

ChristchurchNZ Limited

Annual Report 2024



ChristchurchNZ

Highlights 23/24.....03

Audited Financial Statements 23/2418



Highlights 2023/24

The following performance results show that ChristchurchNZ exceeded all but one of its key external KPIs.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR EXTERNAL	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT
Long-lasting job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ	160 FTE YEARS OF WORK	641 FTE YEARS OF WORK
Short-term job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events, urban development and screen activity	430 FTE YEARS OF WORK	588 FTE YEARS OF WORK
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity	\$50m	\$84m
Contribution to visitor spend supported by ChristchurchNZ	\$30m	\$53m
Value of investment into Christchurch supported by ChristchurchNZ (excluding local government)	\$55m	\$37m



Financial Results

This year ChristchurchNZ invested just over \$19.2 million into growing the city economy, the majority of which was funded by the Christchurch City Council, supplemented by central Government and private sector partners. The total investment was significantly less than the prior year (\$26 million) as central Government Covid recovery funding came to an end.

The organisation had planned to invest accumulated funds during the year, but due to changing city requirements as the Council worked through the long-term planning process, has retained funding to invest in priority events and projects in future years. This has resulted in a reported profit of \$1.5 million.

\$19.2m

**INVESTMENT INTO
GROWING ECONOMY
OF CHRISTCHURCH**



Key Achievements



Embedding Strategies

This year saw the completion of a new strategic framework for Christchurch and ChristchurchNZ, as requested by our shareholder, the Christchurch City Council, in the 22/23 letter of expectation. The City Identity was launched in May 2023, and the final two pieces of the puzzle – the Christchurch Economic Ambition and our two Destination Management Plans – were completed and endorsed by the Council in late 2023.

ChristchurchNZ is now working to engage the broader public and private sector ecosystem to get the whole city behind these strategies.

This will ensure we can all work together to develop, grow and promote Christchurch to improve its productivity, liveability, and attractiveness.



Productivity

Ārohia Grants

A highlight for ChristchurchNZ this year was our success in helping clients secure Ārohia grants from Callaghan Innovation. These grants support innovative, globally game-changing businesses to go to market. With our assistance, twenty-five companies received Evidence grants, worth \$25,000 each (a total of \$625,000). In addition, the team supported Leaft Foods to secure a full Trailblazer grant worth \$2 million, which will be used to help commercialise their proprietary Rubisco leaf-derived protein technology.

\$2,625,000

**OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FUNDING ATTRACTED**

Tāwhaki National Aerospace Centre

Aerospace is one of the most promising high-productivity sectors in the city, and the February 2024 opening of the Tāwhaki National Aerospace Centre at Kaitorete was a major milestone for Christchurch's ambition to be the centre of New Zealand's aerospace industry. The collaboration and foundational work that led to this outcome begun almost a decade ago with mana whenua and central government.

As ChristchurchNZ CE Ali Adams said at the time, The sealed runway and hangar facilities project drew central Government funds to the region, with the \$5.4 million grant coming from the Kānoa Regional Strategic Partnership Fund.

Since the opening, several companies including Dawn Aerospace, Kea Aerospace, Envico, Aerosearch and others have used the new infrastructure for testing and trialing their technologies. This infrastructure provides critical support to the aerospace sector across Aotearoa, right here in Waitaha. Tāwhaki predicts that through this development the sector will contribute more than 1,300 high-skilled jobs and up to \$2.4 billion in economic benefits over the next ten years.

"Having a local testing, flight and launch facility will massively accelerate this fast-growing sector in Ōtautahi and Aotearoa, especially for the several local companies who aspire to reach space using horizontal take-off. Its proximity to a world-class city is also globally unique for offshore business attraction. This is a huge milestone for the sector and for Tāwhaki's aspirations for weaving together mātauranga Māori with cutting-edge innovation in aerospace and environmental rejuvenation so our people and planet flourish for generations to come."

ALI ADAMS, CEO
CHRISTCHURCHNZ

\$5.4m CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FUNDING ATTRACTED

1,300 HIGH-SKILLED JOBS
OVER NEXT DECADE

\$2.4b IN ECONOMIC BENEFITS
OVER NEXT DECADE





3 EVENTS — 1 WEEK — INFINITE IDEAS

Innovate Ōtautahi

Part of our role in lifting productivity is to connect the work of partners to enable a bigger overall impact. This was behind the launch of a new umbrella brand for innovation in the city, Innovate Ōtautahi. It was used to connect three events: the Canterbury Tech Summit, the Smart Cities Innovation Expo, and the New Zealand Aerospace Summit. The Tech Summit sold out, the Innovation Expo drew more than 8,000 attendees and the Aerospace Summit grew to a two-day event attracting more than 500 attendees in just its second year.

The goals of Innovate Ōtautahi were to:

- Demonstrate Christchurch's vibrant innovation sector
- Demonstrate collaboration between the three events
- Position Christchurch as a welcoming and tech-centric city

"Innovate Ōtautahi 2023 was a fantastic opportunity to not only bring together the aerospace sector at the New Zealand Aerospace Summit but to extend those connections to the tech and innovation sectors attending the Canterbury Tech Summit and Smart Christchurch Innovation Expo. It's that kind of collaboration, the ease of doing business, the prolific talent pool and our local capabilities in a wide range of industries that sets Christchurch apart on the global stage as an ideal place for R&D, business and investment."

MARK ROCKET
PRESIDENT, AEROSPACE NEW ZEALAND

Liveability

New Brighton Regeneration Project

ChristchurchNZ’s New Brighton Regeneration Project reached a significant milestone with the partnership between public, private and community interests creating real change on the ground. In early 2024 private developer Martini Investments announced plans to invest in the development of a new 8000m² hospitality hub in Brighton Mall, tying-in with community-led plans to establish the Village Green redevelopment project nearby.

The overall goal of the regeneration project is to bring vibrancy and buzz back to New Brighton by drawing more people to the suburb, as either residents or visitors. The project builds on investment in public facilities attracting people to the area, such as the popular He Puna Taimoana Hot Pools and the seaside children’s playground. It brings together community groups, local business owners, private developers and public investment to reimagine and implement a new vision for the commercial heart of the suburb,

TOTAL NEW BRIGHTON
RETAIL SPENDING
\$34.3m
UP 1.7% ON PRIOR YEAR

TE PĀKAU MARU
\$38m
PROJECT

63
NUMBER
OF HOMES

25
NEARLY
COMPLETE

26
UNDER
CONSTRUCTION

alongside two significant residential developments of 138 new homes, bringing more people and life. In early 2025, residents will move into homes completed in the first stage of Te Pākau Maru, a community-focused housing development being built to exceed industry standards for sustainability and offering progressive home ownership options to the local community, including five homes supported by the Ministry for Pacific Peoples.

The New Brighton project now has real momentum, with the attraction of private investment cementing a key outcome, and advancing residential projects bringing more activity. ChristchurchNZ continues to play a role driving the outcomes of the project, preparing for the right time to transition out and working with Council to determine how to use the successful model in a new city priority area for the future.



World Buskers Festival

Vibrancy is a big part of liveability and attractiveness — events that entertain the community help create the balanced lifestyle that is drawing migrants from the rest of New Zealand and add to resident pride. Ninety percent of residents surveyed said the city's hosting of events like the World Buskers Festival added to their sense of pride in the city.

This year the World Buskers Festival turned 31 and it was the last edition to be branded as Bread & Circus, with a new producer recently appointed to deliver the 2025 edition. In 2024, more than 100,000 people attended the summer festival, contributing to a visitor spend of approximately \$590,000.

100,000**ATTENDEES**

\$590,000**VISITOR SPEND**

Attractiveness

Business Events

One marker of attractiveness is the number of business events attracted to the city by our business events team. Business events are an important part of the visitor economy as conference attendees tend to stay longer, spend more per day, and visit at less popular times of the year than leisure visitors, helping to support the visitor economy over shoulder seasons. For example, May was the busiest month for business events in Christchurch in the last 11 years.

This year there were 35 conferences held in the city as a result of ChristchurchNZ successfully bidding for them. These attracted an estimated 13,313 attendees whose spending was estimated at \$21.7 million.

5%

**PERCENTAGE OF HOTEL
DEMAND ATTRIBUTED TO
BUSINESS EVENTS IN 2019**

10%

**PERCENTAGE OF HOTEL
DEMAND ATTRIBUTED TO
BUSINESS EVENTS IN 2023**



Summer of Major Events

In terms of visitor attraction, a packed schedule of major events kept tills humming over summer. The portfolio of 12 events between December 2023 and March 2024 included a balance of music, arts and sport, generating more than \$20 million in visitor spending from outside the region. Other highlights of the event season included launching the world's first hydrogen drift car with Christchurch company Fabrum during Round 5 of Super Sprint Motorsport NZ Championship and hosting WHITE FERNs and BLACKCAPS fixtures, culminating in a tense finish in the Australia v BLACKCAPS Test Match at Hagley Oval. The five days of the test match generated \$3.8 million in visitor spend.

Electric Avenue proved to be the most successful event of the year in terms of visitor spend, attracting more than 30,000 visitor nights and \$6.3 million in visitor spend.

82%

DECEMBER 2023 - MARCH 2024 AVERAGE
HOTEL OCCUPANCY

92%

FEBRUARY 2024 AVERAGE OCCUPANCY
(A POST-COVID MONTHLY HIGH)

The summer event season was extended with the surprise return of SailGP a year earlier than had been anticipated. The event was delivered in just 12 weeks, meaning ChristchurchNZ scaled back some of its ambition for legacy outcomes of this season's event. However, increased spectator capacity meant it was the world's largest-ever ticketed sailing event, with more than 20,000 ticketed fans across the weekend. The 2024 event generated a visitor spend of \$3.3 million, based on 6,091 visitors from outside Canterbury staying an average of 2.67 nights.

Benefits were also felt throughout the community, with more than 730 young people engaged through SailGP Inspire — the league's youth outreach and education initiative and the event was seen by a global broadcast audience of 74.6 million. That audience is the real prize in SailGP, with Christchurch showcased as a beautiful and vibrant destination to a large global audience.

The packed events schedule was reflected in a successful year of earned media coverage.

Over the FY, our media activity generated 1,228 pieces of coverage attributable to ChristchurchNZ resulting in potential reach of almost 1.4 billion and an Advertising Value Equivalency of approximately \$12.9 million. About a third of this coverage was attributable to Major Events across the year.

TOTAL EARNED MEDIA 23/24

1,228

NUMBER OF
EARNED STORIES

1.4b

PEOPLE REACHED

\$12.9m

ADVERTISING VALUE
EQUIVALENCY



Cruise

One of the most important parts of Christchurch's visitor economy is cruise passengers. As the Regional Tourism Organisation, ChristchurchNZ's role is to welcome cruise passengers and act as a conduit to enable a seamless and enjoyable visitor experience which then catalyses future holiday visitation.

It is also to preserve and enhance the social license to welcome cruise passengers. This year we facilitated community engagement in Lyttelton, where there had been unease about the impact of cruise during the 2022/23 cruise season, especially focused on public transport.

This resulted in coordinating the Cruise Stakeholders working group (Environment Canterbury, Lyttelton Port Company, ground operators, Christchurch City Council, cruise lines, the Lyttelton Information Centre, and industry) and facilitating strategic changes which eliminated the pressure points experienced last season.

In addition, our popular, pink-vested City Champion volunteers returned this season, helping welcome and provide information to all visitors. They also were used during some major events, including SailGP.



Screen Grant

The sixth round of the Screen CanterburyNZ production grant issued this year included funding to support *Kiri and Lou Make Friends*, a movie prequel to the popular pre-school series *Kiri and Lou*. This claymation, stop-motion animated feature has begun a year of production and is part of the expanding Kiri and Lou global franchise, which has grown to include four seasons shown all around the world, soundtracks, and merchandise.

The series is produced in Christchurch, the home of celebrated animation director Antony Elworthy. Over time they have built an experienced team, with

additional stop-motion artists brought in from the UK, US and Australia to live at the Mona Vale gatehouse and work at their studio in Ferrymead. This means the production grant helps to grow an ecosystem of talent and capability here in Ōtautahi.

The Screen CanterburyNZ production grant distributed up to \$1.5 million of funding over a three-year cycle. Six productions have already wrapped delivering significant economic impact, with the total spend in the region so far exceeding \$14 million due to new production activity.

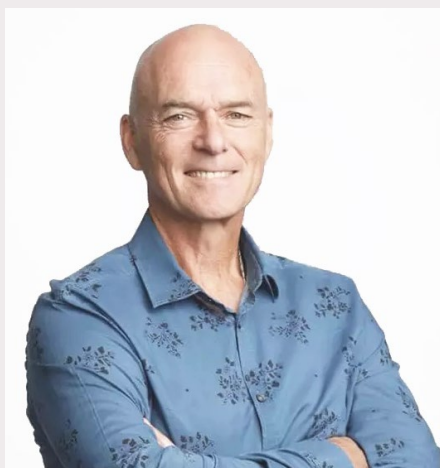


Board of Directors

After six years on the Board, Paul Bingham finished his term on 30 June and Katherine Allen completed her term as Associate Director in March. Dr Therese Arseneau will step down from the Board at the AGM and Lauren Quaintance has been appointed as Chair of the Board from 29 November, 2024.



Dr Therese Arseneau, Chairperson



Stephen Barclay



Paul Bingham



Jen Crawford



Lauren Quaintance



Toby Selman



Victoria Henstock



Jake McLellan



Katherine Allen, Associate Director

ChristchurchNZ Limited

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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Directory

Incorporated

3 May 2017

Reporting entity

ChristchurchNZ (CNZ).

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

Business location

Christchurch

Registered office

Level 3, 101 Cashel Street
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

6277728

Directors

Dr T Arseneau (Chair)
Mr S Barclay
Mr P Bingham
Mrs J Crawford
Mrs L Quaintance
Mr T Selman
Mrs V Henstock
Mr J McLellan

Shareholders

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd
1000
Total ordinary shares issued
1000

Independent auditor

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

Solicitor

Anderson Lloyd
Christchurch

Banker

Bank of New Zealand
Christchurch

Directors' responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation, in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice, of financial statements which present fairly the consolidated financial position of ChristchurchNZ Ltd. (CNZ) as at 30 June 2024 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the twelve months ended on that date.

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

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

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

The Directors are pleased to present the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

For and on behalf of the Directors.



Chair

27 September 2024



Director

27 September 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2024

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

Opinion

We have audited:

- The financial statements of the company on pages 7 to 31, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date; and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of the company on pages 31 to 35.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company on pages 7 to 31:
 - present fairly the company's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2024; and
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards for Tier 2 entities (Reduced Disclosure Regime); and
- the performance information of the company on pages 31 to 35 presents fairly, in all material respects, the company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the company's objectives for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2024. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

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Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the performance information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the company's framework for reporting its performance.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on page 3 and pages 36 to 39 but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

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

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

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited



Brent Kennerley

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited

**On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand**

30 September 2024

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Operating revenue			
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	7	17,843	15,902
Other contract revenue	6	2,230	7,481
Other Income		328	412
Interest income	4	449	369
Other gains	5	-	21
Total operating revenue		20,850	24,185
Operating expenditure			
Project and service delivery costs		7,465	11,727
Employee remuneration and contractor costs		8,481	9,793
Overheads and administrative expenses	8	1,214	3,331
Premises rental and other leasing costs		816	773
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,12	273	336
Total operating expenditure		19,249	25,960
Surplus before tax		1,601	(1,775)
Income tax expense	18	104	24
Surplus after tax		1,497	(1,799)
Total comprehensive income		1,497	(1,799)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited		1,497	(1,799)
		<u>1,497</u>	<u>(1,799)</u>

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



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	890	1,331
Short term deposits		6,098	5,866
Trade debtors and other receivables	10	228	128
Inventories		6	-
Current tax receivables	18	74	111
Other current assets		17	-
Prepayments		162	193
Total current assets		7,474	7,629
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	526	690
Intangible assets	12	117	16
Deferred tax assets	19	7	42
Shareholdings	20,22	290	290
Total non-current assets		940	1,038
Total assets		8,414	8,667
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors and other payables	13	1,398	2,975
Employee benefits liabilities	14	432	438
Income in advance	15	994	1,160
Total current liabilities		2,824	4,573
Total liabilities		2,824	4,573
Net assets		5,590	4,094
Accumulated funds and other reserves			
Retained earnings		3,484	3,274
Reserves	17	2,106	820
Total accumulated funds and other reserves		5,590	4,094

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



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of changes in net assets
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of changes in net assets
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Group	<u>Attributable to the shareholders of the Group</u>		
	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2022	<u>1,841</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,893</u>
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	(1,799)	(1,799)
Total comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,799)</u>	<u>(1,799)</u>
Transfer to reserves	(1,021)	-	(1,021)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	1,021	1,021
Balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>820</u>	<u>3,274</u>	<u>4,094</u>
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	1,497	1,497
Total comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>1,497</u>	<u>1,497</u>
Transfer to reserves (note 17)	1,286	-	1,286
Transfer from retained earnings	-	(1,287)	(1,287)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>2,106</u>	<u>3,484</u>	<u>5,590</u>

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



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
CCC funding		17,843	15,782
Other funding		2,064	964
Other revenue receipts		328	412
Interest received		472	340
Payments to suppliers and employees		(20,674)	(24,891)
Income tax paid		(32)	(64)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	26	<u>1</u>	<u>(7,557)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(93)	(10)
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(117)	-
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		-	2
Cash to term deposit		(233)	5,360
Net cash flow from Investing activities		<u>(443)</u>	<u>5,353</u>
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		(442)	(2,204)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1,331</u>	<u>3,535</u>
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	8	<u>889</u>	<u>1,331</u>

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



1 Statement of accounting policies

1.1 Reporting entity

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

CNZ, through the holding company ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd, has a primary function to support its shareholder Christchurch City Council (CCC) to deliver economic development, urban development, attraction and promotional activities to ensure Christchurch is an attractive destination for residents, business, investment, visitors and students.

The financial statements of CNZ are presented for the twelve months ended 30 June 2024. These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2024.

Statement of compliance

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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Ultimate parent and controlling entity

The ultimate holder and controlling interest of CNZ is CCC, through the holding company, ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

Company structure

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

2.2 Basis of preparation

Measurement base

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

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Functional and presentation currency

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management have assessed the ability of CNZ to continue as a going concern and considered all available information about the future.

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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Where material, information on significant judgements, estimates and assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy or note disclosure. The Directors of CNZ have exercised judgement in the recognition of revenue, the recognition of contingent liabilities, the assessment of the expected useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment, and determining the carrying value of investments in early stage companies.

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

Comparatives

The comparative financial period presented is twelve months, as reported in the 30 June 2023 Annual Report.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.4 Trade debtors

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

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

Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.5 Trade creditors

Creditors and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

2.6 Investments

Short term deposits

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

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

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

Equity investments

The early stage nature of equity investments held, means that a limited active market exists for re-sale and realisation of profits could be several years away. Inherent uncertainty exists in the valuation of early stage investments therefore CNZ values these at cost less impairment where fair value cannot be determined. Where market transactions have occurred and fair value can be determined these are valued at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD).

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Investments in associates & joint ventures

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8 Financial Instruments

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

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

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

CNZ currently only classifies financial assets within two categories:

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

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

Additions

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

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

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

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

Disposals

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

Depreciation

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

Class of PP&E	Depreciation rates
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 33%
Office and computer equipment	10% - 34%
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease (11-17%)

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

2.10 Intangible assets

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

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

Amortisation

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Class of intangible asset	Amortisation rates
Software & website	20% - 40%

Disposals

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

2.11 Leases

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Impairment of assets

Financial assets

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

Non-financial assets

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

Impairment losses

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

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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Employee entitlements

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

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

Termination benefits

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

2.14 Provisions

Onerous contracts

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

2.15 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as the principal or agent in a revenue transaction. In an agency relationship only the portion of revenue earned by the Company is recognised as gross revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

(i) Rendering of services

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

(ii) Donations and grants

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

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

(iii) Revenue received in advance

Project funding or grants received where conditions have not yet been met are treated as income in advance and income is deferred as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

(iv) Interest income

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

(v) Dividend income

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(vi) Agency revenue

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

(vii) Government grants received as wage subsidy

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

2.16 Income tax

The income tax expensed reported against the surplus or deficit for the reporting period is the estimated income tax payable in relation to the current year's activities, adjusted for any difference between the estimated and actual income tax payable in prior years.

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

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

2.17 Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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



3 Investments in subsidiaries

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

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

		CHZH group ownership interest	
		2024	2023
2 C Holdings Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	20.0 %	20.0 %
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	49.2 %	49.2 %

2 C Holdings Ltd

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

Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd (CRBPL)

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

		CHZH group ownership interest	
		2024	2023
Canterbury Business Recovery Group Limited	Removed 7 December 2023	49.0 %	49.0 %
Share capital held by CNZ			

Canterbury Business Recovery Group Ltd (CBRGL)

CBRGL was established in partnership with CECC following the February 2011 earthquake as a charitable company governed by an independent board. The equity interest in CBRGL is not included in the financial statements due to the company being limited to charitable activities. CBRGL was inactive at both reporting dates and removed from the company register on 7 December 2023 by special resolution following the IRD issuing a 'no objection' letter on 11 October 2023.

4 Finance income and finance costs

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Finance income	449	369
Interest income	449	369
Total finance income	449	369



5 Other gains/(losses)

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	21

6 Other contract revenue

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Education New Zealand	11	54
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment	1,219	5,665
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	486	456
Mackenzie District Council	-	238
Environment Canterbury	16	80
Christchurch International Airport Ltd	60	123
Development Christchurch Ltd	126	223
Other	303	662
	<u>2,230</u>	<u>7,481</u>

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

During the year ended 30 June 2021, CNZ entered into a multi-year contract with MBIE which delivered national funding to support recovery from the impact of COVID19. The Regional Events Funding Contract (REF) is a five-year Government funding contract designed to stimulate inter and intra-regional visitation through the funding of events that encourage expenditure to replace that lost from international visitors. CNZ as the lead entity for the region has received \$7m (Total Government Initiative Fund \$47.75m) in government funding over the five-year period of the contract to utilise and distribute to other regional tourism operators (RTO's) in Canterbury and the West Coast. To date CNZ has received \$7m of funding, \$2.9m on behalf of other RTO's and \$4.1m has been allocated to CNZ.

At the end of the 2024 year, CNZ had 'on paid' four years of funding to the RTO's (\$2.5m) and completed contract delivery such that a total of \$1.2m of the contract revenue has been recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the current year (2023: \$1.5m), with \$589k remaining as revenue in advance (2023: 740k).

7 Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Exchange		
Rental income	49	72
Other contract revenue	1,290	1,995
Other gains/(losses)	-	21
Interest income	449	369
Total exchange	<u>1,788</u>	<u>2,457</u>
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	17,843	15,902
Other contract revenue (MBIE)	<u>1,219</u>	<u>5,827</u>
Total non-exchange	<u>19,062</u>	<u>21,729</u>
Total exchange and non-exchange	<u>20,850</u>	<u>24,186</u>

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

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

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

In addition to core funding from the CCC, \$1.9m of annual plan funding was received from the Council to support events. This funding from council does not satisfy conditions that would allow a liability to be created at year end and these funds be treated as revenue in advance. This funding has been recognised in the current year which has contributed to a surplus. These funds are considered restricted, they must be spent on future events that will derive economic benefit, reserves have been established from the current year's surplus.

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

8 Overheads and administrative expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Overheads and administrative expenses</i>		
Auditors remuneration (Financial Statement Audit)	65	60
Directors fees	266	212
Administration	185	233
Communication & IT	377	516
Marketing & Public Relations	-	1,749
Professional Fees	266	398
Travel & Conference	<u>55</u>	<u>163</u>
Total rental expense relating to operating leases	<u>1,214</u>	<u>3,331</u>

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

Directors fees do not include the donation to the Mayoral fund, paid in lieu of directors fees for Councillor Board Members as per the Council's policy on remuneration of Directors.



9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>890</u>	<u>1,331</u>
The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.		
Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates on daily deposit balances.		

10 Trade debtors and other receivables

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Exchange		
Trade debtors	184	81
Accrued revenue	<u>44</u>	<u>67</u>
Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	<u>228</u>	<u>128</u>
Total debtors and other receivables	<u>228</u>	<u>128</u>

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

As at 30 June 2024 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate allowances made. All receivables are subject to credit risk exposure.

11 Property, plant and equipment

Company	Capital work in progress \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost							
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	43	629	28	1,679	495	2,874
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Disposals	-	-	-	(28)	-	(3)	(31)
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	43	629	-	1,679	519	2,870
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	39	426	28	1,100	354	1,947
Disposals	-	-	-	(28)	-	(1)	(29)
Depreciation charge	-	1	46	-	142	77	266
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	40	472	-	1,242	430	2,184
Disposals							
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	40	513	-	1,394	504	2,441
Carrying amounts							
At 30 June 2023	4	3	157	-	437	89	890
At 30 June 2024	5	3	116	-	286	106	526

12 Intangible assets

	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2023		
Opening net book amount	86	86
Additions	-	-
Amortisation charge	(70)	(70)
Closing net book amount	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
As at 30 June 2023		
Cost	927	927
Accumulated amortisation	(911)	(911)
Net book amount	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Year ended 30 June 2024		
Opening net book amount	16	16
Amortisation charge	(16)	(16)
Closing net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2024		
Cost	927	927
Accumulated amortisation	(927)	(927)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Intangibles work in progress is \$117k (2023: NIL)

13 Trade creditors and other payables

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Trade payables	836	1,155
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	201	773
Provisions	218	1,016
GST payable	<u>143</u>	<u>31</u>
Total creditors and other payables	<u>1,398</u>	<u>2,975</u>

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

At 30 June 2024 ChristchurchNZ had organisational provisions of \$218k, \$113k relating to the provision of Screen Grants. CNZ has made offers of grant payments to support production to occur within Canterbury. The Grants are intended as a 'supplement' to core production funding and payment of any Grant is subject to the recipients meeting a number of milestones, including the attraction of investment from other funding bodies. During the year ended 30 June CNZ had paid out \$425k of Grant Payments (2023: \$512k).

14 Employee entitlements

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Holiday pay	<u>432</u>	<u>438</u>

15 Income in advance

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE)	578	740
Education New Zealand	-	9
Other	<u>416</u>	<u>411</u>
	<u>994</u>	<u>1,160</u>

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

MBIE paid two years of the Regional Events Funding Contract (REF) as an upfront payment of which \$578k remains in revenue in advance at year end. (2023: \$740k).

16 Share capital

1000 ordinary shares have been issued with no par value (2023: 1000).

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

17 Reserves

The following Board approved reserves existed at balance date:

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Projects Reserve	1,371	504
Events Ecosystem Reserve	658	-
Major & Business Events Reserve - SEED	<u>77</u>	<u>316</u>
Total Reserves	<u>2,106</u>	<u>820</u>

At the end of June 2024 CNZ had project reserves of \$1.4m (2023: \$504K), which reflects unspent funding from the shareholder that is committed toward operational activity or capital expenditure in the future. The Board have approved the establishment of reserves tagged to Investment in operating assets, specifically a new website and CRM.

Christchurch City Council provided \$1.9m in annual plan funding for Business and Major Events, the remaining balance for investment is \$658k. Between 2020 - 2023 CCC provided SEED funding to support the delivery of Major and Business Events Strategy, the remaining balance is \$77k.



18 Income tax

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Components of tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax	69	-
Adjustments to current tax in prior years	1	1
Deferred tax	35	9
Adjustments to deferred tax in prior years	(1)	14
Tax expense	104	24
Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit		
Surplus before tax	1,601	(1,775)
Tax at 28%	448	(497)
Plus/(less) tax effect of:		
Non-assessable income	(5,337)	(8,041)
Non-deductible expenses	4,993	6,645
Prior period adjustments	-	15
Recognising tax losses	-	(99)
Tax expense	104	24
Income tax receivable/(payable)		
Opening balance	111	49
Prior period adjustment	(17)	(12)
RWT refunded	(84)	(37)
Provision for current tax	(69)	-
RWT paid/accrued	143	111
	74	111

19 Deferred tax assets

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax losses	-	33
Employee benefits	7	9
	7	42
At 1 July	42	64
Charge to tax expense	(35)	(22)
At 30 June	7	42

Total losses available to carry forward are NIL, (2023: \$118,494, tax effect \$33,178).

20 Financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

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

Classification of financial assets

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Investment Assets (FVTSD)		
Shareholdings	290	290
Total	290	290
Loans and receivables (amortised cost)		
Cash and cash equivalents	890	1,331
Receivables	183	61
Short-term deposits	6,068	5,866
Total loans and receivables (amortised cost)	7,171	7,258
Trade creditors and other payables (amortised cost)		
Trade payables	836	1,155
Non trade payables and accrued expenses	201	773
Provisions	218	1,018
GST payable/(receivable)	143	31
Total	1,398	2,975

(b) Strategy in using financial instruments

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

(c) Credit risk

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

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

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

(d) Market risk

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

Currency risk

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

20 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Market price risk

The Company has previously invested in unlisted early-stage companies which are generally not publicly traded. As there may be no open market to establish an independent value for certain unlisted investments, there can be no assurance as to the value of the investment or that there will be a market for the unlisted investment. Where equity investments are publicly traded ChristchurchNZ has valued the investment at the market price (with reference to the most recent arms length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties). For non-market shares ChristchurchNZ has sought to minimise the market risk by valuing these investments at cost.

Interest rate risk

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

(e) Liquidity risk

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

21 Capital management

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

22 Investments

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Shareholding investments classified as FVTSD		
Opening balance	290	292
Write off	-	(2)
Net book amount	290	290

CNZ holds a legacy investment acquired following the amalgamation with CRIS Ltd. The valuation of the investment will have uncertain benefits, dictated by future economic performance.

23 Related party transactions

1) Controlling entity and ultimate controlling entity

The controlling and ultimate controlling party of ChristchurchNZ Ltd (CNZ) is ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH). During the period CNZ received core funding from CCC of \$15.9m (2023: \$15.9m) and \$1.9m events funding (2023: NIL). CNZ paid \$50k to CCC for services provided by CCC. At 30 June 2024 CNZ had an intercompany receivable from CCC of \$1k (2023: \$0k) and intercompany payable to CCC of \$36k (2023: \$81k).

1i) Key management personnel remuneration

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

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

Members of the Governing Body receive \$38k per annum and the Chair receives \$76k per annum.

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

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

	2024		2023	
	Remuneration	# of individuals	Remuneration	# of individuals
Members of the Governing Body	268	6.0	212	8.0
On behalf of members of the Governing Body	76	2.0	41	4.0
Senior Leadership Team	<u>1,482</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>1,880</u>	<u>9.0</u>
	<u>1,824</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,133</u>	<u>21</u>

In 2023, due to director terms ending, roles remained vacant for a period of months until the appointment of 2 councillor directors and 3 independent directors. In 2023 the CNZ Senior Leadership Team (incl CE) had a maternity leave cover and a fixed term project specific role and has now reduced to 6 permanent roles. Directors' fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Ltd on behalf of the shareholder. The total remuneration paid to Directors fees for CNZ/CNZH Group during the period was \$342k (2023: \$253k). Of this amount \$76k was paid as a donation to the Mayoral Welfare Fund on behalf of the Councillor Directors (2023: Mayoral Welfare Fund \$41k).

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

23 Related party transactions (continued)

iii) Other related parties

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

		Revenue from related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Transactions with related entities					
Anderson Lloyd	2024	-	37	-	-
	2023	-	32	-	2
Barclay Consulting Ltd	2024	-	29	-	11
	2023	-	29	-	11
Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	2024	2	5	-	-
	2023	2	1	-	-
Christchurch City Council	2024	17,857	18	1	36
	2023	16,003	22	-	81
Christchurch International Airport	2024	131	21	29	-
	2023	105	23	-	-
Crusaders Limited Partnership	2024	-	50	-	12
	2023	-	46	-	52
Peacock Consulting Ltd	2024	-	11	-	4
	2023	-	24	-	-
Sky Network Television Ltd	2024	-	12	-	-
	2023	-	14	-	-
Vbase Ltd T/a Venues Otautahi	2024	12	261	-	-
	2023	12	438	-	127
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd	2024	404	-	42	-
	2023	349	-	55	-
Christchurch Educated Inc	2024	2	0	-	-
	2023	1	-	-	-
Development Christchurch Ltd	2024	265	-	4	-
	2023	437	-	-	-
The Christchurch Foundation	2024	14	-	-	-
	2023	18	-	-	-
Jen Crawford Limited	2024	-	38	-	-
	2023	-	17	-	-
Dasher Ltd	2024	-	29	-	11
	2023	-	17	-	-

Barclay Consulting, Jen Crawford Ltd and Dasher Ltd related parties' transactions were solely for Directors fees.

24 Contingencies

At 30 June 2024 CNZ and the Company had no contingent liabilities or assets (2023: \$NIL).

25 Capital commitments

CNZ had no capital commitments at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$NIL).

Operating lease commitments

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Within one year	495	500
Later than one year and not later than five years	573	1,008
Total non-cancellable operating leases	1,068	1,508

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

ChristchurchNZ has entered into commercial property leases on premises occupied by the business. The property lease commitment figures are net of a landlord contribution received in the 2018 financial year. ChristchurchNZ also has operating leases for items of office equipment.

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,487	(1,798)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	257	336
Amortisation	16	-
Movement in deferred tax	35	22
Investment in equities	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets	-	(21)
	308	337
Add/(less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors and other receivables	(139)	65
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	25	43
(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable	22	(29)
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors and other payables	(1,577)	594
Increase/(Decrease) in income tax payable	37	(64)
Increase/(Decrease) in income in advance	(165)	(6,637)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	(6)	(67)
	(1,804)	(6,095)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	1	(7,557)



27 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

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

28. Performance against statement of intent targets

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

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

- Workforce
- Productivity
- Attractiveness
- Liveability

During the year ended 30 June 2024, CNZ monitored delivery against these metrics. The specific performance targets for the 2024 year are those reflected in the Statement of Intent that are derived from the Annual Levels of Service CNZ agrees with Christchurch City Council (CCC) as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP).

Key Performance Indicator	2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
External					
Long-lasting job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ	617 FTE years of work	Achieved	160 FTE years of work	641 FTE years of work	Achieved
Short-term job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events, urban development and screen activity	685 FTE years of work	Achieved	430 FTE years of work	588 FTE years of work	Achieved
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity	\$88.7m	Achieved	\$60m	\$84.41m	Achieved
Contribution to visitor spend supported by ChristchurchNZ	\$60.4m	Achieved	\$30m	\$53.39m	Achieved
Value of investment into Christchurch supported by ChristchurchNZ (excluding local government)	\$134.5m	Achieved	\$55m	\$37.05m	Not Achieved

Key Performance Indicator	2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
Internal					
Assess and report organisational performance against the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (Benchmark in 2021 using B corporation rating tool is 78.8)	Improved performance (107)	Achieved	Improved performance	Improved performance	Achieved (110)
Maintain high employee engagement (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	4.09	Achieved	3.75 or above	4.06	Achieved
Our people feel safe (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	4.42	Not achieved	4.5 or above	4.41	Not achieved
Zero serious harm	Zero	Achieved	Zero	Zero	Achieved
Reduce our carbon footprint (Benchmark in 2018/19 is 120 tonnes)	Reduced (110 tonnes)	Achieved	Reduce	Reduced (98.9 tonnes)	Achieved

A summary of the various service levels and progress against the target in the period is provided in the table below:
* Not a level of service in current year

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE		2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	TARGET 2023-24	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
1.0	Number of initiatives to support industry cluster development, including Supernodes, to support job creation and work opportunities	Achieved	6	6 initiatives	Achieved	6
1.1	Number of start-up/scale-up companies supported to grow innovation and entrepreneurship capability aligned with priority focus areas	Achieved	40	40 Companies	Achieved	43
1.2	Number of employers that have been actively worked with to attract them to the city to support economic recovery and repositioning	Achieved	60	100 employers	Achieved	113
1.3 *	Value of central government investment secured into innovation and entrepreneurship; labour market transition and job creation	Achieved	\$655,000	Not Applicable		
2.0	Number of initiatives that deliver better education outcomes and skills development to meet industry need and lead to high-value decent work	Achieved	4	4 Initiatives	Achieved	4
3.0	Number of initiatives delivered in partnership with mana whenua and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu entities to grow the value of the Maori economy and deliver intergenerational prosperity and create decent work	Achieved	2	2 initiatives	Achieved	2

(continue)

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE		2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	TARGET 2023-24	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
4.0	Number of initiatives delivered with local and central government agencies to drive and advocate for competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability (including carbon footprint reduction) of Christchurch and Canterbury organisations	Achieved	4	4 initiatives	Achieved	4
4.1	Number of Christchurch and Canterbury businesses accessing support, mentors and advice provided in partnership with central Government and industry and peak bodies, including the Chamber	Achieved	856	500 businesses access business support or advice	Achieved	745
4.2	Satisfaction of businesses accessing support or advice services	Achieved	+81	Net promotor score for business support services is +50 or greater	Achieved	+50
4.3	Value of Central government investment secured into regional business support	Achieved	\$1,030,196	\$1,750,000	Achieved	\$2,347,049
5.0	Antarctic Gateway Strategy progress report is produced annually and is available on the CCC website	Achieved		Deliver actions as set out in the Antarctic Gateway Strategy implementation plan	Achieved	
5.1	Number of businesses in a business network which secures higher revenues from the National Antarctic Programmes	Not Achieved	73	100 businesses in the network	Achieved	100
6.0	Number of initiatives delivered that focus on developing Christchurch and Canterbury as a more attractive and sustainable visitor destination in partnership with third parties where joint outcomes can be amplified	Achieved	4	4 Initiatives	Achieved	4
6.1	City bids prepared to attract business events to Christchurch in line with the business event strategy and economic recovery plan	Achieved	84	50 bids	Achieved	64
6.2	Success rate of bids for business events	Achieved	51%	At least 37.5% success rate	Achieved	42%
6.3	Assess portfolio of events supported against the Major Events Strategy	Achieved		Annual report on performance of the major event portfolio against the Major Events Strategy	Achieved	
6.4 *	Major events seeding round delivered using criteria that support strategic goals of the Major Events Strategy	Achieved		Not Applicable		

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE		2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	TARGET 2023-24	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
8.5	Number of destination product offerings, experiences, or itineraries developed and supported which embed the city narrative	Not achieved		5 destination products	Achieved 5 destination products	
8.6	Number of screen enquiries attracted and supported, with a view to growing Canterbury's market share of screen GDP.	Achieved	139	100 screen enquiries	Achieved	104
8.7	Number of screen productions attracted to Christchurch through a grant fund	Achieved	4 feature films 2 television series	At least 1 production	Achieved	1 production
6.8 *	Value of investment secured into destination promotion and product development	Not achieved	\$276,850	Not Applicable		
7.0	Number of people using city narrative assets and content to tell the Christchurch story integrated with their own organisation or business story	Not Achieved		5000 Toolkit asset downloads	Achieved over 5000 downloads.	
7.1	Number of engagements on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms	Achieved	5 million plus	4 million	Achieved	4 million plus
7.2	Number of engagements with trade agents and investors in priority markets and sectors.	Achieved	58	60 engagements with trade agents or investors	Achieved	94
8.0	City economic strategies are reviewed and approved in context of Greater Christchurch 2050 Strategic Framework and Goals.	Achieved		To be requested and confirmed through the annual letter of expectation and statement of intent process.	Achieved, no strategies were requested this financial year	
8.1 *	Report on implementation of initiatives within mandate set out in the (Covid-19) Christchurch Economic Recovery Plan and when appropriate, Greater Christchurch 2050	Achieved		Not Applicable		
8.2	Number of economic research and insights reports delivered to provide city partners with robust evidence base on which to base strategies and investment decisions	Achieved	19 Reports	12 economic reports are produced	Achieved	18

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE		2022/23 RESULT	2022/23 OUTCOME	TARGET 2023-24	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
8.3	Number of people actively engaging with ChristchurchNZ economic and strategic insights	Achieved	4,939	Deliver economic information to at least 1,000 people through presentations and online information	Achieved	6,083
8.4	Number of reports on the feasibility of urban development proposals and projects	Achieved		At least three opportunities for urban development are identified and assessed for feasibility	Achieved with over 3 initiatives	
8.5	Deliver existing urban development programme (New Brighton) and develop pipeline of urban development projects utilising Council family-owned property or other acquired property	Achieved		New urban development projects added to the pipeline in line with the strategy	Achieved	

Corporate governance statement

Ownership

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

Public benefit entity

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

Nature of operations

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

Role of the Board of Directors

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

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

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

Statement of Intent

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

Board membership

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

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Director's remuneration

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Director's fees		
Therese Arseneau (Chair)	78	72
Stephen Barclay	38	36
Paul Bingham	38	36
Andrew Turner	-	9
Lauren Quintance	38	17
Toby Selman	38	17
Jen Crawford	38	17
Louise Edwards	-	9
Jake McLellan	-	-
Victoria Henstock	-	-
Board remuneration	266	212

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Limited on behalf of the shareholder. The total remuneration received by the Directors of CNZ/CNZH during the period was \$342k (2023: \$253k). Included in this was a \$76k donation made to the Mayoral Welfare Fund in lieu of Director fees for Councilor Directors.

Employee Remuneration

ChristchurchNZ aims to attract, retain, develop and motivate high calibre employees. As part of its remuneration policy CNZ utilises externally provided market data to assess its position in the market and ensure that pay rates are fair and sufficiently competitive to enable it to retain and attract appropriately qualified talent.

The key management personnel of ChristchurchNZ are the Chief Executive Officer and five members of the Senior Leadership Team. The board determines the Chief Executive Remuneration based on advice and relevant market data.

\$'000's	2024 \$	2023 \$
100 - 110	6	4
110 - 120	6	5
120 - 130	2	5
130 - 140	7	7
140 - 150	7	2
150 - 160	3	1
160 - 170	-	1
180 - 190	-	-
190 - 200	-	2
200 - 210	-	2
210 - 220	3	-
220 - 230	1	-
230 - 240	1	1
240 - 250	-	1
250 - 260	-	-
260 - 270	-	-
270 - 280	-	-
280 - 290	-	-
290 - 300	-	-
300 - 310	-	-
310 - 320	-	-
320 - 330	-	-
330 - 340	-	-
340 - 350	-	-
350 - 360	-	-
360 - 370	-	1
370 - 380	1	-

The number of employees and former employees, whose total remuneration falls within specified bands over \$100k.

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Directors' Interests

The following entries were recorded in the interests register during the year ended 30 June 2024:

	Company	Interest
Dr T Arseneau	J. Ballantyne & Co Limited	Director
	Therese Arseneau Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	EducationNZ	Board Member
	Lane Neave	Independent Chair
	Elder Family Trust	Trustee
	House of Travel Holdings Ltd	Director
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Mr S Barclay	Jennian Homes Tauranga East Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Barclay Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Longbush Partnership Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Norton Barclay Investments Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Moehau GP Ltd	Director
	NBI LP Ltd	Director
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Mr P Bingham	Akaroa Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Dolphin Experience Ltd	Director
	Lyttelton Harbour Cruises Ltd	Director
	Shuttlecock PTY Limited (Australia)	Director
	Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	Chair
	Shuttlecock Limited (New Zealand)	Chair
	The Christchurch Foundation	Trustee
	Entrada Travel Group	Chair
	Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust	Trustee
	Intercity Group NZ Ltd	Director
	Northland Ferries Ltd (previously Fullers Bay of Islands Ltd)	Director
	AWADS 2018 Ltd	Director
	Skipbus Ltd	Director
	Auckland Explorer Bus Ltd	Director
	Pajo Trustees Limited	Director
	First Table	Chair
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Ms J Crawford	Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited	Chair
	Nelmac Limited	Director
	Orion New Zealand Limited	Director
	MHV Water Limited	Independent Director
	Jen Crawford Limited	Director/Shareholder
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Anderson Lloyd	Consultant
Ms L Quaintance	Turners Automotive Group	Independent Director
	DPL Insurance	Independent Director
	Crusaders	Independent Director
	Sky Television Ltd	Executive Role
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Cr J McLellan	Otautahi Community Housing Trust	Trustee
	Civic Building Ltd	Director
	Christchurch City Council	Councillor
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Mr T Selman	Cessna 172 Holdings Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	PRI Global Real Estate Committee	Chair
Cr V Henstock	Dasher Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Cr V Henstock	Orbit Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Christchurch City Council	Councillor
	North West Christchurch Community Sporting Trust	Trustee
	St Francis of Assisi Catholic School	Proprietors Representative Trustee
	Nurture Trust	Trustee/Chair
	RJ Buckley Limited	Trustee
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
Other Interests		
Ms L Edwards	ChristchurchNZ Ltd, Health, Safety, Audit and Risk	Independent Chair
	Wattwards Trust	Trustee and Beneficiary
	Peacock Consulting Ltd	Director / Shareholder
	Canterbury Business Recovery Trust	Trustee
	JR McKenzie Trust	Trustee
	National Provident Fund	Director
	Superannuation Investments Ltd	Director
	Marlborough Kaikoura Trail Trust	Trustee
	MFL Mutual Holdings Ltd	Director
	Unity Credit Union	Chair
	Joyce Fisher Charitable Trust	Independent Chair, Audit & Risk Committee
Ms A Adams	Women in Space Exploration	Trustee
	Orange Sky New Zealand	Business Advisor

Director transactions

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

	Company	Interest	Disclosure
Paul Bingham	Black Cat Company	Director	SailGP Event - Hector's Dolphins and Marine Mammal Management
Stephen Barclay			Sail GP Event – personal friendship with a Director of Sail GP

ChristchurchNZ

