



ChristchurchNZ™

**ChristchurchNZ Limited
Annual Report
for the year ended 30 June 2019**

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Directory

Incorporated

3 May 2017

Reporting Entity

ChristchurchNZ is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that works to stimulate economic growth for a more prosperous Otago Christchurch.

Business location

Christchurch

Registered office

Level 3, 101 Cashel Street
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

6277728

Directors

Dr T Arseneau (Chair)

Mr SJ Barclay

Ms K Colbin

Cr T Scandrett

Cr A Turner

Mr R van Bommel

Mr P Bingham

Shareholder

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited

1,000

Total ordinary shares issued

1,000

Independent Auditor

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership
on behalf of the Auditor General

Solicitor

Alexander Paull
Christchurch

Banker

Bank of New Zealand
Christchurch

Directors' responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation, in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice, of financial statements which present fairly the financial position of ChristchurchNZ Limited as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The Directors consider that to the best of their knowledge and belief the financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies appropriate to ChristchurchNZ's circumstances, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Directors believe that to the best of their knowledge and belief proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of ChristchurchNZ Limited and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Directors have responsibility for the maintenance of a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting. The Directors consider that to the best of their knowledge and belief adequate steps have been taken to safeguard the assets of ChristchurchNZ and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are pleased to present the company financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

For and on behalf of the Directors.



Director

26 September 2019



Director

26 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

Audit**Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership**

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To the Shareholders of the ChristchurchNZ Limited's consolidated financial statements and statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of ChristchurchNZ Limited ("the company"). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Michael Stewart, using the staff and resources of Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership, to carry out the audit of the consolidated financial statements and statement of service performance of the company on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- The consolidated financial statements of the company on pages 8 to 34, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date; and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the statement of service performance of the company on pages 35 to 39.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company on pages 8 to 34:
 - present fairly the company's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2019; and
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the performance information of the company on pages 35 to 39 presents fairly, in all material respects, the company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the company's objectives for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Chartered Accountants

Grant Thornton (Christchurch), an independent member firm of Grant Thornton New Zealand.
Other independent member firms in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin. Grant Thornton New Zealand is a member of Grant Thornton International.

Our audit was completed on 26 September 2019. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information and we explain our independence.

Basis for opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the statement of service performance

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the performance information for the company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the Auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of service performance, 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 carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements and statement of service performance.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of service performance.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the company's framework for reporting its performance;
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the statement of service performance or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the statement of service performance represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 2 to 3 and pages 40 to 43, but does not include the financial statements and the statement of service performance, and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of service

performance or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, 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.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in the company.



Michael Stewart
Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Parent		Group*	
		2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Operating revenue					
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding		12,099	10,113	12,099	10,168
Other funding	6	4,076	3,232	4,076	3,258
Other income		1,047	1,260	1,047	1,255
Interest income	5	72	66	72	73
Other gains/(losses) on disposal of assets		-	(6)	-	(6)
Total operating revenue		17,294	14,665	17,294	14,748
Operating expenditure					
Project and service delivery costs		6,452	5,220	6,452	5,254
Employee remuneration and contractor costs		7,040	7,116	7,040	7,116
Overheads and administrative expenses		1,779	1,763	1,779	1,774
Premises rental and other leasing costs		810	577	810	577
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12,13	530	529	530	529
Impairment		-	-	-	2,027
Total operating expenditure		16,611	15,205	16,611	17,277
Loss on net assets vested		-	-	-	(6,255)
Share of associate's surplus/(deficit)		-	-	-	45
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		683	(540)	683	(8,739)
Income tax expense	19	11	(35)	11	7
Surplus from continuing operations		694	(505)	694	(8,746)
Surplus/(deficit) after tax		694	(505)	694	(8,746)
Other comprehensive income					
Gain on amalgamation		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		694	(505)	694	(8,746)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited		694	(505)	694	(8,746)
		694	(505)	694	(8,746)

*Following the transfer of ChristchurchNZ Limited's shareholdings in CRIS Limited to CNZH Limited on 8 September 2017, the ChristchurchNZ Limited group no longer holds subsidiary or associate undertakings. The 2018 loss on net assets vested in the group result (\$6.2m) reflects the transfer of ownership of CRIS Limited.

In 2019 the Group figures are included for comparative purposes only.

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	Parent		Group	
		2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,419	795	2,419	795
Trade debtors and other receivables	10	386	845	386	845
Inventories	11	67	80	67	80
Current tax receivables	19	23	61	23	61
Short term deposits		1,015	1,615	1,015	1,615
Prepayments		438	122	438	122
Total current assets		4,348	3,518	4,348	3,518
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,991	2,192	1,991	2,192
Intangible assets	13	204	293	204	293
Deferred tax assets	20	51	27	51	27
Total non-current assets		2,246	2,512	2,246	2,512
Total assets		6,594	6,030	6,594	6,030
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade creditors and other payables	14	1,415	1,319	1,415	1,319
Employee benefits liabilities	15	459	467	459	467
Income in advance	16	1,095	1,313	1,095	1,313
Total current liabilities		2,969	3,099	2,969	3,099
Total liabilities		2,969	3,099	2,969	3,099
Net assets		3,625	2,931	3,625	2,931
Accumulated funds and other reserves					
Share capital	17	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	18	2,663	2,641	2,663	2,641
Reserves	18	962	290	962	290
Total accumulated funds and other reserves		3,625	2,931	3,625	2,931

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Consolidated statements of changes in net assets

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Parent	<u>Attributable to equity holders of the Parent</u>			Total equity \$'000
	Share Capital \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	
Balance as at 30 June 2017	-	1,113	2,323	3,436
Comprehensive revenue and expenses				
(Deficit) for the year	-	-	(505)	(505)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	-	-	(505)	(505)
Transfer (to)/from reserves	-	-	823	823
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	(823)	-	(823)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	290	2,641	2,931
Comprehensive revenue and expenses				
(Deficit) for the year	-	-	694	694
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	-	-	694	694
Transfer (to)/from reserves	-	672	-	672
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	-	(672)	(672)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	962	2,663	3,625

Group	<u>Attributable to equity holders of the Group</u>			Total equity \$'000
	Share Capital \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	
Balance as at 30 June 2017	-	2,268	9,410	11,678
Comprehensive revenue and expenses				
(Deficit) for the year	-	-	(8,746)	(8,746)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	-	-	(8,746)	(8,746)
Transfer (to)/from reserves	-	-	1,978	1,978
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	(1,978)	-	(1,978)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	290	2,641	2,931
Comprehensive revenue and expenses				
(Deficit) for the year	-	-	694	694
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	-	-	694	694
Transfer (to)/from reserves	-	672	-	672
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	-	(672)	(672)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	962	2,663	3,625

The above consolidated statements of changes in net assets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Parent		Group	
		2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
CCC funding		12,099	10,113	12,099	10,168
Other funding		3,929	2,183	3,929	2,902
Other revenue receipts		-	2,395	-	1,255
Interest received		78	63	78	73
Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,876)	(15,151)	(14,876)	(14,858)
Income tax (paid)/refunded		36	(18)	36	30
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities	27	<u>1,266</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>1,266</u>	<u>(430)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net cash vested		-	-	-	(2,642)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(242)	(1,078)	(242)	(1,078)
Cash from/(to) term deposit		599	249	599	2,732
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>358</u>	<u>(828)</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>(988)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents					
		1,624	(1,242)	1,624	(1,418)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		795	2,037	795	2,213
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	9	<u>2,419</u>	<u>795</u>	<u>2,419</u>	<u>795</u>

The above consolidated statements of cashflows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



1 Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2019

1.1 Reporting entity

ChristchurchNZ Limited (ChristchurchNZ) is a public benefit entity, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and registered under the Companies Act 1993.

ChristchurchNZ was formed in the 2017 financial year to merge the operations of Canterbury Development Corporation Limited (CDC) and Christchurch and Canterbury Marketing Limited (CCT) and the Major Events and City Promotions functions of Christchurch City Council. Following formation, a short form amalgamation process was undertaken to merge the assets and commitments of CDC & CCT into ChristchurchNZ.

Organisational activity is largely funded by the Christchurch City Council (CCC) and Central Government sub-contracts and co-funding with private sector partners.

ChristchurchNZ works on behalf of Council to deliver activity that seeks to enable improved economic prosperity outcomes for all.

Separate financial statements for ChristchurchNZ, the parent entity, and consolidated financial statements comprising ChristchurchNZ and its subsidiary (the "Group") are presented for the year ended 30 June 2019.

During the 2018 financial year, ChristchurchNZ transferred its shares in CRIS Limited to parent entity ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH). At the date of the transfer of these shares the CNZ Group ceased, and is included in these accounts for comparative purposes only.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2019.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Ultimate parent and controlling entity

The immediate parent and 100% controlling interest of ChristchurchNZ is ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited. The ultimate holder of the controlling interest is CCC.

Group structure

On 30 August 2017 ChristchurchNZ transferred its 100% shareholding in CRIS Ltd to CNZH. The comparatives in the Group statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses reflects the trading result from CRIS Ltd for the two-month period of ownership prior to the transfer of shares to CNZH. Following the transfer of the CRIS shares, the ChristchurchNZ Group ceased, and is included for comparative purposes only.

2.2 Basis of preparation

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This has been deemed appropriate as CNZ and Group continue to receive funding and support from the Christchurch City Council under long-term planning commitments. CNZ and Group also maintain a reserves policy to ensure sufficient funds are retained to support operational requirements for a reasonable period.

The significant loss in the 2018 year is primarily due to divestment of subsidiary CRIS Limited, although a budgeted operating loss for the year was approved by the Board in recognition of one-off amalgamation and merger related costs. The entity typically expects to operate with a small annual surplus.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated. The functional currency of the ChristchurchNZ and the Group is New Zealand dollars.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) Reduced Disclosure Regime and other applicable financial reporting standards issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, ChristchurchNZ and Group are eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS on the basis that they do not have public accountability and it is not defined as large

ChristchurchNZ and the Group are public benefit entities for financial reporting purposes, as their primary objective is to provide services to the community for social benefit and has been established with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than a financial return.

The Board has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR) disclosure concessions, except for PBE IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Where material, information on significant judgements, estimates and assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy or note disclosure.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates are subject to on-going review and actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

During the 2018 year the Groups management reviewed their prior year judgement of the loss of significant influence over Powerhouse Ventures Ltd and determined that this assessment and associated accounting treatment remained appropriate. CRIS Ltd management has exercised judgment to impair the book value of the investment in PVL to reflect the ASX market price in the 2018 year and prior to the sale of the remaining shares.

Comparatives

The comparative financial period presented as reported in the 30 June 2018 Annual Report.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of ChristchurchNZ and all entities over which ChristchurchNZ has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities (defined as 'subsidiaries'). The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

All subsidiaries have a 30 June balance date and their financial statements have been prepared to 30 June 2019 with consistent accounting policies applied.

The consolidation of ChristchurchNZ and subsidiary entities involves adding together like terms of assets, liabilities, income and expenses on a line-by-line basis. All significant intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation of Group financial position, performance and cash flows.

From the 8th September 2017 the Group ceased to hold subsidiary or associate undertakings. The Group results are now provided for comparative purposes only and will not be provided in future years.

2.4 Business combinations

The consideration transferred by ChristchurchNZ and Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any acquisition costs are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts generally are recognised in the reported surplus or deficit.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through the reported surplus or deficit.

If the business combination is considered to be an amalgamation the modified pooling of interests method of accounting is used with no goodwill arising on amalgamation.

On disposal of a subsidiary any gain or loss is reflected through the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses (see note 3).

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Debtors and other receivables

Trade debtors and other receivables are measured at their cost less any impairment losses.

An allowance for impairment is established where there is objective evidence the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.7 Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

2.8 Investments

Short Term Deposits

Investments in bank deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

After initial recognition investments in bank deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

For bank deposits, impairment is established when there is objective evidence that ChristchurchNZ and Group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the deposit. Significant financial difficulties of the bank, probability that the bank will enter into receivership or liquidation and default in payments are considered indicators that the deposit is impaired.

Equity Investments

The early stage nature of a number of the equity Investments held, means that a limited active market exists for re-sale and realisation of profits could be several years away. Inherent uncertainty exists in the valuation of early stage investments therefore CRIS values these at cost less impairment.

The investment in Powerhouse Ventures Ltd was treated as an equity investment after CRIS's loss of significant influence and prior to sale.

Loans

Loans are stated at amortised cost plus accrued interest, less any allowances for impairment.

Convertible notes

Convertible notes are stated at cost less any allowances for impairment.

2.9 Investments in associates & joint ventures

Associates are those entities over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which are not subsidiaries. A joint venture is a binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity that is subject to joint control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method.

Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Group's share in the associate is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment.

The carrying amount of the investments in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Group.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in those entities. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

ChristchurchNZ does not involve itself in the operating and management decisions of its Associates or Joint Ventures.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are comprised of trade debtors and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits, investments, other financial assets, trade creditors and other payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through surplus or deficit, which are measured at fair value.

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the ChristchurchNZ and Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, which is primarily determined by the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

ChristchurchNZ and Group currently only classify financial assets within two categories:

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is 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 to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD) include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through surplus or deficit upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the reported surplus or deficit. The fair values are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Equity investments are measured at cost less any impairment charges, where the fair value cannot currently be estimated reliably.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Additions

Capital work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment and on-going costs is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Parent and Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

All repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to the reported surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which the expense is incurred.

Disposals

When an item of property, plant or equipment is disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the reported surplus or deficit is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight line (SL) basis on all property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life of the asset. The following depreciation rates have been applied to each class of property, plant and equipment:

Class of PP&E	Depreciation rates
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 33%
Office and computer equipment	10% - 50%
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Motor vehicles	14%

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment is reassessed annually.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. Where acquired in a business combination, the cost is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset represents expenditure incurred in the development phase.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are recorded at cost, less any amortisation and impairment losses. Assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested, at least annually, for impairment and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Class of intangible asset	Amortisation rates
Software	10% - 33%

Disposals

Realised gains and losses from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses.

2.13 Leases

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment at least once each reporting date. Accounts receivable are reviewed for impairment when accounts are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the reported surplus or deficit.

The estimated recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined by estimating future cash flows from the use and ultimate disposal of the asset and discounting to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss on property carried at fair value is reversed through the relevant reserve. All other impairment losses are reversed through the reported surplus or deficit.

2.15 Inventory

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (using the first-in-first-out method ('FIFO')) and net realisable value.

2.16 Employee entitlements

Employee benefits that ChristchurchNZ and the Group expect to be settled within twelve months of reporting date are accrued and measured based on accrued entitlements at current rate of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to the reporting date and annual leave earned, but not yet taken at reporting date.

ChristchurchNZ and the Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where they are contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when ChristchurchNZ and the Group is committed without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if ChristchurchNZ and the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than twelve months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

2.17 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to ChristchurchNZ and the Group and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. ChristchurchNZ and the Group assess its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as the principal or agent in a revenue transaction. In an agency relationship only the portion of revenue earned on ChristchurchNZ's and the Group's own account is recognised as gross revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Rendering of services

Contract and fee revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represent amounts received for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sale related taxes. Where conditions of contracts have not been met this revenue is recognised as being received in advance until conditions of contracts have been satisfied.



2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Donations and grants

Donations and grant income is recognised as revenue when received and all associated obligations have been met. Where grants have been given for a specific purpose and with return of funds conditions attached, revenue is not recognised until agreed upon services and conditions have been satisfied. Government grants relating to income are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related services when performed. Grants received for which the requirements and services have not been met are treated as 'income in advance' under current liabilities only where the contract includes a return of funds condition.

(iii) Revenue received in advance

Project funding or grants received before agreed upon services have been provided or completed is treated as income in advance and income is deferred as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

(iv) Interest income

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

(v) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date that the Parent and Group's rights to receive payments are established.

(vi) Agency revenue

ChristchurchNZ and Group recognise revenue from transactions where they are acting as an agent on a net revenue basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses. Amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue however any commission or margin received or recoverable for the handling of the inflows is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to CNZ and Group.

2.18 Income tax

The income tax expense reported against the surplus or deficit for the reporting period is the estimated income tax payable in relation to the current year's activities, adjusted for any difference between the estimated and actual income tax payable in prior years. Amalgamated entity CCT was previously a tax exempt Regional Promotional Body.

Deferred tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences; the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised from taxable temporary timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.19 Goods and services tax (GST)

All amounts in these financial statements are shown exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.20 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are now effective

No new standards were applied in the current reporting period.

2.21 Changes in accounting standards

There have been no significant changes in accounting policies during the reporting period.



3 Investments in subsidiaries

i) Equity holdings greater than 20% but less than 50%

PBE IPSAS generally considers that equity holdings of 20% or more, but less than 50%, are associated entities. ChristchurchNZ considers for various reasons that it does not have the ability to significantly influence the operating or financial decisions of the companies in which it holds over 20% of the shares; and accordingly has accounted for these entities on the same basis as other investment holdings, rather than using the equity accounting method for associates.

		Parent & Group Ownership interest	
		2019	2018
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd	Share capital held by ChristchurchNZ	49.2 %	49.2 %
Canterbury Business Recovery Group Ltd	Share capital held by ChristchurchNZ	49.0 %	49.0 %

Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd (CRBPL)

ChristchurchNZ has a 49% interest in CRBPL, a joint venture with the Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce (CECC). CRBPL is a vehicle incorporated for the purpose of receiving funding contracts for economic development activity in the Canterbury Region. 100% of funding revenues received by CRBPL are assigned to ChristchurchNZ, CECC and other sub-contracted entities. As minimal earnings are retained by CRBPL and nil net assets are recognised, the equity interest in CRBPL is not included as an associate in the group financial statements of ChristchurchNZ.

Canterbury Business Recovery Group Ltd (CBRGL)

Following the earthquake of February 2011, CDC formed the charitable company CBRGL in partnership with CECC. CBRGL is governed by an independent board and its operations are limited to charitable activities, therefore the equity interest in CBRGL is not included as an associate in the group financial statements of ChristchurchNZ. CBRGL was inactive at 30 June 2017.



4 Investments in joint ventures

Breakdown of investment in associates and further information

The investments in associates and joint ventures are held by CRIS Ltd. Until 30 August 2017 CRIS Ltd was a subsidiary of CNZ. At 30 August 2017 CNZ divested its holding in CRIS (note 3) to related party CNZH, such that at 30 June 2018 CNZ Group held no investments in joint ventures. The inclusion here is for comparative purposes only.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
NZ Food Innovation (SI) Limited (FoodSouth)		
Balance at 1 July	-	749
Investment acquired on amalgamation	-	-
Share of total recognised revenue and expenses	-	45
Divestment of CRIS Ltd	-	(794)
Balance at 30 June	-	-

5 Finance income and finance costs

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Finance Income				
Interest income - term deposits	72	66	72	66
Interest income	-	-	-	7
Total finance income	72	66	72	73

6 Other funding

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Education New Zealand	115	224	115	224
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	512	564	512	564
Mackenzie District Council	178	230	178	230
District Councils	31	50	31	50
Environment Canterbury	410	84	410	84
CRIS Ltd	666	1,136	666	1,174
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment	205	200	205	200
Callaghan Innovation Limited	-	70	-	70
ARA	90	145	90	145
Air New Zealand Ltd	797	-	797	-
Christchurch International Airport Ltd	300	-	300	-
Other	772	530	772	517
	4,076	3,232	4,076	3,258

Environment Canterbury (ECAN) includes funding from the Mayoral Forum where ECAN is the funding vehicle.



7 Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Exchange				
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	215	3,180	215	3,180
Other income	1,016	1,091	1,016	1,091
Other funding	1,218	1,540	1,218	1,540
Other gains/(losses)	-	(6)	-	(6)
Interest income	72	66	72	73
Total exchange	2,521	5,871	2,521	5,878
Non-exchange				
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	11,884	6,933	11,884	6,988
Other income	32	169	32	164
Other funding	2,858	1,692	2,858	1,718
Total non-exchange	14,774	8,794	14,774	8,870
Total exchange and non-exchange	17,295	14,665	17,295	14,748

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to another entity in exchange. In CNZ exchange revenue is derived from accounting services and the provision of serviced offices.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either received value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

CNZ and Group consider that the nature of the transaction between itself and CCC is 'non exchange' in nature as the service value that CNZ returns to CCC as 'economic development' is not always directly provided to CCC as funder, but rather to the broader business community on behalf of CCC. CNZ and Group considers that the Major Events funding received in the 2018 and prior years from CCC is exchange funding as CNZ and Group was extinguishing CCC's obligations to deliver the specified events.

Similarly other funding revenue has been classed as non-exchange revenue as the services are generally provided to the community rather than the funder.

8 Auditors remuneration

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
<i>Auditors remuneration</i>				
Fees charged by Grant Thornton:				
Financial statement audit	54	28	54	46
	<u>54</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>46</u>

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,415	688	1,415	688
Short term deposits maturing within 3 months	1,004	107	1,004	107
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,419	795	2,419	795

The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates on daily deposit balances.

10 Trade debtors and other receivables

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Exchange				
Trade debtors	2	376	2	376
Accrued revenue	8	10	8	10
Other receivables	5	-	5	-
Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	15	386	15	386
Non-exchange				
Trade debtors	371	459	371	459
Total debtors and other receivables from non-exchange transactions	371	459	371	459
Total debtors and other receivables	386	845	386	845

Trade debtors and other receivables are non-interest bearing and receipt is normally on 30 days terms. Therefore the carrying value of trade debtors and other receivables approximates its fair value.

As at 30 June 2019 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate allowances made. All receivables are subject to credit risk exposure.

11 Inventories

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
<i>Merchandise</i>				
Merchandise at cost	67	80	67	80
	<u>67</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>80</u>



12 Property, plant and equipment

Parent & Group	Capital work in progress \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost							
Balance as at 1 July 2017	775	46	356	72	940	333	2,522
Reclassification (note 13)	-	4	-	-	-	(169)	(165)
Additions	-	7	174	-	1,283	97	1,561
Disposals	(775)	-	(3)	-	-	(30)	(807)
Balance at 30 June 2018	57	57	528	72	2,223	232	3,111
Additions							
Disposals	123	-	40	-	6	50	218
Balance at 30 June 2019	123	57	568	72	2,222	282	3,323
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 July 2017	-	19	122	34	257	181	613
Reclassification (note 13)	-	4	-	1	-	(100)	(96)
Depreciation charge	-	14	56	8	271	53	403
Balance at 30 June 2018	-	37	178	43	528	134	920
Depreciation charge							
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	7	65	8	273	59	412
Balance at 30 June 2019	123	44	243	51	801	193	1,332
Carrying amounts							
As at 30 June 2018	-	21	350	28	1,694	99	2,192
As at 30 June 2019	123	14	325	19	1,421	89	1,991



13 Intangible assets

Parent & Group	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2018		
Opening net book amount	34	34
Reclassification from Property, Plant and Equipment (note 12)	68	68
Additions	317	317
Amortisation charge	<u>(126)</u>	<u>(126)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>293</u>	<u>293</u>
At 30 June 2018		
Cost	516	516
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(223)</u>
Net book amount	<u>293</u>	<u>293</u>
Year ended 30 June 2019		
Opening net book amount	293	293
Additions	29	29
Amortisation charge	<u>(118)</u>	<u>(118)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>204</u>	<u>204</u>
At 30 June 2019		
Cost	546	546
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(342)</u>	<u>(342)</u>
Net book amount	<u>204</u>	<u>204</u>

During the 2018 financial year some capitalised software development costs, being non-monetary assets without physical substance, were transferred from Property, Plant and Equipment to Intangible Assets. These assets are expected to provide future economic benefits and service potential to CNZ and Group and are amortised over their expected useful life.



14 Trade creditors and other payables

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Trade payables	1,030	838	1,030	838
Non trade payables and accrued expenses	262	335	262	335
Other payables	11	-	11	-
GST payable	112	146	112	146
Total creditors and other payables	1,415	1,319	1,415	1,319

Trade creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

15 Employee entitlements

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Holiday pay	289	324	289	324
Other employee entitlements	170	143	170	143
Total employee entitlements	459	467	459	467

16 Income in advance

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
MBIE	150	100	150	100
Business partner fees from industry operators	124	357	124	357
Christchurch City Council	-	240	-	240
ECAN	175	106	175	106
Other	646	510	647	510
Total income in advance	1,095	1,313	1,096	1,313

ChristchurchNZ and the Group receive project funding and grants for the delivery of services for public benefit. Unexpended grants where agreed upon services or conditions have not been fully completed at balance date are recognised as income in advance.

ChristchurchNZ and the Group have been provided with funding from the Crown (New Zealand Government) for specific purposes. There were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the government funding at year-end, except for the completion of pre-determined services. When these services are completed unexpended government grants will be recognised as revenue.

At the end of the 2017 financial year MBIE extended an existing funding contract for the operation of a co-working innovation hub (Greenhouse) for \$450k over a further three years to August 2019. At June 2019 \$150k (2018: \$100k) of this revenue had been received as revenue in advance pending the completion of milestones.

Business Partner Operators pay in advance for services provided over the course of a calendar year.

During the 2018 year CNZ entered into a four year contract for services with ECAN for delivery of services relating to Job Productivity for the Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy (CREDS), (where ECAN is the funding vehicle for the Mayoral Forum). At 30 June 2019 \$100k of this revenue had been received as revenue in advance pending completion of the associated milestones. (2018:\$100k).



16 Income in advance (continued)

During the current financial year CNZ entered into a contract with ECAN for the delivery of a South Island Event Calendar. At 30 June 2019 \$75k of this revenue was retained as revenue in advance pending completion of the milestones attached to the funding.

17 Share capital

1,000 ordinary shares have been issued.

All shares are held by the non-trading holding company, ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

18 Reserves

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Canterbury Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	-	224	-	224
Project Reserve	51	-	51	-
Greenhouse Operations Reserve	31	66	31	66
Major Event Seed & Events Reserve	880	-	880	-
Total Reserves	962	290	962	290

In previous periods the Board approved the creation of a reserve to contribute to ongoing project costs associated with the Delivery of the Canterbury Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The opening balance at June 2018 was \$224k and this reserve was released during the year as the activity completed.

At June 2019 the Board have approved the creation of a \$51k reserve for completion of the project activity associated with delivery of the innovation and business growth program.

The Greenhouse Operations Reserve was reduced by \$35k in the current financial year to closing balance \$31k (2018: \$66k).

In the current financial year CNZ received \$1.05m of LTP funding from CCC as 'Seed' Funding for the delivery of the Major and Business Events program. This revenue was recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure in the current year. As the delivery of the events program extends across financial periods at 30 June the Board approved the creation of a reserve to reflect the unspent portion of this funding (\$880k). It is anticipated that this reserve will be utilised for event delivery and that future funding of this nature will be also be recognised and reserved as appropriate.



19 Income tax

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current tax	13	(18)	13	9
Deferred tax	(23)	(17)	(23)	(2)
Tax expense	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>7</u>
Relationship between tax expense and surplus or deficit				
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	683	(540)	683	(8,739)
Tax at 28%	191	(151)	191	(2,447)
Plus/(less) tax effect of:				
Non-assessable income	(3,430)	(2,888)	(3,430)	(2,916)
Non-deductible expenses	3,224	3,022	3,224	3,603
Tax effect of subvention payments	-	-	-	15
Divestment of CRIS	-	(21)	-	1,751
Under/(over) provided tax	4	3	4	-
Tax expense	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>7</u>
Income tax receivable/ (payable)				
Opening balance	61	26	61	58
Settlement of prior year	-	(3)	-	-
Prior period adjustment	(18)	-	(18)	-
Current years tax expense	-	-	-	(5)
Divestment of CRIS	-	21	-	(11)
RWT refunded	(38)	-	(38)	-
RWT paid current year	18	17	18	19
	<u>23</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>61</u>

20 Deferred tax assets

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Tax losses	30	5	30	5
Employee benefits	21	23	21	23
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>51</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>27</u>
Movements				
At 1 July	27	10	27	25
Charge to tax expense	23	17	23	2
At 30 June	<u>51</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>27</u>



21 Financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

All financial liabilities held by the Parent and Group are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Classification of financial assets

The carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position related to the following categories of financial assets and liabilities.

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,419	795	2,419	795
Receivables	386	845	386	845
Short-term deposits	1,015	1,615	1,015	1,615
Total loans and receivables	<u>3,820</u>	<u>3,255</u>	<u>3,820</u>	<u>3,255</u>

(b) Strategy in using financial instruments

ChristchurchNZ's and the Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks: credit risk, market risk (including market price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. ChristchurchNZ and the Group have a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

(c) Credit risk

ChristchurchNZ and Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Company causing ChristchurchNZ and Group to incur a loss.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk as ChristchurchNZ and Group only invest funds with registered banks which have a high Standard and Poors credit rating.

ChristchurchNZ and the Group did not have any credit facilities at balance date.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the combined underlying risk of any investment by ChristchurchNZ and Group including market risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

Currency risk

ChristchurchNZ and Group is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions denominated in foreign currencies arising from normal operating activities.

Market price risk

ChristchurchNZ and Group (via subsidiary entity CRIS Ltd) has previously invested in unlisted early-stage companies. Unlisted investments are generally not publicly traded. As there may be no open market to establish an independent value for certain unlisted investments, there can be no assurance as to the value of the investment or that there will be a market for the unlisted investment. Where equity investments are publicly traded ChristchurchNZ and Group has valued the investment at the market price. For non-market shares ChristchurchNZ and Group has sought to minimise the market risk by valuing these investments at cost.

Interest rate risk

ChristchurchNZ and Group are subject to cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. ChristchurchNZ and Group's risk is limited to its cash and cash equivalents which are held in short term, floating interest rate accounts.



21 Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ChristchurchNZ and Group will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. ChristchurchNZ and the Group manage this risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet liabilities when due.

22 Capital management

ChristchurchNZ and the Group's capital is its equity, being the net assets represented by retained earnings and other equity reserves. The primary objectives of the ChristchurchNZ and Group's capital management policy is to ensure healthy capital ratios are maintained in order to support its activities. ChristchurchNZ and the Group manages its capital structure, making adjustments in light of changes to funding contracts and commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, budgetary discretionary expenditure is reduced to avoid the need for borrowing.

An appropriate level of reserves is considered and agreed regularly by the Board and based on professional advice as required.

23 Investments

The Group has previously made equity investments in and/or loan advances to entities via the operations of CRIS Ltd. These investments consist of a combination of shares and optional convertible notes. Each investment category is valued in aggregate in the Statement of Financial Position.

CRIS Ltd has previously invested in entities in the early stages of commercialisation. The valuation of these investments will have elements of uncertainty with benefits to be dictated by future economic performance.

(a) Shareholding investments

The Group's holdings in shareholding investments (via CRIS Ltd) included entities where the ownership held by CRIS Ltd was 20% or greater. These entities were not considered as associates because CRIS Ltd did not have the capacity to exercise significant influence. Where shareholdings are held by the Group they are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Powerhouse Ventures Ltd (PVL)

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Shareholding Investments classified at FVTSD				
Opening balance	-	-	-	4,556
Impairment	-	-	-	(2,027)
Divestment of CRIS	-	-	-	(2,529)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PVL was established as a public private partnership by CDC, Orion, the three regional tertiary institutes and private investors in 2008, for the purpose of providing early stage investment funding. CDC transferred its 25% shareholding in PVL to CRIS on 1 July 2012.

For the period 1 July 2012 to October 2016 CRIS equity accounted its share of the Powerhouse earnings as CRIS was deemed to have 'significant influence' over Powerhouse. Powerhouse listed on the ASX in October 2016 and at this date CRIS ceased to have significant influence and reclassified its shareholding as an investment asset.

On 8 September 2017 CNZ transferred its 100% shareholding in CRIS Limited to CNZH, recognising that the maintenance of this shareholding did not represent core activity for ChristchurchNZ.



23 Investments (continued)

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Shareholding investments classified as FVTSD				
Opening balance	-	-	-	139
Investments acquired on amalgamation	-	-	-	-
Divestment of CRIS	-	-	-	(139)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Optional convertible notes

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Optional convertible notes				
Opening balance	-	-	-	100
OCN's acquired on amalgamation	-	-	-	-
Divestment of CRIS	-	-	-	(100)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This \$100,000 convertible note facility funded the research and development of an LED strip lighting solution.



24 Related party transactions

All related party transactions that CNZ and Group entered into during the year occurred within a normal client/supplier relationship and under terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions in similar circumstances.

Some Directors of the company are or have been during the year directors of other companies or organisations with whom CNZ may have transactions. Such transactions are carried out on an arms-length basis and are conducted on normal commercial terms.

Key management personnel did not receive any remuneration or compensations other than in their capacity as key management personnel.

Related party debtor/(creditor) balances

		Revenue from related parties		Purchases from related parties		Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
		Parent	Group	Parent	Group	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Transactions with related entities									
Christchurch City Council	2019	12,099	12,099	116	116	-	-	-	-
	2018	10,113	10,168	818	818	43	43	19	19
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	2019	512	512	-	-	49	49	-	-
	2018	564	564	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZ Food Innovation South Island	2019	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIS Ltd	2019	808	808	-	-	191	191	-	-
	2018	1,136	1,174	1,135	-	240	-	-	-
VBASE Ltd	2019	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	64	64	28	28	-	-	-	-
Christchurch International Airport (CIAL)	2019	300	300	33	33	3	3	-	-
	2018	132	132	11	11	29	29	-	-
Red Bus Limited	2019	-	-	9	9	-	-	5	5
	2018	4	4	6	6	-	-	-	-



24 Related party transactions (continued)

		Revenue from related parties		Purchases from related parties		Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
		Parent	Group	Parent	Group	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Non shareholder related party transactions									
Ministry of Awesome	2018	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-
Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	2019	7	7	-	-	1	1	-	-
	2018	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Christchurch Foundation	2019	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARA	2019	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngai Tahu Tourism Ltd	2019	6	6	-	-	7	7	-	-
	2018	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing Link Consultants Ltd	2019	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-
Peacock Consulting Ltd	2019	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Barclay Sports Media Entertainment Ltd	2019	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOMA	2019	-	-	89	89	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CNZ worked with CIAL during the 2019 financial year on a number of tourism and promotion activities for which CNZ received revenue from CIAL.

CNZ has a contract with Canterbury Regional Business Partners to deliver support for small businesses through the Regional Business Partner Programme.

25 Contingencies

As at 30 June 2019 the ChristchurchNZ and Group had no contingent liabilities or assets (2018: Nil).



26 Capital commitments

ChristchurchNZ had no capital commitments at 30 June 2019 (2018: \$200,000).

Operating leases

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Within one year	597	881	597	881
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,140	2,870	2,140	2,870
Later than five years	1,505	2,206	1,505	2,206
Total non-cancellable operating leases	4,243	5,957	4,243	5,957

Net of landlord contribution (\$550k over 9 years)

CNZ and Group have entered into commercial property leases on premises occupied by the business. The property lease commitment figures are net of a landlord contribution received in the 2018 financial year and of a sub-lease agreement for the property known as "Greenhouse" in Lichfield Street. CNZ also has operating leases for motor vehicles and items of office equipment.

27 Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	694	(505)	694	(8,746)
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Share of associate's surplus	-	-	-	(45)
Depreciation	530	529	530	529
Impairment of investments	-	-	-	2,027
Tax expense	-	(14)	-	7
(Gain)/Loss on net assets vested	-	(21)	-	6,255
Losses on disposal of assets	-	6	-	6
Add/(less) movements in working capital items				
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors and other receivables	420	(234)	420	(442)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	(316)	93	(316)	93
(Increase)/Decrease in stock	13	-	12	-
(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable	6	(4)	6	-
(Increase)/Decrease in RWT paid	36	-	36	-
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors and other payables	261	(399)	261	(389)
Increase/(Decrease) in income tax payable	(11)	(18)	(11)	30
Increase/(Decrease) in income in advance	(353)	86	(353)	86
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	(13)	69	(13)	160
	<u>42</u>	<u>(409)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>(463)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	1,266	(414)	1,266	(430)

28 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

29 Performance against Statement of Intent Targets

The performance targets for the 2019 year reflected in the Statement of Intent are derived from the Annual Levels of Service CNZ agrees with Christchurch City Council (CCC) as part of the it's long term planning process.

CNZ is a not for profit entity focused on the public good. CNZ operates primarily on funding received from CCC. Operational targets are compiled from a combination of activities required to deliver the outcomes identified in the CCC three year plan and to meet the requirements of other funding contracts.

Operational Performance Targets

Strategic Priority	Outcome	Target	Status
Economic development and business support			
ChristchurchNZ provides leadership in inclusive and sustainable economic development for Christchurch	Christchurch has a reputation for innovation and creativity, and is an attractive place for entrepreneurs	ChristchurchNZ monitors and reports on CEDS programme twice yearly	Achieved
	Christchurch has globally competitive businesses driving exports and generating wealth	Quarterly Economic Report is produced and available on the ChristchurchNZ website	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	At least 6 Christchurch or Canterbury economic research reports completed	Achieved
	Christchurch residents enjoy a high quality of life	2 economic update events are delivered	Achieved
		ChristchurchNZ provides input to at least 4 stakeholder working groups	Achieved
ChristchurchNZ facilitates the development of businesses with high growth potential	Christchurch has a reputation for innovation and creativity, and is an attractive place for entrepreneurs	At least 500 businesses access business support or advice.	Achieved
	Christchurch has globally competitive businesses driving exports and generating wealth	Net promotor score for business support services is +50 or greater	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	At least 3 initiatives to support targeted business challenges	Achieved



29 Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)

ChristchurchNZ supports an environment that encourages innovation, entrepreneurship and investment	Christchurch has globally competitive businesses driving exports and generating wealth	ChristchurchNZ facilitates at least 2 opportunities to secure innovative businesses or investment into the city	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	Support at least 10 start-up companies and 40 innovation, entrepreneurship and investment related events	Achieved
		ChristchurchNZ chairs at least 4 meetings of the innovation precinct tenant group and produces 4 newsletters for the groups	
Attraction			
ChristchurchNZ leads the promotion and marketing of Christchurch and Canterbury to visitors	Christchurch is recognised as the global gateway to the South Island and Antarctica	Christchurch Visitor Industry Situation report produced annually and available on ChristchurchNZ website	Achieved
	Christchurch has globally competitive businesses driving exports and generating wealth	Christchurch Visitor Strategy reviewed by June 2019	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	At least 50 famils hosted and 20 trade events led or attended	Achieved
ChristchurchNZ promotes Christchurch and Canterbury as a great place to hold business events and conferences	Christchurch is recognised as the global gateway to the South Island and Antarctica	Prepare at least 30 city bids to attract business events to Christchurch	Achieved
	Christchurch has globally competitive businesses driving exports and generating wealth	At least 25% success rate for business event bids	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	Total visits to online convention bureau information is at least 15,000	Achieved
		1 major business event in place	Achieved



29 Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)

ChristchurchNZ attracts, manages and sponsors the delivery of major events.	Christchurch has a reputation for innovation and creativity, and is an attractive place for entrepreneurs	At least 2 events delivered at major event level as defined by the Major Events strategy	Achieved
	Christchurch residents enjoy a high quality of life	Establish and have at least 2 meetings of the Major Event Strategy Advisory Group	Achieved
	Arts and culture thrive in the city		
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city		
City Profile			
ChristchurchNZ provides residents and visitors with information about events, activities and attractions on in Christchurch	Arts and culture thrive in the city Christchurch has a reputation for innovation and creativity, and is an attractive place for entrepreneurs Christchurch residents enjoy a high quality of life	Total sessions on online promotional and digital platforms about visiting, working and living in Christchurch is at least 600,000	Achieved
ChristchurchNZ leads collaborative development and implementation of a city narrative.	Christchurch has a reputation for innovation and creativity, and is an attractive place for entrepreneurs	Online toolkit of materials for city narrative is maintained & utilisation is monitored	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	At least 4 meetings of the City Narrative Steering Group	Achieved
Christchurch Visitor Information Centre provides services that visitors use	Christchurch is recognised as the global gateway to the South Island and Antarctica	Christchurch i-SITE visitor number is at least: Establish baseline	Achieved
	The central city is a diverse and prosperous business centre	Christchurch i-SITE visitor e-mail response number is at least: Establish baseline	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	i-SITE customer satisfaction level is at least 8.5 out of 10	Achieved



29 Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)

Antarctic gateway			
Christchurch is recognised by Antarctic programme partners as being a quality Gateway city	Christchurch is recognised as the global gateway to the South Island and Antarctica	Antarctic Gateway Strategy is approved	Achieved
	Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city	Antarctic Gateway Strategy progress report is produced	Achieved



29 Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)

Financial Performance Targets

Objectives	Performance	Status
Financial Performance meets shareholder expectations (budget).	CNZ meets or exceeds budgeted key performance measures.	
	2019 \$000	
	CCC Funding 11,619	Achieved
	Other Funding 5,521	Not achieved (\$5.1m achieved)
	Shareholders' Funds/Total Assets 79%	Not Achieved
CNZ's capital structure and funding model is appropriate for the nature of its business.	ChristchurchNZ will utilise CCC funding for the objectives as set out in the LTP and secure additional funding from appropriate sources to complete specific projects as required, utilising capital reserves retained by CRIS Ltd as available and required to leverage other funding sources. The CNZH Group maintains an adequate level of reserves to meet on-going commitments (circa six months of operations).	Achieved
Treasury management policies and practices are consistent with best practice.	CNZH to review its Treasury Policy biennially.	Achieved
CNZ Accounting Policy is consistent with shareholder requirements and complies with IPSAS.	Annual external audit reviews do not highlight any material issues.	Achieved



Corporate Governance Statement

Ownership

Shares in the Company are held by ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH) which is 100% owned by the Christchurch City Council (CCC).

Public Benefit Entity

ChristchurchNZ is a non-profit entity and acts for the public good. ChristchurchNZ considers the environment and the community in all of its activities.

Nature of operations

ChristchurchNZ is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that works to optimise the economic and social opportunities that tourism, major events, city promotion and economic development can bring to Christchurch and Canterbury.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board is ultimately responsible for setting the strategic direction of the company, oversight of the management of the company and direction of its business strategy, with the ultimate aim being achievement of the shareholder's vision and wishes for the economic development of Christchurch city and the city's surrounding area of interest. The Board is accountable to the shareholder for the performance of the company

The Board draws on relevant corporate governance best practice principles to assist and contribute to the performance of ChristchurchNZ. The functions of the Board are outlined in the Board Charter and include areas of stewardship such as:

- Identifying and agreeing matters of policy, strategic direction and intervention logic with shareholder
- Approving Business Plans/Strategies and Budgets
- Monitoring management of the Company's capital
- Providing leadership and a framework of controls to enable the assessment and management of risk
- Ensuring appropriate internal controls, monitoring and reporting systems are in place
- Monitoring operational and financial position and performance of the Company
- Appointment of Chief Executive Officer
- Ensuring appropriate procedures are in place to ensure compliance with laws, government regulations and regulatory requirements
- Approving and reviewing internal decision making and compliance policies and procedures

Board Membership

Directors of the Board are appointed by Christchurch City Holdings Ltd (CCHL) on behalf of the shareholder CCC. Board appointees will include Council Directors and Independent Directors. The Directors will elect and appoint an Independent Director as Chair after consultation with the shareholder. All Directors are required to comply with a formal Code of Conduct which is based on the New Zealand Institute of Directors' Code of Proper Practice for Directors.

Directors holding office during the year were:

Therese Arseneau
Kaila Colbin
Timothy Scandrett
Andrew Turner
Roland van Bommel
Stephen Barclay
Paul Bingham

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Directors remuneration

The total remuneration received by the Directors of ChristchurchNZ & Group during the period was as follows:

	Parent		Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Directors fees				
T Arseneau (Chair)	70	70	70	70
L Edwards	-	35	-	35
G Ryan	-	35	-	35
K Colbin	35	35	35	35
D Hawkey	-	35	-	35
R Idoine	-	4	-	4
S Barclay	35	3	35	3
P Bingham	35	3	35	3
R van Bommel	35	3	35	3
	<u>210</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>222</u>

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Limited on behalf of the shareholder in accordance with the Shareholder Policy on Remuneration & Appointment of Directors. Directors of CNZ Limited do not receive any further remuneration for appointment to subsidiary entities.

At balance date a provision of \$70k existed in relation to Councillor Director fees. Subsequent to balance date a donation to the Mayoral Welfare Fund (\$30k) and The Imagination Station (\$40k) has been made in lieu of Councillor Director Fees (2018: \$70k to Mayoral Welfare Fund).

Employee remuneration

As part of its remuneration policy ChristchurchNZ utilises externally provided market data to annually assess its position in the market and ensure that pay rates are fair and sufficiently competitive to enable it to retain and attract appropriately qualified talent.

The number of employees who received remuneration and benefits during the period above \$100,000 are listed below with bands specified.

	Parent		Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
\$000's				
100 - 109	4	5	4	5
110 - 119	4	-	4	-
120 - 129	1	2	1	2
130 - 139	-	2	-	2
150 - 160	-	1	-	1
160 - 169	1	-	1	-
170 - 179	2	-	2	-
180- 189	-	1	-	1
200 - 209	1	-	1	-
220 - 229	1	-	1	-
230 - 249	-	1	-	1
330 - 339	1	-	1	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>

Note that the majority of the CNZ senior leadership team were appointed towards the end of the 2018 financial year and as a result the year on year movement is largely due to the comparison of a partial year to a complete year.

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Directors' Interests

The following entries were recorded in the interests register for the year ended 30 June 2019:

	Company	Interest
Dr T Arseneau	J. Ballantyne & Co Limited	Director
	Therese Arseneau Consulting Ltd	Director
	Christchurch Symphony Orchestra Trust	Chair
	Ara Institute of Canterbury	Chair
Ms K Colbin	Boma Global	Co-founder
	Boma NZ	Founder and Chief Executive
	Ministry of Awesome	Co-founder & Chair
	Missing Link Consultants Ltd	Managing Director
	CORE Education	Deputy Chair
	Natural Gourmet Institute	Chair
Cr T Scandrett	Digital Economy and Digital Inclusion Ministerial Advisory Group	Member
	TPS Consulting Ltd	Director
	Civic Building Ltd	Director
	VBL One Ltd	Director
	Vbase Limited	Chair
	Showbiz Christchurch	Director
	Christchurch City Council	Councillor
Innovation and Sustainability Committee	Deputy Chair	
Cr A Turner	Christchurch Foundation	Trustee
	Christchurch City Holdings Ltd	Director
	Otautahi Community Housing Development GP Ltd	Director
	Otautahi Community Housing Trust	Trustee
	Harbour Wind Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Harbour Co-op	Shareholder
	Purple Cow Ltd	Shareholder
	Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust	Trustee
	Christchurch City Council	Deputy Mayor & Councillor
	Lyttelton Information Centre Trust	Trustee
	Lyttelton Returned Services Association Trust	Trustee
	Banks Peninsula War Memorial Society	Trustee
	Okains Bay Maori & Colonial Museum	Trustee
Mr P Bingham	Akaroa Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Dolphin Experience Ltd	Director
	Lyttelton Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Shuttlerock PTY Limited (Australia)	Director
	Ngai Tahu Tourism Limited	Director
	Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	Chair
	Shuttlerock Limited (New Zealand)	Chair
	Pajo Trust	Trustee
	The Christchurch Foundation	Trustee
Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust	Trustee	
Mr S Barclay	Cycling NZ	Director
	Barclay Sports Media Entertainment Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Kiwibuild	CE
	Marist Brothers Proprietors Board	Director
	Major Events Advisory Group, ChristchurchNZ Ltd	Chair
	Mt Difficulty Wines Ltd	Shareholder
	Longbush Partnership Ltd	Shareholder

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Mr R van Bommel	Asahi Holdings Australia Whistle Pig LLC Giesen Group Stuart Alexander PTY Ltd Pure Sports Nutrition Steens Honey New Zealand Food Innovation (South Island) Ltd CRIS Ltd	Director Chair Advisor Advisor Chair/Shareholder Chair Director Chair
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Other Interests

Ms R Andrews	Andrews Grinter Family Trust GJ & JI Andrews Family Trust CRIS Ltd Powerhouse Ventures Group Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd New Zealand Food Innovation (South Island) Ltd	Trustee/Beneficiary Beneficiary Board Secretary Shareholder Director Director
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Louise Edwards - Independent Chair, Audit and Risk Committee

Wrattwards Trust Peacock Consulting Ltd NZCU Baywide Co-op Money Canterbury Business Recovery Trust Business Recovery Grants Programme Independent Panel	Trustee and Beneficiary Director / Shareholder Director Director Trustee Member
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Director transactions

A record of interests in specific transactions with the company which have been notified to the company by any director in accordance with section 140 of the Companies Act and Conflicts of Interest Policy:

	Company	Interest	Disclosure
Kaila Colbin	Boma NZ	Founder and Chief Executive	Boma NZ Agri Summit - received sponsorship funding from Canterbury Mayoral Funding and CNZ, April 2019
	Boma NZ	Founder and Chief Executive	Boma NZ has been contracted by ChristchurchNZ to develop a programme for the Christchurch Global Change Event, May 2019
	TEDx Christchurch	Managing Director	TEDx Christchurch is an applicant for the CNZ Major Events Fund, May 2019