



ChristchurchNZ Limited  
**Annual Report**

For the year ended 30 June 2022

ChristchurchNZ

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**Directory**

**Incorporated**

4 May 2012

**Reporting Entity**

ChristchurchNZ (CNZ)

Nature of business:

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

Business location

Christchurch

Registered office

Level 3, 101 Cashel Street  
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

3809976

**Directors**

Dr T Arseneau (Chair)  
Mr S Barclay  
Mr P Bingham  
Cr A Turner  
Cr M Davidson

**Shareholders**

Christchurch City Council  
100  
Total ordinary shares issued  
100

**Independent Auditor**

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited  
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 consolidated financial position of ChristchurchNZ Ltd (CNZ) as at 30 June 2022 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the twelve months 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 CNZ'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 consolidated financial position of CNZ and of its financial performance and cashflows 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 CNZ and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are pleased to present the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

For and on behalf of the Directors.



Chair (Acting)

23 September 2022



Director

23 September 2022

## Independent Auditor's Report

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### To the Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Auditor-General is the auditor of ChristchurchNZ Limited (the company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Brent Kennerley, using the staff and resources of Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and performance information of the company on his behalf.

#### Opinion

We have audited:

- The financial statements of the company on pages 7 to 31, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, 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 performance information of the company on pages 31 to 37.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company on pages 7 to 31:
  - present fairly the company's:
    - financial position as at 30 June 2022; and
    - financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards for Tier 2 entities (Reduced Disclosure Regime); and
- the performance information of the company on pages 31 to 37 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 2022.

Our audit was completed on 23 September 2022. 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 our 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 performance information**

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 are 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 performance information**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, 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 the performance information.

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

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 performance information, 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 performance information 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 performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 page 3 and pages 38 to 42 but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information 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 performance information, 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 performance information 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: *International 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.

#### **Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited**



**Brent Kennerley**

**Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited**

**On behalf of the Auditor-General**

**Wellington, New Zealand**

**23 September 2022**

**ChristchurchNZ Limited**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Operating revenue</b>			
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding		<b>16,335</b>	11,328
Other Contract Revenue	6	<b>6,700</b>	4,938
Other income		<b>206</b>	437
Interest income	4	<b>133</b>	109
Other gains/(losses)	5	<b>62</b>	(39)
<b>Total operating revenue</b>		<b>23,436</b>	16,773
<b>Operating expenditure</b>			
Project and service delivery costs		<b>10,403</b>	9,735
Employee remuneration and contractor costs		<b>9,421</b>	6,481
Overheads and administrative expenses	8	<b>1,792</b>	1,558
Premises rental and other leasing costs		<b>526</b>	717
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,12	<b>509</b>	508
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>		<b>22,651</b>	18,999
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) before tax</b>		<b>785</b>	(2,226)
Income tax benefit	18	<b>3</b>	(9)
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) after tax</b>		<b>782</b>	(2,217)
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>782</b>	(2,217)
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:</b>			
Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited		<b>782</b>	(2,217)
		<b>782</b>	(2,217)

*The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



## Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,535	95
Short term deposits		11,224	8,331
Trade debtors and other receivables	10	162	474
Current tax receivables	18	49	31
Prepayments	6	235	844
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>15,205</u>	<u>9,775</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	11	927	1,182
Intangible assets	12	86	296
Deferred tax assets	19	64	67
Shareholdings	20,22	292	292
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>1,369</u>	<u>1,837</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>16,574</u>	<u>11,612</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade creditors and other payables	13	2,381	1,664
Employee benefits liabilities	14	504	457
Income in advance	15	7,796	4,379
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>10,681</u>	<u>6,500</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>10,681</u>	<u>6,500</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>5,893</u>	<u>5,112</u>
<b>Accumulated funds and other reserves</b>			
Retained earnings		4,052	3,250
Reserves	17	1,841	1,862
<b>Total accumulated funds and other reserves</b>		<u>5,893</u>	<u>5,112</u>

*The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Company	<u>Attributable to the shareholders of the Company</u>		
	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>	<u>2,582</u>	<u>4,745</u>	<u>7,328</u>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	(2,217)	(2,217)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,217)</u>	<u>(2,217)</u>
Transfer to reserves	(719)	-	(719)
Transfer from retained earnings	<u>-</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>719</u>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>	<u>1,863</u>	<u>3,248</u>	<u>5,112</u>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	782	782
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>782</u>	<u>782</u>
Transfer to reserves (note 17)	(22)	-	(22)
Transfer from retained earnings	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>	<u>1,841</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,893</u>

*The above Statement of Changes in Net Assets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
CCC funding		15,978	11,655
Other funding		10,474	7,663
Other revenue receipts		206	437
Interest received		132	116
Payments to suppliers and employees		(20,455)	(18,954)
Income tax (paid)/refunded		(18)	56
<b>Net cash from (used in) operating activities</b>	26	<u>6,317</u>	<u>972</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(34)	(250)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		51	-
Cash from/(to) term deposit		(2,894)	(3,429)
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<u>(2,877)</u>	<u>(3,680)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>			
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,440	(2,708)
<b>Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year</b>	9	<u>95</u>	<u>2,803</u>
		<u>3,535</u>	<u>95</u>

*The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## 1 Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2022

### 1.1 Reporting entity

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

CNZ has been established to support its shareholder Christchurch City Council (CCC) to deliver economic development, attraction and promotional activities to ensure Christchurch is an attractive destination for residents, business, investment, visitors and students.

The financial statements of CNZ are presented for the twelve months ended 30 June 2022.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2022.

### 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, CNZ is eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS on the basis that they do not have public accountability and it is not defined as large.

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.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Ultimate parent and controlling entity

The ultimate holder and controlling interest of CNZ is CCC.

### Company structure

CNZ share capital is 100% owned by CCC and therefore from 1 July 2012 CNZ has been defined as a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) as defined by the Local Government Act 2002.

### 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 and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Functional and presentation currency

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

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management have assessed the ability of CNZ to continue as a going concern and considered all available information about the future. COVID19 has adversely affected the ability of the entity to generate revenue and impacted the delivery of some tourism and event related activity. In the current and prior financial year, the financial impact of COVID was mitigated by central government funding contracts.

The shareholder, Christchurch City Council, has committed to provide CNZ with funding and support under the Long Term Plan (LTP) and as such Management are satisfied that the entity meets the going concern requirement.

The Company is deemed a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes, as its primary objective is to provide services to the community for social benefit and it has been established with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than a financial return.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 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 Directors of CNZ have exercised judgement in the recognition of revenue (in accordance with the revenue recognition policy 2.18), the recognition of contingent liabilities, the assessment of the expected useful life of PPE, and determining the carrying value of investments in early stage companies.

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.

Management have used their judgement to consider the impact of COVID19 on the organisation and determined that the estimates and judgements applied to the preparation of the financial statements remain appropriate.

### Comparatives

The comparative financial period presented is twelve months, as reported in the 30 June 2021 Annual Report.

### 2.3 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.

### 2.4 Trade Debtors

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 group 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.

### 2.5 Trade Creditors

Creditors and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

### 2.6 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 CNZ 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 CNZ values these at cost less impairment where fair value cannot be determined. Where market transactions have occurred and fair value can be determined these are valued at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD).

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Investments in associates & joint ventures

Associates are those entities over which the Company 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company.

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

CNZ does not involve itself in the operating and management decisions of its associates or joint ventures.

### 2.8 Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise 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 Company 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 Company 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.

CNZ currently only classifies 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.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (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.

### Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Trade payables and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 2.9 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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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:

<b>Class of PP&amp;E</b>	<b>Depreciation rates</b>
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 33%
Office and computer equipment	10% - 34%
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease (11-17%)
Motor vehicles	14%

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

## 2.10 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 and are reviewed annually for 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.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 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.

<b>Class of intangible asset</b>	<b>Amortisation rates</b>
Software & website	20% - 40%

### Disposals

Realised gains and losses from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 2.11 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.

### 2.12 Impairment of 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.

#### 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 the 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.

### 2.13 Inventory

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



## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.14 Employee entitlements

Employee benefits that the Company expects 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.

The Company 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 the Company 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 the Company 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.

### 2.15 Provisions

#### **Onerous Contracts**

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established CNZ recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

### 2.16 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. The Company assesses 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 by the Company is recognised as gross revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

#### **(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. 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.

Donated assets are recognised at their fair value at the date of the donation.

#### **(iii) Revenue received in advance**

Project funding or grants received where conditions have not yet been met are 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.

## **2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(v) Dividend income**

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

### **(vi) Agency revenue**

CNZ recognises revenue from transactions where they are acting as an agent on a net revenue basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. 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.

### **(vii) Government grants received as wage subsidy**

Government grants received as wage subsidies are non-exchange revenue and are initially recorded as a liability and recognised as revenue when the conditions attached to the grant are met ie. when the wages/salaries are paid.

## **2.17 Income tax**

The income tax expensed 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.

Deferred tax is recognised using the Financial Position 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.

## **2.18 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.

## **2.19 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are now effective**

No new standards were applied in the current year.

## **2.20 Changes in accounting policies**

There have been no significant changes in accounting policies during the current reporting period. Accounting policies have been applied on a basis consistent with the prior reporting period.

### 3 Investments in subsidiaries

#### ii) 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. The Group 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.

		<b>Ownership interest</b>	
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
2 C Holdings Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	<b>20.0 %</b>	20.0 %
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	<b>49.2 %</b>	49.2 %
Canterbury Business Recovery Group Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	<b>49.0 %</b>	49.0 %

#### 2 C Holdings Ltd

2 C Holdings Limited acts as the holding company for the shares in 2 C Light Company Limited. The Company considers that they had no significant influence on this entity and has not accounted for 2 C as an associate. (The investment in 2 C Holdings was held by CRIS Ltd in 2019, which was amalgamated into CNZ in 2020).

#### Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd (CRBPL)

ChristchurchNZ maintains 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. The majority 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 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 financial statements. CBRGL was inactive at both reporting dates.

### 4 Finance income and finance costs

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Finance income</b>		
Interest income	<u>133</u>	<u>109</u>
<b>Total finance income</b>	<u>133</u>	<u>109</u>

### 5 Other gains/(losses)

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	11	(79)
Write up of investment	-	40
Gain on exit of investment	<u>51</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>62</u>	<u>(39)</u>

## 6 Other Contract Revenue

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Education New Zealand	67	-
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment	4,618	1,630
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	469	716
ARA	-	24
Mackenzie District Council	545	380
Environment Canterbury	146	341
Kiwinet	-	100
Christchurch International Airport Ltd	100	239
Regenerate Christchurch	61	322
Greater Christchurch Partnership	-	158
Development Christchurch Ltd	328	509
Other	365	519
	<b><u>6,700</u></b>	<b><u>4,938</u></b>

CNZ actively seeks to partner with third parties in order to amplify the funding received from Christchurch City Council. ChristchurchNZ enters into contracts for service with these third parties in order to deliver specific project activity that is in line with the Statement of Intent Objectives. Revenue from these contracts is recognised as milestones are completed.

During the year ended 30 June 2021, CNZ entered into two multi-year contracts with MBIE which delivered national funding to support recovery from the impact of COVID19. The Regional Events Funding Contract (REF) is a five-year Government funding contract designed to stimulate inter and intra-regional visitation through the funding of events that encourage expenditure to replace that lost from international visitors. CNZ is the lead entity for Canterbury and West Coast and over the five-year period of the contract will receive \$7m in government funding (from total Government initiative of \$47.75m) to utilise and distribute to other regional tourism operators (RTO's). In the 2021 year, CNZ received \$3.46m of funding for the two year period, including \$1.5m on behalf of other RTO's.

At the end of the 2022 year, CNZ had 'on paid' two years of funding to the RTO's (\$1.5m) and completed contract delivery such that a total of \$1.6m of the contract revenue has been recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the current year (2021: \$645k), with \$1.2m remaining as revenue in advance. CNZ has invoiced MBIE for the 2023 year funding on the 1st July.

In the 2021 year, CNZ also contracted with MBIE on the Strategic Tourism Assets Protection Programme (STAPP) contract. The national STAPP program will provide up to \$20.2m to 31 RTO organisations across New Zealand to mitigate the potential flow on impact of COVID19 on reduced local government revenue. CNZ recognised \$861k (including \$388k received for the Mackenzie Region) in the current year from the STAPP contract with MBIE (June 2021: \$985k).

In the 2022 year, CNZ received additional funding from MBIE as the lead entity for delivering the Business Advisory Support, Implementation Grant and Kick-start Grant initiatives to tourism businesses in the Kaikoura and Mackenzie region, under the Tourism Communities: Support, Recovery and Re-set Plan. The total funding attached to this contract is \$6.98m (Kaikoura \$3.0m, Mackenzie \$3.93m). At 30 June \$2m has been recognized and \$4.1m remains in revenue in advance.

## 7 Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Exchange</b>		
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	435	809
Other income	99	352
Other contract revenue	1,159	1,703
Other gains/(losses)	62	-
Interest income	133	109
<b>Total exchange</b>	<u>1,888</u>	<u>2,973</u>
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	15,901	10,519
Other contract revenue	5,649	3,320
Other gains/(losses)	-	(39)
<b>Total non-exchange</b>	<u>21,550</u>	<u>13,800</u>
<b>Total exchange and non-exchange</b>	<u>23,438</u>	<u>16,773</u>

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 contracts for service 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.

The Company considers that the nature of the core funding received from CCC is 'non exchange' in nature as the service value that ChristchurchNZ returns to CCC as 'economic development' is not always directly provided to CCC as funder, but rather to the broader community on behalf of CCC. Other contracts for service with CCC are treated as exchange revenue.

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 Overheads and administrative expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<i>Overheads and administrative expenses include the following:</i>		
Auditors remuneration (Financial Statement Audit)	49	46
Directors fees	180	156

The Audit Fee includes fees for the audit of ChristchurchNZ and the Holding company ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

## 9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>3,535</u>	<u>95</u>

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**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Exchange</b>		
Trade debtors	124	249
Accrued revenue	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>
<b>Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions</b>	<b><u>162</u></b>	<b><u>285</u></b>
 <b>Non-exchange</b>		
Trade debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>189</u>
<b>Total debtors and other receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>189</u></b>
 <b>Total debtors and other receivables</b>	<b><u>162</u></b>	<b><u>474</u></b>

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

As at 30 June 2022 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate allowances made. All receivables are subject to credit risk exposure.

## 11 Property, plant and equipment

Company	Capital work in progress \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Cost</b>							
Balance at 1 July 2020	85	58	640	71	1,951	298	3,103
Additions	38	3	54	-	-	112	207
Disposals	(85)	(18)	(65)	-	(272)	-	(440)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b><u>43</u></b>	<b><u>629</u></b>	<b><u>71</u></b>	<b><u>1,679</u></b>	<b><u>410</u></b>	<b><u>2,870</u></b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	85	85
Disposals	(38)	-	-	(43)	-	-	(81)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>43</u></b>	<b><u>629</u></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>1,679</u></b>	<b><u>495</u></b>	<b><u>2,874</u></b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	49	316	58	1,068	228	1,719
Disposals	-	(17)	(38)	-	(272)	-	(327)
Depreciation charge	-	4	73	5	162	52	296
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>36</u></b>	<b><u>351</u></b>	<b><u>63</u></b>	<b><u>958</u></b>	<b><u>280</u></b>	<b><u>1,688</u></b>
Disposals	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	(43)
Depreciation charge	-	3	75	8	142	74	302
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>	<b><u>426</u></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>1,100</u></b>	<b><u>354</u></b>	<b><u>1,947</u></b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>							
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>278</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>721</u></b>	<b><u>130</u></b>	<b><u>1,182</u></b>
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>203</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>579</u></b>	<b><u>141</u></b>	<b><u>927</u></b>

All property plant and equipment is held at the Company level. At the end of the 2021 financial year CNZ exited the lease for the Greenhouse premises in Lichfield St. The fit-out of these premises was relinquished at this date resulting in the reversal of \$333k of accumulated depreciation and a \$27k loss on disposal, being the value that was not yet depreciated.

## 12 Intangible assets

	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>		
Opening net book amount	431	431
Additions	128	128
Disposals	(144)	(144)
Disposal amortisation	93	93
Amortisation	(212)	(212)
Closing net book amount	<u>296</u>	<u>296</u>
<b>As at 30 June 2021</b>		
Cost	922	922
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(626)</u>	<u>(626)</u>
Net book amount	<u>296</u>	<u>296</u>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>		
Opening net book amount	296	296
Additions	5	5
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation charge	(215)	(215)
Disposal depreciation	-	-
Closing net book amount	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>		
Cost	927	927
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(841)</u>	<u>(841)</u>
Net book amount	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>

At 30 June 2021 CNZ assessed the software and intangible assets and determined that several items were no longer assets in use. These assets have been written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, resulting in the reversal of accumulated depreciation of \$87k and a net loss on disposal of \$51k.

## 13 Trade creditors and other payables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Trade payables	1,601	1,228
Non trade payables and accrued expenses	503	419
Provisions	382	159
GST payable	<u>(105)</u>	<u>(142)</u>
<b>Total creditors and other payables</b>	<u>2,381</u>	<u>1,664</u>

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.

At 30 June 2020, ChristchurchNZ recognised an onerous contract provision (\$258k) for obligations attached to the I-SITE operation which had been mothballed for an indefinite period due to the impact of COVID19. Since this date, CNZ has reversed \$188k of this provision against monthly lease payments with the closing balance of the provision \$69k retained for release through the remainder of the lease term.



## 14 Employee entitlements

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Holiday pay	370	318
Other employee entitlements	134	139
<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>457</b>

## 15 Income in advance

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE)	7,038	3,290
Christchurch City Council (CCC)	100	424
Environment Canterbury (ECAN)	-	146
Development Christchurch Ltd (DCL)	126	-
Education New Zealand	63	80
Other	469	439
	<b>7,796</b>	<b>4,379</b>

ChristchurchNZ holds income in advance for exchange contracts where milestones are yet to be completed and for non-exchange contracts where milestones are yet to be completed or a return condition exists.

MBIE paid two years of the Regional Events Funding Contract (REF) as an upfront payment; as a result \$1.3m of funding remains in revenue in advance at year end. (2021: \$2.8m)

MBIE funding of \$1.4m from the STAPP contract is also held as revenue in advance, pending completion of delivery milestones. (2021: \$415k)

MBIE funding of \$4.1m from the Tourism Support, Recovery and Re-Set Plan remains in revenue in advance, pending allocation as grants to eligible Kaikoura and Mackenzie Tourism Business. (2021: nil)

Funding of \$210k received from MBIE as part of the Digital Boost programme is also held in revenue in advance.

## 16 Share capital

100 ordinary shares have been issued with no par value (2021: 100).

All shares are held by the parent entity, Christchurch City Council.

## 17 Reserves

The following Board approved reserves existed at balance date:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Projects Reserve	889	672
Major & Business Events Reserve	952	1,191
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,863</b>

The CNZ Board have approved the creation of Reserves where funding is appropriated for a particular purpose.

## 17 Reserves (continued)

In the 2021 year, CNZ received the third and final instalment of LTP 'Seed' funding (\$1.05m) for delivery of the Major & Business Events strategy from CCC (total \$3.15m received over three years). This revenue was recognised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income when it was received and the unspent portion was reserved for future periods, as delivery of the Events program extends across future financial years.

In the 2022 year, CNZ released \$239k of this reserve, leaving a total reserve balance of \$952k (2021: \$1.1m).

In prior periods, the Board have approved the creation of specific project reserves to enable the delivery of activity funded but delayed as a result of COVID19 to be completed in future financial periods. In the current financial year, the 2021 year reserve was reversed (\$672k) to offset delivery expenditure. The Board have approved the creation of a new 2022 year reserve (\$889k) to reflect 2022 year funding committed but unspent at 30 June 2022.

## 18 Income tax

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Components of tax expense/(benefit)</b>		
Current tax	-	-
Adjustments to current tax in prior years	-	11
Deferred tax	<u>3</u>	<u>(20)</u>
<b>Tax benefit</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>(9)</u></b>
<b>Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	<u>785</u>	<u>(2,226)</u>
Tax at 28%	<u>220</u>	<u>(623)</u>
Plus/(less) tax effect of:		
Non-assessable income	<b>(4,469)</b>	<b>(3,199)</b>
Non-deductible expenses	<b>4,254</b>	<b>3,797</b>
Prior period adjustments	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
<b>Tax benefit</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>(9)</u></b>
<b>Income tax receivable/ (payable)</b>		
Opening balance	<b>31</b>	<b>98</b>
Prior period adjustment	-	(15)
Under / (Over) provision of RWT	-	-
RWT refunded	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(83)</b>
RWT paid/accrued	<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>
	<b><u>49</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>

## 19 Deferred tax assets

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>		
Tax losses	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Employee benefits	<u>61</u>	<u>64</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<b><u>64</u></b>	<b><u>67</u></b>
At 1 July	<b>67</b>	<b>47</b>
Charge to tax expense	<u>(3)</u>	<u>20</u>
At 30 June	<b><u>64</u></b>	<b><u>67</u></b>

Total losses available to carry forward are \$362,765 (tax effect \$101,574), (2021: \$363,967, tax effect \$101,911) deferred tax has only been recognised on a portion totaling \$10,906 (tax effect \$3,054) (2021: \$12,108, tax effect \$3,990).

## 20 Financial instruments

### (a) Financial instruments

#### Classification of financial instruments

All financial liabilities held 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Investment Assets (FVTSD)</b>		
Shareholdings	<u>292</u>	<u>292</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>292</u></b>	<b><u>292</u></b>
<b>Loans and receivables (amortised cost)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,535	95
Receivables	124	438
Short-term deposits	<u>11,224</u>	<u>8,331</u>
<b>Total loans and receivables (amortised cost)</b>	<b><u>14,883</u></b>	<b><u>8,864</u></b>
<b>Trade creditors and other payables (amortised cost)</b>		
Trade payables	1,601	1,228
Non trade payables and accrued expenses	503	419
Provisions	<u>382</u>	<u>159</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,486</u></b>	<b><u>1,806</u></b>

### (b) Strategy in using financial instruments

The Company'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. The Group has 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

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

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

The Company did not have any credit facilities at the reporting date.

### (d) Market risk

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

#### Currency risk

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

## 20 Financial instruments (continued)

### (d) Market risk (continued)

#### Market price risk

The Company has previously invested in unlisted early-stage companies which 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 has valued the investment at the market price (with reference to the most recent arms length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties). For non-market shares ChristchurchNZ has sought to minimise the market risk by valuing these investments at cost.

#### Interest rate risk

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

### (e) Liquidity risk

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

## 21 Capital management

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

## 22 Investments

The Company has previously made equity investments in and/or loan advances to entities via the operations of 2020 amalgamated entity CRIS Ltd, including investments 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 Company's holdings in shareholding investments includes entities where the ownership held is 20% or greater. These entities are not considered as associates because CNZ does not have the capacity to exercise significant influence. Shareholdings held by the Company are accounted for at fair value, where an independent value can be determined from a market transaction, or at cost less impairment.

#### Other shareholding investments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Shareholding investments classified as FVTSD</b>		
Opening balance	292	252
Write up	<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<u><b>292</b></u>	<u><b>292</b></u>

CNZ holds several small legacy investments following the completion of the accelerator program and other innovation initiatives.

## 23 Related party transactions

### *i) Controlling entity and ultimate controlling entity*

The controlling and ultimate controlling party of ChristchurchNZ Ltd (CNZ) is ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH).

CNZH is a holding company only and CNZ does not transact with CNZH.

During the period CNZ received core funding from CCC of \$15.9m relating to the Levels of Service with CCC (2021: \$10.5m). CNZ also recognised \$435k of revenue received from CCC under additional contracts for service or agreements (including contracts for the establishment and delivery of an urban development function) and paid \$53k to CCC for services provided by CCC. At 30 June 2022 CNZ had an intercompany receivable from CCC of \$3k (2021: \$50k).

### *ii) Key Management personnel remuneration*

CNZ classifies its key management personnel into one of three classes:

- Members of the Governing Body
- Chief Executive Office, responsible for reporting to the governing Body
- Senior Leadership Team, responsible for the operation of the company and reporting to the Chief Executive Officer

Members of the Governing Body receive \$36k per annum and the Chair receives \$72k (paid quarterly).

The Chief Executive and the Senior Leadership Team are employed as employees of the Company on normal employment terms.

The aggregate level of remuneration paid and number of persons (measured as full-time equivalents) in each class of key management personnel is presented below:

	<b>2022</b>		<b>2021</b>	
	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b># of individuals</b>	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b># of individuals</b>
Members of the Governing Body	<b>180</b>	4.0	<b>156</b>	4.0
On behalf of members of the Governing Body	<b>72</b>	2.0	<b>63</b>	2.0
Senior Leadership Team	<b>1,667</b>	7.0	<b>1,458</b>	7.0
	<b><u>1,919</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>1,677</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Ltd on behalf of the shareholder. The total remuneration received by the Directors of CNZ during the period was \$252k (2021: \$219k). Of this amount \$72k was paid as a donation to the Mayoral Welfare Fund on behalf of the Councillor Directors (2021: Mayoral Welfare Fund \$63k).

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

In response to the funding challenges created by COVID19 in the 2021 year the Board and the CEO elected to reduce their remuneration by 20% for the six months from 1 July 2020 to 31st December 2020. During the 2021 financial year one member of the Senior Leadership Team was seconded to The Greater Christchurch Partnership (on behalf of the Mayoral Forum) and the salary costs for this period included in the above figure were reimbursed.

## 23 Related party transactions (continued)

### iii) Other Related Parties

All related party transactions that CNZ has entered into during the year occurred within a normal client/supplier relationship and under terms that prevail in similar transactions. Transactions with related entities are summarised below:

		Revenue from related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
<b>Transactions with related entities</b>					
Venues Ōtautahi	2022	2	21	-	-
	2021	-	116	-	-
Christchurch International Airport (CIAL)	2022	39	-	-	-
	2021	275	-	-	-
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	2022	476	-	-	-
	2021	717	-	45	-
Peacock Consulting Ltd	2022	-	34	-	-
	2021	-	40	-	-
Regenerate Christchurch	2022	-	-	-	-
	2021	322	-	-	-
Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	2022	-	1	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-
The Christchurch Foundation	2022	19	-	-	-
	2021	18	-	-	-
ARA	2022	-	17	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-
Development Christchurch	2022	437	-	-	-
	2021	536	-	14	-
Shuttlerock	2022	-	12	-	-
	2021	-	38	4	-
Barclay Consulting	2022	-	36	-	-
	2021	-	38	-	11
Christchurch Symphony Orchestra Trust	2022	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	43	-	-
Orion	2022	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	5	-	-

## 24 Contingencies

At 30 June 2022, CNZ had contingent liabilities of \$441k (2021: nil) relating to the provision of Screen Grants. CNZ has made offers of grant payments to support production to occur within Canterbury. The Grants are intended as a 'supplement' to core production funding and payment of any Grant is subject to the recipients meeting a number of milestones, including the attraction of investment from other funding bodies. During the year ended 30 June, CNZ had paid out \$53k of Grant Payments (2021: nil).

## 25 Capital commitments

CNZ had no capital commitments at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

### Operating lease commitments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within one year	533	492
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,568	1,679
Later than five years	-	63
<b>Total non-cancellable operating leases</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>2,234</b>

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

ChristchurchNZ has entered into commercial property leases on premises occupied by the business.

In the 2021 financial year, the lease agreement for the property known as the "Greenhouse" in Lichfield St was exited.

The property lease commitment figures are net of a landlord contribution received in the 2018 financial year. The above figures are inclusive of lease costs for the i-SITE location (not operational since COVID) which are the subject of an onerous contract provision (see Note 14).

ChristchurchNZ also has operating leases for items of office equipment.

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after tax</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>(2,217)</b>
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items</b>		
Depreciation	510	508
Movement in Deferred Tax	3	(20)
Investment in equities	(51)	(40)
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	(10)	79
	<b>452</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>Add/(less) movements in working capital items</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors and other receivables	312	(38)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	609	(563)
(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable	(1)	7
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors and other payables	718	(10)
Increase/(Decrease) in income tax payable	(18)	67
Increase/(Decrease) in income in advance	3,417	3,052
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	48	147
	<b>5,083</b>	<b>2,662</b>
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>972</b>

## 27 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

From 1st July 2022 CNZ adopted revised Accounting and Treasury Management Policies, in anticipation of completing a shortform amalgamation of Development Christchurch Ltd (DCL) into ChristchurchNZ. The shareholder (CCC) has approved the amalgamation of DCL into CNZ however the timing of the amalgamation has not been confirmed. Upon amalgamation CNZ will receive the net assets of DCL (estimated book value of \$18m) to provide the capital funding required for the operation of the Urban Development Function which is now a core component of CNZ activity.

## Performance against Statement of Intent Targets

ChristchurchNZ is a public benefit entity charged with responsibility for stimulating sustainable economic growth for a more prosperous Ōtautahi Christchurch. In delivering its service performance activities CNZ seeks to form effective partnerships with the public and private sector and to ensure strategic alignment with CCC community outcomes.

CNZ is committed to articulating the value it delivers to the community, its partners and funders. In the 2021 financial year, CNZ developed a series of outcome focused measures to track organisational performance. These measures included internal measures (assess and report social, environmental and financial performance, employee engagement, health & safety, carbon foot-print, external revenue) and a strong focus on external targets designed to increase the prosperity of Ōtautahi through measured improvement to:

- High-value decent work
- Economic competitiveness and GDP Output
- Resilience and sustainability of enterprise businesses
- Perception of Christchurch by key audiences.

During the year ended 30 June 2022, CNZ monitored delivery against these new metrics. As a result of these changes comparison with the prior year metric is not possible. (Prior year results are included in the 2021 Annual report).

The specific performance targets for the 2022 year are those reflected in the Statement of Intent that are derived from the Annual Levels of Service CNZ agrees with Christchurch City Council (CCC) as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP). In the year ended 30 June 2022 COVID19 impacted the delivery of several performance targets and may impact the ability to meet these targets in the future.

A summary of the various service levels and progress against the target in the period is provided in the table below:

Key Performance Indicator	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Result	2021/22 Outcome
Job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through innovation and business growth and urban development and tourism services	250	851	Achieved
Job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events activity	275	213	Not Achieved
Number of enterprises and businesses benefiting directly from a ChristchurchNZ programme or intervention	1,100	1,154	Achieved
Number of rangatahi, hapu or Maori businesses benefiting from a ChristchurchNZ programme or partnership in line with mana whenua aspiration	120	133	Achieved



**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

Value of investment into economic development (including tourism and events) and urban development supported by ChristchurchNZ from Central Government and the private sector	\$40m	\$123.2m	Achieved
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity	\$45m	\$93m	Achieved
Contribution to visitor spend from major and business events attracted or supported by ChristchurchNZ	\$25m	\$19.4m	Not Achieved
Urban development project pipeline established in partnership with the Christchurch City Council and private sector and/or iwi and public sector partners	Eight projects in pipeline	Sixteen projects	Achieved
Number of people or businesses who benefit from a ChristchurchNZ skills and employment programme or partnership	300	996	Achieved

<b>Exemplar Workplace Measures</b>				
<b>Measure</b>	<b>2020/21 Result</b>	<b>2021/22 Target</b>	<b>2021/22 Result</b>	<b>2021/22 Outcome</b>
Assess and report organisational performance against the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (Benchmark in 2021 using B corporation rating tool is 78.8)	Report Completed Achieved	Improved performance	Improved (103.3)	Achieved
Maintain high employee engagement (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	3.8 Achieved	3.75 or above	3.79	Achieved
Our people feel safe (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	4.61 Achieved	4.5 or above	4.53	Achieved
Zero serious harm	Zero Achieved	Zero	Zero	Achieved
Reduce our carbon footprint (Benchmark in 2018/19 is 120 tonnes)	Achieved	Reduce	Reduced (67 Tonnes)	Achieved



**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

Level of Service	Level of Service Measure	2020/21 Result	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Result	2021/22 Outcome
Build innovation & entrepreneurial strength	Number of Initiatives to support industry cluster development, including Supernodes, to support job creation and work opportunities	6 Initiatives Achieved	6 initiatives	6	Achieved
	Number of start-up/scale-up companies supported to grow innovation and entrepreneurship capability aligned with priority areas	45 Achieved	40 companies	53	Achieved
	Number of employers that have been actively worked with to attract them to the city to support economic recovery and repositioning	N/A	50 employers	53	Achieved
	Value of central government investment secured into innovation and entrepreneurship; labour market transition and job creation	\$1.56m Achieved	\$550,000		Achieved
Build a productive knowledge city to grow decent work	Number of initiatives that deliver better education outcomes and skills development to meet industry need and lead to high-value decent work	N/A	4 Initiatives	4 Initiatives	Achieved
Partner with mana whenua to support growth in Maori prosperity and self determination	Number of initiatives delivered in partnership with mana whenua and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu entities to grow the value of the Maori economy and deliver intergenerational prosperity and create decent work	N/A	1 initiative	1	Achieved
Ensure Christchurch businesses have access to comprehensive advice & support to grow competitiveness, resilience & sustainability	Number of initiatives delivered with local and central government agencies to drive and advocate for competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability (including carbon footprint reduction) of Christchurch and Canterbury organisations	N/A	4 initiatives	4 initiatives	Achieved
	Number of Christchurch and Canterbury businesses accessing support, mentors and advice provided in partnership with central Government and industry and peak bodies, including the Chamber	1707 Achieved	500 businesses access business support or advice	575	Achieved
	Satisfaction of businesses accessing support or advice services	+87 Achieved	Net promotor score for business support services is +50 or greater	+70	Achieved

**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

	Value of Central government investment secured into regional business support	N/A	\$450,000		Achieved
Realise greater value from Christchurch's Antarctic Gateway	Antarctic Gateway Strategy progress report is produced annually and is available on the CCC website	N/A	Deliver actions as set out in the AGS implementation plan		Achieved
	Number of businesses in a business network which secures higher revenues from the National Antarctic Programmes	70 Not Achieved	75 businesses in the network	75	Achieved
Develop Christchurch as an attractive destination	Number of initiatives delivered that focus on developing Christchurch and Canterbury as a more attractive and sustainable visitor destination in partnership with third parties where joint outcomes can be amplified	N/A	4 initiatives		Achieved
	City bids prepared to attract business events to Christchurch in line with the business event strategy and economic recovery plan	32 Achieved	30 bids	47 Bids	Achieved
	Success rate of bids for business events	28% Not Achieved	At least 35% success rate	48%	Achieved
	Assess portfolio of events supported against the Major Events Strategy	N/A	Annual report on performance of the major event portfolio against the Major Events Strategy		Achieved
	Major events seeding round delivered using criteria that support strategic goals of the Major Events Strategy	One funding round/25 Applications Achieved	One Major Events Seed Funding round	Due to Covid impacts a funding round was not opened.	Not Achieved
	Number of destination product offerings, experiences or itineraries developed and supported which embed the city narrative	5 Achieved	5 destination products	3 destination products Covid impacts on the visitor sector have reduced our ability to achieve this measure.	Not Achieved
	Number of screen enquiries attracted and supported, with a view to growing Canterbury's market share of screen GDP	125 Achieved	100 screen enquiries	205	Achieved
	Number of screen productions attracted to CHC through a grant fund	N/A	At least 1 production	2	Achieved

**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

	Value of investment secured into destination promotion and product development	\$1m Achieved	\$500,000	\$212,000 Covid impacts on the visitor sector have reduced our ability to achieve this measure.	Not Achieved
Ensure Christchurch is well positioned as a Confident City that is attractive to businesses, residents, visitors, students and potential migrants	Number of people using city narrative assets and content to tell the Christchurch story integrated with their own organisation or business story	N/A	Monitor month on month narrative assets and content to ensure consistently increasing engagement and usage		Achieved
	Number of engagements on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms	N/A	5.2 million		Achieved
	Number of engagements with trade agents and investors in priority markets and sectors. Sectors - business, leisure visitor, convention, screen, education, Antarctic & media	52 Achieved	50 engagements with trade agents or investors	58	Achieved
Provide leadership in inclusive and sustainable economic development for Christchurch	City economic strategies are reviewed and approved in context of Greater Christchurch 2050 Strategic Framework and Goals.	CEDs within 2050 Major Events Achieved	Major Events Strategy Due 2023/24		
	City economic strategies are reviewed and approved in context of Greater Christchurch 2050 Strategic Framework and Goals.	Antarctic Gateway Achieved	Antarctic Gateway Strategy Due 2023/24		
	City economic strategies are reviewed and approved in context of Greater Christchurch 2050 Strategic Framework and Goals.		Visitor Strategy Due 2022/23		
	Report on implementation of initiatives within mandate set out in the (Covid-19) Christchurch Economic Recovery Plan and when appropriate, Greater Christchurch 2050	N/A	Delivery of actions set out in GC2050 & economic recovery plan	ChristchurchNZ continues to deliver to ChristchurchNZ workstreams identified in the recovery plan and GC2050	Achieved
	Number of economic research and insights reports delivered to provide city partners with robust evidence base on which to base strategies and investment decisions	32 Achieved	12 economic reports are produced	38	Achieved

**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

	Number of people actively engaging with ChristchurchNZ economic and strategic insights	5,011 Achieved	Deliver economic information to at least 1,000 people through presentations and online information	6,230	Achieved
	Number of reports on the feasibility of urban development proposals and projects	N/A	At least three opportunities for urban development are identified and assessed for feasibility	6	Achieved
	Deliver existing urban development programme (New Brighton) and develop pipeline of urban development projects utilising Council family-owned property or other acquired property	N/A	Prepare a property development strategy and framework	Urban Development Prioritization and Decision-Making Framework approved by the Finance and Performance Committee Urban Development Property Development Strategy approved and adopted	Achieved

**Performance against Statement of Intent Targets (continued)**

Financial Objectives	2020/21 Result	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Result	2021/22 Outcome
CCC Funding	\$11.328m Achieved	\$15.901m	\$16.336m	Achieved
Third Party Revenue	\$5.615m Achieved	\$6.5m	\$6.699m	Achieved
Capital Structure Utilisation of funding	Achieved			Achieved
Reserves Policy	Achieved			Achieved
Maintain and adhere to best practice governance	Achieved			Achieved
Shareholder Reporting	Achieved			Achieved
Treasury Management	Achieved			Achieved
Annual external audit reviews do not highlight any material issues	Achieved			Achieved

## **Corporate Governance Statement**

### **Ownership**

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

### **Public Benefit Entity**

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

### **Nature of Operations**

CNZ is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that works to stimulate sustainable economic growth for a more prosperous Ōtautahi Christchurch.

### **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 CNZ. 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

### **Statement of Intent**

In accordance with Section 64(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 a Statement of Intent (SOI) is submitted by the Board of Directors of ChristchurchNZ Limited (CNZ) to its shareholder, Christchurch City Council (CCC) in March of each year. The Statement of Intent defines for CNZ, its objectives, the nature and scope of its activities, and the performance targets and other measures by which the organisation may be judged in relation to its objectives over the next three years. The SOI provides an opportunity for CCC and the CNZ Board to define CNZ's focus every three years consistent with the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) process, with fine tuning of delivery objectives occurring in intermediate years.

## Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

### 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:

Dona Therese Arseneau  
Andrew David Turner  
Paul Jonathan Bingham  
Roland van Bommel (resigned 30 June 2022)  
Stephen John Barclay  
Michael John Davidson

### Director's remuneration

The total Director remuneration received by the Directors of CNZ during the period was as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Director's fees</b>		
D T Arseneau (Chair)	72	63
S Barclay	36	31
P Bingham	36	31
R van Bommel	36	31
<b>Total Director's remuneration</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>156</b>

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Limited on behalf of the shareholder in accordance with the Shareholder Policy on Remuneration and Appointment of Directors. In the 2021 year the Directors elected to take a 20% reduction in directors fees for a six month period in response to the impact of COVID19 on the organisation and the shareholders. In addition to the fees paid to independent directors, a donation of \$72k (2021: \$63k) was made to the Mayoral Welfare Fund in lieu of Director fees for Councillor Directors (Andrew Turner and Mike Davidson) in accordance with the shareholder directive.

During the 2022 year Paul Bingham acted as Executive Director for a period of three months. This was a temporary arrangement, that was subject to a standard employment agreement resulting in wage payments of \$39k.

### Employee remuneration

As part of its remuneration policy CNZ 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.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>\$000's</b>		
100 - 109	3	5
110 - 119	5	1
120 - 129	6	7
130-139	6	-
140 - 149	-	1
150 - 159	2	1
170 - 179	-	1
180 - 189	1	2
190 - 199	1	1
290 - 299	-	1
<b>Total executive leadership team remuneration</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>



## Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

### Directors' Interests

The following entries were recorded in the interests register during the year ended 30 June 2022:

Name	Company	Interest
Dr T Arseneau	J. Ballantyne & Co Limited	Director
	Therese Arseneau Consulting Ltd	Director
	Ara Institute of Canterbury	Chair
	Open Polytechnic NZ Ltd	Director
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Chair
Mr S Barclay	Jennian Homes Tauranga East Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Barclay Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Longbush Partnership Ltd	Shareholder
	Major Events Strategy Advisory Group, ChristchurchNZ Ltd	Chair
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Mr P Bingham	Akaroa Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Dolphin Experience Ltd	Director
	Lyttelton Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Shuttlerock PTY Limited (Australia)	Director
	Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	Director
	Shuttlerock Limited (New Zealand)	Chair
	The Christchurch Foundation	Trustee
	Entrada Travel Group	Chair
	Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust	Trustee
	Intercity Group NZ Ltd	Director
	Northland Ferries Ltd (previously Fullers Bay of Islands Ltd)	Director
	AWADS 2019 Ltd	Director
	Skipbus Ltd	Director
	Auckland Explorer Bus Ltd	Director
	Pajo Trustees Limited	Director
ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director	
Mr R van Bommel	Asahi Holdings Australia Limited	Chair
	The Better Drinks Co Limited	Director
	Phoenix Organics Australia Limited	Director
	Phoenix Organics Properties Limited	Director
	Phoenix Organics Limited	Director
	Asahi Beverages (NZ) Limited	Director
	Independent Beverages (NZ) Limited	Director
	Phoenix Vintners Limited	Director
	Independent Breweries Limited	Director
	Independent Distillers (NZ) Limited	Director
	Optimum Health and Energy Limited	Director
	Boundary Road Brewery Limited	Director
	Momentum Brands (NZ) Limited	Director
	Long Beach Drinks Co (NZ) Limited	Director
	The Mill Retail Holdings Limited	Director
	Giesen Holdings Limited	Director
	PA & SC Steens Ltd	Chair Advisory Board
Pure Group Limited	Chair / Shareholder	
ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director	

**Corporate Governance Statement (continued)**

Cr A Turner	Christchurch City Council  Christchurch City Holdings Ltd Christchurch Foundation Harbour Co-op Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust Lyttelton Harbour Information Centre Lyttelton Returned Services Association Trust Banks Peninsula War Memorial Society Okains Bay Maori & Colonial Museum ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Deputy Mayor & Councillor for Banks Peninsula Community Board Director Trustee Shareholder Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee Director
Cr M Davidson	Christchurch City Council Urban Development and Transport Committee Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Councillor Chair Member Director
<b>Other Interests</b>		
Joanna Norris (resigned 29 October 2021)	Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd University of Canterbury Business School Advisory Board	Director Member
Louise Edwards - Independent Chair, Health, Safety, Audit and Risk Committee / Board Advisor	Wrattwards Trust Peacock Consulting Ltd NZCU Baywide Unity Credit Union Canterbury Business Recovery Trust JR McKenzie Trust National Provident Fund Marlborough Kaikoura Trail Trust Core Education Charitable Trust Superannuation Investments Ltd Mariposa Holdings Ltd MFL Mutual Holdings Ltd Joyce Fisher Charitable Trust	Trustee and Beneficiary Director / Shareholder Chair Chair Trustee Trustee Director Trustee Trustee Director Director Director Independent Chair, Audit & Risk Committee
Elle Archer - Associate Director (Term ended 6 May 2022)	Learning City Christchurch Ako Ōtautahi Central Plains Water Trust Board Nulca NZ Trade Specialists ELG Global Tech Sector Canterbury University of Canterbury Selwyn District Council Selwyn District Council Archland Investments	Board Trustee Board Trustee President Director Managing Director, Consultant, Trainer Senior Geospatial Technologist Guest Lecturer Contractor Civil Defence Director
Alison Adams	Canterbury Regional Business Partners Orange Sky New Zealand	Director Business Advisor

**Corporate Governance Statement (continued)**

**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:

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Disclosure</b>
Paul Bingham	Shuttlerock New Zealand Ltd	Chair	Provides digital production services to ChristchurchNZ
	Black Cat Group	Director	SailGP Event - Hector Dolphins and Marine Mammal Management
Stephen Barclay			SailGP Event - personal friendship with Director of SailGP
Therese Arseneau		Ara Institute of Canterbury	Te Ohaka Agreement - CNZ/Ara/MoA August 2020 - June 2023. Start-up Incubation Programme delivered by MoA.