



TUPUTONU
Ngāpuhi Investment Fund

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TUPU TONU

**STATEMENT OF
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS**

For the period
1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

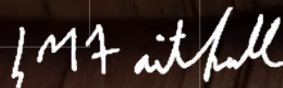
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Board is responsible for the prospective financial statements contained in this document, including underlying assumptions. The prospective financial statements on pages 13-16 were authorised for issue by the Board.

The Board is also responsible for internal control systems that provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.



Ben Dalton
Chair
26 June 2024



Lindsay Faithfull
Deputy Chair
26 June 2024

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*Ko ngā maunga hakahī e
taiāwhio ana i te Whare Tapu
ō Ngāpuhi, e hiki ana i te
tāhūhū ki te tiketiketao ō
te taumata ō te rangi, kia
ahuru nei ngā uri hakatupu ō
Rāhiri te tupuna kia haumaru
te noho, ka tarehua. E mihi
ana ki te whenua, e tangi ana
ki ngā tāngata katoa.*

*Korohīhī pō, korohīhī ao.
Ko rongo i tūria ki te matahau
ō Tū te winiwini,
ō Tū te wanawana, ō Tū kia
whakaputaina i te wheiao
kia puta ki te Ao mārama.
Ka tīhewā, mauriora.*

INTRODUCTION

The Board of the Ngāpuhi Investment Fund Limited, trading as Tupu Tonu is pleased to present our Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

This SPE has been prepared pursuant to the Public Finance Act 1989 and the Crown Entities Act 2004. It sets out the performance expectations for Tupu Tonu for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 (FY25), both in terms of what will be delivered, how performance will be assessed and prospective financial information.

To date, we've built a strong portfolio of long-term assets in the horticulture and property sectors across the Ngāpuhi rohe. We've also built a business, presence and relationships in Taitokerau. We've also achieved solid returns in a challenging environment over recent years and made disbursements back to hapū, where this funding is making a difference to Ngāpuhi directly.

Over the last few months, we've been refreshing our strategy, working with partners, and developing opportunities in a wider range of strategic sectors. These opportunities will allow us to take a more active approach to growing our investment portfolio in sectors like infrastructure and energy that will in turn contribute to the growth of the Northland economy.

We remain committed to building a portfolio of high-quality long run assets. This will mean that the pool of assets available for Treaty negotiations between the Crown and ngā hapū will continue to grow, and so too will the depth of potential future opportunities for ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi in strategic sectors that have been beyond their reach until now.

In this Statement of Performance Expectations, we are targeting a closing fund balance by 30 June 2025 of approx. \$171m from the original \$150m capital provided by the Crown, and a return of 6.8% on capital invested.

OUR VALUES AND VISION

TUPU TONU MEANS ‘PROSPERITY IN PERPETUITY’

Tupu Tonu is the trading name for Ngāpuhi Investment Fund Limited. In simple terms the two words broadly translate to ‘prosperity in perpetuity’, but they have deeper cultural significance. One of the titles by which Ngāpuhi is known is Ngāpuhi-nui-tonu, or everlasting Ngāpuhi. Tupu Tonu speaks of continuity and stability and speaks to the inclusiveness and multiplicity of tribal groups and marae within Ngāpuhi. Accordingly, Tupu Tonu has an intergenerational outlook, investing for the long-term.

OUR CORE VALUES

The values of Tupu Tonu inform how we conduct our business, underpin our operating principles and practices, and define the way we engage with our shareholding Ministers, ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi and wider stakeholders.

Kaitiakitanga
Acting in the spirit of stewardship

Rangatiratanga
Leading by example

Manaakitanga
Investing with care

Hihiri
Energising and motivating

OUR VISION

Ka ahuahu mātou i ngā rawa nei hei whakatupu i a Ngāpuhi me ōna ahunga.

We will carefully nurture this investment to help grow the future for Ngāpuhi and their descendants.

OUR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

TUPU TONU STRATEGY

VISION:

Ka ahuahū mātou i ngā rawa nei hei whakatupu i a Ngāpuhi me ōna ahunga.
We will carefully nurture this investment to grow the future for Ngāpuhi and their descendants

CONSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE:

Establish (and grow) an investment portfolio which is intended to support any future agreements that may be entered into by the Crown in relation to the historical Treaty of Waitangi grievances of Ngāpuhi.

OBJECTIVES:

Successfully implement investment strategy including operating as a responsible and prudent investor

Build and maintain trust and confidence among Ministerial shareholders and Ngāpuhi

Achieve operational excellence

ANNUAL GOALS:

Deploy target level of capital in line with investment strategy

Deliver annual distributions to Ngāpuhi

Continue to build relationships with Ngāpuhi and Ministers

Streamline and improve existing systems and processes

Enablers:

Organisational leadership and culture of excellence

Professional development of our people

Best practice systems and processes



ABOUT TUPU TONU

PURPOSE

Tupu Tonu was established as an independent Crown-owned company to build a portfolio of commercial assets which can be offered by the Crown in historical settlement negotiations with ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi.

To achieve this, Tupu Tonu seeks to acquire and manage a portfolio of assets that collectively:

- support any future agreements that may be entered into by the Crown in relation to the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāpuhi; and
- grow the value of the Tupu Tonu investment portfolio.

The primary investment focus of Tupu Tonu is on commercial assets diversified across Taitokerau. Tupu Tonu is a commercial investor, but with additional secondary overlays outlined in its constitution to:

- operate as a responsible investor;
- to the extent possible, take a best practice approach to investment management; and
- to the extent possible, make investments that encourage and facilitate economic development in the rohe of ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi.

Through our engagement with ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi we provide an opportunity for ngā hapū commercial aspirations to inform our work, including our investment strategy and the disbursement programme.

OUR SHAREHOLDERS

Tupu Tonu has two shareholding Ministers, the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Minister of Finance, who each own 50% of the company on behalf of the Crown. The Minister of Finance has delegated certain responsibilities to an Associate Minister of Finance.

Tupu Tonu operations and investment decisions are independent of shareholding Ministers. Shareholding Ministers participate in the process of setting the strategic direction of the company by providing comment on accountability documentation, including this Statement of Performance Expectations, which are prepared by Tupu Tonu.

OUR BOARD

Our Board is appointed by shareholding Ministers.

Current board members are:

- Ben Dalton (Chair);
- Lindsay Faithfull (Deputy Chair);
- Geoff Taylor;
- Ripeka Evans; and
- Sarah Petersen.

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The Crown has invested \$150 million of capital in Tupu Tonu as its shareholder. Tupu Tonu also receives operating funding from Vote Te Arawhiti.

OUR RELATIONSHIP TO TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

It is up to shareholding Ministers, and ultimately Cabinet, in negotiations with ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi, to decide how and on what basis the Tupu Tonu asset portfolio is treated for the purpose of Treaty redress. Tupu Tonu does not have a role in Treaty negotiations.

The Board acknowledges the Treaty negotiations context in which Tupu Tonu operates.

2024-2025 PERFORMANCE

STATEMENT OF INTENT FOUR YEAR PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

As outlined in our Statement of Intent, Tupu Tonu has three objectives, for the period through to June 2026, which guide us towards our vision.

Objective	Desired Outcome
Successfully implement investment strategy including operating as a responsible and prudent investor	<p>High quality portfolio of commercial assets in place.</p> <p>Deploy target level of capital in line with investment strategy.</p> <p>Investment return objectives achieved.</p>
Build trust and confidence among Ministerial shareholders and Ngāpuhi	<p>Ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi understand the Tupu Tonu role and have confidence in Tupu Tonu business.</p> <p>Tupu Tonu investment strategy is informed by ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi collectives or mandated entities' interests and aspirations over time.</p> <p>Shareholders continue to have confidence in the role of Tupu Tonu in helping restore the Crown's relationship with ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi.</p>
Achieve operational excellence	<p>Tupu Tonu processes, people and systems efficiently and effectively supporting core business.</p>

The rest of this section sets how we measure our performance objectives for FY25 the year ending 30 June 2025, and our output class reporting obligations.

OUTPUT CLASS REPORTING

Output Class: Investment Management

Tupu Tonu has one class of outputs (see below for definition). Tupu Tonu does not have any class of outputs that are not a reportable class.

Output class definition – maintaining a commercial investment fund

The output class is defined as the company's purpose as described in the company constitution: to establish and manage an investment portfolio that collectively supports any future agreements that may be entered into by the Crown in relation to the historical Treaty of Waitangi grievances of Ngāpuhi and to grow the value of the Company's investment portfolio.

How performance will be assessed

Performance against this output class will be assessed under the key performance indicators set out below.

Revenue and expenses

The following table indicates the expected net revenue and expense related to the output class.

Year	Surplus after costs of goods sold and investment expenditure (\$m)	Expected general operating expenses (\$m)
2024-2025	\$11.486m	\$2.576m

Our Focus and Performance Indicators for the 2024-2025 Year

INVESTMENT

In FY25, Tupu Tonu will build a high-quality portfolio of commercial assets through the continued execution of its investment strategy by deploying capital in target sectors. The pace of deployment will depend on the opportunities available to Tupu Tonu as an investor, and the relative returns these assets are expected to achieve in line with their level of risk.

As a commercial investment fund, Tupu Tonu seeks to generate a long-term return on its invested capital. We consider our core investment metric is inflation. We seek to outperform inflation by 200 basis points over the long-term.¹ Tupu Tonu considers a high-quality portfolio to be one that generates long-term returns above its benchmark.

Tupu Tonu will continue to monitor and manage its assets to optimise performance in accordance with its investment management approach.

Performance KPIs

Measure	Target
Rolling average ten-year annual return target ²	CPI ³ plus 2.0%
Operating Surplus	\$8.910m

Operating surplus reflects Tupu Tonu's total revenue, less cost of goods sold, but before corporate overheads. This measure reflects the operating performance of Tupu Tonu's investments.

¹ Defined as a rolling 5-year period.

² The measure will only reflect the period since Tupu Tonu's inception in 2021.

³ As published by Statistics New Zealand, using the rolling average ten-year data. This will include data before the inception of the company.

ENGAGEMENT AND DISBURSEMENTS

In FY25, Tupu Tonu will engage with ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi and other Ngāpuhi rūpu (e.g. groups, entities) consistently with the Crown's Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities and in a way which reflects the importance of the Māori-Crown relationship. The purpose of engagement is to build relationships with Ngāpuhi hapū and rūpu so as to help build their awareness and understanding of Tupu Tonu business.

More generally, Tupu Tonu informs stakeholders of activities through regular e-pānui, direct engagement and other means.

Tupu Tonu has an established process for engaging with and understanding the expectations of shareholding Ministers. This includes providing quarterly and Annual Reports to shareholding Ministers, as well as conducting an annual site visit of assets during Waitangi week.

In FY25, Tupu Tonu will also carry out its third round of Tukua (disbursements). Tupu Tonu has set itself a target of carrying out a review of the Tukua programme. A review is required at this stage given two rounds of the Tukua fund have now been completed, and there is a need to review the effectiveness of the programme taking into account the views of hapū and Ngāpuhi rūpū, as well as the expectations of shareholding Ministers. The outcomes of this review will then determine how much will be disbursed and for what purpose.

Performance KPIs

Measure	Target
Number of engagements with Ngāpuhi hapū or rūpu	30 engagements
Carry out a review of Tukua fund	Achieved

FINANCE AND CORPORATE

In FY25, Tupu Tonu will continue to refine processes and policies to achieve operational excellence.

This includes a total operating expenditure target of \$2.576m, representing approximately 1.65% of funds under management (as at 30 June 2023). Operating within this target will demonstrate good fiscal prudence in the current environment.

Performance KPIs

Measure	Target
Total other expenditure ⁴	\$2.576m

⁴ Other expenditure represents operating expenditure, and does not include investment expenditure and cost of goods sold.

2024-2025 PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	\$000
Revenue - from exchange transactions	
Interest revenue	3,741
Kiwifruit income	1,782
Rental income	1,517
Dividend income	586
Income from Equity Accounted Investments	836
Other investment income	3,658
Revenue - from non-exchange transactions	
Carbon credits earned	300
Revenue from the Crown	1,777
Total revenue	14,197
Cost of goods and services sold	
Orchard Expenses	1,513
Investment property expenses	383
Forest expenses	54
Other investment expenses	235
Total cost of goods and services	2,185
Investment expenditure	
Investment and deal related expenses	526
Surplus after cost of goods and services sold and investment expenditure	11,486
Other expenditure	
Personnel costs	1,788
Directors' Fees	188
Other expenses	191
Depreciation and amortisation	28
Operating lease expenses	105
Accounting services and audit fees	135
Travel expenses	141
Total other expenditure	2,576
Operating Surplus	8,910
Gains on investments measured at fair value	
Revaluation gains on investment property	388
Other changes in fair value	389
Total comprehensive revenue and expense before disbursements	9,687
Disbursements	600
Total comprehensive revenue and expense after disbursements	9,087

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

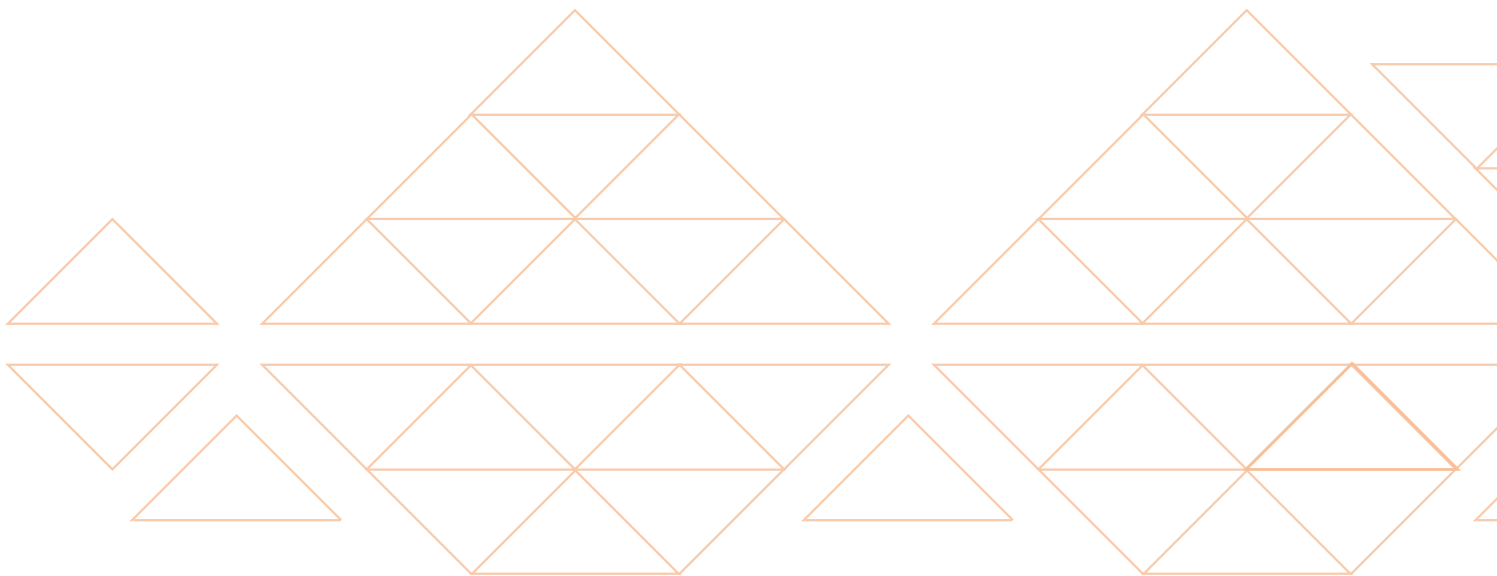
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Assets	\$000
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,000
Receivables	2,218
ETS credits	1,906
Bank deposits	40,682
Total current assets	49,806
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	16,241
Intangibles	5,554
Share investments	2,785
Investment Property	17,304
Investment in Joint Venture	4,178
Other investments	75,420
Total non-current assets	121,482
Total assets	171,288
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Payables	341
Employee entitlements	55
Revenue received in advance	0
Current liabilities	396
Total liabilities	396
Net assets	170,892
Equity	
Contributed capital	150,000
Accumulated surplus	20,892
Total equity	170,892

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	\$000
Balance as at 1 July	161,805
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the period for the period	9,087
Balance at 30 June	170,892



PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Cash flows from operating activities	\$000
Cash was provided from:	
Receipts from the Crown	1,777
Interest received	3,741
Kiwifruit income	1,191
Rental income	1,216
Dividend income	586
Income from Equity Accounted Investments	559
Other investment income	3,658
Cash was applied to:	
Payments to suppliers, employees and net GST	(4,778)
Disbursements	(600)
Net cash flow from operating activities	7,351
Cash flows from investing activities	
Cash was applied to:	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-
Net purchases of bank deposits	(13,748)
Purchases of investments	(54,000)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(67,748)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(60,397)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	65,397
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	5,000



NOTES TO THE PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

These are the prospective financial statements of Ngāpuhi Investment Fund Limited, trading as Tupu Tonu. Tupu Tonu is a Schedule 4A company as listed in the Public Finance Act 1989. Tupu Tonu is domiciled and operates in New Zealand.

The relevant legislation governing Tupu Tonu includes the Crown Entities Act 2004, the Public Finance Act 1989 and the Companies Act 1993.

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) as it applies to prospective financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with the Tier 2 Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR). This includes PBE FRS 42: Prospective Financial Statements. Tupu Tonu is eligible to report under the Tier 2 PBE Standards RDR because it is not large and does not have public accountability as defined in the accounting standards framework and has total expenses between \$2 million and \$30 million.

Tupu Tonu is a public benefit entity, as the primary purpose is to acquire commercial investments which may be used in any future settlement of historical Treaty of Waitangi claims between the Crown and ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi. Tupu Tonu operates to make a commercial financial return on assets acquired.

Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is Tupu Tonu's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (NZD'000).

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

General

- The financial information contained within is prospective, and by nature, contains assumptions and estimates which may lead to material differences between the prospective financial information and the actual financial results prepared in future reporting periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable in the circumstances.
- Tupu Tonu will continue to deliver similar functions and operate in its current structure and form.
- Crown revenue of \$1.777 million is assumed for the period of this Statement of Performance Expectations.

Investment assumptions

- Tupu Tonu has made assumptions about the timing of capital deployment and the mix of capital deployment. Should capital be deployed differently to expectations both in time and in complexity of deal type, revenue, and expenses, and specifically deal and investment related expenses, as disclosed in the prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, will be correspondingly impacted. Specifically, the quantum and timing of capital deployment and related investment income and investment related expenses should be treated as indicative.
- Investment returns for the forecast period are based on long term return expectations. Material differences between the forecast and actual returns may also occur due to four other major factors:
 - o Investment markets generate returns at a level that is greater or lesser than the rate assumed in this forecast;
 - o Pandemic and geopolitical risk;
 - o The investment profile of the assets invested in differs from the assumptions used to prepare this forecast; and
 - o Forecast transactions not eventuating.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies that materially affect the preparation of the prospective financial statements have been applied:

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the prospective financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except receivables and payables which are stated inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue is included in the prospective statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the Inland Revenue, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cashflow in the prospective statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Income tax

Tupu Tonu is a public purpose Crown-controlled entity listed in Schedule 35 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and is exempt from income taxation. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

Revenue

i) Revenue from the Crown

A funding agreement exists between Te Arawhiti – the Office for Māori Crown Relations and Tupu Tonu. Funding received under this arrangement is classified as revenue.

ii) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as the interest accrues, using the effective interest method. The effective interest method allocates interest at a constant rate of return over the expected life of the financial instrument based on the estimated future cash flows.

iii) Rental revenue

Rental revenue arising from operating leases in investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in revenue. The aggregate cost of lease incentives provided is recognised as a reduction in rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Rental revenue is recognised gross of any service charges, or outgoings recovered from tenants.

iv) Kiwifruit income

Revenue from the sale of kiwifruit is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, which is Zespri Group Limited. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods, or where there is continuing management involvement with the goods. Income at year-end is based on the forecast income per tray expected to be received, based on the forecast from Zespri Group Limited. Any revision of the years' recognised income is recognised in the subsequent years' comprehensive revenue and expense.

Cost of goods sold

i) Orchard expenses

Orchard expenses are recognised and expensed as incurred. Orchard expenses includes direct orchard operating costs and the depreciation of bearer plants and orchard structures and amortisation of the SunGold G3 kiwifruit license.

ii) Investment property expenses

Investment property expenses include costs associated with owning investment property and the amounts attributable to service charges or outgoings.

iii) Forest expenses

Forest expenses are recognised and expensed as incurred. Expenses include costs associated with managing the carbon forest.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Bank deposits

Bank deposits are deposits with banks where the original maturity is greater than three months and less than one year. No allowance has been recognised for possible credit losses, as none are expected.

Bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Accrued interest is added to the invested balance as it is earned, using the effective interest method.

Receivables

Short-term receivables are not discounted and are recorded at the original transaction price, less any provision for credit losses. Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of collection. An indicator that there is no reasonable expectation of collection includes the debtor being in liquidation.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (except tree crop and land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

Property, plant, and equipment consists of the following asset classes, which are measured as follows:

- Land, at cost not depreciated.
- Orchard structures, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Bearer plants, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Tree crop, at fair value.
- Furniture & office equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- IT equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Forest infrastructure, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any objective evidence of impairment.

Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or for both. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in surplus and deficit. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases and lease incentives granted are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset.

Carbon Credits as Inventory

Tupu Tonu recognises carbon credits as inventory acquired through non-exchange transactions. Inventory is re-measured at fair value less costs to sell at each balance date. All changes in the fair value less costs to sell of such inventories are recognised in the prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill

i) SunGold G3 kiwifruit licenses

SunGold G3 kiwifruit licenses are initially measured at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

ii) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of investments is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is initially measured at the fair value of consideration transferred, less the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at acquisition date. Goodwill is re-measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, based upon the value in use of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates.



Share Investments

Investments held in shares of listed entities are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Equity Accounted Investments

Equity accounted investments are initially recognised at cost, and their carrying value is adjusted to account for Tupu Tonu's portion of the investee's surplus or deficit after the acquisition date. Cash contributions to the investee increase the investment's carrying amount, while distributions received from the investee decrease it. If Tupu Tonu's share of losses surpasses its investment, a liability is recognised to the extent of Tupu Tonu's constructive or legal obligation. The carrying values of investments undergo annual reviews for indicators of impairment, and adjustments are made if necessary.

Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at the amount payable, which is considered to be the fair value.

Equity

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities, also known as net assets. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- contributed capital; and
- accumulated surplus/(deficit).

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Tupu Tonu is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables. All financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position and all revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Statement of cash flows

The following are the definitions of the terms used in the prospective statement of cash flows:

- Operating activities include all activities other than investing or financing activities. Cash inflows include all receipts from the sale of goods and services, interest, and other sources of revenue. Cash outflows include payments made to employees, suppliers and for taxes and levies, other than income tax.
- Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of non-current assets.
- Financing activities are those activities relating to changes in public equity and debt capital structure of Tupu Tonu and those activities relating to the servicing of Tupu Tonu equity capital (paying dividends).



