# SSA New Zealand Limited
# Annual report
# for the year ended 31 January 2022

# Contents

## Directors' report

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report of SSA New Zealand Limited, incorporating the financial statements and the independent auditors' report, for the year ended 31 January 2022.

With the unanimous agreement of all shareholders, SSA New Zealand Limited has taken advantage of the reporting concessions available to it under section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993.

The Board of Directors of the Company authorised these financial statements presented on pages 5 to 21 for issue on the date shown below.

For and on behalf of the Board.

| | |
|---|---|
| Director | Director |
| Date: 11 April 2022 | Date: 11 April 2022 |

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# Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of SSA New Zealand Limited

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SSA New Zealand Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 January 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended of the Company, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 January 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

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

## Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Company on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Company.

## Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the Annual Report, which includes information other than the financial statements and auditor's report.

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

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

If, based upon the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the Company'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 Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board website: https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Ernst + Young

Chartered Accountants
Auckland
11 April 2022

**SSA New Zealand Limited**
**Statement of comprehensive income**
**For the year ended 31 January 2022**

| | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operating revenue | 4 | **34,566** | 32,790 |
| Other income | 5 | **14** | 49 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 6 | **(985)** | (956) |
| Employee benefits expense | 6 | **(25,254)** | (21,576) |
| Other expenses | | **(10,102)** | (8,555) |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets | 13 | **(961)** | (926) |
| Total expenses | | **(37,302)** | (32,013) |
| Finance expenses | 7 | **(141)** | (177) |
| Finance income | 7 | **10** | 9 |
| Finance costs - net | 7 | **(131)** | (168) |
| (Loss) / profit before income tax | | **(2,853)** | 658 |
| Income tax benefit / (expense) | 8 | **209** | (170) |
| **(Loss) / profit for the year** | | **(2,644)** | 488 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax | | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive (losses) / income for the year** | | **(2,644)** | 488 |
| **(Loss) / profit is attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of SSA New Zealand Limited | | **(2,644)** | 488 |
| | | **(2,644)** | 488 |
| **Total comprehensive (losses) / income for the year is attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of SSA New Zealand Limited | | **(2,644)** | 488 |
| | | **(2,644)** | 488 |

*The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**SSA New Zealand Limited**
**Balance sheet**
**As at 31 January 2022**

| | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 3,508 | 6,290 |
| Trade and other receivables | 10 | 3,202 | 3,473 |
| Current tax assets | | 149 | - |
| Total current assets | | 6,859 | 9,763 |
| | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 11 | 3,661 | 3,453 |
| Intangible assets | 12 | 322 | 321 |
| Deferred tax assets | 9 | 1,219 | 1,011 |
| Right-of-use assets | 13 | 2,160 | 2,232 |
| Total non-current assets | | 7,362 | 7,017 |
| | | | |
| **Total assets** | | 14,221 | 16,780 |
| | | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 14 | 4,703 | 4,439 |
| Current tax liabilities | | - | 224 |
| Provisions | 15 | 179 | 53 |
| Lease liabilities | 13 | 964 | 934 |
| Total current liabilities | | 5,846 | 5,650 |
| | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 13 | 1,204 | 1,315 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 1,204 | 1,315 |
| | | | |
| **Total liabilities** | | 7,050 | 6,965 |
| | | | |
| **Net assets** | | 7,171 | 9,815 |
| | | | |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Contributed equity | 16 | - | - |
| Retained earnings | 17 | 7,171 | 9,815 |
| **Total equity** | | 7,171 | 9,815 |

*The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**SSA New Zealand Limited**
**Statement of changes in equity**
**For the year ended 31 January 2022**

| | Retained earnings $'000 | Total equity $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 1 February 2020** | 9,327 | 9,327 |
| **Comprehensive income** | | |
| Profit for the year | 488 | 488 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income** | 488 | 488 |
| **Balance as at 31 January 2021** | 9,815 | 9,815 |
| **Balance as at 1 February 2021** | 9,815 | 9,815 |
| **Comprehensive income** | | |
| Profit for the year | (2,644) | (2,644) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income** | (2,644) | (2,644) |
| **Balance as at 31 January 2022** | 7,171 | 7,171 |

*The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**SSA New Zealand Limited**
**Statement of cash flows**
**For the year ended 31 January 2022**

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and service tax) | 34,705 | 33,021 |
| Payment to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and service tax) | (34,997) | (32,217) |
| | (292) | 804 |
| Interest received | 10 | 9 |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | (138) | (177) |
| Income taxes paid - net | (372) | 194 |
| COVID-19 wage subsidy received | 2 | 2,283 |
| Mana/Mahi subsidy received | 158 | - |
| **Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities** | (632) | 3,113 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles | (1,216) | (814) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 36 | 90 |
| **Net cash outflow from investing activities** | (1,180) | (724) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal elements of lease payments | (970) | (886) |
| **Net cash outflow from financing activities** | (970) | (886) |
| **Net movement in cash and cash equivalents** | (2,782) | 1,503 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year | 6,290 | 4,787 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year** | 3,508 | 6,290 |

*The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



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## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements are for SSA New Zealand Limited (the Company).

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### (a) Basis of preparation

SSA New Zealand Limited is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1993.

*(i) Compliance with NZ IFRS*

The financial statements of SSA New Zealand Limited have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ('GAAP'). SSA New Zealand Limited is a for-profit entity for the purposes of complying with GAAP. The financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ('NZ IFRS RDR'), other New Zealand accounting standards and authoritative notices that are applicable to entities that apply NZ IFRS RDR.

The Company is eligible and has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 For-profit Accounting Requirements (NZ IFRS RDR) on the basis that the Company has no public accountability and is not a large for-profit public sector entity. In applying NZ IFRS RDR, the Company has applied a number of disclosure concessions.

*(ii) Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated in specific accounting policies below.

*(iii) Accounting period*

The Company's accounting period ends on the Sunday nearest to 31st of January. Where the balances are materially different from the reporting period end, these financial statements have been adjusted to the reporting period end. There were 52 weeks in 2022 (2021: 52 weeks).

### (b) Foreign currency translation

*(i) Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars ($), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

*(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

### (c) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services, excluding Goods and Services Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

*Sales of services*

Stevedoring services are provided under fixed price volume-based contracts with customers. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Revenue is recognised over time based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on volume moved at a point in time relative to the total volume to be moved. Some contracts include various other fixed amounts that the Company is able to charge if applicable such as penalty clauses. These amounts are recognised only when it is known that the Company is entitled to charge these amounts to customers under the terms of the contracts. Other than the stevedoring services provided, there are no further performance obligations with customers. Customers are invoiced on completion of the services being provided and consideration is payable under normal credit terms of between 30 and 90 days.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Finance income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

### (e) Government grants

Government wage subsidy in respect of COVID-19 assistance and the Mana/Mahi subsidy is recognised at fair value when received and any conditions attached to the income have been fulfilled.

The subsidy received is deducted in reporting the related expense (refer to note 6).

### (f) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the total of the current income tax charge or credit based on the national income tax rate plus / minus any prior years' under / over provisions, plus / minus movements in the deferred tax balance except where the movement in deferred tax is attributable to a movement in reserves.

Movements in deferred tax are attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and any unused tax losses or credits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or loss or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the Company is not able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

### (g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the balance sheet are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

### (h) Leases

The Company leases various properties and equipment. The rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 6 years and have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as and when incurred as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Impairment of non-financial assets

All non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

The Company did not recognise any impairment for the years ended 31 January 2022 and 2021.

### (j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

### (k) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected credit losses.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company applies the NZ IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due.

### (l) Investments and other financial assets

*(i) Classification*

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- measured at amortised cost, or
- at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

*(ii) Recognition and measurement*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

**Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (l) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by NZ IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables. Given the low risk of default on other financial assets (primarily short-term deposits with financial institutions with a strong credit rating), other expected credit losses have been considered to be immaterial.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered individually for impairment are reviewed as impairment groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

### (m) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost or revalued amounts, net of residual values, over the estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| - Buildings | 35 years |
| - Plant and equipment | 1 - 10 years |
| - Office furniture and equipment | 3 - 20 years |
| - Motor vehicles | 5 years |
| - Leasehold improvements | 1 - 10 years |
| - Motorised equipment | 5 - 12.5 years |
| - Computer equipment | 3 - 10 years |

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(i)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

### (n) Intangible assets

*Goodwill*

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of business and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value of the net assets of the business acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (n) Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of these cash generating units represents the Company's investment in each trading activity.

### (o) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

### (p) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at 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 measured at the rates paid or payable.

The liability for employee entitlements is carried at the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

For long-service leave, the liability is equal to the present value of the estimated future cash outflows as a result of employee service provided at balance date.

### (q) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### (r) Dividend distribution

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

## 2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of management judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and the application of policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

## 3 Financial instruments by category

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets as per balance sheet** | | |
| *Measured at amortised cost* | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3,508 | 6,290 |
| Trade and other receivables | 3,112 | 3,301 |
| | 6,620 | 9,591 |

Prepayments do not meet the definition of a financial asset and have been excluded from the above table.

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities as per balance sheet** | | |
| *Measured at amortised cost* | | |
| Trade and other payables | 2,088 | 2,104 |
| Lease liabilities | 2,168 | 2,249 |
| | 4,256 | 4,353 |

GST payable, FBT payable, and employee entitlements do not meet the definition of a financial liability and have been excluded from the above table.

## 4 Operating revenue

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Stevedoring and other services | 34,566 | 32,790 |
| | 34,566 | 32,790 |

## 5 Other income

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 14 | 44 |
| Foreign exchange gains - net | - | 5 |
| | 14 | 49 |

## 6 Expenses

| | **2022 $'000** | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:** | | |
| *Depreciation and amortisation* | | |
| Buildings | 9 | 96 |
| Plant and equipment | 380 | 362 |
| Office furniture and equipment | 9 | 11 |
| Motor vehicles | 63 | 71 |
| Leasehold improvements | 93 | 5 |
| Motorised plant | 402 | 379 |
| Computer equipment | 28 | 27 |
| Software | 1 | 5 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation (notes 11 and 12) | 985 | 956 |
| | | |
| Rental and leasing costs | 3,333 | 3,003 |
| Employee expenses | 25,254 | 21,576 |

The above employee expenses include income of $1,918 in respect of the COVID-19 wage subsidy received and $158,044 in respect of the Mana/Mahi subsidy received during the year ended 31 January 2022 (2021: COVID-19 wage subsidy of $2,283,313).

## 7 Finance costs - net

| | **2022 $'000** | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Finance costs** | | |
| Interest expense | (3) | - |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | (138) | (177) |
| Total finance costs | (141) | (177) |
| | | |
| **Finance income** | | |
| Interest income | 10 | 9 |
| Net finance costs | (131) | (168) |

## 8 Income tax (benefit) / expense

| | **2022 $'000** | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Income tax (benefit) / expense** | | |
| Current tax | (1) | 29 |
| Deferred tax (note 9) | (208) | 141 |
| | (209) | 170 |

## 8 Income tax (benefit) / expense (continued)

**(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax (benefit) / expense to prima facie tax payable**

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss) / profit before income tax | (2,853) | 658 |
| Income tax @ 28% | (799) | 184 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 7 | 644 |
| Income not assessable for tax purposes | (1) | (639) |
| Prior period adjustment | 3 | (19) |
| Derecognition of deferred tax on losses | 581 | - |
| Income tax (benefit) / expense | (209) | 170 |

## 9 Deferred tax assets

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:** | | |
| Property, plant and equipment, including leases | 590 | 525 |
| Provisions | 629 | 486 |
| | 1,219 | 1,011 |

| **Movements** | Tax losses $'000 | Property, plant and equipment, including leases $'000 | Provisions $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 February 2020** | 201 | 450 | 501 | 1,152 |
| Credited / (charged) to the statement of comprehensive income | (201) | 75 | (15) | (141) |
| **At 31 January 2021** | - | 525 | 486 | 1,011 |
| **At 1 February 2021** | - | 525 | 486 | 1,011 |
| Credited / (charged) to the statement of comprehensive income | - | 65 | 143 | 208 |
| **At 31 January 2022** | - | 590 | 629 | 1,219 |

## 10 Trade and other receivables

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 3,084 | 3,221 |
| Revenue accruals | 28 | 80 |
| Prepayments | 90 | 172 |
| | 3,202 | 3,473 |

## 11 Property, plant and equipment

| | Buildings $'000 | Plant and equipment $'000 | Office furniture and equipment $'000 | Motor vehicles $'000 | Leasehold improvements $'000 | Motorised equipment $'000 | Plant and equipment in progress $'000 | Computer equipment $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 February 2020** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost | 329 | 6,770 | 283 | 758 | 1,022 | 5,574 | 235 | 737 | 15,708 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (179) | (5,810) | (249) | (593) | (704) | (3,843) | - | (693) | (12,071) |
| Net book amount | 150 | 960 | 34 | 165 | 318 | 1,731 | 235 | 44 | 3,637 |
| **At 31 January 2021** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost | 329 | 6,333 | 286 | 724 | 1,075 | 5,477 | 273 | 763 | 15,260 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (188) | (5,131) | (260) | (616) | (795) | (4,097) | - | (720) | (11,807) |
| Net book amount | 141 | 1,202 | 26 | 108 | 280 | 1,380 | 273 | 43 | 3,453 |
| **Year ended 31 January 2022** | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 141 | 1,202 | 26 | 108 | 280 | 1,380 | 273 | 43 | 3,453 |
| Additions | - | 303 | 1 | 98 | 30 | 455 | 310 | 17 | 1,214 |
| Disposals | - | (2) | - | (8) | - | (12) | - | - | (22) |
| Depreciation charge (note 6) | (9) | (380) | (9) | (63) | (93) | (402) | - | (28) | (984) |
| Closing net book amount | 132 | 1,123 | 18 | 135 | 217 | 1,421 | 583 | 32 | 3,661 |
| **At 31 January 2022** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost | 329 | 6,572 | 286 | 761 | 1,105 | 5,712 | 583 | 756 | 16,104 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (197) | (5,449) | (268) | (626) | (888) | (4,291) | - | (724) | (12,443) |
| Net book amount | 132 | 1,123 | 18 | 135 | 217 | 1,421 | 583 | 32 | 3,661 |

## 12 Intangible assets

| | Goodwill $'000 | Computer software $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 February 2020** | | | |
| Cost | 3,345 | 843 | 4,188 |
| Accumulated amortisation and impairment | (3,025) | (837) | (3,862) |
| Net book amount | 320 | 6 | 326 |
| **At 31 January 2021** | | | |
| Cost | 3,345 | 843 | 4,188 |
| Accumulated amortisation and impairment | (3,025) | (842) | (3,867) |
| Net book amount | 320 | 1 | 321 |
| **Year ended 31 January 2022** | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 320 | 1 | 321 |
| Additions | - | 2 | 2 |
| Amortisation charge (note 6) | - | (1) | (1) |
| Closing net book amount | 320 | 2 | 322 |
| **At 31 January 2022** | | | |
| Cost | 3,345 | 738 | 4,083 |
| Accumulated amortisation and impairment | (3,025) | (736) | (3,761) |
| Net book amount | 320 | 2 | 322 |

## 13 Leases

### (a) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Right-of-use assets** | | |
| Properties | 388 | 576 |
| Equipment | 1,772 | 1,656 |
| | 2,160 | 2,232 |
| **Lease liabilities** | | |
| Current | 964 | 934 |
| Non-current | 1,204 | 1,315 |
| | 2,168 | 2,249 |

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year ended 31 January 2022 were $782,850 (2021: $696,232).

## 13 Leases (continued)

### (b) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets** | | |
| Properties | 281 | 293 |
| Equipment | 680 | 633 |
| | 961 | 926 |
| Interest expense (included in finance cost) | 138 | 177 |
| Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) | 208 | 189 |
| Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses) | 9 | 8 |
| | 355 | 374 |

The cash outflow for leases in the year ended 31 January 2022 was $1,108,000 (2021: $1,063,000).

### (c) Variable lease payments

There are variable lease payments included in equipment leases of $3,109 (2021: $1,754).

### (d) Extension and termination options

There are no extension and termination options included in the determination of the lease term of any of the property and equipment leases.

### (e) Residual value guarantees

There are no residual value guarantees in any of the property and equipment leases.

### (f) Bond

On 1 July 2019, the Company entered into a new lease over premises in Dunedin. As part of this lease, a bond of $58,144 was paid.

## 14 Trade and other payables

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | 1,219 | 1,432 |
| Payroll accrual | 664 | 522 |
| Fringe benefit tax (FBT) payable | 24 | 27 |
| Goods and services tax (GST) payable | 160 | 158 |
| Sundry payables and accruals | 205 | 150 |
| Employee entitlements * | 2,431 | 2,150 |
| | 4,703 | 4,439 |

* Includes long service leave provision.

## 15 Provisions

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Stevedoring and non marine claims | 179 | 53 |

The provisions relate to pending legal claims and represent management's best estimate of the cost to settle the claims.

**(a) Movements in provisions**

| | Stevedoring & non-marine claims $'000 |
|---|---|
| **Current** | |
| At 1 February 2021 | 53 |
| Charged to the statement of comprehensive income | 126 |
| At 31 January 2022 | 179 |

## 16 Contributed equity

| | 2022 Shares | 2021 Shares | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary shares** | | | | |
| Fully paid (no par value) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

As at 31 January 2022 there were 100 shares issued and fully paid (2021: 100). All ordinary shares rank equally with one vote attached to each fully paid ordinary share. Ordinary shares do not have a par value.

## 17 Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 February | 9,815 | 9,327 |
| Net profit for the year | (2,644) | 488 |
| **Balance at 31 January** | 7,171 | 9,815 |

## 18 Contingencies

As at 31 January 2022 the Company had no contingent liabilities or assets (2021: none).

## 19 Commitments

As at 31 January 2022 the Company had no capital commitments (2021: none).

## 20 Capital adequacy

The Company did not have any externally imposed capital requirements to comply with during the year (2021: none).

## 21 Related party transactions

### (a) Parent entities

SSA New Zealand Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of SSA New Zealand Inc, a company incorporated in the United States. The ultimate parent is Carrix Inc, a company also incorporated in the United States.

### (b) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Company at any time during the financial year ended 31 January 2022 are as follows: MD Knudsen and LL Philp. All of these persons were also directors during the year ended 31 January 2021.

### (c) Key management and personnel compensation

For the year ended 31 January 2022, total compensation for key management personnel amounted to $766,000 (2021: $767,000). The key management personnel are all the directors of the Company and the executives with the greatest authority for the strategic direction and management of the Company.

### (d) Transactions with related parties

| | | | **Transaction income / (expense)** | | **Year-end Dr / (Cr)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Related party** | **Nature of transactions** | **Relationship with company** | **2022 $'000** | 2021 $'000 | **2022 $'000** | 2021 $'000 |
| Carrix Inc | Insurance cost | Ultimate parent | **(118)** | (105) | **(118)** | - |

## 22 Events occurring after the reporting period

There were no events occurring subsequent to balance date which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.