster Bay brand achieves strong distribution growth while also lifting rate of sale per point of distribution. Oyster Bay is now a category leading New Zealand wine brand in the US market and Oyster Bay Sauvignon Blanc is a top five white wine by value. The US remains a major growth market opportunity for the Group.

In Canada, Oyster Bay continues to be a category leading wine brand across its range. This success is underpinned by a strong distribution base and high rate of sale with Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay and Pinot Grigio leading growth in each of the major provinces. Canada continues to be a major growth opportunity in the years ahead.

UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND AND EUROPE

Despite supply chain constraints, sales in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Europe region were 1% lower than the prior year at 1,060,000 cases. This result is particularly impressive considering the introduction of a price increase in the market during the year. Such a robust performance reflects the power of the Group's brands and distribution platform in a region where demand for quality New Zealand wine remains strong.

Oyster Bay has maintained its Super Premium category leadership position in the United Kingdom. Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay and Merlot continue to be category leading wines above £8 in their individual varietal categories irrespective of origin. Barossa Valley Estate sales recovered from last year as consumers returned to the hospitality sector. In Ireland, Oyster Bay continues to achieve success as the number one premium New Zealand wine brand.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND ASIA PACIFIC

In the established New Zealand and Australia markets, Oyster Bay is a category-leading Super Premium wine brand. The Australia, New Zealand and Asia Pacific region achieved sales of 692,000 cases, 12% higher than in the previous year.

In Australia, Oyster Bay Sauvignon Blanc remains the top-selling wine by value. Oyster Bay Chardonnay remains as a top-selling premium Chardonnay whilst Oyster Pinot Noir and Merlot are category leaders. The New Zealand business had a very good year with sales increasing by 9% over last year, again driven by the re-emergence of on-premise activity.

In China, despite disruptions from ongoing lockdowns, the Group again experienced strong growth as wine consumption evolves. China represents long-term growth opportunity for the Group.

BRANDS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Group's goal is to establish Oyster Bay and Barossa Valley Estate as leading brands in the Super Premium wine category globally.

Based on wine consumption patterns, the Group classifies markets as Established, Growth or Emerging. Understanding the level of maturity of our markets is essential for setting business strategy. Marketing activities are then tailored to the specific needs of each market and phases of brand development. Marketing programmes are designed to grow consumer awareness and affinity, supporting distribution and rate of sales growth for its brands.

The Group works closely with its retail partners to develop highly effective in-store activations that support rate of sales and nurture long-term brand affinity. In the consumer environment, the Group uses a mix of media channels, both online and offline to attract and engage the premium wine consumer.

Last year Oyster Bay engaged with 56 million wine lovers across the globe through its media platform.

2022 HARVEST

The 2022 harvest delivered exceptional quality fruit across all three of our wine regions. The Group harvest of 44,861 tonnes was up 20% from the 2021 harvest (which had been an unusually small harvest).

Whilst the Marlborough and Hawke's Bay growing season experienced above average rainfall the vintage outcome has delivered excellent quality wines. The Group has appropriate inventories to achieve the 2023 forecast case sales as outlined in this report.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability in all its forms remains a priority for the Group, reflecting the strong leadership role the Group plays in the practice of sustainable winegrowing and wine production. As a leader in the New Zealand wine industry and as a founding member since 2002 of Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand (SWNZ), the Group takes its responsibilities to respect and protect the environment very seriously.

Utilising a sustainability framework that covers three main areas, building a resilient business (covering climate risk and greenhouse gas emissions); fostering healthy communities (covering health, safety and wellbeing, diversity and inclusion); and producing sustainable wine (covering biodiversity, packaging and waste, and sustainable viticulture and winemaking), the Group has a range of initiatives helping drive positive environmental and social outcomes across the business. For example, a significant amount of work is under way with Toitu Envirocare. The Group has also been working on its health, safety and wellbeing performance for all its people around the world and has specific programmes in diversity and inclusion in the Group.

Table 5 **GROUP OUTLOOK CASE SALES**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Case Sales (000s)	Actual	Forecast	Projection	Projection
Total Cases	3,360	3,672	3,910	4,080

GROUP OUTLOOK

The Group continues to operate in an environment of elevated uncertainty arising from the ongoing global pandemic and global supply chain disruption. Performance over the last year is testament to the strength of the Group’s business model in this environment. The Board is confident in the Group’s ability to prosper and drive sustainable sales and earnings growth over the long term. Accordingly, the Group continues to invest in its assets, brands and people in line with our strategic goal to build a leading global Super Premium wine company.

Delegat plans to grow sales by 21% to 4,080,000 cases over the next three years. The primary driver of planned growth is Oyster Bay sales in North America.

With respect to the 2023 year, Delegat plans to grow sales by 9% to 3,672,000 cases and forecasts Operating Net Profit after Tax to be in the range of \$60 to \$64 million. The forecast Operating Net Profit After Tax is higher than this year’s result due to increased case sales. The Group will continue to closely monitor and manage the potential impact of ongoing supply chain disruption including port congestion and shipping line capacity constraints.

OUR PEOPLE

The effectiveness of our approach, with the spirit and support shown by our Great Wine People and our customers, can be seen in the record results detailed within this report. As noted earlier in this report, our people are key to the company’s performance over the last year and to realising the Group’s future goals. We are indebted to their hard work and appreciative of the way our people again brought to life our core value of Winning Together in a challenging year. They have collectively built a high performance team culture that is respected across the global wine industry. As the new Managing Director, I have had the opportunity to meet most of our people in recent months and I have been struck by their passion for the business and pride in its success.



STEVEN CARDEN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Revenue	3	325,566	305,376
Profit before finance costs	4	95,566	94,970
Finance costs	3	9,412	9,777
Profit before income tax		86,154	85,193
Income tax expense	17	23,140	23,270
Profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company		63,014	61,923
Earnings per share			
– Basic and fully diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	5	62.31	61.23

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Profit after income tax		63,014	61,923
<i>Other comprehensive income that may subsequently be classified to the profit and loss:</i>			
– Translation of foreign subsidiaries	6b	3,552	(958)
– Net loss on hedge of a net investment		(984)	(108)
– Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17	275	30
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		65,857	60,887
Comprehensive income attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company		65,857	60,887

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Share Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 30 June 2021		49,815	(3,640)	407,675	453,850
Changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022					
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>					
- Translation of foreign subsidiaries	6b	-	3,552	-	3,552
- Net loss on hedge of a net investment		-	(984)	-	(984)
- Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17	-	275	-	275
Total other comprehensive income		-	2,843	-	2,843
- Net profit for the year		-	-	63,014	63,014
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,843	63,014	65,857
<i>Equity transactions</i>					
- Dividends paid to Shareholders	7	-	-	(20,241)	(20,241)
Balance at 30 June 2022		49,815	(797)	450,448	499,466

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CONTINUED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 RESTATED*

	Notes	Share Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 30 June 2020		49,815	(2,604)	362,969	410,180
Changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2021					
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>					
– Translation of foreign subsidiaries	6b	–	(958)	–	(958)
– Net loss on hedge of a net investment		–	(108)	–	(108)
– Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17	–	30	–	30
Total other comprehensive income		–	(1,036)	–	(1,036)
– Net profit for the year		–	–	61,923	61,923
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	(1,036)	61,923	60,887
<i>Equity transactions</i>					
– Dividends paid to Shareholders	7	–	–	(17,217)	(17,217)
Balance at 30 June 2021		49,815	(3,640)	407,675	453,850

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Equity			
Share capital	6	49,815	49,815
Foreign currency translation reserve	6b	(797)	(3,640)
Retained earnings		450,448	407,675
Total Equity		499,466	453,850
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	8	41,436	28,898
Derivative financial instruments	9	8,096	2,879
Income tax payable		6,596	8,235
Lease liability	16	44,775	4,840
		100,903	44,852
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	17	33,000	31,650
Derivative financial instruments	9	653	1,590
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	10	253,777	258,001
Lease liability	16	79,548	93,863
		366,978	385,104
Total Liabilities		467,881	429,956
Total Equity and Liabilities		967,347	883,806

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION CONTINUED

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		5,117	8,943
Trade and other receivables	11	54,129	43,997
Derivative financial instruments	9	1,959	271
Inventories	12	182,983	159,982
Biological work in progress	13	13,704	12,080
		257,892	225,273
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	603,118	580,156
Right-of-use assets	16	96,478	71,335
Intangible assets	15	7,065	7,042
Derivative financial instruments	9	2,794	-
		709,455	658,533
Total Assets		967,347	883,806

For, and on behalf of, the Board, who authorised the issue of the financial statements on 25 August 2022.



AT Jackson, Chairman



SD Carden, Managing Director

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Operating Activities		
Cash was provided from		
Receipts from customers	315,306	300,556
Net GST received	-	603
	315,306	301,159
Cash was applied to		
Payments to suppliers and employees	216,453	194,209
Net GST paid	1,329	-
Net interest paid	8,713	9,300
Net income tax paid	23,168	23,370
	249,663	226,879
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities	65,643	74,280
Investing Activities		
Cash was provided from		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	72	60
Dividends received	1	1
	73	61
Cash was applied to		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	36,462	59,816
Purchase of intangible assets	311	611
Capitalised interest paid	1,308	1,325
	38,081	61,752
Net Cash Outflows from Investing Activities	(38,008)	(61,691)

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Financing Activities		
Cash was provided from		
Proceeds from borrowings	312,688	53,787
	312,688	53,787
Cash was applied to		
Dividends paid to Shareholders	20,226	17,208
Borrowing facility fees	965	-
Repayment of borrowings	318,494	50,628
Repayment of lease liability	5,133	4,179
	344,818	72,015
Net Cash Outflows from Financing Activities	(32,130)	(18,228)
Net Decrease in Cash Held	(4,495)	(5,639)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8,943	14,755
Effect of exchange rate changes on foreign currency balances	669	(173)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	5,117	8,943

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Reconciliation of Profit for the Year with Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Reported profit after tax	63,014	61,923
Add/(deduct) items not involving cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23,443	22,844
Other non-cash items	3,240	(463)
Gain on disposal of assets	(16)	(19)
Movement in derivative financial instruments	(202)	(2,664)
Movement in deferred tax liability	1,350	1,342
	27,815	21,040
Movement in working capital balances are as follows		
Trade payables and accruals	12,538	1,019
Trade and other receivables	(10,132)	(2,209)
Inventories	(23,001)	(7,142)
Biological work in progress	(1,624)	613
Income tax	(1,639)	(1,439)
Add items classified as investing and financing activities		
Capital purchases included within trade payables and inventories	(1,328)	475
	(25,186)	(8,683)
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities	65,643	74,280
Reconciliation of movement in Net Debt:		
Opening balance at 1 July	249,058	239,541
Per statement of cash flows:		
– (Repayment of)/Proceeds from borrowings	(5,806)	3,159
– Borrowing facility fees	(965)	–
– Net Decrease in cash held	4,495	5,639
Foreign exchange movement	1,392	400
Other non-cash movements	486	319
Closing balance at 30 June	248,660	249,058

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements presented are those of Delekat Group Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group). Delekat Group Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and registered under the Companies Act 1993. The Parent shares are publicly traded on the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

The financial statements comprise the statement of financial performance, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, as well as the notes to the financial statements. The financial statements for the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 August 2022.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) and the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the entity is a for-profit entity. These financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and biological produce which have been measured at fair value.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Group to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), as applicable to the Group as a profit-oriented entity. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at 30 June 2022 and comparative as at 30 June 2021.

Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment in the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Specifically, the Group controls an entity if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the entity (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent, using consistent accounting policies. The effects of intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting as noted on the following pages.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Where equity instruments are issued in a business combination, the fair value of the instruments is their published market price at the date of the exchange, unless, in rare circumstances, it can be demonstrated that the published price at the date of exchange is an unreliable measure of fair value. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly within equity.

Except for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale (which are measured at fair value less costs to sell), all identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values as at acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interests. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary, the difference is recognised as a gain in the statement of financial performance, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Where settlement of any part of the consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to the present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which similar borrowings could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

The statement of financial performance, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows have been prepared so that all components are stated net of GST. All items in the statement of financial position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

a) Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation currency of the Group is the New Zealand Dollar. Each subsidiary company in the Group determines its own functional currency and uses that functional currency for its individual financial statements. Subsidiary companies with a different functional currency than that of the Group are translated through converting all reported assets and liabilities at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet, while income and expenses are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Any resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

b) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within interest-bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NET DEBT

Net debt is the sum of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management continually evaluates the judgements, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact upon the Group. All judgements, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based upon the most current set of circumstances available to management. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions used. The significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed within the specific financial statement notes as shown below:

Area of Judgement, Estimate or Assumption	Note
Selling, marketing and promotional accruals	Note 3 Revenue and Segmental Reporting
Fair value of grapes at point of harvest	Note 12 Inventories
Estimation of useful lives of assets	Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment
Impairment of intangible assets	Note 15 Intangible Assets
Lease term and discount rates	Note 16 Leases

To allow the Accounting Policies and Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions to be easily identified within the notes, Accounting Policies have been identified with an **A** symbol, and Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions with an **E** symbol.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, with the exception of Software-as-a-Service arrangements as detailed below.

Software-as-a-Service Arrangements

The Group accounting policy on intangible software has been changed subsequent to an agenda decision published by the IFRS Interpretations Committee in April 2021, for the configuration and customisation costs incurred in relation to Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements. SaaS arrangements are those in which the Group does not currently control the underlying software used in the arrangement, but pays a fee in exchange for a right to receive access to a supplier's application software for a specified term.

Under the new Group accounting policy, costs incurred to configure or customise SaaS arrangements are recognised as a separate intangible software asset when they meet the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset. These costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over their useful lives on a straight-line basis. If costs do not meet the recognition criteria, they are expensed as incurred. A reclassification has occurred to move existing software assets out of property, plant and equipment and into intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The Group has applied the change in accounting policy retrospectively, with the impact shown in the table below.

	2021 \$000 Increase/ (decrease)
Statement of Financial Performance	
Profit before finance costs	(341)
Income tax expense	(95)
Statement of Financial Position	
Retained earnings	(572)
Deferred tax liability	(222)
Property, plant and equipment	(1,987)
Intangible Assets	1,193
Statement of Cash Flows	
Payments to suppliers and employees	442
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(558)
Purchase of intangible assets	117
Reconciliation of Profit for the Year with Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Reported profit after tax	(246)
Depreciation expense	(657)
Amortisation expense	503
Other non-cash items	53
Movement in deferred tax liability	(95)

Basic and fully diluted earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2021 have decreased by 0.24 cents per share.

Retained earnings as at 1 July 2020 decreased by \$326,000 as a result of SaaS arrangements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended, but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Group for the annual report period ending 30 June 2022.

There are standards, amendments and interpretations which have been approved by the External Reporting Board (XRB) but are not yet effective. The Group expects to adopt these standards when they become mandatory. None are expected to materially impact the Group's financial statements although may result in disclosure changes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

COVID-19

The effects of Covid-19 continue to have a negative impact on the financial performance of Delegat's business, primarily associated with the global supply chain disruption and getting inventory to customers. Lockdowns and social distancing requirements have limited field sales activities and significantly reduced sales in on-premise channels. In FY22 these negative impacts were partially offset by certain operating in-market expenses that were not able to be incurred.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise interest-bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade payables and accruals. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise funding for the Group's ongoing operations. The Group also has financial assets such as trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group is counterparty to derivative financial instruments, principally being foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options, and interest rate swaps. The purpose of entering into foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options is to manage currency risk primarily arising from foreign denominated trade receivables. Interest rate swaps are entered into with the aim of mitigating interest rate risk to movements on floating rate debt facilities.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Each of the main operational risks are reviewed by the Treasury Management Committee (TMC) and their recommendations are provided to the Board of Directors. The composition of the TMC includes the Chief Financial Officer, Group Financial Controller, Group Financial Planning Manager and Independent Treasury Advisors. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below. Board approval is required for any movement outside policy.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The net assets employed through subsidiary companies based overseas exposes the Group to foreign currency risk as a result of changes in the GBP/NZD, AUD/NZD, USD/NZD, EUR/NZD, CAD/NZD, SGD/NZD, JPY/NZD, HKD/NZD and CNY/NZD exchange rates. The Group also has foreign currency risk resulting from sales of product in a currency which is other than that of the New Zealand Dollar. Profits from each export region are repatriated and reported in New Zealand Dollars and the Group is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates.

To minimise foreign currency risk the Group enters into forward exchange contracts and options for foreign denominated sales at levels which are considered to be highly probable. The Group attempts to maintain foreign currency cover of between 75% to 100% of highly probable sales in one to three months, 50% to 75% for highly probable sales in four to six months, 25% to 50% for highly probable sales in seven to 12 months, 0% to 50% for sales between 13 to 18 months and 0% to 25% for sales thereafter. The Group has the option of increasing foreign exchange cover to 100% for any time period upon approval by the Board of Directors.

When the Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of being contractually committed to purchase capital items from an overseas supplier and such expenditure is expected to exceed \$200,000, the Group's policy is to ensure the foreign currency exposure is covered in full. Any capital expenditure below \$200,000 is to be covered at the discretion of the TMC, based on such factors as timing for payment and expected volatility of currency markets. It is the Group's policy that in no instance is trading for speculative purposes permitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

At 30 June 2022, had the New Zealand Dollar (NZD) moved as illustrated in the following table with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

Group	IMPACT ON 2022 REPORTED		IMPACT ON 2021 REPORTED	
	Post-Tax Profits \$000 Increase/ (decrease)	Equity \$000 Increase/ (decrease)	Post-Tax Profits \$000 Increase/ (decrease)	Equity \$000 Increase/ (decrease)
NZD/USD +5%	3,349	3,349	1,529	1,529
NZD/USD -5%	(3,850)	(3,850)	(1,733)	(1,733)
NZD/GBP +5%	1,274	1,274	1,599	1,599
NZD/GBP -5%	(1,415)	(1,415)	(1,957)	(1,957)
NZD/AUD +5%	867	(247)	400	(681)
NZD/AUD -5%	(1,042)	189	(482)	712
NZD/CAD +5%	517	517	390	390
NZD/CAD -5%	(637)	(637)	(577)	(577)
NZD/EUR +5%	60	60	(52)	(52)
NZD/EUR -5%	(66)	(66)	58	58

The above table calculates the impact of a change in foreign exchange rates on closing equity and post-tax profits of the Group, as a result of the Group being counterparty to transactions which are foreign currency denominated. Foreign currency denominated balances include trade and other receivables, trade payables and accruals, loans and borrowings, cash on hand, and unsettled foreign exchange contracts that exist at balance sheet date. The net foreign currency exposure is determined in aggregate and the impact on post-tax profits determined as a result of a +/- 5% movement in foreign exchange rates. A +5% movement reflects the strengthening of the NZD relative to the other currency, whereas a -5% movement reflects the weakening of the NZD relative to the other currency.

The impact upon the Group's equity balance is derived through determining the impact on post-tax profits as noted above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

HEDGE OF NET INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN OPERATION

A For hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative amount of any such gains or losses accumulated within equity is transferred to the statement of financial performance.

The net assets employed in Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited (BVE) exposes the Group to foreign currency risk as a result of changes in the AUD/NZD exchange rate.

The foreign currency movement on translation of the net assets of BVE is included in the statement of other comprehensive income. Since the acquisition of BVE the Group has maintained a portion of their external borrowings in AUD to mitigate this risk. The foreign exchange movement on these external borrowings in the absence of hedge accounting is included in the statement of financial performance.

External borrowings of A\$29,350,000 have been designated as a hedge of the net investment in BVE. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to the statement of other comprehensive income to offset any gains or losses on translation of the net assets of BVE. There is no hedge ineffectiveness in the year ended 30 June 2022.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term and short-term debt obligations with interest payable based on floating rates of interest. Interest rate risk is monitored by the TMC on an ongoing basis. The recommendation by the TMC to enter into fixed or variable rate debt facilities and decisions to retire existing debt instruments is made after consideration of the economic indicators impacting upon the overnight cash rate, which influences the rates of interest charged by financial institutions. All funding facilities recommended by the TMC must be approved by the Board of Directors.

The Group manages interest rate risk through maintaining a mix of debt instruments having variable and fixed interest rates. The Group's policy is to maintain a level of fixed debt facilities between 40% to 100% of core debt for a period of one year, between 30% to 80% of projected core debt for periods of one to three years, and between 0% to 60% of projected core debt facilities for three to five years.

The Group also manages interest rate risk through being counterparty to a series of interest rate swaps. The Group agrees to settle or has the option to exchange, at specified dates, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. These are discussed in Note 9: Derivative Financial Instruments.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's post-tax profits and equity:

	IMPACT ON 2022 REPORTED		IMPACT ON 2021 REPORTED	
	Post-Tax Profits \$000	Equity \$000	Post-Tax Profits \$000	Equity \$000
<i>Group</i>				
2.00% Increase – 200 basis points (2021: 2.00% Increase – 200 basis points)	(473)	(473)	1,169	1,169
0.25% Decrease – 25 basis points (2021: 0.25% Decrease – 25 basis points)	59	59	(146)	(146)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The key assumptions which impact upon the values presented in the above table are the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents include deposits on call which are at floating interest rates. The estimated impact upon interest revenues from these sources is based upon amounts held on deposit remaining at consistent levels as reported at the balance sheet date. For foreign denominated deposits, the impact on foreign exchange is based on the conversion rate existing at balance sheet date.
- Account balances that are trade receivables or trade payables are generally on 30 to 90 day terms and are non-interest bearing and are not subject to interest rate risk.
- The impact upon the fair value of the interest rate swaps is based upon the differential in rates between the Group paying a fixed rate of interest and receiving the floating New Zealand Bank Bill Rate (BKBM) multiplied by the nominal amount under the swap agreement up until maturity.
- Interest payable on bank debt is based upon the BKBM/BBSY, plus a margin. The margin is dependent upon the Group achieving certain financial covenants and the margin ranges from 1.02% to 1.50%. The analysis assumes that the margin and principal are held constant at the same rate as at the balance sheet date with the sensitivity calculating the effect on interest expense of movements in the BKBM/BBSY rate. The analysis excludes any future interest that would be capitalised as part of long-term assets.
- Included in the above table is the change in fair value of interest rate swaps, which results from changes in the floating interest rate.

CREDIT RISK

The Group trades with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The maximum exposure to the carrying amount of receivable balances is disclosed in Note 11. The Group does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that an unforeseen event or miscalculation in the required liquidity level may lead to the Group being unable to meet its day to day funding obligations. To minimise liquidity risk, the Group's policy is to maintain committed funding facilities at a minimum of 105% of the projected peak debt level over the next 12 months (excluding the cash requirements for any business combinations).

A General Security Agreement exists in favour of Westpac New Zealand Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation, Bank of New Zealand Limited, China Construction Bank (New Zealand) Limited, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited to secure amounts loaned to the Group. The General Security Agreement covers the existing and future assets of Deleat Group Limited, Deleat Limited, Deleat Australia Pty Limited, and Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited. The amount of the guarantee in respect of the banking facilities is not included in the above table and is the lower value of the net assets of the Group and the aggregate of the loans advanced at balance date. Loan facilities are disclosed in Note 10.

The table below presents all contractual payments which the Group is legally obliged to make and includes all future interest payments on interest-bearing facilities. The interest cost has been estimated by maintaining the current principal balance and interest rates that exist at balance sheet date. The table also includes the New Zealand Dollar equivalent for the foreign currency amounts, which are to be delivered to fulfil obligations under foreign currency contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<i>Facility Type</i> 30 June 2022	Facility Limit	Drawn at Balance Sheet Date	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	> 2 years
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Working Capital facility	45,000	39	1	1	40
Multicurrency Facility A	100,000	100,000	3,565	3,565	102,100
Multicurrency Facility B	100,000	85,000	3,158	3,158	93,176
Headroom facility	20,000	-	-	-	-
AUD Facility A	32,492	32,492	876	876	34,760
AUD Facility B	38,747	37,086	967	967	38,622
Lease liability	N/A	124,323	49,250	8,909	119,778
Low value asset leases	N/A	N/A	4,369	3,634	4,474
Derivative financial instruments	N/A	N/A	166,211	3,893	(1,435)
Trade payables and accruals	N/A	40,547	40,547	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts	N/A	N/A	366	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	336,239	419,487	269,310	25,003	391,515

Included in the table above are financial guarantees which are presented at their highest possible amount that can be called at balance date. For each individual guarantee, if the obligation at balance date is lower than the maximum amount callable under the guarantee then the lower value has been included. The guarantees can be called in favour of the beneficiary if certain acts of non-performance occur. The Directors consider the likelihood of each financial guarantee being called remote.

<i>Facility Type</i> 30 June 2021	Facility Limit	Drawn at Balance Sheet Date	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	> 2 years
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Working Capital facility	48,000	23,676	363	23,706	-
Term facility (multi-currency)	220,000	199,784	2,717	200,007	-
Headroom facility	20,000	-	-	-	-
Term facility (AUD)	42,942	34,890	391	34,922	-
Lease liability	N/A	98,703	10,492	10,086	145,617
Low value asset leases	N/A	N/A	5,559	3,799	4,279
Derivative financial instruments	N/A	N/A	122,223	7,552	395
Trade payables and accruals	N/A	27,186	27,186	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts	N/A	N/A	143	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	330,942	384,239	169,074	280,072	150,291

All of the above facilities have a floating rate of interest which is tied to the New Zealand BKBM for NZD facility/ Australian BBSY for AUD facility plus margin. At balance sheet date the Group has interest rate swaps that cover \$103,212,000 (2021: \$140,258,000) of the principal balance drawn at balance sheet date. Refer to Note 9.

The Group maintains credit facilities at a level sufficient to fund the Group's working capital during the period between cash expenditure and cash inflow.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD

At the balance sheet date the Group reports the following categories of financial instruments:

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Financial Assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	56,902	51,102
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	4,753	271
	61,655	51,373
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	412,249	378,056
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,749	4,469
	420,998	382,525

The Group does not have any financial assets or liabilities that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of financial instruments is presented in the previous table. For financial instruments measured at fair value, further disclosure is required that allocates the fair values into a measurement hierarchy. The following principles have been applied in classifying these instruments:

Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices);

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the financial instruments as well as the methods used to estimate the fair value are summarised below:

30 June 2022	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Total \$000
Financial Assets				
Foreign currency forward exchange option contracts	–	165	–	165
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	–	238	–	238
Interest rate swap contracts	–	4,350	–	4,350
	–	4,753	–	4,753
Financial Liabilities				
Foreign currency forward exchange option contracts	–	4,068	–	4,068
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	–	4,681	–	4,681
	–	8,749	–	8,749

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The fair value of financial instruments held at balance date that are not traded on an active market include foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options, and net settled interest rate swap contracts. The fair values are derived through valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates, calculated using discounted cash flow models and observable market rates of interest and foreign exchange. If all significant inputs come from observable market data the instrument is included in Level 2 of the hierarchy.

30 June 2021	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Total \$000
Financial Assets				
Foreign currency forward exchange option contracts	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	-	271	-	271
	-	271	-	271
Financial Liabilities				
Foreign currency forward exchange option contracts	-	382	-	382
Interest rate swap contracts	-	4,087	-	4,087
	-	4,469	-	4,469

FINANCIAL RISK ASSOCIATED TO BEARER PLANTS

The Group is exposed to financial risks in respect of agricultural activities. The agricultural activities of the Group consist of the management of vineyards to produce grapes for use in the production of wine. The primary risk borne by the Group is caused by the length of time between when cash is expended on the purchase or planting and maintenance of grape vines and on harvesting grapes and the ultimate realisation of proceeds from the sale of finished product (wine). The Group takes reasonable measures to ensure that the current year's harvest is not affected by disease, drought, frost, or other factors that may have a negative effect upon yield and quality. These measures include consultation with experts in viticulture, frost protection measures, and ensuring that each vineyard is managed according to a specifically developed Vineyard Management Calendar.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders of the business. The ultimate aim is to maintain a capital structure which provides flexibility to enable future growth of the Group while ensuring the lowest cost of capital is available to the Group.

Management reviews the capital structure of the Group as a result of changes in market conditions which impact upon interest and foreign exchange rates and may adjust the capital structure to take advantage of these changes. Management has no current plans to issue further shares on the market but is intent on growing the business which will require future funding.

The Group is subject to a series of bank covenants over its Senior Debt facilities. These are discussed in Note 10.

3. REVENUE AND SEGMENTAL REPORTING

A An operating segment is a reportable segment if the segment engages in business activities in which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group reviews its operational performance based upon the management and the geographic areas in which their customers are based. Financial information which is available to management in order to assess segment performance and investment opportunities is presented on the same basis. In accordance with NZ IFRS 8: Operating Segments this forms the basis of presentation for Segment Reporting and is in the format adopted below:

- Delegat Limited (Delegat) is party to vineyard leases and has interests in freehold land and winery infrastructure which allows the company to grow, harvest and make finished wine to be marketed, distributed and sold into the Super Premium wine markets. Delegat sells and markets its product through a combination of subsidiary companies based overseas or to customers and distributors directly in the New Zealand, Canadian, Asian and Pacific Island markets.
- Delegat Australia Pty Limited, Delegat Europe Limited and Delegat USA, Inc. act as distributors and assist in the marketing of product in their respective geographic regions. Wines are sold all year round to all regions and the Group considers there is no significant variations in revenues throughout the year.

The Group implements appropriate transfer pricing regimes within the operating segments on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making resource allocations and performance assessments. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss, which may be measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements as segment reporting is based upon internal management reports. The main differences are a result of some deferred tax balances being recognised upon consolidation not being allocated to individual subsidiaries. Also inter-company stock margin eliminations are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

A REVENUE

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies its performance obligation to the customer. Satisfaction of a performance obligation occurs when the Group has transferred a promised good to the customer and when the customer obtains control of that good. The following specific recognition criteria have been applied to each individual classification of revenue:

i) Sale of Goods

The primary source of revenue earned by the Group is through providing wine to third party retailers and distributors. Revenue is recognised when control of the wine has passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Control is considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of goods to the customer. External sales revenue includes various payments to customers for volume discounts, rebates and other promotional support.

ii) Interest Revenue

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

3. REVENUE AND SEGMENTAL REPORTING (CONTINUED)

E REVENUE

Sales are often made with volume discounts, other rebates and various other payments to customers for promotional support. For volume discounts and other rebates not invoiced at the reporting date these are estimated based on agreements with customers and estimated depletions during the period. Other payments to customers for promotional support include listing fees, mailer fees and other incentives. For these expenses that have not been invoiced at the reporting date these are estimated based on agreements with customers and estimated achievement of various targets by the customer. At 30 June 2022 the Group has recognised accruals of \$21.5 million (2021: \$18.1 million). The majority of these amounts will be settled within the six months following balance date.

Year ended 30 June 2022	Delegat Limited	Delegat Australia Pty Ltd	Delegat Europe Limited	Delegat USA, Inc.	Other Segments ¹⁰	Eliminations and Adjustments ¹¹	Year Ended 30 June 2022
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operating income							
External sales ^{2,8}	76,408	59,537	99,063	163,665	7,388	(80,736)	325,325
Internal sales	304,889	-	-	-	10,509	(315,398)	-
Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	202	-	-	-	-	-	202
Dividend revenue	1	-	-	-	1,058	(1,042)	17
Interest revenue	1	-	-	-	5	-	6
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	-	-	-	5	-	16
Total segment revenues¹	381,512	59,537	99,063	163,665	18,965	(397,176)	325,566
Operating expenses							
Interest expense ³	8,533	32	10	60	777	-	9,412
Depreciation and amortisation ⁴	20,367	584	143	506	1,843	-	23,443
Income tax expense ⁵	24,385	418	674	822	33	(3,192)	23,140
Segment profit/(loss)	64,646	964	2,884	2,328	1,442	(9,250)	63,014
Assets							
Segment assets ⁶	917,795	12,895	37,567	27,197	83,286	(111,393)	967,347
Capital expenditure ⁷	38,673	-	3	55	718	-	39,449
Segment liabilities	431,333	6,624	24,209	5,753	59,348	(59,386)	467,881

Refer to footnotes on page 35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

3. REVENUE AND SEGMENTAL REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Year ended 30 June 2021 Restated*	Delegat Limited	Delegat Australia Pty Ltd	Delegat Europe Limited	Delegat USA, Inc.	Other Segments ¹⁰	Eliminations and Adjustments ¹¹	Year Ended 30 June 2021
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operating income							
External sales ^{2,9}	72,343	53,683	97,139	142,183	9,489	(72,212)	302,625
Internal sales	258,933	-	-	-	5,335	(264,268)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (losses) / gains	(7)	-	218	-	1	(145)	67
Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	2,664	-	-	-	-	-	2,664
Dividend revenue	3,843	-	-	-	10,552	(14,377)	18
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total segment revenues¹	337,776	53,683	97,357	142,183	25,379	(351,002)	305,376
Operating expenses							
Interest expense ³	8,911	45	4	78	739	-	9,777
Depreciation and amortisation ⁴	19,665	601	171	491	1,916	-	22,844
Income tax expense ⁵	20,612	472	830	835	116	405	23,270
Segment profit	57,060	1,094	3,540	2,643	10,922	(13,336)	61,923
Assets							
Segment assets ⁶	826,498	12,429	20,175	21,030	82,191	(78,517)	883,806
Capital expenditure ⁷	60,329	23	-	-	931	-	61,283
Segment liabilities	403,974	6,253	9,537	4,248	40,662	(34,718)	429,956

¹ Intersegment revenues are eliminated on consolidation. Intercompany profit margins are also eliminated.

² External sales revenue includes various payments to customers for volume discounts, rebates and other promotional support. For volume discounts, rebates and other promotional support not invoiced at 30 June 2021 the Group recognised accruals of \$18,105,000 (30 June 2020: \$22,390,000). During the year \$569,000 of these accruals have been released (2021: \$2,577,000).

³ Interest expense is net of any interest capitalised to long-term assets and inventory. During the year \$1,308,000 (2021: \$1,325,000) was capitalised to long-term assets. During the year \$5,190,000 (2021: \$5,254,000) was capitalised to inventory.

⁴ Depreciation and amortisation expense presented above is gross of \$19,746,000 (2021: \$18,774,000), which has been included within inventory.

⁵ Segment income tax expense does not include the deferred tax impacts of temporary differences arising from intercompany stock margin eliminations as this is managed on a group level.

⁶ Segment assets include the value of investments and loan balances for subsidiaries which reside in Delegat Limited however do not include the effects of stock margin eliminations for stock on hand in subsidiaries.

⁷ Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment inclusive of capitalised interest. Capital expenditure is included within each of the reported segment assets noted above.

⁸ During the 2022 financial year Delegat USA, Inc had a single customer which comprised 10% or more of group sales amounting to \$78,494,000.

⁹ During the 2021 financial year Delegat USA, Inc had a single customer which comprised 10% or more of group sales amounting to \$70,118,000.

¹⁰ Other segments' assets include non-current assets of Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited of \$48,144,000 (2021: \$47,723,000) which are located in Australia.

¹¹ The eliminations and adjustments of segment profit, assets and liabilities relate to intercompany transactions and balances which are eliminated on consolidation.

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

4. EXPENSES

Expenses by function have been categorised as follows:

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
Cost of sales		174,602	159,118
Selling, marketing and promotion expenses		38,239	36,016
Corporate governance expenses		1,040	991
Administration expenses		16,119	14,281
		230,000	210,406
Specific components of the above expenses include:			
Directors' fees – Delegat Group Limited		401	332
Directors' fees – Overseas subsidiaries		54	52
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		388	–
Depreciation ¹	14, 16	22,987	22,341
Amortisation	15	456	503
Wages and salaries ²		45,340	44,279
Defined contribution pension plans ²		1,726	1,622
Termination benefits paid ²		350	550
Auditor Remuneration^{3,4}			
Assurance services			
Audit of the financial statements		271	286
Non-assurance services			
Tax compliance		62	42
Total remuneration		333	328

¹ The depreciation figure presented above represents the gross depreciation charge for the year. Depreciation is recorded in the business function to which the asset relates. Depreciation incurred on assets directly associated with winemaking and viticulture of \$19,746,000 (2021: \$18,774,000) is included within the cost of inventories and expensed as a cost of sales when product is sold.

Depreciation on vineyard development commences when the vineyard is considered to be in commercial production, which is generally when the vineyard has produced approximately 60% of the expected yield at full production.

² The employee benefit figures above represent the gross employee benefits expense for the year. Included within inventory is remuneration paid to employees directly associated with winemaking, bottling and packaging. During the year \$10,333,000 (2021: \$9,837,000) of employee benefits were included within inventory. These costs are included within inventory until the stock to which the expenditure relates is sold.

³ The auditor of Delegat Group Limited is Deloitte. Amounts received, or due and receivable, by Deloitte are as disclosed above.

⁴ During the year the Group also paid \$5,000 (2021: \$5,000) to SBA Stone Forest CPA Co. Limited for the audit of the local financial statements of Delegat (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited.

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

5. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A

Basic earnings per share is calculated as Group profit after income tax attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as Group profit after income tax attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues and expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The following reflects the earnings used in the calculation of the basic and fully diluted earnings per share:

	2022	2021 Restated*
a) Earnings Used in Calculating Earnings per Share		
Profit for the year – basic and fully diluted (\$000)	63,014	61,923
b) Weighted Average Number of Shares		
Weighted average number of shares – basic and fully diluted (000s)	101,130	101,130
c) Reported Earnings per Share on Statement of Financial Performance (expressed as cents per share)		
Basic and fully diluted earnings per share	62.31	61.23

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

6. SHARE CAPITAL



Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Balance at beginning of the year	49,815	49,815
Balance at end of the year	49,815	49,815

a) Movement in the Number of Ordinary Shares on Issue

	Shares Held	
	000s	000s
Balance at beginning of the year	101,130	101,130
Balance at end of the year	101,130	101,130

All ordinary shares have equal voting rights and share equally in dividends and surplus on winding up.

b) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries. During the year equity increased by \$3,552,000 upon the translation of foreign subsidiaries (2021: \$958,000 decrease).

7. DIVIDENDS PAID AND PROPOSED

a) Recognised Amounts

Dividends that were declared and paid on ordinary shares during the year amounted to \$20,241,000 (2021: \$17,217,000) equating to 20.0 cents per share (2021: 17.0 cents per share).

b) Unrecognised Amounts

After the balance sheet date, dividends of 20.0 cents per share were approved by the Board of Directors. These amounts are not recognised in these financial statements as the declaration date was subsequent to year-end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

8. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

A

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and then carried at amortised cost, and due to their short-term nature, they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

Provisions and accruals are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions and accruals are measured as the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present value of the obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions and accruals are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision or accruals resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulated sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, are recognised in respect of the employee's services up to the reporting date. They are measured as the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and is measured at the rates paid or payable.

The Group makes regular contributions to various defined contribution pension plans. Included within the statement of financial performance are amounts paid and payable by the Group into these pension plans, net of any related tax rebates. The Group does not make available or make contributions to any defined benefit superannuation plans.

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Trade payables	21,917	15,281
Employee entitlements and leave benefits	6,398	5,834
Goods and services tax	889	1,712
Accrued expenses	12,232	6,071
	41,436	28,898

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 30 to 60 day terms. The carrying amount disclosed above is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and options to economically hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations and interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into, and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at balance date. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of financial performance. The fair value of forward exchange contracts and options is determined by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by reference to market inputs for similar instruments.

The Group has the following derivative financial instruments outstanding at the balance sheet date:

a) Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts and Options

i) Forward Exchange Contracts

	AVERAGE CONTRACTED RATE		NOTIONAL VALUE	
	2022	2021	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
<i>Selling Currency/Buying NZD</i>				
Sell AUD, maturity 0–11 months	0.9171	0.9230	17,597	8,570
Sell USD, maturity 0–12 months	0.6634	0.6902	55,219	17,069
Sell GBP, maturity 0–12 months	0.5067	0.5039	26,794	17,107
Sell CAD, maturity 0–11 months	0.8385	0.8800	10,327	5,114
Sell SGD, maturity 2–9 months	0.9079	0.9463	496	447
Sell JPY, maturity 1 month	81.6800	76.9700	61	65
Sell HKD, maturity 1–12 months	5.1705	5.4883	2,130	1,275
Sell EUR, maturity 0–12 months	0.5758	0.5886	4,673	1,699
<i>Buying Currency/Selling NZD</i>				
Buy EUR, maturity 0 months	–	0.5854	–	700

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined by comparing the market rates for contracts with the same nominal amount, exercise price and length of time to maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

a) Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts and Options (continued)

ii) Forward Currency Options

	AVERAGE CONTRACTED RATE		NOTIONAL VALUE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>Selling Currency/Buying NZD</i>			\$000	\$000
Sell USD, maturity 1-15 months	0.6791	0.6877	28,728	28,750
Sell GBP, maturity 6-12 months	0.5004	0.5128	9,996	28,285
Sell AUD, maturity 4-11 months	0.9188	0.9289	7,074	9,150
Sell CAD, maturity 4-14 months	0.8500	0.8846	5,886	9,611



NZ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments requires that derivative financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss for measurement purposes unless they are accounted for as hedges. Under NZ IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements, assets and liabilities under the fair value through profit or loss classification would generally be classified as current in the statement of financial position if held for trading. However, if the intent is not to actually trade the derivative financial instruments with maturities greater than one year but to hold them until maturity, then the derivative financial instruments are more appropriately classified as non-current. The amounts that are classified as non-current reflect the amounts that will not be settled in the next 12 months.

The classification of forward exchange contracts and forward currency options between current and non-current is based on whether the contracts will be settled in the next 12 months. The fair value of open contracts existing at balance sheet date are classified as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000	Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000
<i>Current</i>				
Forward Exchange Contracts	238	4,681	271	-
Foreign Currency Options	165	3,415	-	314
	403	8,096	271	314
<i>Non-current</i>				
Foreign Currency Options	-	653	-	68
	-	653	-	68

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Interest Rate Swaps

In order to protect against risks relating to increases in interest rates, the Group has entered into interest rate swap contracts under which the Group receives interest at variable rates and has agreed to pay interest at fixed rates for varying terms of principal and time durations.

At balance sheet date interest rate contracts are in place that cover a total \$70,000,000 (2021: \$100,000,000) of current New Zealand dollar denominated Group debt through five separate cap rate agreements, which range in maturity from one to four years, with a weighted average interest rate cap of 2.17% plus bank margin (2021: 3.61% plus bank margin). In addition, interest rate contracts are in place that cover a total A\$30,000,000 (2021: A\$37,500,000) of current Australian dollar denominated Group debt through six separate cap rate agreements, which range in maturity from one to four years, with a weighted average interest rate cap of 1.88% plus bank margin (2021: 2.66% plus bank margin).

At balance sheet date the Group does not have any additional New Zealand dollar denominated cap rate agreements that applies at a future date to cover future Group indebtedness (2021: \$25,000,000). The Group has an additional Australian Dollar denominated cap rate agreement in place that covers a total A\$5,000,000 (2021: A\$10,000,000) which applies from 30 March 2023, has a maturity of two years, and an interest rate cap of 0.8% plus bank margin (2021: 0.8% plus bank margin).

The total fair value of these contracts at balance sheet date is an asset of \$4,350,000 (2021: \$4,087,000 liability).

A The Group has elected not to apply hedge accounting to its derivative financial instruments and accordingly the instruments have been classified as fair value through profit and loss.

The classification between current and non-current is based on whether the contracts or portion of contracts will be settled within the next 12 months. The total fair value of these contracts at balance sheet date is classified as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000	Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000
<i>Current</i>				
Interest Rate Swaps	1,556	-	-	2,565
	1,556	-	-	2,565
<i>Non-current</i>				
Interest Rate Swaps	2,794	-	-	1,522
	2,794	-	-	1,522

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

10. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

a) Debt Facilities Existing at Balance Sheet Date

A Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are included as part of the carrying amount of the interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance sheet date.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, except when they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. When this is the case, they are capitalised as part of that asset. Once the asset is put into productive use, capitalisation of the borrowing costs ceases.

At the balance sheet date the following debt facilities have been drawn upon by the Group:

	Maturity	Effective Interest Rate		2022	2021
		2022	2021	\$000	\$000
Non-Current Debt Obligations					
Term facility (multi-currency)			3.52%	-	199,552
Multicurrency Facility A	31 January 2025	3.97%		99,835	-
Multicurrency Facility B	31 January 2027	3.72%		84,643	-
Term facility (AUD)			1.12%	-	34,845
AUD Facility A	31 January 2027	2.70%		32,382	-
AUD Facility B	31 January 2026	2.61%		36,986	-
Headroom facility	31 January 2025	N/A	N/A	(33)	(21)
Working capital facility	31 January 2025	3.37%	1.53%	(36)	23,625
				253,777	258,001

The carrying amount of the Group's non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are the fair values at balance sheet date.

10. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

b) Terms and Conditions of Debt Facilities

i) Senior Debt Facilities

On 7 December 2021, the Group successfully completed the renegotiation of its syndicated Senior Debt facilities agreement with Westpac New Zealand Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation, Bank of New Zealand Limited (BNZ), China Construction Bank (New Zealand) Limited (CCB) and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC). With the syndicated facility a General Security Agreement has been put in place in favour of the banks over the existing and future assets of Delegat Group Limited, Delegat Limited, Delegat Australia Pty Limited and Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited.

At balance sheet date the Working capital facility, Multicurrency Facility A, Multicurrency Facility B, AUD Facility A, AUD Facility B and Headroom facility collectively make up the syndicated Senior Debt Facilities of Delegat, which provide funding for the assets of the Group. The maximum limit of the Working capital facility is NZ\$45,000,000 (2021: NZ\$48,000,000), the Multicurrency Facility A is NZ\$100,000,000 (2021: N/A), the Multicurrency Facility B is NZ\$100,000,000 (2021: N/A), the AUD Facility A is A\$29,350,000 (2021: N/A), the AUD Facility B is A\$35,000,000 (2021: N/A), and Headroom facility is NZ\$20,000,000 (2021: NZ\$20,000,000). At balance sheet date NZ\$81,655,000 (2021: NZ\$72,592,000) is available for further drawdown on these facilities.

The amount drawn down on the AUD Facility A and AUD Facility B at the balance sheet date was A\$62,850,000 (2021: N/A). At balance sheet date AUD\$1,500,000 (2021: N/A) is available for further drawdown on these facilities.

Interest on these facilities is based on the BKBM/BBSY plus margin. The facility agreement requires that certain banking covenants be met and requires the Group to maintain or better specified EBITDA and fixed charges coverage ratios, and maintain or better a minimum adjusted equity balance. The Group must also maintain or better a specified total tangible asset backing. At year-end, and at measurement dates during the year, the covenants of the Senior Debt Facilities have been met.

ii) Other Facilities

Delegat also has available an overdraft limit of \$1,000,000 (2021: \$1,000,000). Interest charged on this facility is at the commercial lending rate (2021: commercial lending rate). At 30 June 2022 the commercial lending rate is 6.50% (2021: commercial lending rate 4.75%). No amount is drawn against this facility at balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

A On initial recognition, the Group's trade receivables are recognised at their transaction price as defined in NZ IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Group's trade receivable balances are generally short term and do not contain a significant financing component. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected future credit losses.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and sundry receivables if financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured by grouping trade receivables based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. A provision matrix is then determined based on the historical credit loss rates for each group of customers, adjusted for any material expected changes to the future risk for that customer group.

Individual trade receivable balances which are known to be uncollectible are written off where the Group has no reasonable expectation of recovering the trade receivable balance.

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Trade receivables	48,030	37,663
Prepayments and sundry receivables	3,755	4,496
Goods and services tax	2,344	1,838
	54,129	43,997

As at 30 June 2022 the ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

Ageing of receivables As at 30 June 2022	New Zealand (including Asia Pacific) \$000	Australia \$000	United Kingdom \$000	United States of America \$000	Canada \$000	Group \$000
Current	2,722	10,311	16,896	12,167	3,456	45,552
1 to 30 days	61	4	202	1,416	628	2,311
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	-	54	54
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	-	6	6
Greater than 90 days	-	-	107	-	-	107
Total trade receivables	2,783	10,315	17,205	13,583	4,144	48,030

All amounts recognised as trade receivables are unsecured and the maximum credit risk is equivalent to the carrying values noted directly above. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 to 90 day terms. Due to their short-term nature trade receivables are not discounted.

In determining the historical loss rates to be applied to these customer groups and ageing buckets, the Group has reviewed whether there were any bad debts written off over the past five years and has identified that these were \$nil (2021: \$nil). Accordingly the historical loss rates applied to each customer group at 30 June 2022 are 0% (2021: 0%).

Due to the short term nature of the Group's trade receivables, the nature of the Group's customer base, the Group's experience over the past five years and other forward looking information, the historical loss rates have not been adjusted for any material expected future changes in credit risk.

12. INVENTORIES

A

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Costs of finished goods sold are assigned on a weighted average cost basis.

GRAPES

Included within the cost of inventory is the fair value of the grapes (agricultural produce) at the time the grapes are harvested. At the point of harvest, the harvest of grapes qualify as agricultural produce under NZ IAS 41: Agriculture and are recorded at fair value at that date. The fair value becomes the basis of cost when accounting for inventories.

Harvesting of the grape crop is ordinarily performed in late March or early April. Costs incurred in growing the grapes, including any applicable harvest costs, are initially allocated into the cost of inventory as part of the total costs to acquire and grow the agricultural produce. At the point of harvest, a fair value adjustment is made so that the cost per tonne is adjusted to fair value in accordance with NZ IAS 41: Agriculture and NZ IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement. Any difference between cost and fair value is included within the statement of financial performance as cost of sales.

E

The fair value of grapes at the point of harvest is determined by reference to the market prices for each variety of grape grown in the local area and the market price paid to independent grape growers. Any difference between cost and fair value is included within the statement of financial performance as cost of sales.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

12. INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current vintage	115,380	85,790
Aged wine	60,577	67,331
Winery ingredients, packaging materials and other	7,026	6,861
	182,983	159,982

During the year the Group harvested a total of 44,861 tonnes of grapes (2021: 37,470 tonnes) in New Zealand and Australia. Of this amount a total of 15,052 tonnes (2021: 9,113 tonnes) were purchased from independent third party growers. The fair value of agricultural produce from the Group's owned and leased vineyards at the point of harvest was \$66,057,000 (2021: \$50,785,000). A fair value gain of \$19,067,000 (2021: \$9,178,000) was recorded during the year and included within cost of sales. Included within cost of sales is a total of \$193,670,000 (2021: \$168,296,000) which represents costs expended in grape growing (inclusive of lease costs), procurement, delivery and materials.

13. BIOLOGICAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Growing costs relating to next harvest	13,704	12,080
	13,704	12,080



As allowed under NZ IAS 41: Agriculture the vineyard costs in the period to 30 June have been recognised as work in progress for the next harvest and the Group has determined that cost is equal to fair value at this point of the growth cycle.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. The cost of purchased property, plant and equipment is the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project, lease costs and financing costs that are directly attributable to the project and an appropriate proportion of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads. Costs cease to be capitalised when the asset is ready for productive use. In respect of vineyard improvements, capitalisation of costs continues until the vineyards are ready for productive use, which is when the vineyard has produced approximately 60% of expected yield at full production, ordinarily a period of three years after the planting of vines.

Land and Land Improvement assets are measured at cost and are not subject to depreciation.

IMPAIRMENT

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined, being the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and value in use. An impairment charge is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the recoverable amount is determined at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

E DEPRECIATION

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, other than land and land improvements, which has an indefinite economic life and hence not depreciated, is charged on a straight-line basis so as to write off the assets to their expected residual value over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	10–50 years
Plant and Equipment	3–50 years
Vineyard Improvements	3–50 years
Bearer Plants	50 years

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as lease terms. The condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Depreciation on vineyard improvements commences when the vineyard is considered to be in commercial production, which is when the vineyard has produced approximately 60% of the expected yield at full production, ordinarily a period of three years after the planting of vines. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

Capitalised assets on leased vineyards or office premises are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the remaining lease term.

IMPAIRMENT

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Management considers there are no indicators of impairment in the current year and the recoverable amount of the Group's assets was not required to be determined.

a) Reconciliation of Carrying Amounts at Beginning and End of the Year

Year ended 30 June 2022	Freehold Land and Land Improvements \$000	Vineyard Improvements \$000	Bearer Plants \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Capital Work in Progress \$000	Total \$000
Net book value at 1 July 2021	155,822	95,160	48,382	114,643	135,296	30,853	580,156
Additions/Transfers	627	13,495	3,366	1,615	18,787	1,248	39,138
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(55)	–	(55)
Foreign currency translation	221	477	86	303	182	22	1,291
Depreciation charge	–	(3,827)	(1,368)	(3,220)	(8,997)	–	(17,412)
Net book value at 30 June 2022	156,670	105,305	50,466	113,341	145,213	32,123	603,118
At cost	156,677	155,795	67,290	139,607	253,324	32,123	804,816
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7)	(50,490)	(16,824)	(26,266)	(108,111)	–	(201,698)
Net book value at 30 June 2022	156,670	105,305	50,466	113,341	145,213	32,123	603,118

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Reconciliation of Carrying Amounts at Beginning and End of the Year (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021 Restated*	Freehold Land and Land Improvements \$000	Vineyard Improvements \$000	Bearer Plants \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Capital Work in Progress \$000	Total \$000
Net book value at 1 July 2020	130,260	85,553	43,619	110,252	133,335	32,603	535,622
Additions/Transfers	25,538	12,948	6,015	7,243	10,779	(1,752)	60,771
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(45)	–	(45)
Foreign currency translation	24	56	10	35	11	2	138
Depreciation charge	–	(3,397)	(1,262)	(2,887)	(8,784)	–	(16,330)
Net book value at 30 June 2021	155,822	95,160	48,382	114,643	135,296	30,853	580,156
At cost	155,829	141,740	63,818	137,630	238,350	30,853	768,220
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7)	(46,580)	(15,436)	(22,987)	(103,054)	–	(188,064)
Net book value at 30 June 2021	155,822	95,160	48,382	114,643	135,296	30,853	580,156

b) Other Items

During the year no assets were transferred and classified as assets available for sale. The weighted average interest rate on interest capitalised during the year was 4.06%.

Bearer Plants consist of grape vines on our vineyards located in New Zealand and the Barossa Valley, Australia. At 30 June 2022 the Group has grape vines planted on 1,797 productive hectares of land (2021: 1,797 productive hectares) in New Zealand and 183 productive hectares (2021: 183 productive hectares) in Australia.

The net book value of vines on leased land where the Group does not have the beneficial ownership in the vine asset, is not reported above, as the risks and rewards incidental to owning the vines do not transfer to the Group. The Group is however party to leases of land on which vine stock is owned by the Group. The net book value of these assets are reported, as the risk and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the Group.

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

A Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of the intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable; if not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

E Water rights currently owned by the Group have been assessed as having indefinite useful lives and are therefore tested annually for impairment at the CGU level. The recoverable amount of the CGU's assets are higher than the water rights' carrying value and therefore no impairment is required to be recognised.

Water rights currently owned by the Group consist of water rights in both New Zealand and Australia.

Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited (BVE) owns water rights consisting of shares in Barossa Infrastructure Limited and associated infrastructure levies. These water rights grant BVE the right to a fixed number of units of water per share and were purchased by BVE to support their vineyard activities. BVE continues to have the right to use the water over an indefinite period and therefore the water rights are considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Delegat Limited (Delegat) owns water rights consisting of shares in Lower Waihopai Dam Limited. These water rights grant Delegat the right to a fixed number of units of water per share and were purchased by Delegat to support their vineyard activities. Delegat continues to have the right to use the water over an indefinite period and therefore the water rights are considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Costs incurred in developing systems, acquiring software and licences, are capitalised to software where the activities create an intangible asset that the Group controls and the intangible asset meets the recognition criteria. Amortisation of software asset is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset (typically 3 to 10 years). Costs related to Software-as-a-Service arrangements are expensed unless they meet the definition of an intangible asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The movement in the value of intangible assets is summarised as follows:

<i>Year ended 30 June 2022</i>	Water Rights \$000	Software \$000	Total \$000
Carrying value at 1 July 2021	5,849	1,193	7,042
Additions	311	–	311
Foreign currency translation	168	–	168
Amortisation	–	(456)	(456)
Carrying value at 30 June 2022	6,328	737	7,065
At cost	6,328	5,030	11,358
Accumulated amortisation	–	(4,293)	(4,293)
Carrying value at 30 June 2022	6,328	737	7,065

<i>Year ended 30 June 2021</i> <i>* Restated</i>	Water Rights \$000	Software \$000	Total \$000
Carrying value at 1 July 2020	5,436	1,579	7,015
Additions	395	117	512
Foreign currency translation	18	–	18
Amortisation	–	(503)	(503)
Carrying value at 30 June 2021	5,849	1,193	7,042
At cost	5,849	5,030	10,879
Accumulated amortisation	–	(3,837)	(3,837)
Carrying value at 30 June 2021	5,849	1,193	7,042

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

16. LEASES

A

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for leases of low-value assets. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption for its barrel leases. Payments on the Group's barrel leases are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease terms. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

LEASE LIABILITY

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease when readily determinable; if the implicit interest rate is not readily determinable the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments.

Right-of-use asset depreciation and lease liability interest that are directly attributable to bringing new vineyards to working condition for their intended use are capitalised up until the time the vineyards become commercially productive. The accumulated amount is then amortised over the remaining lease term.

E

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. When the Group has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances, including its past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help determine the lease term. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew.

To determine the value of the lease liability, the future lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, otherwise the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used. Implicit interest rates are present in most of the Group's vineyard leases. The Group's incremental borrowing rate is the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. The Group is required to revise the discount rate used if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, or where there is a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

16. LEASES (CONTINUED)

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Leases held by the Group include long-term land leases, vineyard improvements and bearer plants, which allow the Group to access prime viticultural land in the Marlborough and Hawke's Bay areas. The leases provide the Group the right of first refusal in the event that the land is put up for sale. Other leases include office building, car and equipment leases.

a) Reconciliation of Right-of-Use Assets at the Beginning and End of the Year

<i>Year ended 30 June 2022</i>	Freehold Land and Land Improvements \$000	Vineyard Improvements \$000	Bearer Plants \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Total \$000
Net book value at 1 July 2021	30,759	11,377	3,743	21,235	4,221	71,335
Additions	26,182	310	98	3,027	1,024	30,641
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(112)	(112)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	183	6	189
Depreciation charge	(1,592)	(706)	(229)	(2,290)	(758)	(5,575)
Net book value at 30 June 2022	55,349	10,981	3,612	22,155	4,381	96,478
At cost	81,668	24,272	7,616	33,202	7,187	153,945
Accumulated depreciation	(26,319)	(13,291)	(4,004)	(11,047)	(2,806)	(57,467)
Net book value at 30 June 2022	55,349	10,981	3,612	22,155	4,381	96,478
<i>Year ended 30 June 2021</i>						
	Freehold Land and Land Improvements \$000	Vineyard Improvements \$000	Bearer Plants \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Total \$000
Net book value at 1 July 2020	32,088	11,770	3,872	6,106	4,658	58,494
Additions	324	300	95	18,042	378	19,139
Disposals	(95)	-	-	(45)	(9)	(149)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(140)	2	(138)
Depreciation charge	(1,558)	(693)	(224)	(2,728)	(808)	(6,011)
Net book value at 30 June 2021	30,759	11,377	3,743	21,235	4,221	71,335
At cost	55,486	23,962	7,518	33,157	7,191	127,314
Accumulated depreciation	(24,727)	(12,585)	(3,775)	(11,922)	(2,970)	(55,979)
Net book value at 30 June 2021	30,759	11,377	3,743	21,235	4,221	71,335

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

16. LEASES (CONTINUED)

LEASE LIABILITY

b) Reconciliation of Lease Liability at the Beginning and End of the Year

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Balance at beginning of the year	98,703	84,062
Per Statement of Cash Flows:		
– Interest Expense	5,729	5,770
– Repayments	(10,862)	(9,949)
Additions	30,641	19,139
Disposals	(112)	(155)
Foreign currency translation	224	(164)
Balance at end of the year	124,323	98,703
Current	44,775	4,840
Non-current	79,548	93,863
	124,323	98,703

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 2.

c) Other Items

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of \$16,310,000 (2021: \$15,849,000), this includes an amount of \$5,448,000 (2021: \$5,900,000) in relation to leases of low-value assets. Low value asset lease expenses are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

A

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured as the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all, or part of, the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the statement of financial performance.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
a) Numerical reconciliation between aggregate tax expense in the statement of financial performance and tax expense calculated per the statutory income tax rate		
Accounting profit before tax	86,154	85,193
At the Group's statutory income tax rate of 28% (2021: 28%)	24,123	23,854
Tax impact of the following items:		
Adjustments in respect of income tax of prior years	(571)	(63)
Entertainment	79	56
Legal fees	29	26
Non-assessable income	(138)	(48)
Non-deductible items	9	-
Tax on foreign income due to different tax rates	(391)	(555)
Income tax expense for the year	23,140	23,270
b) The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income tax reported in the statement of financial performance		
Estimated current period tax assessment	22,152	22,569
Adjustments in respect of income tax of prior years	(571)	(63)
Movements in the deferred income tax liability	1,559	764
Income tax expense for the year	23,140	23,270
Income tax reported in the statement of other comprehensive income		
Net loss on hedge of net investment	(275)	(30)
Income tax credited to other comprehensive income	(275)	(30)

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000 Restated*
c) Deferred income tax at balance sheet date relates to the following:		
Capitalised interest	5,559	5,352
Capitalised leases	350	427
Accelerated depreciation of long-term assets	22,413	19,676
Leases	(7,764)	(7,651)
Fair value adjustments on biological produce	9,954	7,996
Excess of fair value on acquisition of bearer plants over tax values	8,682	8,682
Provisions	(976)	(750)
Stock profit eliminations	(4,099)	(907)
Derivative financial instruments	(1,119)	(1,175)
Net deferred tax liability	33,000	31,650
Balance at beginning of the year	31,650	30,308
On surplus for year	1,559	764
Adjustments in respect of income tax of prior years	(207)	557
Foreign currency translation	(2)	21
Balance at end of the year	33,000	31,650

There are no elements of deferred taxes which are reported within equity.

18. IMPUTATION CREDIT ACCOUNT

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Balance at beginning of the year	97,946	84,386
Tax payments	19,545	19,902
Fully imputed dividend paid	(7,481)	(6,342)
Balance at end of the year	110,010	97,946

19. COMMITMENTS

The estimated capital expenditure contracted for at 30 June 2022 but not provided for is \$25,752,000 (2021: \$18,261,000).

*The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been restated for Software-as-a-Service arrangements under NZ IAS 38: Intangible Assets. Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

20. RELATED PARTIES

a) Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in controlled entities are as follows:

Name of Entity	Principal Activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
			2022	2021
Delegat Limited	Winemaking, Sales and Distribution	New Zealand	100.00	100.00
Delegat Canada Limited	Brand Marketing	Canada	100.00	100.00
Delegat Australia Pty Limited	Sales and Distribution	Australia	100.00	100.00
Delegat USA, Inc.	Sales and Distribution	United States of America	100.00	100.00
Delegat Europe Limited	Sales and Distribution	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Delegat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Investment Holding Company	Singapore	100.00	100.00
Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited	Winemaking	Australia	100.00	100.00
Delegat (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited	Sales and Distribution	China	100.00	100.00

The parent company of all subsidiaries is Delegat Group Limited, except for Delegat Europe Limited and Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited whose immediate parent company is Delegat Limited, and Delegat (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited whose immediate parent company is Delegat (Singapore) Pte. Limited.

All subsidiaries have a 30 June balance date, except for Delegat (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited which has a 31 December balance date as required by law in China.

b) Key Management Personnel

Details relating to key management personnel, including remuneration paid, are included within Note 21.

c) Related Parties by Virtue of Share Ownership

The following Directors hold the following number of Shares in the Parent	2022	2021
Delegat Share Protection Trust (Jakov Delegat, Rosamari Delegat and BPM Trustees (DSPT) Limited – Trustees) (2021: Jakov Delegat, Rosamari Delegat and Lord Trustee Limited – Trustees)	66,857,142	66,857,142

The individuals above are considered related parties as a result of their shareholding or by virtue of being considered a member of key management. During the year, a total of \$85,000 (2021: \$75,000) was paid to Rosamari Delegat in her capacity as a Non-Executive Director.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

20. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

d) Transactions with Related Parties who have Significant Influence over Subsidiary Companies

During the period Delegat Australia Pty Limited paid a total of \$28,000 (2021: \$27,000) to Yaroona Pty Limited. The payments made to Yaroona Pty Limited were made in Peter Taylor's capacity as Company Director. Peter Taylor was considered to be a related party by virtue of his ability to significantly influence the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary company.

During the year Barossa Valley Estate Pty Limited paid a total of \$65,000 (2021: \$75,000) to Range Road Estate Pty Limited, including directors fees of \$22,000 (2021: \$21,000). The remaining payments made to Range Road Estate Pty Limited were made in Alan Hoey's capacity as an independent consultant and under normal terms and conditions. Alan Hoey was considered to be a related party by virtue of his ability to significantly influence the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary company.

During the year Delegat Limited paid a total of \$6,000 (2021: \$4,000) to Camelot Trust Pte. Limited, a company in which a Director of Delegat (Singapore) Pte. Limited has an interest. The payments made to Camelot Trust Pte. Limited are made in Anita Chew Peck Hwa's capacity as Company Director and under normal terms and conditions.

21. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Included in the definition of related parties are Key Management Personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity either directly or indirectly, including any Director. Management have assessed the composition of the Key Management and their compensation for the year ended 30 June is presented below:

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Short-term employee benefits (including Directors' fees)	9,195	8,328
Post-employment benefits (including defined contribution pension plan)	327	249
Termination benefits paid	145	380
	9,667	8,957

22. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 25 August 2022, the Directors of the Parent declared a fully imputed dividend of \$20,226,000 (20.0 cents per Share) to be paid on 14 October 2022.

On 8 June 2022, Delegat Limited exercised a deed of option under a 2002 lease agreement to repurchase the vineyard from Belvino Investments No.2 Pty Limited for \$39.9 million. This 200.5 hectare fully productive vineyard is located in Marlborough's Awatere Valley and is a prime viticultural vineyard and an integral part of the Group's current grape supply. The transaction was settled on 18 July 2022 and the vineyard was transferred from right-of-use assets to property, plant and equipment on the date of settlement.

On 18 July 2022, Delegat Limited drew down a new Term Loan facility under the Group's syndicated Senior Debt facilities of \$39.9 million to finance the purchase of this vineyard. The maturity date of this facility is 31 January 2025.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Delegat Group Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Delegat Group Limited and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements, on pages 13 to 60, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('NZ IFRS') and International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

Basis for opinion

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

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 Company 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)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor and the provision of taxation advice, we have no relationship with or interests in the Company or any of its subsidiaries. These services have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company and Group.

Audit materiality

We consider materiality primarily in terms of the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements of the Group that in our judgement would make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced (the 'quantitative' materiality). In addition, we also assess whether other matters that come to our attention during the audit would in our judgement change or influence the decisions of such a person (the 'qualitative' materiality). We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue Recognition – Rebates & Promotional Allowances accruals</p> <p>Revenue is recognised net of volume discounts, other rebates and various other payments to customers for promotional support. Volume discounts and rebates not invoiced at reporting date are estimated based on agreements with customers and estimated depletions during the period.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 3, the value of the rebates and promotional allowances accruals at 30 June 2022 was \$21.5m (2021: \$18.1m).</p> <p>The value of rebates and promotional allowances accruals as at 30 June 2022 is a key audit matter due to the high levels of judgement involved in the calculation of the accruals as management must estimate the level of achievement of future targets by customers in order to calculate the level of rebates and promotional allowances that will be incurred.</p>	<p>In order to respond to the significant judgement in estimating the rebates and promotional expenses accruals we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> held discussions with management to understand the process and models for estimating the rebates and promotional allowances accruals; evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the rebates and promotional allowances accruals and associated revenue recognition; performed a look-back analysis comparing previous rebates and promotional allowances accruals to the actual cost incurred; and obtained management's calculation of the 30 June 2022 rebates and promotional allowances accruals, checked the calculation for mathematical accuracy and agreed to supporting evidence on a sample basis.

Other information

The directors are responsible on behalf of the Group for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Annual Report that accompanies the consolidated financial statements and the audit report.

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If so, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible on behalf of the Group for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located on the External Reporting Board's website at:

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Restriction on use

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

Deloitte Limited

**Andrew Dick, Partner
for Deloitte Limited**
Auckland, New Zealand
25 August 2022