AUCKLAND

Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development
An Auckland Council Organisation

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2014

Front cover image: The inaugural Dick Smith NRL Auckland Nines launches in Aotea Square, 2014

Contents

Statement from the Chairman

David McConnell
Chairman

Our third full operating year saw Auckland cement its global reputation as a great major events and destination city, and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED) expand its role in attracting new investment and new jobs.

The challenge for ATEED, on behalf of Auckland Council, is to drive additional new investment into Auckland and generate new jobs with higher incomes, so that Auckland can fulfil its goal of being the world's most liveable city. We will continue to elevate our delivery from 'great' to 'world-leading' legacy outcomes which fuel fundamental economic change and measurable growth for the city.

We have set ourselves the ambitious target of being the world's leading economic growth agency – a target which continually drives ATEED's Board, our people, and the relationships we have with our private and public sector partners.

We know collectively where Auckland can be in 10 years' time. In partnership, we have made good progress on the journey, particularly in implementing our Major Events Strategy and the Auckland Visitor Plan blueprints released in 2011 – which each contribute to Auckland's global story and growth.

We are now matching our achievements in events and tourism with more significant progress towards our innovation-led export-focused economic growth.

We have identified our major priorities and actions, grouped together under six key pillar areas of economic growth: build a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship; attract new business and investment; enable education and talent to resource growth; grow a more broadly skilled workforce; grow the visitor economy; and build Auckland's brand and identity. Important steps were taken in 2013/14 across all of these pillars.

In the area of innovation, our goal of making Auckland an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific region took some major steps forward – particularly the opening of the GridAKL innovation precinct at Wynyard Quarter, the showcase of Auckland's high-tech industry which can be a lightning rod to attract multi-national companies and investors. We went to add to this by seizing opportunities to expand Auckland's innovation corridor, and to work with partners to grow research and development activity, and business incubator and accelerator programmes which will scale-up innovation.

We are increasing our focus on growing a more talented and skilled Auckland workforce and filling current gaps through collaboration with industry, and education and training providers. There are a range of outstanding initiatives including the

Mayors' Taskforce For Jobs in partnership with the Tindall Foundation, which is helping to manage the education to employment transition for Auckland's young people.

"We have set ourselves the ambitious target of being the world's leading economic growth agency"

We believe by facilitating the expansion of digital learning initiatives such as Manaiakalani, our rangatahi can secure better, highly paid jobs with our fastest growing companies, and Auckland can become a world leader in future-focused digital learning.

To unlock Auckland's full economic potential, maximise new money and create new high-value jobs for the region, ATEED continues to focus on strategic integration with our partners.

We will support cross-sector innovation – think of advanced materials developed by Auckland's world-leading marine industry being adapted for use in health technology such as prosthesis.

Excellence in each of our core programmes, accompanied by our kotahitanga principle of partnerships and collaboration, is creating crossover economic benefits.

We can use successful events such as the Dick Smith NRL Auckland Nines as springboards for Auckland to become a world-leading centre of high-performance sport, training and medicine.

In August 2014, ATEED will release Auckland's Business Events Plan, developed in collaboration with industry. The integrated strategy will be to attract business events of all sizes which involve Auckland's growth sectors of global competitive advantage and innovation, boost the high-value visitor economy, and reduce Auckland's highly seasonal visitor market. The completion of the New Zealand International Convention Centre in 2017 will create the capacity for Auckland to target large-scale business events, and international interest is already strong.

ATEED has been asked by Auckland Council to play an increasingly important role in major cross-Council initiatives: the Auckland Investment Office; the Mayor's Youth Employment Traction hub; the Central City Integration Group; and the three economic growth work streams of The Southern Initiative, which will provide better pathways for young people, and better jobs and incomes, as part of an integrated approach to urban regeneration. Collectively, these initiatives will deliver on the major transformational shifts outlined in Council's Auckland Plan.

I am confident the passion evident at the Māori Economic Growth Forum in June, supported by strong engagement and partnerships with Tamaki Makaurau's iwi and various agencies, can fuel the development of Auckland as a world-leading indigenous business ecosystem, with a thriving investment, infrastructure and entrepreneurial Māori economy. ATEED's new involvement in driving the economic growth outcomes of The Southern Initiative, developing a Māori signature event, and expansion of Māori tourism businesses are also important parts of this ecosystem development.

The economic growth pillar focused on building Auckland's brand and identity recognises the key opportunity to make Auckland – a big city in a small country – relevant internationally. Beyond our diversity and unique Māori culture, what will define Auckland as a global city in the future, and how will people across the Asia-Pacific region feel about us as a place to do business and visit?

Auckland's growth story is extremely positive. We need to continue to increase the momentum, identify interventions and initiatives to drive new growth, and have the determination to make bold decisions to the benefit of all Aucklanders and our city.

Against this background of results, challenges and opportunities, I am proud to present this year's annual report.

David McConnell
Chairman

Statement from the Chief Executive

Brett O'Riley

Chief Executive

Three memorable outcomes exemplify ATEED's successful delivery of our objectives on behalf of Auckland Council in 2013/14.

First, the May opening of GridAKL, Auckland Council's new $20 million innovation precinct; second, the massive buzz generated by the inaugural NRL Auckland Nines and the super events weekend in February; and third, the business connections created for Auckland's high-tech companies during the 2013 America's Cup in San Francisco.

Each of these outcomes reflects the collaborative approach ATEED takes to its projects and programmes, and I thank all of our partners for their support right across the business this year.

In 2013/14, ATEED achieved 21 of its 26 key performance indicators including: the number of visitors and visitor nights; Return on Regional Investment from major events attracted; the value of investment deals affected by ATEED within the financial year; and the facilitation of the establishment, or significant expansion of multinational companies in target sectors. We are focused on continuous improvement, and have strategies in place to continue our focus on meeting our targets.

We continued our focus over the last year in driving efficiencies, from the deployment of new systems to improve project delivery, to further rationalisation in our i-SITE and Area Office network to reflect new operational practises. The opening of stage one of GridAKL in the refurbished two-storey Polperro building at Wynyard Quarter was a particularly proud moment. It was the result of three years' planning and work by ATEED with Waterfront Auckland. It was achieved with the crucial ongoing support of the Mayor and councillors, and a small group of valued advisors including Sir Peter Gluckman, Sir Stephen Tindall, Franceska Banga, Phil O'Reilly and Alastair MacCormick.

Creativity and innovation emanates from the high-tech ICT and digital tenants in the co-working space. Those vanguard companies, and others which will move in to the character Lysaght building next year, will help to establish Auckland as an Asia-Pacific innovation hub.

There has been a lot of industry interest in GridAKL and we expect to be able to make exciting announcements about important commercial partnerships for the hub in 2014/15. During the year, Council asked ATEED to develop a viable approach to securing commercial partnership opportunities across the Council group, and GridAKL is a prime example.

ATEED also released the draft Auckland Innovation Plan for ecosystem input this year. It sits alongside an integrated suite of action plans we are developing for each of Auckland's key growth sectors, for international business attraction, and for developing a skilled workforce.

Among a number of accolades bestowed on Auckland during the year (see list pX), I was most proud when ATEED won the 'Government' category in the 2013 AUT Excellence in Business Support Award – the only national performance measure available to the business support sector.

Just before year end, we were named as a finalist in the same award for 2014. To win in our third year – at the first time of entering – is testament to ATEED's ongoing commitment to make Auckland world-leading, and the world's most liveable city.

Brett O'Riley

Chief Executive

Directors' report

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited, incorporating the financial statements, statement of service performance and the auditors' report, for the year ended 30 June 2014.

David McConnell
Chairman

26 September 2014

Norm Thompson
Deputy Chair

26 September 2014

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited and group's financial statements and statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2014

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited (the company) and group. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Karen MacKenzie, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and statement of service performance of the company and group on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the company and group on pages 21 to 64, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity 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 and group on pages 66 to 73.

Opinion

Financial statements and statement of service performance

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company and group on pages 21 to 64:
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - give a true and fair view of the company and group's:
    - financial position as at 30 June 2014; and
    - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- the statement of service performance of the company and group on pages 66 to 73:
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - gives a true and fair view of the company and group's service performance achievements measured against the performance targets adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Other legal requirements

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993 we report that, in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the company and group as far as appears from an examination of those records.

Our audit was completed on 26 September 2014. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities, and explain our independence.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and carry out our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and statement of service performance are free from material misstatement.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that, in our judgement, are likely to influence readers' overall understanding of the financial statements and statement of service performance. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

An audit involves carrying out procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and statement of service performance. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and statement of service performance whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the preparation of the company's financial statements and statement of service performance that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate. We consider internal control 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 and group's internal control.

An audit also involves evaluating:

- the appropriateness of accounting policies used and whether they have been consistently applied;
- the reasonableness of the significant accounting estimates and judgements made by the Board of Directors;
- the adequacy of all disclosures in the financial statements and statement of service performance; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and statement of service performance.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and statement of service performance. Also we did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and statement of service performance.

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for preparing financial statements and a statement of service performance that:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- give a true and fair view of the company and group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; and
- give a true and fair view of the company and group's service performance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and a statement of service performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the publication of the financial statements and statement of service performance, whether in printed or electronic form.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002 and the Financial Reporting Act 1993.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and statement of service performance and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 69 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Independence

When carrying out the audit, we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the External Reporting Board.

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

KB MacKenzie

Karen MacKenzie
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Auckland, New Zealand

Highlights

2013/2014

Leading Auckland's economic growth

One of the most significant steps towards Auckland's target of becoming an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific region was achieved in May when GridAKL – Auckland Council's innovation precinct in the Wynyard Quarter was opened by Mayor of Auckland, Len Brown, and Economic Development Minister Steven Joyce.

In late 2013, ATEED appointed highly respected companies BizDojo and The Icehouse as joint hub operators following a contestable process. They will curate and activate the hub, which will include incubator and accelerator services when the next stage – the refurbished character Lysaght Building – is available in autumn 2015.

GridAKL is the central cog in Auckland's innovation corridor and a showcase of the region's innovation. The precinct's development was central to ATEED's business growth programme from July to September 2013 during the America's Cup in San Francisco.

ATEED joined 'NZ Inc' group – made up of government agencies and Emirates Team New Zealand – to maximise the business and networking opportunities created by the world-wide interest in New Zealand's on-the-water innovation and marine technology, much of it produced by Auckland companies.

Some of Auckland's most innovative export-ready companies were hosted by ATEED as part of its engagement with San Francisco's tech industry and investors. Following the regatta, ATEED instigated a programme to maximise opportunities and connections identified during the Cup.

In August, ATEED finalised a joint venture deal for The FoodBowl – Te Ipu Kai with government agency Callaghan Innovation. In the deal, ATEED continues to own and fund a third of the state-of-the-art food production and test facility in Mangere, while Callaghan Innovation takes over ownership and funding of the remaining two thirds. The joint venture was an important step for the growth of Auckland's export food and beverage sector.

During the year, ATEED's Business Attraction and Investment team secured $266 million in new money for the region, and facilitated the establishment or significant expansion in Auckland of five multi-national companies.

The team commenced its Aroha Auckland aftercare programme to engage 100 targeted multi-national companies and international investors based in the region, to encourage them to stay, expand and connect to Auckland's innovation-led growth sectors.

The Business Attraction and Investment team's film sector specialists helped to secure Auckland as the production venue for The Weinstein Company's feature film Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon II: The Green Destiny. This began pre-production in Auckland in March 2014, and is the first major Chinese-US production to be located in Auckland.

The film office team also worked closely with the producers of The Wonder 3D feature film and the latest Power Rangers television series, which were also secured for Auckland. Late in the year, ATEED started an international education joint venture project with Education New Zealand, which will help to grow Auckland's important export education sector.

In delivering the Government's Regional Business Partner Programme across Auckland, ATEED's Area Offices helped clients access $4.67 million in R&D funding from Callaghan Innovation, and $1.74 million in NZTE training vouchers.

The FoodBowl – Te Ipu Kai, a joint venture between ATEED and Callaghan Innovation

Growing the visitor economy

February 2014 was a record month for international arrivals to Auckland – the apex of an outstanding year for the region's tourism industry. This included more than 6000 visitors who crossed the Tasman to enjoy the NRL Auckland Nines weekend in mid-February.

ATEED continued to expand its partnership approach, welcoming Auckland International Airport as a financial partner in an expansion of the successful collaboration with Flight Centre Australia, and joining Virtuoso – the world's leading luxury travel network with more than 7000 advisors in 20 countries.

In November, ATEED and its partners Waterfront Auckland and the cruise industry opened the city's new cruise terminal at the refurbished Shed 10. This ushered in another strong cruise ship season. At year end, there had been 261,000 visitors and crew from 88 ships – contributing an estimated injection of $130.4 million to Auckland's economy.

ATEED's focus on maximum regional economic return is reflected in a drive to secure high-value visitors from a small number of important markets. TRENZ 2014, the country's most important trade show for international and domestic tourism operators, was held in Auckland for the second consecutive year.

Super yacht visitation has major economic growth potential for Auckland. ATEED's super yacht attraction programme development included a formal collaboration signed in April with Tourism New Zealand, New Zealand Marine and New Zealand Trade & Enterprise to secure more summer super yacht visits.

Business visitors are also high-value and an important part of addressing the visitor economy challenge of seasonality. ATEED's Auckland Convention Bureau team successfully bid for international events which are forecast to inject more than $10 million into the regional economy. A further 13 bids were made for events which were still in the selection process at year end.

Two years' development on the Rangitoto-Motutapu Haerenga multi-day walk tourist experience reached a milestone in May, when the walk was announced as one of the Department of Conservation's (DOC) new Manaaki Trails. ATEED has developed this rewarding walk in partnership with DOC, Ngai Tai, Ngati Whatua ki Orakei, and Ngati Paoa.

A recognition of the parallel importance of visitation from around New Zealand was reflected in the launch, with our partner Heart of The City, of the latest domestic tourism campaign, headlined by the widely acclaimed 'AKL: The Show Never Stops' television commercial in February, which featured a soundtrack by Lorde's Grammy Award-winning producer Joel Little.

In the final quarter of the year, Mayor Len Brown announced the revised Auckland Visitor Plan economic targets – for the visitor economy to be worth $7.2 billion by 2021 (up from an earlier target of $6 billion).

The Rangitoto-Motutapu Haerenga multi-day walk

A global major events city

The phenomenal success of the first home-grown economic anchor event, the NRL Auckland Nines, marked Auckland's coming of age as a major events city – a milestone recognised by the judges of two of the most prestigious international sport city awards.

The 16-team NRL Auckland Nines concept was developed by ATEED with partners Duco and the Australian-based National Rugby League. The weekend event exceeded all forecasts in year one, generating 68,000 visitor nights and an estimated contribution of $9.35 million to the regional economy.

The tournament was part of an unprecedented major events weekend for Auckland, alongside the ATEED-delivered Auckland Lantern Festival, and a concert by international rap star Eminem brought to Auckland by Regional Facilities Auckland.

In April, the V8 Supercars arrived at Pukekohe Park Raceway for the second ITM 500 Auckland – extended by a new 100km feature race on Anzac Day supported by the event's charity partner, the Returned and Services' Association. This event injected $7.11 million into the regional economy.

The INF World Series Fast 5 Netball Series and UCI BMX World Championships were among other events also successfully delivered.

Auckland's three signature festivals – Lantern, Diwali, and Pasifika – were again hugely popular, attracting several hundred thousand attendees in total. Their scope continues to be broadened to include new activities. ATEED partnered with Regional Facilities Auckland to deliver a successful season of the Broadway blockbuster

WICKED. This featured cross promotions with other Auckland major events New Zealand Fashion Week and the Auckland Marathon.

During the year, ATEED's bid team was successful in securing several major international sporting events on behalf of Auckland Council including:

- a semi-final and three pool matches in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015
- FIFA Under-20 World Cup final, opening and closing ceremonies, and pool matches
- the next two Volvo Ocean Race stopovers, in 2014/15 and 2017/18.

ATEED'S MAJOR ACCOLADES

AUT Excellence in Business Support Awards 2013

- Winner 'NZ Business Excellence Foundation Government'

Lonely Planet's Best in Travel 2014

- Top 10 cities in the world to visit

SportBusiness Ultimate Sports Cities Awards 2014

- Sport city – 3rd
- Medium-sized sporting city (population 1.3-3 million) – 1st
- Best Event Legacy
- Best Event Security
- Best Homegrown Event (NRL Auckland Nines)

2013 International Sports Event Management (ISEM) Awards

- Sport City Award – 3rd

Major progress was made in preparations for the World Masters Games 2017, which will be hosted in Auckland. Its more than 25,000 competitors will make it the largest sporting event in New Zealand since RWC 2011. The ATEED subsidiary company which will manage the event delivery appointed its board, chief executive Jennah Wootten and a number of other key senior managers during the year.

Financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	PARENT 2014 $'000	PARENT 2013 $'000	GROUP 2014 $'000	GROUP 2013 $'000
INCOME					
Service and other revenue	4	**51,796**	46,645	**51,924**	49,097
Finance income (interest)		**37**	13	**37**	14
Other gains/(losses)	5	**-**	-	**88**	3
Total income		**51,833**	46,658	**52,049**	49,114
EXPENDITURE					
Personnel costs	6	**(16,556)**	(16,148)	**(17,340)**	(16,772)
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	**(457)**	(470)	**(470)**	(1,024)
Finance expenses (bank charges)		**(7)**	(55)	**(7)**	(55)
Other expenses	7	**(35,119)**	(30,455)	**(34,448)**	(36,195)
Total expenditure		**(52,139)**	(47,128)	**(52,265)**	(54,046)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		**(306)**	(470)	**(216)**	(4,932)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	8	**-**	-	**(550)**	1,384
Profit from continuing operations		**(306)**	(470)	**(766)**	(3,548)
Surplus/(deficit) after tax		**(306)**	(470)	**(766)**	(3,548)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Cash flow hedge	24	**(235)**	152	**(237)**	154
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(541)**	(318)	**(1,003)**	(3,394)
PROFIT IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Equity holders of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited		**(306)**	(470)	**(766)**	(3,548)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Equity holders of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited		**(541)**	(318)	**(1,003)**	(3,394)

Summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2014

PARENT	Notes	Contributed equity $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Accumulated funds $'000	Total equity $'000
		ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY			
Balance as at 1 July 2012		4,376	(157)	(524)	3,695
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Profit or loss for the year		-	-	(470)	(470)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Cash flow hedge	24	-	152	-	152
Total comprehensive income		-	152	(470)	(318)
Balance as at 30 June 2013		4,376	(5)	(994)	3,377
Balance as at 1 July 2013		4,376	(5)	(994)	3,377
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Profit or loss for the year		-	-	(306)	(306)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Cash flow hedge	24	-	(235)	-	(235)
Total comprehensive income		-	(235)	(306)	(541)
Other equity movements	23	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2014		4,376	(240)	(1,300)	2,836

GROUP	Notes	Contributed equity $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Accumulated funds $'000	Total equity $'000
		ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY			
Balance as at 1 July 2012		4,332	(157)	5,047	9,222
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Profit or loss for the year		-	-	(3,548)	(3,548)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Cash flow hedge	24	-	154	-	154
Total comprehensive income		-	154	(3,548)	(3,394)
Balance as at 30 June 2013		4,332	(3)	1,499	5,828
Balance as at 1 July 2013		4,332	(3)	1,499	5,828
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Profit or loss for the year		-	-	(766)	(766)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Cash flow hedge	24	-	(237)	-	(237)
Total comprehensive income		-	(237)	(766)	(1,003)
Other equity movements	23	44	-	(44)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2014		4,376	(240)	689	4,825

Summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2014

	Notes	PARENT 2014 $'000	PARENT 2013 $'000	GROUP 2014 $'000	GROUP 2013 $'000
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Debtors and other receivables	12	**6,943**	3,469	**6,948**	3,469
Other financial assets	16	**12**	49	**12**	49
Inventories	13	**73**	88	**73**	88
		8,492	5,640	**8,497**	5,640
Assets of disposal group held for sale	21	**-**	-	**-**	2,919
Total current assets		**8,492**	5,640	**8,497**	8,559
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	14	**2,263**	2,219	**2,329**	2,219
Intangible assets	15	**106**	6	**106**	6
Debtors and other receivables	12	**886**	1,329	**886**	1,329
Other financial assets	16	**40**	40	**40**	40
Investment in other entities	22	**4**	10	**1,991**	-
Derivative financial instruments	19	**-**	3	**-**	3
Deferred tax assets	10	**-**	-	**-**	551
Total non-current assets		**3,299**	3,607	**5,352**	4,148
Total assets		**11,791**	9,247	**13,849**	12,707
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables and accruals	17	**7,054**	4,093	**7,090**	4,093
Employee entitlements	18	**1,173**	1,092	**1,206**	1,092
Derivative financial instruments	19	**70**	3	**70**	3
Provisions	20	**40**	99	**40**	99
		8,337	5,287	**8,406**	5,287
Liabilities of disposal group held for sale	21	**-**	-	**-**	1,009
Total current liabilities		**8,337**	5,287	**8,406**	6,296
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	19	**170**	6	**170**	6
Creditors and other payables	17	**447**	576	**447**	576
Employee entitlements	18	**1**	1	**1**	1
Total non-current liabilities		**618**	583	**618**	583
Total liabilities		**8,955**	5,870	**9,024**	6,879
Net assets		**2,836**	3,377	**4,825**	5,828
EQUITY					
Contributed equity	23	**4,376**	4,376	**4,376**	4,332
Reserves	24	**(240)**	(5)	**(240)**	(3)
Accumulated funds	24	**(1,300)**	(994)	**689**	1,499
Total equity		**2,836**	3,377	**4,825**	5,828

Summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	PARENT 2014 $'000	PARENT 2013 $'000	GROUP 2014 $'000	GROUP 2013 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Interest received		**37**	13	**37**	15
Receipts from other revenue		**48,372**	49,398	**49,622**	51,421
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(48,449)**	(47,823)	**(49,622)**	(49,083)
Income tax paid		**-**	-	**-**	-
Goods and services tax net refunded		**(86)**	(16)	**(86)**	(182)
Other cash flows from operating activities		**2**	2	**2**	2
Net cash from operating activities	25	**(124)**	1,574	**(47)**	2,173
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Disposals/(purchases) of property, plant and equipment	14	**(483)**	(387)	**(560)**	(1,103)
Other cash flows from investing activities		**37**	-	**37**	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(446)**	(387)	**(523)**	(1,103)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Other cash flows from financing activities		**-**	(49)	**-**	(49)
Net cash from financing activities		**-**	(49)	**-**	(49)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(570)**	1,138	**(570)**	1,021
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**2,034**	896	**2,034**	1,378
Cash and cash equivalents transferred to disposal group		**-**	-	**-**	(365)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034

The GST component of cash flows from operating activities reflects the net GST paid to and received from the Inland Revenue. The GST component has been presented on a net basis, as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes and to be consistent with the presentation basis of the other primary financial statements.

The disposal group cash at bank and in hand ($365,000) is excluded from last year's total cash and cash equivalents balance.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

The role of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited (ATEED, Parent or the Company) is to support the Council's vision of creating the world's most liveable city by supporting the growth of a vibrant and competitive economy, with a particular focus on facilitating new money and new jobs for Auckland. The extent to which new opportunities deliver new money into Auckland and also increase the level of jobs within Auckland are two key pre-requisites upon which we prioritise and allocate our resources.

ATEED regards innovation as the most crucial driver of growth and the area where it can make the greatest contribution to delivering Auckland Council's economic priorities.

ATEED must work in partnership with others, informing, promoting, innovating and integrating to the best of its ability and mindful of the resources available. ATEED is committed to the principle of kotahitanga – a shared unity of purpose – and the notion of ko tou rourou, ko toku rourou, ka ora ai te iwi – that with your contribution and my contribution, we will thrive.

In delivering on its role, ATEED will contribute to the priorities and growth goals contained in the Auckland Plan and the Auckland Council Economic Development Strategy to:

- Grow a business friendly and well-functioning city
- Develop an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific region
- Become internationally connected and export driven
- Enhance investment in people to grow skills and a local workforce
- Develop a creative, vibrant international city

ATEED was established and commenced operations on 1 November 2010. It is controlled by the Auckland Council and is a council controlled organisation (CCO) as defined under section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, by virtue of equity securities carrying 50% or more of the voting rights at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company being held by the Auckland Council.

ATEED is as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

On 25 July 2013 ATEED transferred two thirds of its shares of New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited (NZFIA) to Callaghan Innovation Ltd, a stand-alone crown entity for a nominal amount. The remaining investment in this company is treated as a joint venture, recorded at fair value.

On 19 September 2013, World Masters Games 2017 Limited was incorporated. A 100% subsidiary of ATEED, this company was set up to manage this event, the largest multi-sport event in the world, coming to Auckland in 2017.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2014 have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable New Zealand Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate for public benefit entities.

ATEED is a registered company under the Companies Act 1993 and is domiciled in New Zealand.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993, Companies Act 1993, Local Government (Tamaki Makaurau Reorganisation) Act 2009 and Local Government Act 2002.

Measurement base

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000). The functional currency of the Company and Group is New Zealand dollars.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies

The Minister of Commerce has approved a new Accounting Standards Framework (incorporating a Tier Strategy) developed by the External Reporting Board (XRB). Under this Accounting Standards Framework, the Company is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and it will be required to apply full Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PBE standards). These standards were issued in May 2014 by the XRB based on current International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means the Company expects to transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 financial statements.
The Company has yet to finalise the implications of the new Accounting Standards Framework at this time.

Due to the change in the Accounting Standards Framework for public benefit entities, it is expected that all new NZ IFRS and amendments to existing NZ IFRS will not be applicable to public benefit entities. Therefore, the XRB has effectively frozen the financial reporting requirements for public benefit entities up until the new Accounting Standard Framework is effective. Accordingly, no disclosure has been made about new or amended NZ IFRS that exclude public benefit entities from their scope.

2.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2014 and the results of its subsidiary for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company and Group have the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company and Group controls another entity.

The subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date of incorporation.

The Company financial statements show the investment in subsidiary at cost less impairment.

Inter-entity transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of our subsidiary are aligned to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company and Group.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the surplus or deficit from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity whereby no party to the agreement is able to act unilaterally to control the activity of the entity.

ATEED is accounting for its interest in its joint venture using the equity method. The Group financial statements recognises the investment retained in NZFIA at fair value.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which foreign exchange contract are held) are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are initially shown at cost or at fair value in the case where an asset is acquired at no cost or for a nominal cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes any costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including the costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended. Note, in the case of the assets acquired by the Company and Group on establishment at 1 November 2010, cost was the carrying value of the asset by the previous owning entities.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Company and Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported in the net surplus or deficit.

Assets or disposal groups held for sale

Property, plant and equipment or disposal groups are classified as assets or disposal groups held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Assets or disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Depreciation

Depreciation on assets is provided on a straight line basis at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives have been estimated as follows:

Class of asset depreciated	Estimated useful life (years)
• Plant and machinery	1-50
• Computer equipment	1-8
• Furniture, fittings and other office equipment	1-15
• Motor vehicles	1-10

The residual value and remaining useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial period end.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated. The total cost of a project is transferred to the relevant asset class on its completion and then depreciated.

2.5 Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products are recognised as an asset.

Computer software licences are capitalised based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the software. Costs are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (3 to 8 years).

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment and whenever there is an indication of impairment. At each balance date the Company and Group reviews the carrying amounts of its other tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company and Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units; otherwise, they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets

The Company and Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised at trade date, the date on which the Company and Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company and Group have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the period end date, which are classified as non-current assets.

After initial recognition loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment if any.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The Company and Group reviews at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company and Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The Company and Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
    a) Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
    b) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the loss is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income in "other expenses". If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company and Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit component of the statements of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when it is legally enforceable and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 19. Movements in the cash flow hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in note 24(a). The full value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the “hedging reserve” within other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recorded in the statements of comprehensive income within “other gains/(losses)”.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets hedge accounting criteria, any cumulative gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss reported in the “hedging reserve” transfers to “other gains/(losses)” within the statement of comprehensive income.

When a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or a forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, then the associated gains and losses that were recognised in other comprehensive income will be included in the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories held for sale on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the first in first out (FIFO) method.

The amount of any write down in the value of inventories is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Debtors and other receivables

Debtors receivables are amounts due from trade debtors and other customers. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

For information on impairment of trade and other receivables refer to note 12. The amount of debtors assessed as impaired is recognised as a provision against the debtors and as a doubtful debts expense. Furthermore, when a trade receivable for which the provision for impairment has been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the provision for impairment of receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against "other expenditure" in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.13 Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2.14 Equity

Equity is the Auckland Council's interest in the Company, being a council controlled organisation, as measured by total assets less total liabilities. Equity has been classified into various components to identify those portions of equity held for specific purposes. These components of equity are:

- Accumulated funds,
- Contributed equity

Contributed equity represents the transfer of assets on establishment of the Company.

The Company and Group objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are discussed in note 32.

2.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and amortised cost is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company and Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the year-end date.

2.16 Borrowing costs

The Company and Group have elected to defer the adoption of NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (Revised 2007) in accordance with its transitional provisions that are applicable to public benefit entities.

Consequently, all borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises both current tax and deferred tax, and is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date. Income tax expense is charged or credited to the statements of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current period, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior periods.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that a taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company and Group can control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

2.18 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for debtors and other receivables and creditors and other payables, which are presented on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax then it is recognised as part of the related expense or asset.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

- Grants received from the Auckland Council and government are the primary source of funding to the Company and Group and are restricted for the purposes of the Company and Group meeting its objectives as specified in the Company's Statement of Intent. The Company and Group also receive other government assistance for specific purposes, and these grants usually contain restrictions on their use.
  Council, government, and non-government grants and sponsorships are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation to return the funds if conditions of the grant or sponsorship agreement are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the contract are satisfied.
- Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.
- Revenue from the sale of goods or services is recognised when a product is sold or service is provided to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale, including credit card fees payable for the transaction. Such fees are included in other expenses.
- Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
- Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.
- Commission received on voucher sales is recognised as the net of voucher sale proceeds, less costs payable by ATEED to the supplier of services specified on the voucher.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that the Company and Group expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retirement gratuities and long service entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

The Company and Group recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming period are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming period. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that the Company and Group anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

The Company and Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term employee entitlements

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- Likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on periods of service, periods to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlement information; and
- The present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The discount rate is based on the weighted average of interest rates for government stock with terms to maturity similar to those of the relevant liabilities. The inflation factor is based on the expected long term increase in remuneration for employees.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has some employees who have transferred from predecessor councils and who belong to the Defined Benefit Plan contributors scheme, which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident fund. The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the scheme the extent to which the surplus / deficit is attributable to the Company. The scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. If other participating employers ceased to participate in the scheme, the Company could be responsible for the entire deficit of the scheme. Similarly, if a number of employers ceased to participate in the scheme, the Company could be responsible for an increased share of the deficit.

2.21 Leases

Lessee

The Company and Group leases certain property, plant and equipment.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statements of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company and Group has been transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease’s commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased assets (the leased properties) and corresponding liabilities (the lease payments) are recognised in the statement of financial position. Interest on finance leases is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period. Leased assets are depreciated over the period the Company and Group is expected to benefit from their use or the lease term if ownership at the end of the lease is uncertain.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Provisions

The Company and Group recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- the Company and Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events;
- it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation; and
- reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in “finance costs”.

2.23 Major Events Contracts

The Company enters into contractual arrangements for hosting, delivering and/or sponsoring major events. All expenditure incurred as a result of these contracts is expensed at the time of payment. The only exception to this is if the expenditure will be refunded if the event is not held, and then the expenditure is treated as a prepayment until the event is held.

2.24 Related Parties

Related parties include key management personnel, directors and their close family members and entities controlled by them. Key management personnel are the chief executive and executive leadership team. Close family members are spouses or domestic parties, children, dependants.

Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are also related parties. This is due to ATEED’s influence over them.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these consolidated financial statements the Company and Group have made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates, judgements and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year have been included below.

Grant and sponsorship Income

Judgement is exercised when recognising income from grants or sponsorship to determine if conditions of the contract have been satisfied. The judgement will be based on the facts and circumstances that are evident for each contract.

Estimating useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment

At each balance date, the Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant, and equipment. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates requires the Company to consider a number of factors such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Company, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciable amount of an asset, therefore affecting the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit and the asset’s carrying amount. The Company minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of assets;
- asset replacement programmes;
- review of second hand market prices for similar assets; and
- analysis of prior asset sales.

The Company has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

4. Service and other revenue

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Rental income	**477**	489	**477**	489
Other services	**3,688**	2,773	**2,941**	3,016
Visitor Information Centres sales and commissions	**2,325**	2,316	**2,325**	2,316
Auckland Council operating fund	**42,980**	38,598	**42,980**	38,598
Auckland Council capital fund	**246**	-	**246**	-
Central government grants	**1,770**	2,467	**2,645**	4,676
Other grants	**308**	-	**308**	-
Other income	**2**	2	**2**	2
Total service and other revenue	**51,796**	46,645	**51,924**	49,097

5. Other gains/(losses)

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**-**	-	**88**	3
Total other gains/(losses)	**-**	-	**88**	3

6. Personnel

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	**15,856**	15,251	**16,607**	15,867
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	**389**	266	**389**	274
Redundancy expense	**192**	769	**192**	769
Other staff expenses	**133**	1	**133**	1
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	**(14)**	(139)	**19**	(139)
Total personnel expenses	**16,556**	16,148	**17,340**	16,772

7. Other expenses

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Audit Fees	**113**	113	**128**	137
Service delivery contracts	**1,418**	1,737	**1,417**	1,737
Impairment of receivables	**44**	4	**44**	10
Marketing expenses	**6,048**	4,609	**6,329**	4,660
Professional services	**3,546**	2,861	**3,786**	3,126
Repairs and maintenance	**67**	41	**69**	87
Utilities and occupancy	**1,262**	1,512	**1,325**	2,339
Donations	**1**	-	**1**	-
Other operating expenses	**8,960**	9,278	**9,125**	9,533
Directors' fees and expenses	**359**	314	**495**	359
Grant, contributions and sponsorship	**13,220**	9,879	**11,648**	8,866
Loss on disposal of assets	**72**	44	**72**	44
Impairment of assets	**7**	-	**7**	5,234
Net foreign exchange loss	**2**	63	**2**	63
Total other expenditure	**35,119**	30,455	**34,448**	36,195

The auditors of the financial statements are Audit New Zealand. Other than fees in relation to the audit of the financial statements, no other remuneration was paid.

8. Income tax expense/(benefit)

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
COMPONENTS OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
Current tax expense	**-**	-	**-**	-
Deferred tax expense	**-**	-	**550**	(1,384)
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**-**	-	**550**	(1,384)
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TAX EXPENSE AND ACCOUNTING PROFIT				
Net surplus/(deficit) before tax	**(306)**	(470)	**(216)**	(4,932)
Less net surplus/(deficit) from non-taxable activities	**-**	-	**-**	-
Surplus (deficit) before tax	**(306)**	(470)	**(216)**	(4,932)
Prima facie income tax at 28%	**(86)**	(131)	**(60)**	(1,381)
Prior period adjustment	**-**	(34)	**-**	(34)
Taxation effect of permanent differences	**97**	13	**97**	1,091
Deferred tax recognised on lease incentive received	**-**	23	**-**	23
Deferred tax recognised on CAPEX funding	**-**	-	**-**	210
Imputation credits attached to dividends received	**-**	(1)	**-**	(1)
Loss transferred to/(from) group companies	**33**	122	**33**	122
De-recognition of deferred tax on NZFIA's impaired assets	**-**	-	**-**	(1,414)
Effect of deferred tax not recognised - current year	**(44)**	-	**(44)**	-
Effect of deferred tax not recognised - prior year	**-**	8	**550**	-
Tax credits	**(1)**	-	**(1)**	-
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**(1)**	-	**575**	(1,384)

9. Imputation credit account

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Imputation credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a rate of 28%	**113,621**	1	**113,621**	2

From 1 July 2013, Auckland Council formed a tax consolidated group. As a consequence of forming the tax consolidated group, all member companies have access to the imputation credits within the tax consolidated group. As such, the imputation balance for ATEED has increased significantly this year.

10. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
THE BALANCE COMPRISES TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Provisions	**-**	-	**-**	519
Property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**-**	(675)
Total net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**-**	-	**-**	(156)
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS				
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	**-**	-	**-**	214
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	**-**	-	**-**	347
Total deferred tax assets	**-**	-	**-**	561
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	**-**	-	**-**	(717)
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**-**	-	**-**	(717)

	Provisions	Losses to carry forward	Property, Plant and equipment	Total
PARENT	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2012	-	-	-	-
Credited/(charged) to surplus component of statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 July 2013	-	-	-	-
Credited/(charged) to surplus component of statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014	-	-	-	-
GROUP				
Balance at 1 July 2012	523	-	(2,064)	(1,541)
Credited/(charged) to surplus component of statements of comprehensive income	(5)	-	1,389	1,384
Charged to other comprehensive income	1	-	-	1
Balance at 30 June 2013	519	-	(675)	(156)
Balance at 1 July 2013	519	-	(675)	(156)
Acquisition/disposal of subsidiary	(10)	-	717	707
Credited/(charged) to surplus component of statements of comprehensive income	14	-	16	30
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	(524)	-	(58)	(582)
Balance at 30 June 2014	(1)	-	-	(1)

A deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences of $582k has not been recognised on the basis that it is not probable that there will be future taxable profits available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034

12. Debtors and other receivables

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Trade receivables	**456**	368	**456**	368
Less provision for impairment of receivables	**-**	(4)	**-**	(4)
Sundry receivables	**466**	14	**466**	14
Related party receivables	**5,148**	2,140	**5,149**	2,140
Goods and services tax	**272**	216	**272**	216
Prepayments	**601**	735	**605**	735
	6,943	3,469	**6,948**	3,469
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Prepayments	**886**	1,329	**886**	1,329
	886	1,329	**886**	1,329
Total debtors and other receivables	**7,829**	4,798	**7,834**	4,798

The fair value of receivables approximates their carrying values.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

Impairment

At year end, all overdue receivables are assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied.

The status of receivables as at 30 June 2014 are detailed below:

Past due but not impaired

As at 30 June 2014, Parent trade receivables of $20,000 and Group trade receivables of $20,000 were past due but not impaired (2013: Parent $23,000 and Group $23,000). These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

The aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current	**436**	341	**436**	341
Past due 1-60 days	**21**	26	**21**	26
Past due 61-90 days	**-**	1	**-**	1
Past due 90+ days	**(1)**	-	**(1)**	-
Balance at 30 June 2014	**456**	368	**456**	368

13. Inventories

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Finished goods	**73**	88	**73**	88
Total inventories	**73**	88	**73**	88

14. Property, plant and equipment

PARENT	1 JULY 2013 Cost $'000	Accumulated depreciation $'000	Carrying amount $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year additions $'000	Current year disposals $'000	Transfers $'000	Current year depreciation $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Cost $'000	Accumulated depreciation $'000	Carrying amount $'000
OPERATIONAL ASSETS										
At cost										
Plant and machinery	267	(51)	216	-	-	4	(43)	272	(95)	177
Computer equipment	582	(231)	351	-	(72)	5	(93)	456	(266)	190
Furniture, fittings and equipment	2,181	(531)	1,650	-	-	46	(304)	2,225	(834)	1,391
Motor vehicles	8	(6)	2	-	-	-	(2)	8	(8)	-
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	558	-	(55)	-	505	-	505
	3,038	**(819)**	**2,219**	**558**	**(72)**	**-**	**(442)**	**3,466**	**(1,203)**	**2,263**

PARENT	1 JULY 2012 Cost $'000	Accumulated depreciation $'000	Carrying amount $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year additions $'000	Prior year disposals $'000	Transfers $'000	Prior year depreciation $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Cost $'000	Accumulated depreciation $'000	Carrying amount $'000
OPERATIONAL ASSETS										
At cost										
Plant and machinery	239	(55)	184	-	-	72	(39)	267	(51)	216
Computer equipment	600	(139)	461	-	(7)	6	(109)	582	(231)	351
Furniture, fittings and equipment	1,938	(251)	1,687	-	(31)	310	(316)	2,181	(531)	1,650
Motor vehicles	8	(4)	4	-	-	-	(3)	8	(6)	2
Leased plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	1	-	1	387	-	(388)	-	-	-	-
Total operational assets	**2,786**	**(449)**	**2,337**	**387**	**(38)**	**-**	**(467)**	**3,038**	**(819)**	**2,219**

14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

GROUP	1 JULY 2013 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2013 Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2013 Carrying amount $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year additions $'000	Current year disposals $'000	Transfers $'000	Impairment charges $'000	Current year depreciation $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Carrying amount $'000
OPERATIONAL ASSETS											
At cost											
Plant and machinery	267	(51)	216	-	-	4	-	(43)	272	(95)	177
Computer equipment	582	(231)	351	-	(72)	31	-	(96)	482	(269)	213
Furniture, fittings and equipment	2,181	(531)	1,650	-	-	97	-	(314)	2,278	(844)	1,434
Motor vehicles	8	(6)	2	-	-	-	-	(2)	8	(8)	-
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	637	-	(132)	-	-	505	-	505
	3,038	**(819)**	**2,219**	**637**	**(72)**	**-**	**-**	**(455)**	**3,545**	**(1,216)**	**2,329**

GROUP	1 JULY 2012 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2012 Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2012 Carrying amount $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year additions $'000	Prior year disposals $'000	Transfers $'000	Impairment charges $'000	Prior year depreciation $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Carrying amount $'000
OPERATIONAL ASSETS											
At cost											
Plant and machinery	6,219	(245)	5,974	216	(2)	(1,706)	(3,807)	(459)	267	(51)	216
Computer equipment	706	(144)	562	4	(7)	(21)	(56)	(131)	582	(231)	351
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4,044	(305)	3,739	72	(31)	(330)	(1,371)	(429)	2,181	(531)	1,650
Motor vehicles	8	(4)	4	-	-	-	-	(2)	8	(6)	2
Leased plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	1	-	1	387	-	(388)	-	-	-	-	-
Total operational assets	**10,978**	**(698)**	**10,280**	**679**	**(40)**	**(2,445)**	**(5,234)**	**(1,021)**	**3,038**	**(819)**	**2,219**

Capital expenditure funded by Auckland Council this reporting period $246,000 (2013: nil).

15 Intangible assets

PARENT	1 JULY 2013 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2013 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2013 Carrying amount $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year additions $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year disposals $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Transfers $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year amortisation $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Carrying amount $'000
AT COST										
Computer software	11	(5)	6	115	-	-	(15)	126	(20)	106

PARENT	1 JULY 2012 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2012 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2012 Carrying amount $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year additions $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year disposals $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Transfers $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year amortisation $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Carrying amount $'000
AT COST										
Computer software	18	(5)	13	-	(4)	-	(3)	11	(5)	6

15 Intangible assets (continued)

GROUP	1 JULY 2013 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2013 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2013 Carrying amount $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year additions $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year disposals $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Transfers $'000	CURRENT YEAR MOVEMENTS Current year amortisation $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2014 Carrying amount $'000
AT COST										
Computer software	11	(5)	6	115	-	-	(15)	126	(20)	106

GROUP	1 JULY 2012 Cost $'000	1 JULY 2012 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	1 JULY 2012 Carrying amount $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year additions $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year disposals $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Transfers $'000	PRIOR YEAR MOVEMENTS Prior year amortisation $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Cost $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Accumulated amortisation & impairment charges $'000	30 JUNE 2013 Carrying amount $'000
AT COST										
Computer software	19	(6)	13	6	(4)	(6)	(4)	11	(5)	6

Amortisation of $15,000 (2013: $3,000) (Parent) and $15,000 (2013: $4,000) (Group) is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

16 Other financial assets

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT				
Short term loans	**12**	49	**12**	49
Total current	**12**	49	**12**	49
NON-CURRENT				
Community loan	**40**	40	**40**	40
Total non-current	**40**	40	**40**	40
Total other financial assets	**52**	89	**52**	89

The current short term loan relates to a loan to Pasifika Festival Villages Charitable Trust which will be repaid within 12 months of balance date.

The non-current community loan is to the Methodist Employment Generation Fund (Northern) Trust to provide funds for its Young Enterprise Loan Scheme. The loan is repayable on written demand. It is acknowledged that repayment will be demanded if the loan scheme ceases to operate. No demand for repayment will apply to funds advanced to applicants.

17 Payables and accruals

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT				
Creditors	**1,032**	1,064	**1,049**	1,064
Accrued expenses	**3,281**	2,170	**3,368**	2,170
Related party payables	**1,914**	112	**1,846**	112
Revenue in advance	**360**	264	**360**	264
Sundry payables	**338**	354	**338**	354
Lease inducement payment	**129**	129	**129**	129
	7,054	4,093	**7,090**	4,093
NON CURRENT				
Lease inducement payment	**447**	576	**447**	576
	447	576	**447**	576
Total trade and other payables	**7,501**	4,669	**7,537**	4,669

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

18 Employee entitlements

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT				
Annual leave	**793**	811	**826**	811
Sick leave	**12**	12	**12**	12
Accrued salaries and wages	**368**	269	**368**	269
Total current	**1,173**	1,092	**1,206**	1,092
NON CURRENT				
Long service leave	**1**	1	1	1
Total non-current	**1**	1	**1**	1
Total employee benefit liabilities	**1,174**	1,093	**1,207**	1,093

19 Derivative financial instruments

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	**-**	3	**-**	3
Total derivative financial instrument assets	**-**	3	**-**	3
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	**70**	3	**70**	3
	70	3	**70**	3
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	**170**	6	**170**	6
	170	6	**170**	6
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	**240**	9	**240**	9
Total net derivative financial instruments assets/ (liabilities)	**(240)**	(6)	**(240)**	(6)

The Parent is party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates in accordance with the Company and Group's financial risk management policies.

The Group is party to forward exchange contracts in order to manage foreign exchange risk.

These contracts are hedging highly probably forecasted transactions.

20 Provisions

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Staff cost provision	**40**	99	**40**	99

21 Disposal group held for sale

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
DISPOSAL GROUP ASSETS HELD FOR SALE				
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	-	**-**	365
Debtors and other receivables	**-**	-	**-**	75
Goods and services tax	**-**	-	**-**	31
Property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**-**	2,445
Investment in associate	**-**	-	**-**	3
Total assets	**-**	-	**-**	2,919
LIABILITIES RELATING TO A DISPOSAL GROUP				
Creditors and other payables	**-**	-	**-**	(285)
Deferred tax liabilities	**-**	-	**-**	(707)
Revenue in advance	**-**	-	**-**	(17)
Total liabilities	**-**	-	**-**	(1,009)
Net assets	**-**	-	**-**	1,910

On 1 August 2013 ATEED signed a memorandum of understanding to dispose of two thirds of ATEED's 100% investment in NZFIA to Callaghan Innovation Limited for a nominal amount.

22 Investment in other entities

22.1 Investment in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidy in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2.2

All subsidiaries are incorporated in New Zealand.

	2014	2013
	%	**%**
NAME OF ENTITY		
New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited	**-**	100
World Masters Games 2017 Limited	**100**	-

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited	**-**	10	**-**	-
World Masters Games 2017 Limited	**1**	-	**-**	-
Total investments in subsidiaries	**1**	10	**-**	-

22 Investment in other entities (continued)

22.2 Investment in jointly controlled entities

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited	**3**	-	**1,991**	-
Total investments in jointly controlled entities	**3**	-	**1,991**	-

	Total assets	Total liabilities	Gross Revenue	Net Profit after tax	Percentage of interest held
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	
As at 30 June 2014					
New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited	8,567	2,574	3,627	264	33.30%
As at 30 June 2013					
New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00%

23 Contributed equity

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
CONSOLIDATED AND PARENT	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Equity contributed by disestablished councils	**3,457**	3,457	**3,457**	3,413
Equity contributed by disestablished CCOs	**919**	919	**919**	919
Total	**4,376**	4,376	**4,376**	4,332

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	Shares	Shares	**Shares**	Shares
Opening number of ordinary shares issued	**1,000**	1,000	**1,000**	1,000
Issues of ordinary shares during the year/period	**-**	-	**-**	-
Closing balance of ordinary shares issued	**1,000**	1,000	**1,000**	1,000

All ordinary shares are fully paid and rank equally with one vote attached to each fully paid ordinary share. Ordinary shares do not have a par value.

Opening equity contributed by disestablished councils included opening accumulated deficit of $44,000 held in the subsidiary of New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Limited. This deficit has been reclassified into Accumulated Funds as this was the correct nature of the deficit when the shareholding was transferred to ATEED from the Manukau Enterprise and Employment Trust (a subsidiary of Manukau City Council pre Auckland Council amalgamation) on 1 November 2010.

24 Reserves and accumulated funds/(losses)

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
(A) HEDGING RESERVE - CASH FLOW HEDGES				
Balance beginning of year	**(5)**	(157)	**(3)**	(157)
Fair value gains/(losses) in year	**(235)**	152	**(237)**	154
Balance at 30 June	**(240)**	(5)	**(240)**	(3)

Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge. The amounts are recognised in the surplus/deficit component of the statements of comprehensive income when the associated hedged transactions affect the surplus/deficit component of the statements of comprehensive income as described in note 2.9.

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
(B) ACCUMULATED FUNDS/(LOSSES)				
Balance at beginning of the year	**(994)**	(524)	**1,499**	5,047
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**(306)**	(470)	**(766)**	(3,548)
Other equity movements*	**-**	-	**(44)**	-
Accumulated funds/(losses) 30 June	**(1,300)**	(994)	**689**	1,499

* Refer to note 23.

25 Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	**(306)**	(470)	**(766)**	(3,548)
ADD/(LESS) NON-CASH ITEMS:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**456**	470	**470**	1,024
Impairment of receivables	**-**	4	**-**	10
Loss on disposal of assets	**72**	44	**72**	44
Impairment of NZFIA net assets	**-**	-	-	5,234
Reduce investment in NZFIA	**7**	-	**7**	-
Share of surplus in joint venture	**-**	-	**(88)**	-
Income tax benefit	**(1)**	-	**550**	(1,384)
Net foreign exchange loss	**-**	-	**(3)**	63
ADD/(LESS) ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING OR FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Property, plant and equipment financed by working capital	**(191)**	-	**(191)**	425
ADD/(LESS) MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL:				
Debtors and other receivables	**(2,955)**	2,944	**(2,961)**	2,404
Inventories	**15**	44	**15**	44
Tax payable	**-**	-	**-**	-
Creditors and other payables	**2,757**	(1,394)	**2,793**	(2,033)
Provisions	**(59)**	99	**(59)**	99
Employee benefits	**81**	(168)	**114**	(208)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**(124)**	1,574	**(47)**	2,173

26 Commitments and operating leases

Operating leases as lessee

The Company and Group lease property, plant and equipment in the normal course of their business. The majority of these leases have a non-cancellable term, varying from 1 to 12 years. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
MINIMUM OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS PAYABLE:				
Less than one year	**4,585**	1,643	**4,647**	2,386
Between one and five years	**7,830**	4,380	**7,846**	7,296
More than five years	**6,831**	410	**6,831**	6,313
Total non-cancellable operating leases as lessee	**19,246**	6,433	**19,324**	15,995

The lease of the premises with Auckland International Airport Limited for the iSite located in the International Terminal ended on 30 June 2014. As at this date, negotiations have not been finalised, therefore have not been included in the above operating lease commitments.

The majority of the operating leases can be renewed at the Company and Group's discretion, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition.

There are no restrictions placed on the Company and Group by any of the leasing arrangements however make-good clauses do exist for property leases.

The total minimum future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at balance date is $128,000 (2013: $273,000).

As at 30 June 2014 ATEED had entered into a number of contracts. ATEED recognises a future year financial commitment where there is a clear obligation to pay and there is no indication the event will not occur.

	PARENT	GROUP
	2014	**2014**
	$'000	**$'000**
Less than one year	**9,611**	**10,308**
Between one and five years	**11,138**	**16,474**
Total non-cancellable contracts	**20,749**	**26,782**

The value of these contracts does not exceed Auckland Council funding reflected in the long term plan 2012 – 2022.

ATEED has entered into a Services Agreement with the International Masters Games Association (IMGA) on behalf of its subsidiary, World Masters Games 2017 Limited. This Services Agreement commits ATEED to a hosting fee of 3.5m Euro for which ATEED have entered into a contract to hedge the foreign currency. The expenditure relating to the hedge transactions are recognised in WMG 2017 Ltd.

27 Contingencies - assets & liabilities

As at 30 June 2014, ATEED has entered into contracts to host, deliver or sponsor a number of events: The World Masters Games (2017), Cricket World Cup (2015), FIFA U20 World Cup (2015), Global Ocean Race and Volvo Ocean Race (2015). Any revenue and costs related to these events will be accounted for when they are incurred. Any known contractual obligations have been included as commitments (note 26).

The Parent has a contingent asset of $3,400,000 as at 30 June 2014 (2013: $2,800,000), relating to a memorandum of understanding with Auckland Council whereby unused funds from prior years are returned to Council and available to be drawn down in future years for the delivery of the Major Events Strategy 2012 - 2022.

28 Related party transactions

Related party	Nature of transactions	Relationship with company	Revenue / (expense) Transaction		Receivable / (payable) Year-end	
			2014	2013	**2014**	2013
			$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
PARENT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES						
Auckland Council	Funding	Parent	**43,226**	38,598	**5,117**	2,126
Auckland Council	Payable	Parent	**-**	-	**(1,112)**	-
Auckland Council	Other revenue	Parent	**37**	-	**23**	-
Auckland Council	Expenditure	Parent	**(3,570)**	(4,454)	**(401)**	(65)
World Masters Games 2017 Ltd	Funding	ATEED Subsidiary	**(1,143)**	-	**-**	-
World Masters Games 2017 Ltd	Payable	ATEED Subsidiary	**-**	-	**(68)**	-
NZ Food Innovation Auckland Ltd	Funding	Joint Venture	**(1,000)**	-	**(200)**	-
Auckland Transport Ltd	Revenue	Auckland Council - CCO	**2**	8	**1**	-
Auckland Transport Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - CCO	**(32)**	(107)	**-**	(30)
Auckland Waterfront Development Agency Ltd	Revenue	Auckland Council - CCO	**30**	33	**-**	3
Auckland Waterfront Development Agency Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - CCO	**(361)**	(6)	**(82)**	-
Regional Facilities Auckland Ltd	Revenue	Auckland Council - CCO	**23**	20	**5**	7
Regional Facilities Auckland Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - CCO	**(65)**	(143)	**(18)**	(7)
Watercare Services Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - CCO	**(2)**	(2)	**-**	-
Auckland Council Investments Ltd	Revenue	Auckland Council - CCO	**1**	-	**-**	-
Auckland Council Investments Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - CCO	**-**	-	**-**	-
Auckland International Airport Ltd	Revenue	Auckland Council - Associate	**228**	99	**3**	-
Auckland International Airport Ltd	Expenditure	Auckland Council - Associate	**(578)**	(602)	**(1)**	(1)
Stillwater 2013 Ltd	Expenditure	ATEED Director	**(29)**	-	**(33)**	-
WORLD MASTERS GAMES 2017 LTD TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES						
ATEED	Payable	Parent	**-**	-	**68**	-

28 Related party transactions (continued)

Related party	Nature of transactions	Relationship with company	Revenue / (expense) Transaction 2014 $'000	Revenue / (expense) Transaction 2013 $'000	Receivable / (payable) Year-end 2014 $'000	Receivable / (payable) Year-end 2013 $'000
OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - NOT RE-CLASSIFIED						
Auckland Council	Hedging	Parent of Parent	**(235)**	153	**(240)**	(5)
Auckland Council	Contributed equity	Parent	**-**	-	**(4,376)**	(4,376)
World Masters Games 2017 Ltd	Share capital	ATEED Subsidiary	**-**	-	**(1)**	-
Auckland Waterfront Development Agency Ltd	Assets purchased	Auckland Council - CCO	**-**	-	**27**	-

The Group transacts with entities that are related by virtue of having a controlling interest in the related entity as detailed below:

Related party	Nature of transactions	Relationship with company	Related entity and reason	Revenue / (expense) Transaction 2014 $'000	Revenue / (expense) Transaction 2013 $'000	Receivable / (payable) Year-end 2014 $'000	Receivable / (payable) Year-end 2013 $'000
Vivien Bridgwater	Consultancy Services	ATEED director	Stillwater 2013 Ltd – Vivien Bridgwater is the sole shareholder	**(29)**	-	**(33)**	-

Related parties are defined in the groups accounting policies. No disclosure has been made for transactions such as purchase of goods or services with related parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis.

Some related parties have directorships and trustee positions in a number of entities to which the group transacts in the normal course of business and on standard terms. No disclosure is made as these related parties do not have a controlling interest in ATEED or the entity that they are a director or trustee.

Payments for transactions between related parties are made on normal commercial terms and are at arm’s length. An interests register is maintained of Directors’ and staff’s declared interests and updated at each Board meeting.

29 Remuneration

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
KEY MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION				
Directors	**332**	310	**496**	355
Senior management salaries and other short term benefits	**2,159**	1,699	**2,625**	1,912
Total key management remuneration	**2,491**	2,009	**3,121**	2,267

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014 Number of employees	2013 Number of employees	**2014 Number of employees**	2013 Number of employees
THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES THAT RECEIVED OVER $100,000 P.A. AS AT 30 JUNE IS AS FOLLOWS:				
$100,000 - $109,999	**10**	5	**11**	5
$110,000 - $119,999	**7**	4	**8**	6
$120,000 - $129,999	**3**	2	**3**	2
$130,000 - $139,999	**4**	1	**4**	1
$140,000 - $149,999	**4**	4	**4**	4
$150,000 - $159,999	**2**	-	**2**	-
$160,000 - $169,999	**-**	1	**-**	1
$180,000 - $189,999	**2**	-	**2**	-
$190,000 - $199,999	**2**	1	**2**	1
$200,000 - $209,999	**2**	1	**2**	1
$210,000 - $219,999	**2**	-	**3**	1
$230,000 - $239,999	**-**	-	**-**	-
$240,000 - $249,999	**-**	1	**-**	1
$350,000 - $359,999	**1**	1	**1**	1

29 Remuneration (continued)

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION BY DIRECTOR				
David McConnell	**81**	79	**81**	79
Franceska Banga	**47**	45	**47**	45
Norm Thompson	**51**	37	**51**	37
Richard Jeffery	**41**	39	**41**	39
Vivien Bridgwater	**41**	39	**41**	39
Helen Robinson	**30**	-	**34**	-
Danny Chan	**40**	-	**40**	-
John Wells	**-**	-	**60**	-
Diana Puketapu	**-**	-	**20**	-
Kevin Ross	**-**	-	**20**	-
Martin Snedden	**-**	-	**20**	-
Dianne McAteer	**-**	-	**20**	-
Barry Maister	**-**	-	**20**	-
Andy Higgs	**1**	39	**1**	39
Simon Tucker	**-**	32	**-**	32
Roger Gower	**-**	-	**-**	15
Anthony Nowell	**-**	-	**-**	10
Ross McCallum	**-**	-	**-**	10
Sir Barry Curtis	**-**	-	**-**	5
Colin Wise	**-**	-	**-**	5
Total directors remuneration	**332**	310	**496**	355

30 Events occurring after the balance date

There were no significant events occurring after the balance date.

31 Financial risk management

The Company and Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company and Group's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company and Group.

The Company and Group's treasury management is carried out by the Auckland Council Treasury group, and their policies and procedures are applied.

These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

		CARRYING AMOUNT		FAIR VALUE	
		2014	2013	**2014**	2013
PARENT	**Notes**	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Derivative financial assets	19	**-**	3	**-**	3
Debtors and other receivables	12	**6,071**	2,515	**6,071**	2,515
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Other financial assets	16	**51**	89	**51**	89
Total financial assets		**7,586**	4,641	**7,586**	4,641
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial liabilities	19	**(240)**	(9)	**(240)**	(9)
Creditors and other payables	17	**(6,565)**	(3,700)	**(6,565)**	(3,700)
Total financial liabilities		**(6,805)**	(3,709)	**(6,805)**	(3,709)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)		**781**	932	**781**	932

GROUP					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Derivative financial assets	19	**-**	3	**-**	3
Debtors and other receivables	12	**6,071**	2,518	**6,071**	2,518
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Other financial assets	16	**52**	89	**52**	89
Total financial assets		**7,587**	4,644	**7,587**	4,644
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial liabilities	19	**(240)**	(9)	**(240)**	(9)
Creditors and other payables	17	**(6,601)**	(3,700)	**(6,601)**	(3,700)
Total financial liabilities		**(6,841)**	(3,709)	**(6,841)**	(3,709)
Net financial assets (liabilities)		**746**	935	**746**	935

31 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company and Group won the rights to host the World Masters Games 2017 in 2012 and as a consequence has an obligation to make Euro denominated rights payments in each of the 5 years until 2017. The Company and Group decided to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with these payments and entered into forward foreign exchange contracts for each of the payments in August 2013 to 2017.

Foreign currency risk arises when the cost of a product or service sourced offshore rises due to a deterioration in the exchange rate between the New Zealand dollar and the relevant foreign currency (2014: Euro, 2013: Euro) between the time a commitment is made to incur the expenditure and the time payment is actually made. The Company and Group is able to mitigate the risk of such an adverse movement in exchange rates by utilising the services of the Auckland Council Treasury group and by entering into forward foreign exchange contracts.

In applying a sensitivity of plus or minus 5% (2013:5%) movement in foreign exchange rates, the Company and Group is exposed to either a foreign exchange loss of $100,000 or loss of $372,000 in other comprehensive income (2013: $183,000 gain or $171,000 loss in other comprehensive income). The Company and Group considers this potential movement reflects reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The Company and Group have no borrowings and are therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Company and Group causing the Company and Group to incur a loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions and credit exposures to receivables and other debtors.

The Company and Group have limited exposure to credit risk on debtor accounts due. The main debtors at any point in time are Auckland Council and government agencies. These debtors are parties to signed contracts with the Company and Group. Exposure to credit risk on other debtors is limited by having contractual support, payment in advance of services received, and by spreading the risk (e.g. many advertising sales in publications). When it is deemed prudent, a credit risk assessment will be undertaken.

The Company and Group have no collateral or other credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by counterparties.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

ATEED's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Debtors and other receivables	**6,071**	2,515	**6,071**	2,518
Other financial assets	**51**	89	**52**	89
Total	**7,586**	4,638	**7,587**	4,641

31 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	PARENT		GROUP	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
CASH AT BANK AND SHORT-TERM BANK DEPOSITS				
"AA" Standard and Poor's rating	**-**	-	**-**	-
"AA-" Standard and Poor's rating	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
Total cash at bank and short-term bank deposits	**1,464**	2,034	**1,464**	2,034
COUNTER PARTIES WITHOUT CREDIT RATINGS				
Existing counterparty with defaults in the past	**-**	-	**-**	-
Existing counterparty with no defaults in the past	**6,122**	2,604	**6,122**	2,604
Total counter parties without credit ratings	**6,122**	2,604	**6,122**	2,604

31 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company and Group will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

Funding requirements of the Company and Group are provided, as needed, by the Auckland Council Treasury group.

The Company and Group has nil overdraft facility.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company and Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the period remaining at balance date until the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

PARENT - 30 JUNE 2014	On demand $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
NON-DERIVATIVES							
Creditors and other payables	6,565	-	-	-	-	6,565	6,565
Total	**6,565**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,565**	**6,565**
DERIVATIVES							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
- (inflow)	-	(627)	(655)	(1,408)	-	(2,690)	-
- outflow	-	697	720	1,513	-	2,930	-
Total	**-**	**70**	**65**	**105**	**-**	**240**	**240**

GROUP - 30 JUNE 2014	On demand $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
NON-DERIVATIVES							
Creditors and other payables	6,601	-	-	-	-	6,601	6,601
Total	**6,601**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,601**	**6,601**
DERIVATIVES							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
- (inflow)	-	(627)	(655)	(1,408)	-	(2,690)	-
- outflow	-	697	720	1,513	-	2,930	-
Total	**-**	**70**	**65**	**105**	**-**	**240**	**240**

31 Financial risk management (continued)

PARENT - 30 JUNE 2013	On demand $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
NON-DERIVATIVES							
Creditors and other payables	3,700	-	-	-	-	3,700	3,700
Total	3,700	-	-	-	-	3,700	3,700
DERIVATIVES							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
- (inflow)	-	(672)	(693)	(718)	-	(2,083)	-
- outflow	-	675	697	720	-	2,092	-
Total	-	3	4	2	-	9	9

GROUP - 30 JUNE 2013	On demand $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
NON-DERIVATIVES							
Creditors and other payables	3,700	-	-	-	-	3,700	3,700
Total	3,700	-	-	-	-	3,700	3,700
DERIVATIVES							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
- (inflow)	-	(672)	(693)	(718)	-	(2,083)	-
- outflow	-	675	697	720	-	2,092	-
Total	-	3	4	2	-	9	9

31 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as at 30 June 2014.

PARENT - 30 JUNE 2014	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total balance $'000
ASSETS				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	240	-	240
Total liabilities	**-**	**240**	**-**	**240**

PARENT - 30 JUNE 2013	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total balance $'000
ASSETS				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	3	-	3
Total Assets	**-**	**3**	**-**	**3**
LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	9	-	9
Total liabilities	**-**	**9**	**-**	**9**

GROUP - 30 JUNE 2014	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total balance $'000
ASSETS				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	240	-	240
Total liabilities	**-**	**240**	**-**	**240**

31 Financial risk management (continued)

GROUP - 30 JUNE 2013	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total balance $'000
ASSETS				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	3	-	3
Total Assets	**-**	**3**	**-**	**3**
LIABILITIES				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	9	-	9
Total liabilities	**-**	**9**	**-**	**9**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

The fair value of forward foreign currency contracts is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

(e) Financial instruments by category

Assets as per balance sheet

PARENT	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Total $'000
AT 30 JUNE 2014			
Derivative Financial Asset - Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	1,464	1,464
Debtors and other receivables	-	6,070	6,070
Other financial assets	-	52	52
Total	-	7,586	7,586
AT 30 JUNE 2013			
Derivative Financial Asset - Forward foreign exchange contracts	3	-	3
Cash and cash equivalent	-	2,034	2,034
Debtors and other receivables	-	2,515	2,515
Other financial assets	-	89	89
Total	3	4,638	4,641

GROUP	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Total $'000
AT 30 JUNE 2014			
Derivative Financial Asset - Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,464	1,464
Debtors and other receivables	-	6,070	6,070
Other financial assets	-	52	52
Total	-	7,586	7,586
AT 30 JUNE 2013			
Derivative Financial Asset - Forward foreign exchange contracts	3	-	3
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,034	2,034
Debtors and other receivables	-	2,518	2,518
Other financial assets	-	89	89
Total	3	4,641	4,644

31 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Financial instruments by category (continued)

Liabilities as per balance sheet

PARENT	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Total $'000
AT 30 JUNE 2014			
Derivative Financial Liability - Forward foreign exchange contracts	240	-	240
Trade and other payables	-	6,565	6,565
Total	240	6,565	6,805
AT 30 JUNE 2013			
Derivative Financial Liability - Forward foreign exchange contracts	9	-	9
Trade and other payables	-	3,700	3,700
Total	9	3,700	3,709

GROUP	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Total $'000
AT 30 JUNE 2014			
Derivative Financial Liability - Forward foreign exchange contracts	240	-	240
Creditors and other payables	-	6,601	6,601
Total	240	6,601	6,841
AT 30 JUNE 2013			
Derivative Financial Liability - Forward foreign exchange contracts	9	-	9
Creditors and other payables	-	3,700	3,700
Total	9	3,700	3,709

32 Capital management

The Company and Group's capital is its equity, which comprises equity contributed by disestablished councils and accumulated funds. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Company and Group's sole shareholder, the Auckland Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings prudently. The Company and Group's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings. These are monitored by using cash flow forecast analysis and detailed budgeting processes.

The objective of managing the Company and Group's equity is to ensure that the Company and Group effectively achieves its objectives and purpose, whilst remaining a going concern.

33 Variances against financial targets in the Statement of Intent (SOI)

	Actual 2014	Target 2014	Variance 2014
TARGET			
Operating deficit ($'000)	(224)	(146)	78
Shareholder's funds ($'000)	2,837	8,905	6,068
Total assets ($'000)	11,792	17,520	5,728
Ratio of consolidated shareholder funds to total assets (%)	24	51	27

Operating deficit

The operating deficit was $78,000 greater than the target due to increased amortisation and depreciation expenses.

Shareholder's Funds

Shareholder's funds as at 30 June 2014 is less than the 2014 SOI Shareholder funds target due to an impairment of our subsidiary at 30 June 2013, after the SOI had been approved.

Total Assets

Total assets as at 30 June 2014 is less than the 2014 SOI target due to the 2013 year-end impairment adjustment made prior to the disposal of two-thirds of our investment in NZFIA.

Statement of service performance

ATEED Performance Measures – Annual Result

For the period ended 30 June 2014

Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Ltd (ATEED), has progressed well since inception in 2010, and in our work towards the targets set in our 2013-16 Statement of Intent (SOI). The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) set out in this SOI have been refined from those used in the 2012-13 year.

Against the 26 KPIs contained in the 2013-16 SOI, ATEED has made significant progress towards achieving our vision to improve New Zealand's economic prosperity by leading the successful transformation of Auckland's economy. ATEED has adopted the 5-tier assessment which Auckland Council uses to assess KPIs, with the following statuses applied:

Symbol	Status	Definition
	Achieving	Result has met or exceeded target (also includes where baseline has been established)
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Result within 2 per cent of target
	Progressing	Target not achieved, but improvement over last year
	Improvement needed	Target not achieved and no improvement over last year
	No result	Unable to measure

ATEED's performance against the KPIs is set out in the table below, along with commentary regarding the results, measurement methods, and previous year's performance as appropriate. In summary, of the 26 KPIs:

- 20 were 'achieved'
- 1 was 'satisfactory'
- 2 were 'progressing'
- 2 were 'improvement needed'
- 1 has 'no result'

The management and directors of ATEED consider that the year's performance has been highly successful, with more than 75 per cent of KPIs achieved and others showing improvement from the previous year. ATEED will continue to refine its KPIs to ensure these reflect the step-change required to achieve the outcomes of the Auckland Plan and Economic Development Strategy, and to help deliver new jobs and new money for the region, and the vision for Auckland to be the world's most liveable city.

Key Performance Indicators for Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited

For the period ended 30 June 2014

No.	How we will demonstrate success in achieving our aims	We will measure our progress against these targets at these times	2014 Result	2013 Result	Status	Comment
Delivering Business Growth and Competitiveness						
1.1	Number of actively managed businesses[1] through Regional Business Partner activity	30 June 2014: 360[2] 30 June 2015: 360 30 June 2016: 360	842	n/a		The NZTE Capability Voucher programme has achieved 469 client engagements for the year and the R&D programme has engaged with 373 companies. These figures exclude all other ongoing client relationships which are managed throughout the year.
1.2	Number of mentor matches made through local offices	30 June 2014: 1,150 30 June 2015: 1,150 30 June 2016: 1,150	388	971		The Business Mentors New Zealand programme delivery across Auckland was moved from ATEED to The Chamber of Commerce during the year. This figure is thus for the shorter period of 1July 2013 to 31 January 2014. For this reason, no result has been recorded.
1.3	Total value of grants made under the Regional Business Partners Programme (formerly TechNZ programme)	30 June 2014: $4m 30 June 2015: $4m 30 June 2016: tbc	$4.66m	$3.6m		This figure relates to Callaghan Innovation R&D funding only.
1.4	Percentage of stakeholders satisfied with provision of business advice, start-up, training and mentoring programmes **(LTP Measure)**	30 June 2014: 85% 30 June 2015: 85% 30 June 2016: 85%	94%	95%		Based on 52 surveys undertaken by NZTE to the question: Overall, how would you rate your satisfaction with your Regional Business Partner? The survey result of 94% is for one quarter from January 2014 to March 2014.
1.5	GDP Global Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) benchmarking **(LTP Measure)**	30 June 2014: 65% 30 June 2015: n/a 30 June 2016: 70%	52%	N/A		This percentage rating is based on two mystery shopping style reports completed by GDP Global IPA. The first enquiry involved setting up a new business in Auckland whilst the second related to the expansion of a global food and beverage company.

[1] Active management means there is a focus on assessing business, identifying needs, providing solutions and following up with the business on the next steps for growth. Businesses should either be exporting or in the export supply chain or have an interest in and potential to export.
[2] Target based on 80 businesses per FTE (4.5) as specified in contract with NZTE.

No.	How we will demonstrate success in achieving our aims	We will measure our progress against these targets at these times	2014 Result	2013 Result	Status	Comment
1.6	Facilitation of the establishment, or significant expansion of multinational companies in target sectors	30 June 2014: 5 30 June 2015: 5 30 June 2016: 5	5	2		The establishment of one multinational was facilitated during 2013/14, while four companies have seen significant expansion.
1.7	Number of intensively account managed customers in ATEED Aroha Auckland aftercare programme	30 June 2014: 100 30 June 2015: 105 30 June 2016: 110	100	n/a		Account Management Plans and Strategies have now been completed for 100 companies.
1.8	Total GDP contribution of deals effected with ATEED involvement	30 June 2014: establish baseline 30 June 2015: +5% 30 June 2016: +5%	$49m	n/a		In establishing this year’s baseline, the value of four substantial deals achieved by the Business Attraction and Investment team in this year have been included. This figure does not reflect all deals effected by ATEED, nor the cumulative impact of these deals over future years.
1.9	Value of investment deals effected by ATEED within the financial year	30 June 2014: $240m 30 June 2015: $252m 30 June 2016: $265m	$266m	n/a		ATEED has effected $266m of investment deals in this financial year. This consists of $63m of new investment to Auckland, $161.1m of expansion investment, $41.9m of screen transactions. Auckland’s film office at ATEED has issued 336 permits and facilitated $123.9m in budget value of production. This is production that the team has directly had a hands-on role in facilitating.
1.10	Start-up companies through GridAKL innovation precinct (formerly Wynyard Quarter Innovation Precinct) incubator (cumulative)	30 June 2014: 10 30 June 2015: 20 30 June 2016: tbc	9	0		Nine companies have taken up residence at GridAKL.

No.	How we will demonstrate success in achieving our aims	We will measure our progress against these targets at these times	2014 Result	2013 Result	Status	Comment
1.11	Total GDP in targeted sectors compared with total Auckland GDP (sectors include marine, transport and logistics, IT, food and beverage, film, bioscience, creative/digital, export education) **(LTP Measure)**	30 June 2014: improve 30 June 2015: improve 30 June 2016: improve	Improved	No change	✔	Sector growth results are derived from annual economic modelling for Auckland undertaken by Infometrics. For the year to March 2013, GDP in targeted sectors was $19,099m (26.1% of the Auckland total) compared to $18,617m (26.0% of the Auckland total) for the year to March 2012.
Delivering the Auckland Visitor Plan						
2.1	Number of visitor nights in Auckland **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: 25.2m 30 June 2015: 26.6m 30 June 2016: 28.2m	27.7m	26.7m	✔	This result is for the 2013 calendar year, and has been modelled based on data available from the Commercial Accommodation Monitor, prepared by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, alongside the now discontinued Regional Tourism Estimates 2006-2011 dataset.
2.2	Spend by visitors in Auckland **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: $3,628m 30 June 2015: $3,898m 30 June 2016: $4,226m	$3,408m	$3,447m	✘	This result is for the 2013 calendar year, and has been modelled based on data available from the Regional Tourism Indicators , prepared by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, alongside the now discontinued Regional Tourism Estimates 2006-2011 dataset. Based on this modelling, spend by domestic visitors has increased in the last year, while spend by international visitors has declined.
2.3	Number of visitors to Auckland **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: 13.3m 30 June 2015: 13.7m 30 June 2016: 14.2m	14.6m	13.7m	✔	This result is for the 2013 calendar year, and has been modelled based on data available from the International Travel and Migration figures, prepared by Statistics NZ, alongside the now discontinued Regional Tourism Estimates 2006-2011 dataset, prepared by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.
2.4	Overall visitor satisfaction (all visitors) with the experience in Auckland (as measured through the Visitor Insights Programme)	30 June 2014: 8.0 30 June 2015: 8.1 30 June 2016: 8.1	7.8	7.7	↗	Based on 1180 interviews with visitors to Auckland over the period April 2013 to March 2014. Respondents were asked to provide a rating on a scale of 1 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (extremely satisfied).
2.5	Percentage of customers satisfied with visitor information centres and services overall **(LTP Measure)**	30 June 2014: 90% 30 June 2015: 90% 30 June 2016: 90%	92%	94%	✔	Based on 550 surveys undertaken across the i-SITE network to the question: Overall, how satisfied were you with your experience at the iSITE today?

No.	How we will demonstrate success in achieving our aims	We will measure our progress against these targets at these times	2014 Result	2013 Result	Status	Comment
2.6	Domestic and international campaigns	Campaigns achieve an average 100% of their campaign targets	Targets achieved	Multiple results across 4 significant campaigns	✓	Campaigns assessed were the domestic tourism campaign – AKL: The Show Never Stops – and joint venture activity with Tourism New Zealand and Flight Centre Australia. The domestic tourism campaign was evaluated using quantitative pre- and post-campaign research, alongside web metrics. The campaign research showed an increase from 43% to 66% appeal of Auckland as a visitor destination, while domestic website visits increased by 26% compared to the same period in the previous year. The three joint venture campaigns were evaluated using booking data. The TNZ JV led to 9,040 flight bookings to Auckland, along with 62,156 website visits to the campaign website, newzealand.com/au. The two Flight Centre campaigns saw an uplift of total sales of 43% and 4% respectively, both above target.
Delivering the Auckland Major Events Strategy						
3.1	Return on Regional Investment (RORI) from major events attracted **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: $40m 30 June 2015: $47m 30 June 2016: $49m	$46.3m	$39.1m	✓	Based on analysis undertaken by Fresh Information of ATEED's 2013/14 Major Events portfolio. This figure covers 33 events, including NRL Auckland Nines, ITM500 Auckland V8 Supercars, the Auckland Marathon, and the Pasifika, Lantern and Diwali festivals. *(IRB Junior World Championships 2014 results still to come)*
3.2	Percentage of those (Aucklanders) who agree events make Auckland a great place to live (engender pride and sense of place)	30 June 2014: 80% 30 June 2015: 80% 30 June 2016: 80%	79%	80%	Satisfactory	Measured via the Auckland Council Annual Residents Omnibus survey, with a sample size of 4,441 and a margin of error of +/-1.5%. 43% of respondents strongly agreed that events make Auckland a great place to live, while 36% agreed. This is a slight decline on the 2013/14 result of 80%.
3.3	Visitor nights generated by major events	30 June 2014: 120,000 30 June 2015: 150,000 30 June 2016:170,000	298,000	290,000	✓	As per comment above at 3.1. *(IRB Junior World Championships 2014 results still to come)*

No.	How we will demonstrate success in achieving our aims	We will measure our progress against these targets at these times	2014 Result	2013 Result	Status	Comment
3.4	Estimated number of attendees at major events **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: 1.45m 30 June 2015: 1.52m 30 June 2016: 1.57m	1.47m	1.05m	✓	As per comment above at 3.1. *(IRB Junior World Championships 2014 results still to come)*
3.5	Percentage of attendees satisfied with major events overall. **(LTP Measure)**	30 June 2014: 85% 30 June 2015: 85% 30 June 2016: 85%	90%	87%	✓	Based on an average of surveying undertaken at Pasifika, Lantern and Diwali. Total sample size was 1047 and the results have a margin of error of +/-3%.
3.6	Regular events with high levels of international media exposure into key markets	30 June 2014: 1 30 June 2015: 2 30 June 2016: 2	7	6	✓	Events with high international media exposure into key markets are Fast 5 Netball, ASB Classic/Heineken Open, Ironman 70.3, NRL Auckland Nines, ITU World Series, ITM500 Auckland V8 Supercars and IRB Junior World Championships 2014.
3.7	Number of [3]major international events attracted or facilitated **(LTP measure)**	30 June 2014: 5 30 June 2015: 5 30 June 2016: 5	10	9	✓	Major international events facilitated are UCI BMX World Championships, Auckland Marathon, Fast 5 Netball, ASB Classic/Heineken Open, Ironman 70.3, NRL Auckland Nines, ITU World Series, ITM500 Auckland V8 Supercars, 2014 World Veterans Table Tennis Championship and IRB Junior World Championships 2014.
Delivering Corporate Capability						
4.1	Percentage of CCO monitoring and accountability requirements that meet target[4]	30 June 2014: 100% 30 June 2015: 100% 30 June 2016: 100%	100%	100%	✓	SOI and quarterly reports delivered to required timeframes.
4.2	Number of economic initiatives with Maori[5]	30 June 2014: improve 30 June 2015: improve 30 June 2016: improve	15	10	✓	These 15 initiatives are: Maori tourism development programme; Maori Tourism Trade Day 2013; Maori Tourism Trade Day 2014; TRENZ 2014 Maori Programme; Rangitoto Motutapu Haerenga; Tamaki Makaurau Volcanic Field – Strategic case; ITM 500 Auckland V8 Supercars iwi engagement; Pasifika Festival; NRL Auckland Nines cultural welcome; Maori Signature Event; Maori Economic Growth Forum; film and screen production; aquaculture policy project; America's Cup engagement with Te Puni Kokiri; and Regional Business Partner Programme.

[3] Tier A events are defined in the Major Events Strategy as being "recognised international event; or 2000+ international nights; or strong export focus high international media coverage"
[4] Accountability requirements are the delivery of draft and final SOIs, quarterly reports and annual reports within the timeframes specified in Auckland Council's CCO Accountability Policy
[5] An initiative is an arrangement where parties agree to cooperate to advance their mutual economic interests

World Masters Games 2017 Limited

As the largest multi-sport event in the world, World Masters Games 2017 will be the largest sporting event in New Zealand since the Rugby World Cup 2011 and the largest event New Zealand will deliver in at least the next decade.

World Masters Games 2017 Limited (WMG2017) was incorporated 19 September 2013 and is a 100% subsidiary of Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED). WMG2017 has its own board, guided by the Constitution and Terms of Reference put in place by ATEED.

WMG2017 leads all aspects of the event planning, with the exception of leverage and legacy activities, which is led by ATEED. Core activities of the organisation include:

- Contracting sports organisations and venues to be part of the sports programme for WMG2017
- Marketing the Games to ensure registration targets are met
- Securing sponsorship and commercial partnerships
- Legal aspects including insurances, risk management and compliance
- Operational delivery of the event.

World Masters Games 2017 is a multi-year project. The major key performance indicators (KPIs) are based on the outcome of the Games and are specified in the Terms of Reference between ATEED and WMG2017 achieving these KPIs will be the basis on which the performance of the organisation is judged. For this reason, there are no specific annual KPIs. However, the organisation will ensure that regular reporting to ATEED, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and International Masters Games Association (IMGA) reflects appropriate budgetary and financial management, risk management and demonstrated progress with the planning of the Games and achieving milestones.

The project's major KPIs specified between ATEED and WMG2017 include:

- GDP impact meets or exceeds $36.16 million
- Auckland visitor nights exceed 250,810
- The direct cost to ATEED does not exceed $11 million and the direct cost to MBIE does not exceed $11 million
- Revenue/ income managed to deliver a neutral and/or preferably a positive financial outcome
- IMGA agree that Auckland successfully met the obligations of the Hosting Agreement
- A survey of competitors/participants captures that more than 85 per cent agree that the Games were well organised
- A survey of public attendees captures that more than 85 per cent agree that the Games were well delivered and enhanced their pride in the city.

Over the past year the platform has been set to support WMG2017 in achieving its vision of not just delivering the best World Masters Games ever but one that ignites a passion for masters sport and enables inspirational stories to be told around the globe of those competing.

Although the organisation is in its infancy, substantial progress has been made to date. The most notable of the 2013/2014 financial year achievements include:

- The development of a Foundation Plan, a guiding document that outlines how the organisation will go about delivering World Masters Games 2017 which has received endorsement from ATEED, MBIE and IMGA The working document includes detail on the whole of programme structure, profiles for each unique projects, risk and insurance management, organisational wide policies and the marketing, communications and product strategy
- A budget refresh led by subject matter experts who scrutinised all aspects of the initial bid budget to ensure a fit-for-purpose revised budget, endorsed by key stakeholders and owned by divisional heads
- Securing Auckland's leading real estate firm Barfoot & Thompson as the presenting partner of World Masters Games 2017. This is an ideal partnership that is focused on showcasing Auckland and using the Games as a platform to maximise sport, health and lifestyle outcomes for young people, through to grandparents
- The unveiling of the brand and identity for World Masters Games 2017, the slogan 'For the love of sport', the website www.worldmastersgames2017.co.nz and key social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram which will be key to helping secure the target of 25,000 athletes
- Confirmation of the period within which World Masters Games 2017 will be held: 21 – 30 April 2017 which is immediately post Easter, within the school holiday period and incorporates Anzac Day
- The announcement of the 28 sports which will feature in World Masters Games 2017 following a contestable bid process whereby sports bids were evaluated against a set criteria to determine which are most appropriate for inclusion.

From a standing start, WMG2017 currently had 10 employees at year end. This number will grow to approximately 50 by Games time, with the support of approximately 5,500 volunteers. In a year, a network of partners and stakeholders has been developed and fostered.

The support received from the 28 sport delivery partners, funding partners, rights holder and key stakeholders has been vast and instrumental to the success achieved to date. The strength of these relationships will become more evident as games time draws near.

With less than three years to go, World Masters Games 2017 is poised to capitalise on the unique opportunity the event presents for Auckland, New Zealand and masters athletes around the globe.

New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Ltd (NZFIA)

On 25 July 2013 ATEED sold two-thirds of its investment in New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland Ltd, “The FoodBowl”, to Callaghan Innovation, central government’s innovation agency. This has reinforced the commitment to the development of innovative and clever processed foods for export to an ever growing, ever demanding world. This now means NZFIA is a subsidiary of a crown entity and accordingly do not need to report non-financial information.

The strategic purpose of The FoodBowl, the focus of its work, and its commitment to, and work with, the food and beverage industry is greater than ever and its contribution to the government’s Business Growth Agenda is still the driving force.

As the year commenced, and enquiries to the facility increased, it became evident that working with so many smaller companies was placing a strain on resources and it was agreed that there should be a shift in perspective. A focus was placed on actively seeking to work with larger companies to ensure efficient and effective use of The FoodBowl’s scarce resources.

This year, more opportunities have presented themselves for facilitating collaboration and making connections between companies. Because of the unique position of The FoodBowl, making connections up and down the value chain is presenting many opportunities to leverage partnerships, joint ventures or collaboration in other ways, to bring new innovations to market.

With a growing global demand for food and a world in which economic wealth and influence is moving towards Asia there are more and more opportunities being presented for the food industry.

Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development Limited

Directory
For the year ended 30 June 2014

Directors

The Directors as at the year ended 30 June 2014 are as follows:

- David Arnot Williamson McConnell
- Vivien Anna Bridgwater
- Norman John Thompson
- Franceska Banga
- Richard Jeffery
- Danny Chan
- Helen Alison Robinson

There have been the following changes to the Board of Directors since 1 July 2013:

- On 1 July 2013 Danny Chan was appointed to the Board
- On 1 September 2013 Helen Alison Robinson was appointed to the Board
- On 1 July 2013 Andrew James Higgs resigned from the Board

Shareholders	Auckland Council (100%) Civic Building, 1 Greys Avenue, Auckland, 1010 , New Zealand
Registered Office	Level 8, 139 Quay Street Auckland, 1010 New Zealand
Auditors	Audit New Zealand Level 6, 280 Queen Street Auckland 1140 New Zealand
Bankers	Bank of New Zealand 330 Broadway, Newmarket Auckland, 1023 New Zealand
Solicitor	Simpson Grierson, Level 27, 88 Shortland Street, Auckland, 1010 New Zealand
Registered Company Number	3089625