

Model Financial Statements

Crown Service Enterprise

2018/19

Model financial statements for a
Crown Entity prepared under the Tier 1 and 2
Public Benefit Entity Accounting Requirements

July 2019

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce our 2019 update to the model financial statements for Crown entities, using the public benefit entity (PBE) accounting standards for Tier 1 and Tier 2 entities. While these model financial statements are designed specifically for Crown entities, PBEs in other sectors might also find the model financial statements useful.

Audit New Zealand's model financial statements highlight our latest thinking on meeting financial reporting and legislative requirements, and providing essential information to users of financial statements.

Focus

These model financial statements have been updated to reflect the early adoption of PBE IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The main updates to the model are explained on page 5.

The model financial statements have been prepared especially to help guide Crown entities to prepare financial statements that comply with the PBE accounting standards. The model might also assist in reducing the compliance costs of preparing PBE-compliant financial statements and contribute to an efficient financial statement audit.

The financial statements included in this model, including certain disclosure requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004, are only part of what Crown entities are required to include in their annual report.

These model financial statements can be downloaded from our website www.auditnz.govt.nz.

Future updates

We will continue to update these model financial statements to reflect evolving good practice in presenting financial statements that meet the needs of users as well as any revised requirements from changes in accounting standards.

We welcome any feedback on the application of this model to Crown entities or any other comments that might help with future updates of the model financial statements. If you have any feedback or comments, please pass these to your Audit New Zealand Manager or Director.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Audit New Zealand staff who have contributed to the development of these model financial statements.



Stephen Walker
Executive Director
19 July 2019

ABOUT THE MODEL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Objective

The objectives of this model are:

- to guide Crown entities in preparing financial statements that comply with the Tier 1 or Tier 2 PBE accounting standards; and
- to provide an insight into evolving good practice in preparing financial statements.

The model financial statements have been prepared using a fictitious non-company Crown entity, Crown Service Enterprise (CSE). CSE is a “public benefit entity” for financial reporting purposes. The model is not intended to provide guidance for those Crown entities that are “for-profit entities” for financial reporting purposes.

Tier 2 concessions

The model financial statements identify by green highlight disclosure concessions available under the reduced disclosure regime. We encourage entities to take advantage of the available disclosure concessions. Additional disclosure concessions might be available to an entity in preparing its financial statements that are not identified by the model, as the model does not include all possible disclosures of the PBE accounting standards.

Early adoption of PBE IFRS 9

The Crown has elected to early adopt PBE IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* in preparing the 30 June 2019 Financial Statements of Government (FSG). In line with the FSG, CSE has elected to early adopt PBE IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

In adopting PBE IFRS 9, CSE has applied transitional relief and elected not to restate the information for previous years. Differences arising from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 in relation to classification, measurement, and impairment are recognised in opening equity at 1 July 2018.

The financial instrument disclosure requirements of PBE IPSAS 30 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* have been amended with the introduction of PBE IFRS 9. The credit risk disclosure requirements of PBE IPSAS 30 have been significantly amended to require more extensive credit risk disclosures. Entities will need to carefully determine the credit risk disclosures of PBE IPSAS 30 that are relevant to them based on their specific credit risk exposures and approach to the measurement of expected credit losses.

Main updates to the model

The table below explains the main updates to the model since it was previously published in 2016.

Page number	Note number	Description of change
9	-	Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses – Following an amendment to PBE IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , “Interest revenue” is now presented as a separate line item in this statement as required by PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(a). Interest revenue was previously included in the line item “Other revenue”.
9	-	Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense – The gain on equity investment revaluation for the 2018/19 financial year is now classified as an item that will not be reclassified to surplus/deficit on disposal. This change reflects the new requirements of PBE IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> for equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.
12	-	Statement of changes in equity – This statement reflects an adjustment to opening equity as at 1 July 2018 as a result of the early adoption of PBE IFRS 9.
16	Note 1	Statement of accounting policies – Standard early adopted – This has been updated to include a statement that CSE has early adopted PBE IFRS 9.
16	Note 1	Statement of accounting policies – “Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted” has been updated to include relevant standards that have been issued, but are not yet effective.
24	Note 7	Cash and cash equivalents – A disclosure has been added explaining the application of the PBE IFRS 9 expected credit loss model to the 30 June 2019 bank balances.

Page number	Note number	Description of change
24	Note 8	Receivables – The accounting policy and disclosures have been updated for the application of PBE IFRS 9. This includes new disclosures about expected credit losses at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018.
25	Note 9	Investments – The accounting policy and disclosures have been updated for the application of PBE IFRS 9. This includes new disclosures about expected credit losses for term deposits and information for each equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.
42	Note 20	Equity – Equity investment revaluation reserves – The transfer of a revaluation reserve on disposal for the 30 June 2019 financial year is now transferred directly through to accumulated surplus/deficit.
43	Note 22A	Financial instrument categories – This table has been updated for the new financial asset categories under PBE IFRS 9.
48	Note 25	Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 financial instruments – This note provides information about the transition to PBE IFRS 9.

Content

Included in the model are:

- a statement of responsibility;
- a statement of comprehensive revenue and expense;
- a statement of financial position;
- a statement of changes in equity;
- a statement of cash flows; and
- notes to the financial statements that include a statement of accounting policies.

Not all of the accounting policies and notes will be applicable to each Crown entity. Although it is not practical for this model to cover all of the possible financial reporting issues that could arise in a Crown entity, we have included a wide range of accounting policies and notes, including all those that are commonly used in the sector.

The model illustrates a possible financial statement format for a Crown entity. For example, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense has been prepared by classifying expenses based on the nature of the expense. Alternatively, expenses could be classified based on their function. This is just one example where there might be more than one way of disclosing the information required.

While the model provides guidance on disclosure matters, it does not deal with the underlying accounting treatment. Crown entities will need to make choices about the accounting policies and presentation options appropriate for their circumstances.

The model does not address all the possible recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements of the PBE accounting standards. Crown entities should not use the model as a substitute for referring to individual standards applicable to their specific circumstances.

We have included references to specific standards and legislation in the left margin of the model.

Statutory requirements

The model does not include all the information required to be disclosed by the Crown Entities Act 2004 (CEA) in a Crown entity's annual report. In particular, the model does not include the disclosures required by sections:

- 151(1)(a) – Information that is necessary to enable an informed assessment to be made on the Crown entity's operations and performance for the financial year, including an assessment of the Crown entity's progress in relation to its strategic intentions as set out in the most recent statement of intent;
- 151(1)(b) – Statement of performance in accordance with section 153;
- 151(1)(e) – Audit report in accordance with section 156;
- 151(1)(f) – Any new direction given by a Minister in writing under any enactment during the financial year, as well as other such directions that remain current;

- 151(1)(g) – Information on compliance with the obligation to be a good employer (including a Crown entity’s equal employment opportunity programme);
- 151(1)(i) – Information required by section 20(3), which relates to the enforcement of certain natural person transactions;
- 151(1)(j) – Information required by section 68(6), which relates to permission to act despite being interested in a matter;
- 151(1)(k) – Any matters that relate to or affect the entity’s operations that the entity is otherwise required, or has undertaken, or wishes to report on in its annual report; and
- 151(1B) – End of year performance information that a Crown entity is required to prepare under section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA).

The model has been prepared for an entity that does not have any subsidiaries. If a Crown entity is a parent of a Crown entity group, the CEA permits that only group financial statements need be prepared.

The model is not intended to provide specific guidance on the statutory reporting requirements for certain types of Crown entities. The model financial statements do not cover the specific statutory reporting requirements of Tertiary Education Institutions and Crown Research Institutes under their applicable legislation.

The model is not intended to provide specific guidance on the statutory reporting requirements of those entities listed in Schedules 4 and 4A of the PFA. Sections 45M to 45OA of the PFA detail those sections of the CEA that apply to Schedules 4 and 4A entities.

Standards not covered by the model

The model does not include the recognition, measurement, presentation, or disclosure requirements of the following standards:

- PBE IPSAS 6 (PS) *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*;
- PBE IPSAS 7 *Investments in Associates*;
- PBE IPSAS 8 *Interests in Joint Ventures*;
- PBE IPSAS 10 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*;
- PBE IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*;
- PBE IPSAS 16 *Investment Property*;
- PBE IPSAS 22 *Disclosure of Information About the General Government Sector*;
- PBE IPSAS 26 *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*;
- PBE IPSAS 27 *Agriculture*;
- PBE IPSAS 32 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor*;
- PBE IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*;
- PBE IAS 12 *Income Taxes*;
- PBE IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*; and
- PBE FRS 45 *Service Concession Arrangements: Operator*.

Standards and amendments issued after 30 June 2019 are not included in the model financial statements.

Abbreviations used in the model

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
CEA	Crown Entities Act 2004
GST	Goods and services tax
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
PBE	Public benefit entity
RDR	Reduced disclosure regime

CEA s151(1)(d),155

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY¹

We are responsible for the preparation of Crown Service Enterprise's financial statements and statement of performance, and for the judgements made in them.

We are responsible for any end of year performance information provided by Crown Service Enterprise under section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

We have the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In our opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Crown Service Enterprise for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board:²

Board member

18 October 2019

Board member

18 October 2019

¹ In addition to the signed statement of responsibility, section 151(3) of the CEA requires the annual report to be dated and signed on behalf of the Board by two members or, in the case of a corporation sole, by the sole member.

² Section 155 of the CEA requires the statement of responsibility to be dated and signed on behalf of the Board by two members or, in the case of a corporation sole, by the sole member.

PBE IPSAS 1.21(b)

CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE
2019^{3,4,5}

PBE IPSAS 1.128

	Notes	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget ⁶ 2019 \$000	Actual ⁷ 2018 \$000
Revenue⁸				
Funding from the Crown		508,552	508,468	498,080
PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(a) Interest revenue		5,226	5,200	4,080
PBE IPSAS 1.98.3 Other revenue		19,734	22,680	16,748
PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(a) <i>Total revenue</i>	2	533,512	536,348	518,908
Expenses⁹				
PBE IPSAS 1.109 Personnel costs	3	331,814	331,813	325,956
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13,14	66,803	66,802	63,557
Capital charge	4	64,160	63,000	52,875
PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(b) Finance costs	5	2,678	2,676	1,800
Other expenses	6	49,125	63,943	40,020
PBE IPSAS 1.98.3 <i>Total expenses</i>		514,580	528,234	484,208
PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(f) Surplus/(deficit)		18,932	8,114	34,700
Other comprehensive revenue and expense				
Good practice ¹⁰ <i>Item that could be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>				
PBE IPSAS 1.103.1 Gain on equity investment revaluations	20	0	0	110
Good practice <i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>				
PBE IPSAS 1.103.1 Gain on equity investment revaluations	20	95	0	0
PBE IPSAS 1.103.1 Gain on property revaluations	20	73,397	90,000	52,333
PBE IPSAS 1.98.1(b) <i>Total other comprehensive revenue and expense</i>		73,492	90,000	52,443
PBE IPSAS 1.98.1(c) Total comprehensive revenue and expense		92,424	98,114	87,143

PBE IPSAS 1.148.1 Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 24.¹¹

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

³ Alternatively, a statement displaying components of the surplus/deficit (a statement of financial performance) directly followed by a second statement beginning with surplus/deficit and displaying components of other comprehensive revenue and expense (a statement of other comprehensive revenue and expense) can be presented.

⁴ The statement of comprehensive revenue and expense has been prepared using the nature of expense classification. Alternatively, entities may choose to present expenses based on the function of expense. PBE IPSAS 1.115 requires Tier 1 entities that classify expenses by function to disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.

⁵ Where there are discontinued operations, PBE IFRS 5.33(a) requires separate disclosure of the total post-tax gain or loss from discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation.

⁶ Section 154(3)(c) of the CEA requires the financial statements to "include the forecast financial statements prepared at the start of the financial year, for comparison with the actual financial statements". When an entity has published general purpose prospective financial statements, PBE IPSAS 1.21(e) requires a comparison of prospective and actual amounts either as a separate additional financial statement or as a budget column in the financial statements.

⁷ PBE IPSAS 1.53 requires comparative information to be disclosed in respect of the previous year for all amounts reported in the financial statements. Comparative information shall be included for narrative information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current year's financial statements.

⁸ PBE IPSAS 23.106(a) requires, either in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense or in the notes, that entities disclose the amount of revenue from non-exchange transactions by major classes, showing separately: i) taxes, showing separately major classes of taxes; and ii) transfers, showing separately major classes of transfer revenue. As the separate labelling of revenue as exchange or non-exchange in most cases would not be considered material, we have decided to not label revenue as exchange or non-exchange in these model financial statements. We have, however, separately disclosed the major classes of all revenue streams in Note 2.

⁹ PBE IPSAS 1.99.1(ba) requires impairment losses (including reversals) determined in accordance with section 5.5 of PBE IFRS 9 to be separately presented if they are material.

¹⁰ For-profit entities are required to group items presented in other comprehensive revenue and expense on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to surplus or deficit in the future (reclassification adjustments). Although PBEs are not required to make this disclosure, we consider the disclosure good practice.

¹¹ PBE IPSAS 1.148.1 requires an entity that has published general purpose prospective financial information for the period of the financial statements to present a comparison of the prospective financial information with the actual financial results being reported. Explanations for major variances shall be given.

PBE IPSAS 1.21(a)

**CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019¹²**

PBE IPSAS 1.90,128

	Notes	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Assets				
Current assets				
PBE IPSAS 1.70,76				
PBE IPSAS 1.88(i)	Cash and cash equivalents	7	75,078	75,042
PBE IPSAS 1.88(g),(h)	Receivables	8	8,209	6,340
PBE IPSAS 1.88(d)	Investments	9	3,420	3,400
PBE IPSAS 1.88(d)	Derivative financial instruments	10	2,900	2,500
PBE IPSAS 1.88(f)	Inventories	11	942	900
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Prepayments		1,000	0
PBE IPSAS 1.88.1(a)	Non-current assets held for sale	12	1,160	0
PBE IPSAS 1.89	<i>Total current assets</i>		92,709	88,182
Non-current assets				
PBE IPSAS 1.70,76				
PBE IPSAS 1.88(d)	Investments	9	7,918	7,910
PBE IPSAS 1.88(a)	Property, plant, and equipment	13	863,974	865,232
PBE IPSAS 1.88(c)	Intangible assets	14	10,594	10,500
PBE IPSAS 1.89	<i>Total non-current assets</i>		882,486	883,642
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Total assets		975,195	971,824
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
PBE IPSAS 1.70,80				
PBE IPSAS 1.88(j),(k)	Payables and deferred revenue	15	45,586	46,450
PBE IPSAS 1.88(m)	Borrowings	16	9,298	12,000
PBE IPSAS 1.88(m)	Derivative financial instruments	10	1,740	1,000
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Employee entitlements	17	42,842	47,517
PBE IPSAS 1.88(l)	Provisions	18	3,404	4,578
PBE IPSAS 1.89	<i>Total current liabilities</i>		102,870	111,545
Non-current liabilities				
PBE IPSAS 1.70,80				
PBE IPSAS 1.88(m)	Borrowings	16	15,638	19,916
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Employee entitlements	17	44,591	49,257
PBE IPSAS 1.88(l)	Provisions	18	4,175	8,478
PBE IPSAS 1.89	<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		64,404	77,651
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Total liabilities		167,274	189,196
PBE IPSAS 1.89	Net assets		807,921	782,628

¹² PBE IPSAS 1.88 requires in the statement of financial position that separate line items be presented for recoverables from non-exchange transactions, receivables from exchange transactions, taxes and transfers payable, and payables under exchange transactions. We consider that it will be rare that this is a material disclosure. Therefore, we have chosen to focus on providing a meaningful breakdown in the notes. The illustrative financial statements in PBE IPSAS 1 do not separately disclose receivables and payables under exchange and non-exchange headings.

PBE IPSAS 1.21(a)

**CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019 (CONTINUED)**

PBE IPSAS 1.90,128

	Notes	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Equity				
PBE IPSAS 1.95(a)	Contributed capital ¹³	201,020	201,020	200,000
PBE IPSAS 1.95(b)	Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	116,403	85,148	92,108
PBE IPSAS 1.95(c)	Property revaluation reserves	489,891	496,000	421,994
PBE IPSAS 1.95(c)	Equity investment revaluation reserves	607	460	512
PBE IPSAS 1.88(o)	Total equity	807,921	782,628	714,614

PBE IPSAS 1.148.1

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

¹³ If a Crown entity does not have information on the separate amounts for contributed capital and accumulated surplus/deficit, it shall combine them and present a single amount as general funds.

PBE IPSAS 1.21(c)

**CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

PBE IPSAS 1.128

	Notes	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Balance at 1 July		714,614	683,494	552,353
PBE IPSAS 1.118(b) Adjustment to accumulated surplus/deficit from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9		(137)	0	0
Adjusted balance at 1 July		714,477	683,494	552,353
PBE IPSAS 1.118(a) Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		92,424	98,114	87,143
PBE IPSAS 1.119(a) <i>Owner transactions</i> ¹⁴				
PBE IPSAS 1.119(a) Capital contribution		1,020	1,020	75,118
PBE IPSAS 1.119(a) Repayment of capital		0	0	0
Balance at 30 June	20	807,921	782,628	714,614

PBE IPSAS 1.148.1

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

¹⁴ Disclosure is required only if these transactions took place.

PBE IPSAS 1.21(d)

**CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

PBE IPSAS 1.128	Notes	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 2.18,22,27	Cash flows from operating activities			
	Receipts from the Crown	508,552	508,468	498,080
PBE IPSAS 2.40	Interest received	5,070	5,200	4,238
	Receipts from other revenue	18,184	21,480	13,200
	Payments to suppliers ¹⁵	(53,993)	(70,705)	(37,563)
	Payments to employees ¹⁵	(320,499)	(323,813)	(341,760)
PBE IPSAS 2.40	Interest paid	(2,376)	(1,478)	(1,763)
	Payments for capital charge	(64,160)	(63,000)	(52,875)
	GST (net)	(99)	(50)	(55)
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities</i>	90,679	76,102	81,502
PBE IPSAS 2.18,25	Cash flows from investing activities			
	Receipts from sale of property, plant, and equipment ¹⁶	9,809	7,000	694
	Receipts from sale or maturity of investments	177,483	185,000	215,000
	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment ¹⁶	(214,209)	(206,222)	(97,250)
	Purchase of intangible assets	(8,308)	(6,909)	0
	Acquisition of investments	(28,000)	(24,000)	(202,476)
	<i>Net cash flow from investing activities</i>	(63,225)	(45,131)	(84,032)
PBE IPSAS 2.18,26	Cash flows from financing activities			
	Capital contribution	20	1,020	75,118
	Payments under finance leases		(2,128)	(10,431)
	Repayment of loans		(7,859)	(11,412)
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities</i>		(8,967)	53,275
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		18,487	21,042
	<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</i>		56,591	54,000
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	75,078	75,042

PBE IPSAS 2.54

Equipment totalling \$3.8m (2018: \$nil) was acquired by means of finance leases during the year.

PBE IPSAS 1.148.1

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

¹⁵ We consider it good practice to separately disclose cash outflows from payments to employees and cash outflows from payments to suppliers, although the amounts could be presented in aggregate.

¹⁶ We consider it good practice to separately disclose cash flows arising from the acquisition and disposal of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets. Presenting these cash flows separately provides readers of the financial statements with a clearer linkage between the property, plant, and equipment and intangible asset movement schedules and cash flows arising from acquisitions and disposals.

CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019 (CONTINUED)

PBE IPSAS 2.29

Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) to net cash flow from operating activities		
	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Surplus/(deficit)	18,932	34,700
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	66,803	63,557
Donated assets revenue	(295)	(1,682)
Net (gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments	(69)	(752)
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	1,868	1,010
<i>Total non-cash items</i>	68,307	62,133
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(1,186)	(114)
<i>Total items classified as investing or financing activities</i>	(1,186)	(114)
Add/(less) movements in statement of financial position items		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables ¹⁷	(5,816)	8,311
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	303	560
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in payables and deferred revenue ¹⁸	8,886	(2,180)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(6,772)	13,499
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	8,025	(35,407)
<i>Net movements in working capital items</i>	4,626	(15,217)
Net cash flow from operating activities	90,679	81,502

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

¹⁷ Any receivables for the sale of property, plant, and equipment will need to be excluded when calculating this movement.

¹⁸ Any payables for capital expenditure will need to be excluded when calculating this movement.

**CROWN SERVICE ENTERPRISE
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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1 Statement of accounting policies

REPORTING ENTITY

PBE IPSAS 1.150(a),(c),(d)	Crown Service Enterprise (CSE) is a Crown entity as defined by the Crown Entities Act 2004 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing CSE's operations includes the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Crown Service Enterprise Act 2002. CSE's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown. ¹⁹
PBE IPSAS 1.150(b)	CSE's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public [<i>Tier 1 entities shall disclose a description of the nature of the entity's operations and principal activities</i>]. CSE does not operate to make a financial return.
PBE IPSAS 1.28.2(c)	CSE has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.
PBE IPSAS 1.63(a),(b),(c) PBE IPSAS 14.26	The financial statements for CSE are for the year ended 30 June 2019, and were approved by the Board on 18 October 2019.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

PBE IPSAS 1.127(a) Good practice PBE IPSAS 1 Appendix B	The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis ²⁰ , and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.
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Statement of compliance

PBE IPSAS 1.28.2(a),(b)	The financial statements of CSE have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).
PBE IPSAS 1.28.2(b),28.4(a)	CSE is a Tier 1 entity and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE Standards. <i>[Tier 2 entities that report in accordance with the PBE Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime shall also disclose the criteria that establish it as eligible to report in accordance with the PBE Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime]</i>
PBE IPSAS 1.28 PBE IPSAS 1, RDR 28.1	These financial statements comply with PBE Standards. <i>[A Tier 2 entity would disclose: "These financial statements comply with the PBE Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime"]</i>

Presentation currency and rounding

PBE IPSAS 1.63(d),(e)	The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), except for Board member remuneration in Note 3 and related party transactions in Note 21, which are rounded to the nearest dollar.
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Standard early adopted

PBE IPSAS 3.34(a)	In line with the Financial Statements of the Government, CSE has elected to early adopt PBE IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> . PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> . Information about the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 is provided in Note 25.
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Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

PBE IPSAS 3.35,36	Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective, that have not been early adopted are: <i>Amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 Statement of Cash Flows</i> An amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. CSE does not intend to early adopt the amendment. <i>PBE IPSAS 34-38</i> PBE IPSAS 34-38 replace the existing standards for interests in other entities (PBE IPSAS 6-8). These new standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. CSE will apply these new standards in preparing the 30 June 2020 financial statements. No effect is expected as a result of this change.
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¹⁹ PBE IPSAS 1.150 requires the following information to be included in the annual report, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements: domicile and legal form of the entity and the jurisdiction in which it operates, description of operations and principal activities, reference to the relevant legislation governing the entity's operations, name of the controlling entity and ultimate controlling entity, and, if it is a limited-life entity, information regarding the length of its life. These disclosures are not required by the RDR.

²⁰ The going concern concept is assumed when preparing financial statements. If those responsible for preparing the financial statements are aware of conditions or events that cause doubt over the ability to continue as a going concern, those facts shall be disclosed. If the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, that fact shall also be disclosed, together with the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern (PBE IPSAS 1.38).

1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

The XRB issued PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments* in March 2019. This standard supersedes PBE IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which was issued as an interim standard. It is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Although CSE has not assessed the effect of the new standard, it does not expect any significant changes as the requirements are similar to PBE IFRS 9.

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. CSE has not yet determined how application of PBE FRS 48 will affect its statement of performance.

PBE IPSAS 1.132

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES²¹

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate and are highlighted with a blue background. Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Foreign currency transactions

PBE ISPAS 4.24,32

Foreign currency transactions (including those subject to forward foreign exchange contracts) are translated into NZ dollars (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Goods and services tax

Items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Good practice

Income tax

CSE is a public authority and consequently is exempt from the payment of income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

Good practice

Budget figures

The budget figures are derived from the statement of performance expectations as approved by the Board at the beginning of the financial year. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Board in preparing these financial statements.

Good practice

Cost allocation

CSE has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are costs directly attributed to an output. Indirect costs are costs that cannot be attributed to a specific output in an economically feasible manner.

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Indirect costs are charged to outputs based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information. Depreciation is charged on the basis of asset utilisation. Personnel costs are charged on the basis of actual time incurred. Property and other premises costs, such as maintenance, are charged on the basis of floor area occupied for the production of each output. Other indirect costs are assigned to outputs based on the proportion of direct staff costs for each output.

There have been no changes to the cost allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

²¹ PBE IPSAS 1.132(c) requires disclosure of accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. The materiality of transactions should also be considered in deciding what accounting policies to disclose. In this model, we have chosen to disclose a comprehensive range of accounting policies. An entity might not need to disclose all the accounting policies included in this model due to the transactions associated with a particular policy being immaterial.

1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

PBE IPSAS 1.140

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions²²

In preparing these financial statements, CSE has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions might differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

- Useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment – refer to Note 13.
- Fair value of land and buildings – refer to Note 13.
- Useful lives of software assets – refer to Note 14.
- Retirement and long service leave – refer to Note 17.

These significant estimates and assumptions are highlighted in the relevant note with a red background.

PBE IPSAS 1.137

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies²²

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

- Other grants received – refer to Note 2.
- Grant expenditure – refer to Note 6.
- Leases classification – refer to Note 16.

These judgements are highlighted in the relevant note with a red background.

²² The examples provided are not intended to be exhaustive. Entities will need to consider their own circumstances to ensure that the disclosures required by PBE IPSAS 1.137 and PBE IPSAS 1.140 are relevant and complete.

PBE IPSAS 1.108
PBE IPSAS 23.107(a),(b)
PBE IPSAS 9.39(a)

2 Revenue

Accounting policy

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Funding from the Crown

CSE is primarily funded from the Crown. This funding is restricted in its use for the purpose of CSE meeting the objectives specified in the Crown Services Enterprise Act 2002 and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder.

CSE considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement. This is considered to be the start of the appropriation period to which the funding relates.

The fair value of revenue from the Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements.

Other grants received

Grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Donated assets

Where a physical asset is gifted to or acquired by CSE for nil consideration or at a subsidised cost, the asset is recognised at fair value. The difference between the consideration provided and the fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue. The fair value of donated assets is determined as follows:

- For new assets, fair value is usually determined by reference to the retail price of the same or similar assets at the time the asset was received.
- For used assets, fair value is usually determined by reference to market information for assets of a similar type, condition, and age.

Good practice

Donated services

Certain operations of CSE are reliant on services provided by volunteers. Volunteer services received are not recognised as revenue or expenditure by CSE.²³

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised by accruing on a time proportion basis the interest due for the investment.

Rental revenue

Lease receipts under an operating sublease are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale of publications

Sales of publications are recognised as revenue when the product is sold to the customer.

Provision of services

Services provided to third parties on commercial terms are recognised as revenue in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

PBE IPSAS 1.137

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Other grants received

CSE must exercise judgement when recognising grant revenue to determine when conditions of the grant contract have been satisfied. In the current year, an \$8.0m multi-year grant was awarded that requires CSE to promote economic activities during the two-year period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020. CSE has determined that the funding for the 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 year shall not be recognised as an asset or revenue at 30 June 2019 because funding for that year is conditional on CSE agreeing with the funder deliverables for that period in November 2019 and reporting satisfactory performance to date for the funding received. Funding for the 2019 year of \$2.0m not yet received at 30 June 2019 has been recognised as a receivable and revenue, as there are no substantive conditions attached to the receipt of this funding.

²³ PBE IPSAS 23.98 permits but not does require donated services to be recognised in the financial statements. PBE IPSAS 23.108 encourages entities to disclose the nature and type of major classes of services in-kind received, including those not recognised.

2 Revenue (continued)

Breakdown of other revenue and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Other grants received	11,000	9,610
PBE IPSAS 23.107(d) Donated equipment ²⁴	295	1,682
Training course fees	3,808	2,502
Rental revenue from property subleases	1,500	500
PBE IPSAS 1.51,107(c) Net gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment	1,186	114
PBE IPSAS 30.24(a)(i) Net gains on derivative financial instruments	69	752
PBE IPSAS 4.61(a) Net foreign exchange gains	0	0
Other revenue	1,876	1,588
Total other revenue	19,734	16,748

Asset disposals

PBE IFRS 5.41 During the year, motor vehicles that had reached a predetermined mileage were disposed of. The net gain on motor vehicle disposals was \$186,000 (2018: \$114,000). Two adjoining properties located at 102 and 104 Roundabout Drive in Taranaki were disposed of during March 2019 at a gain of \$1.0m. These properties had been identified as surplus to CSE's requirements and approval from the Board was received to dispose of the properties.²⁵

PBE IPSAS 1.127(c)

3 Personnel costs

Accounting policy

Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Superannuation schemes

PBE IPSAS 25.55

Defined contribution schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver, the Government Superannuation Fund, and the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme²⁶ are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Defined benefit schemes

PBE IPSAS 25.33(b)(i)

CSE makes employer contributions to the DBP Contributors Scheme (the Scheme), which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund. The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

PBE IPSAS 25.33(b)(ii)

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the Scheme the extent to which the surplus/deficit in the plan will affect future contributions by individual employers, because there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The Scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. Further information about the Scheme is disclosed in Note 19.

Breakdown of personnel costs and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Salaries and wages	304,654	342,999
PBE IPSAS 25.57 Defined contribution plan employer contributions	19,547	18,364
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	7,613	(35,407)
Total personnel costs	331,814	325,956

²⁴ PBE IPSAS 23.107(d) requires disclosure of the nature and type of major classes of bequests, gifts, and donations, showing separately major classes of goods in-kind received.

²⁵ If there are a number of asset sales, a general narrative can be provided.

²⁶ The schemes listed are not exhaustive. Crown entities may make contributions to other defined contribution schemes, including defined benefit schemes that are accounted for as defined contribution schemes.

3 Personnel costs (continued)

CEA s152(1)(c)²⁷

Employee remuneration²⁸

	Actual 2019 Number	Actual 2018 Number
Total remuneration paid or payable that is or exceeds \$100,000:		
\$100,000 – \$109,999	5	6
\$110,000 – \$119,999	4	3
\$120,000 – \$129,999	3	2
\$130,000 – \$139,999	1	0
\$140,000 – \$149,999	0	1
\$150,000 – \$159,999	1	1
\$160,000 – \$169,999	1	0
Total employees	15	13

CEA s152(1)(d)

During the year ended 30 June 2019, two (2018: three) employees received compensation and other benefits in relation to cessation totalling \$225,000 (2018: \$174,000).²⁹

CEA s152(1)(a)

Board member remuneration

The total value of remuneration paid or payable to each Board member during the year was:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
[Director 1](Chairperson) ³⁰	70	67
[Director 2]	50	46
[Director 3]	50	46
[Director 4]	50	46
Total Board member remuneration	220	205

CEA s152(1)(b)

There have been no payments made to committee members appointed by the Board who are not Board members during the financial year.

CEA s152(1)(e)

CSE has provided a deed of indemnity to Board members for certain activities undertaken in the performance of CSE's functions.

CEA s152(1)(f)

CSE has taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance cover during the financial year in respect of the liability or costs of Board members and employees.

CEA s152(1)(d)

No Board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation (2018: \$nil).

Good practice

4 Capital charge

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Accounting policy

The capital charge is expensed in the financial year to which the charge relates.

Further information on the capital charge

The capital charge paid to the Crown is calculated based on CSE's equity as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2019 was 6% (2018: 6%).

²⁷ The disclosures required by section 152 of the CEA shall be made in the annual report. We consider it good practice to include these disclosures in the financial statements section of the annual report.

²⁸ For the purposes of total remuneration paid or payable, the remuneration includes the following elements: salary, cash allowances, bonuses, incentive payments, and other benefits included in the employee's total remuneration package. For example, superannuation contributions, medical insurance, and motor vehicles.

²⁹ Where no payments have been made, we consider it good practice to state this fact. Guidance on what payments should be included in this disclosure is included in the Office of the Auditor-General's (OAG's) June 2019 publication *Severance payments: A guide for the public sector*, which is available at the OAG's website www.oag.govt.nz.

³⁰ The actual names of Directors will need to be included in this disclosure.

PBE IPSAS 1.127(c)
PBE IPSAS 5.16, 40(a)

5 Finance costs

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs are expensed in the financial year in which they are incurred.

Breakdown of finance costs

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Interest on bank overdraft	0	6
Interest on secured loans	1,992	1,318
Interest on finance leases	664	439
PBE IPSAS 30.24(b) <i>Total interest expense</i>	2,656	1,763
PBE IPSAS 19.70 <i>Discount unwind on provisions (Note 18)</i>	22	37
Total finance costs	2,678	1,800

PBE IPSAS 1.106

6 Other expenses

Accounting policy

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)
PBE IPSAS 19 IG18.1

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria. They are expensed when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received. CSE's non-discretionary grants have no substantive conditions that need to be fulfilled to receive the grant.

Discretionary grants are those grants where CSE has no obligation to award the grant on receipt of the grant application. For discretionary grants without substantive conditions, the total committed funding over the life of the grant is expensed when the grant is approved by the Grants Approval Committee and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. Discretionary grants with substantive conditions are expensed at the earlier of the grant payment date or when the grant conditions have been satisfied. Conditions can include either:

- specification of how funding can be spent with a requirement to repay any unspent funds; or
- milestones that must be met to be eligible for funding.

Operating leases

PBE IPSAS 13.8,42,A5

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

PBE IPSAS 1.137

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Grant expenditure

During the year, CSE started an "economic development grant assistance scheme". Successful grant applicants are awarded funds to assist their economic initiatives and grant monies are paid in arrears only when satisfactory evidence of the recipient's costs are submitted to CSE. CSE considers that, in substance, the conditions of the grant are satisfied with the incurrence of eligible costs under the grant arrangement and therefore grant expenses for this scheme are recognised on this basis. This requires an estimate at 30 June of costs incurred by recipients' but not yet submitted to CSE.

6 Other expenses (continued)

Breakdown of other expenses and further information³¹

		Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
	<i>Fees to auditor</i>		
PBE IPSAS 1.116.1(a)	- fees to Audit New Zealand for audit of financial statements	58	51
PBE IPSAS 1.116.1(b)	- fees to Audit New Zealand for other services ³²	5	0
	Onerous contracts	0	5,122
	Restructuring costs	0	5,829
	Staff travel	1,934	2,054
PBE IPSAS 13.44(c)	Operating lease expense	9,190	8,547
PBE IPSAS 30.24	Allowance for credit losses on receivables	2,490	4,283
PBE IFRS 4 D 17.6.1	ACC Accredited Employers Programme	632	672
PBE IPSAS 31 AG8	Website development expenses	8,240	1,904
	Advertising	4,764	3,151
	Consultancy	5,234	3,915
	Grant expenditure	12,015	1,294
PBE IPSAS 4.61(a)	Net foreign exchange losses, excluding derivatives	1,868	1,010
PBE IPSAS 12.47(d)	Inventories consumed	999	623
	Other expenses	1,696	1,565
	Total other expenses	49,125	40,020
PBE IPSAS 1.116.2	The fees paid to Audit New Zealand for other services were for an assurance review of the tendering process for procurement of building renovation services.		
	<i>Operating leases as lessee</i>		
PBE IPSAS 13.44(a)	The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
		Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 13.44(a)(i)	Not later than one year	9,422	9,190
PBE IPSAS 13.44(a)(ii)	Later than one year and not later than five years	27,570	33,025
PBE IPSAS 13.44(a)(iii)	Later than five years	0	0
	Total non-cancellable operating leases	36,992	42,215
PBE IPSAS 13.44(d)	CSE leases two properties, one of which has been sublet due to it being surplus to requirements. Both the lease and the sublease expire on 30 June 2022. CSE has recognised a provision of \$2.0m (2018: \$4.4m) in respect of this lease (refer Note 18).		
PBE IPSAS 13.44(d)(ii)	A significant portion of the total non-cancellable operating lease expense relates to the lease of two floors of an office building. The lease expires in May 2022, with an option to vacate the premises at the lease renewal date of May 2020. CSE has assumed that it will not vacate the premises at the lease renewal date. CSE does not have the option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term.		
PBE IPSAS 13.44(d)(iii)	There are no restrictions placed on CSE by any of its leasing arrangements.		
PBE IPSAS 13.44(b)	Total future minimum sublease payments to be received under non-cancellable subleases for office space at balance date are \$9.2m (2018: \$13.1m). ³³		

³¹ PBE IPSAS 1.106 requires separate disclosure of the nature and amount of material items of expense or revenue.

³² PBE IPSAS 1.116.1–116.2 requires fees to each auditor or reviewer for other services performed during the reporting period to be disclosed separately from fees related to the audit or review of the financial statements. An entity shall describe the nature of the other services provided.

³³ If a Crown entity (including those applying the RDR) has material operating leases as a lessor, it must comply with the disclosure requirements of PBE IPSAS 13.69.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

PBE IPSAS 2.57

Accounting policy

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

Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 2.56		
Cash at bank and on hand	6,950	4,735
Term deposits with maturities of three months or less	68,128	51,856
Total cash and cash equivalents	75,078	56,591

PBE IPSAS 30.42G

While cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2019 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of PBE IFRS 9, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

Assets recognised in a non-exchange transaction that are subject to restrictions

PBE IPSAS 23.106(d)³⁴

Cash at bank includes unspent grant funding received of \$3.4m (2018: \$2.3m) that is subject to restrictions. The restrictions generally specify how the grant is required to be spent in providing specified deliverables of the grant arrangement.

PBE IPSAS 1.94(b)

8 Receivables

PBE IPSAS 30.25

Accounting policy

PBE IFRS 9.5.1.1,5.5.15

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. CSE applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables.

PBE IPSAS 30.40F(c)

In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

PBE IPSAS 30.40F(e)

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

Previous accounting policy for impairment of receivables

PBE IPSAS 29.72

In the previous year, the allowance for credit losses was based on the incurred credit loss model. An allowance for credit losses was recognised only when there was objective evidence that the amount due would not be fully collected.

Breakdown of receivables and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Receivables (gross)	10,725	6,645
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(2,516)	(4,115)
Receivables	8,209	2,530
<i>Receivables comprise:</i>		
PBE IPSAS 1.88(h)		
Receivables from the sale of goods and services (exchange transactions)	1,617	463
PBE IPSAS 1.88(g)		
Receivables from grants (non-exchange transactions)	6,592	2,067

³⁴ PBE IPSAS 23.106(d) requires disclosure of the amount of assets subject to restrictions and the nature of those restrictions.

8 Receivables (continued)

PBE IPSAS 30.42G(a),(b)

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018 are based on the payment profile of revenue on credit over the prior 2 years at the measurement date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for that period. The historical loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the impact of macroeconomic factors is not considered significant.

PBE IPSAS 30.42G(c)

There have been no changes during the reporting in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

The allowance for credit losses at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018 was determined as follows:

PBE IPSAS 30.42N
PBE IPSAS 30.IG22D

30 June 2019	Receivable days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	15.2%	35.2%	57.3%	83.0%	–
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	8,141	1,120	1,300	164	10,725
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	1,240	395	745	136	2,516

PBE IPSAS 30.42N
PBE IPSAS 30.49P

1 July 2018	Receivable days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	55.4%	71.3%	81.7%	85.7%	–
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	3,858	1,627	950	210	6,645
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	2,136	1,160	776	180	4,252

PBE IPSAS 30.42H(b)(iii)

The movement in the allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 30.49P	4,115	4,054
PBE IFRS 9.7.2.15	137	N/A
	4,252	4,054
	2,490	4,283
PBE IPSAS 30.42I(c)	(4,226)	(4,222)
Balance at 30 June	2,516	4,115

9 Investments

PBE IPSAS 1.93

PBE IPSAS 30.25

Accounting policy

Bank term deposits

PBE IFRS 9.5.1.1, 5.2.1(a)

Bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Equity investments

PBE IFRS 9.4.1.4

Equity investments are designated at initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

PBE IFRS 9.5.1.1

They are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

PBE IFRS 9.5.7.1

They are subsequently measured at their fair value with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred within equity to accumulated surplus/(deficit).

9 Investments (continued)

PBE IPSAS 30.29,31

The fair value of term deposits with remaining maturities in excess of 12 months is \$6.4m (2018: \$153.7m). The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using market quoted interest rates for term deposits with terms to maturity similar to the relevant investments.

10 Derivative financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 30.25

Accounting policy

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange risk arising from CSE's operational activities. CSE does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. CSE has not adopted hedge accounting.

PBE IFRS 9.5.1.1

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date with the resulting gain or loss recognised in the surplus or deficit.

PBE IFRS 9.5.2.1, 5.3.1

PBE IPSAS 1.76,80

A forward foreign exchange derivative is classified as current if the contract is due for settlement within 12 months of balance date. Otherwise, the full fair value of a forward foreign exchange derivative is classified as non-current.

Further information on derivative financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 30.41(a)

The notional principal amounts of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts in NZ\$ were \$7.7m (2018: \$13.3m). The foreign currency principal amounts were US\$nil (2018: US\$10.0m) and AUS\$6.0m (2018: AUS\$nil).

PBE IPSAS 30.29,31

PBE IPSAS 30 RDR 31.1

The fair values of forward foreign exchange contracts have been determined using a discounted cash flows valuation technique based on quoted market prices. The inputs into the valuation model are from independently sourced market parameters such as currency rates. Most market parameters are implied from forward foreign exchange contract prices.

11 Inventories

PBE IPSAS 12.47(b)

PBE IPSAS 12.47(a)

PBE IPSAS 12.15

PBE IPSAS 12.17(a)

Accounting policy

Inventories are held for distribution or for use in the provision of goods and services. The measurement of inventories depends on whether the inventories are held for commercial or non-commercial (distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge) distribution or use. Inventories are measured as follows:

- Commercial: measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Non-commercial: measured at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Cost is allocated using the first in, first out (FIFO) method, which assumes that the items of inventory that were purchased first are distributed or used first.

PBE IPSAS 12.16

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

PBE IPSAS 12.44

Any write-down from cost to net realisable value or for the loss of service potential is recognised in surplus or deficit in the year of the write-down.

PBE IPSAS 12.47(b)

Breakdown of inventories and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
<i>Commercial inventories</i>		
Publications held for sale	622	873
<i>Non-commercial inventories</i>		
Emergency stock	117	120
Inventories held for the use in the provision of goods and services	203	252
Total inventories	942	1,245

PBE IPSAS 12.47(e),(f)

Inventories were written down by \$52,000 (2018: \$46,000). There have been no reversals of write-downs.³⁷

³⁷ If there has been a reversal of a previous write-down, PBE IPSAS 12.47(g) requires disclosure of the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of the write-down. An entity that applies the RDR is not required to disclose this information.

11 Inventories (continued)

PBE IPSAS 12.47(h) No inventories are pledged as security for liabilities (2018: \$nil). However, some inventories are subject to retention of title clauses.

12 Non-current assets held for sale

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Accounting policy

PBE IFRS 5.6

A non-current asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The asset is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

PBE IFRS 5.15

PBE IFRS 5.20

Write-downs of the asset are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any increases in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit up to the level of any impairment losses that have previously been recognised.

PBE IFRS 5.21

PBE IFRS 5.25

A non-current asset is not depreciated or amortised while classified as held for sale.

Breakdown of non-current assets held for sale and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IFRS 5.38	<i>Non-current assets held for sale include:</i>	
	1,020	0
	140	0
	1,160	0

PBE IFRS 5.41

CSE owns land and buildings at Round Corner Drive in Taranaki. The Board has agreed to sell the property, as it will provide no future use to CSE. The sale is expected to be completed by October 2019.

PBE IFRS 5.38

The accumulated property revaluation reserve recognised in equity for the Round Corner Drive property at 30 June 2019 is \$223,000.

13 Property, plant, and equipment

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Accounting policy

PBE IPSAS 17.88(a)

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

- Land, at fair value.
- Buildings, at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Leasehold improvements, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Furniture and office equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Motor vehicles, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluations

PBE IPSAS 17.44

Land and buildings are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years.³⁸

PBE IPSAS 17.56

Land and building revaluation movements are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

PBE IPSAS 17.54,55

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Additions

PBE IPSAS 17.14

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

³⁸ The maximum revaluation cycle allowable under the Crown accounting policies at the time of publication is five years. It might be appropriate to adopt a shorter revaluation cycle policy.

13 Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

	Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.
PBE IPSAS 17.26,27	In most instances, an item of property, plant, and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.
PBE IPSAS 17.14	Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to CSE and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
PBE IPSAS 17.23,24	The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are expensed in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.
	Disposals
PBE IPSAS 17.57,83,86	Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to the accumulated surplus/(deficit) within equity.
PBE IPSAS 17.88(b),(c)	Depreciation³⁹
	Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant, and equipment other than land, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of property, plant, and equipment have been estimated as follows:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings (including components) 25 to 60 years 1.6%-4% • Furniture and office equipment 5 years 20% • Leasehold improvements 10 years 10% • Motor vehicles 5 years 20%
	Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.
	Impairment of property, plant, and equipment
PBE IPSAS 26.14	CSE does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash-generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.
PBE IPSAS 21.25,26	Property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and value in use.
PBE IPSAS 21.35	
PBE IPSAS 21.44-50	Value in use is the present value of an asset's remaining service potential. It is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.
PBE IPSAS 21.52,54	If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable service amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit.
	For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.
	The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.
PBE IPSAS 21.69	For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

³⁹ The useful lives and depreciation rates that have been listed are only illustrative. Each entity will need to set these based on their specific circumstances.

13 Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

PBE IPSAS 1.140

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

PBE IPSAS 17.67

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

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. CSE minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

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

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

PBE IPSAS 1.140

Estimating the fair value of land and buildings

PBE IPSAS 17.92⁴⁰

The most recent valuation of land and buildings was performed by an independent registered valuer, R Holt ANZIV of O'Connell Valuers Limited. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2019.

Land

Fair value, using market-based evidence, is based on the highest and best use of the land, with reference to comparable land values. Adjustments have been made to the "unencumbered" land value for land where there is a designation against the land or the use of the land is restricted because of reserve or endowment status. These adjustments are intended to reflect the negative effect on the value of the land where an owner is unable to use the land more intensively. These adjustments ranged from 10% to 20%.

Buildings

Specialised buildings are valued using depreciated replacement cost because no reliable market data is available for such buildings.

Depreciated replacement cost is determined using a number of significant assumptions. Significant assumptions include:

- The replacement asset is based on the reproduction cost of the specific assets with adjustments where appropriate for optimisation due to over-design or surplus capacity. There has been no optimisation adjustments for the most recent valuations.
- The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts of modern equivalent assets and Property Institute of New Zealand cost information. Construction costs range from \$868 to \$2,800 per square metre (2018: \$835 to \$2,650), depending on the nature of the specific asset valued.
- Independent structural engineers have estimated present-value costs of between \$8.0m and \$10.0m (2018: \$9.5m and \$11.0m) to strengthen CSE's earthquake-prone buildings. The mid-point of \$9.0m (2018: \$10.3m) has been deducted from the depreciated replacement cost.
- The remaining useful life of assets is estimated after considering factors such as the condition of the asset, CSE's future maintenance and replacement plans, and experience with similar buildings.
- Straight-line depreciation has been applied in determining the depreciated replacement cost value of the asset.

Non-specialised buildings (for example, residential buildings) are valued using market-based evidence. Significant assumptions include market rents and capitalisation rates.

- Market rents range from \$415 to \$532 per spare metre (2018: \$400 to \$490). An increase (decrease) in market rents would increase (decrease) the fair value of non-specialised buildings.
- Capitalisation rates are market-based rates of return and range from 7.25% to 8% (2018: 8.25% to 8.75%). An increase (decrease) in the capitalisation rate would decrease (increase) the fair value of non-specialised buildings.

⁴⁰ Although it is not a requirement, we consider it good practice to disclose the name and qualifications of property valuers.

13 Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

Valuation basis comparison

A comparison of the carrying value of buildings valued using depreciated replacement cost and buildings valued using market-based evidence is as follows:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Depreciated replacement cost	94,796	82,731
Market-based evidence	59,125	38,436
Total carrying value of buildings	153,921	121,167

Breakdown of property, plant, and equipment and further information

PBE IPSAS 17.88(d),(e)⁴¹

Movements for each class of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Furniture and office equipment \$000	Leasehold improve- ments \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 July 2017	200,000	95,269	113,376	89,600	134,976	633,221
Additions	45,662	23,825	24,000	10,000	3,000	106,487
Revaluation increase	46,876	2,073	0	0	0	48,949
Disposals	0	0	0	(36,000)	(10,000)	(46,000)
Balance at 30 June 2018/1 July 2018	292,538	121,167	137,376	63,600	127,976	742,657
Additions	136,270	31,990	24,578	22,487	0	215,325
Revaluation increase	69,940	906	0	0	0	70,846
Disposals	(8,497)	0	0	0	(2,000)	(10,497)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(1,020)	(142)	0	0	0	(1,162)
Balance at 30 June 2019	489,231	153,921	161,954	86,087	125,976	1,017,169
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2017	0	953	41,127	37,320	10,000	89,400
Depreciation expense	0	2,431	9,626	12,311	32,522	56,890
Elimination on disposal	0	0	0	(36,000)	(9,420)	(45,420)
Elimination on revaluation	0	(3,384)	0	0	0	(3,384)
Balance at 30 June 2018/1 July 2018	0	0	50,753	13,631	33,102	97,486
Depreciation expense	0	2,553	10,463	13,476	33,644	60,136
Elimination on disposal	0	0	0	0	(1,874)	(1,874)
Elimination on revaluation	0	(2,551)	0	0	0	(2,551)
Transfer to assets held for sale	0	(2)	0	0	0	(2)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2019	0	0	61,216	27,107	64,872	153,195

⁴¹ This is just one way of presenting the reconciliation required by PBE IPSAS 17.

13 Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2017	200,000	94,316	72,249	52,280	124,976	543,821
At 30 June/1 July 2018	292,538	121,167	86,623	49,969	94,874	645,171
At 30 June 2019	489,231	153,921	100,738	58,980	61,104	863,974

Restrictions

PBE IPSAS 17.89(a)
PBE IPSAS 23.106(d)

CSE owns a building in Wellington, which is restricted for Government or reserve use. The carrying amount of the building is \$10.7m (2018: \$9.6m). CSE owns land with a carrying value of \$56.3m (2018: \$36.9m) that is restricted in its use because of reserve or endowment status. \$11.4m (2018: \$9.3m) of this land was donated. There are no other restrictions on CSE's property, plant, and equipment.⁴²

Finance leases

PBE IPSAS 13.40(a)

The net carrying amount of office equipment held under finance leases is \$6.7m (2018: \$5.4m). Note 16 provides further information about finance leases.

Work in progress

PBE IPSAS 17.89(b)

Buildings in the course of construction is \$2.0m (2018: \$nil). No other asset classes have assets in the course of construction.⁴³

Capital commitments

PBE IPSAS 17.89(c)

The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment at the reporting date is:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Buildings ⁴⁴	258	0
Land	60	0
Total capital commitments	318	0

14 Intangible assets

Accounting policy

Software acquisition and development

PBE IPSAS 31.34,35

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

PBE IPSAS 31.64,65

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

PBE IPSAS 31.36,65,67

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are expensed when incurred.

PBE IPSAS 31.AG8

Costs associated with development and maintenance of CSE's website are expensed when incurred.

Amortisation

PBE IPSAS 31.96,117(b)

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 when the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each financial year is expensed in the surplus or deficit.

⁴² PBE IPSAS 17.89(a) requires disclosure of the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant, and equipment pledged as security for liabilities for each class of asset.

⁴³ PBE IPSAS 17.89(b) requires disclosure of the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment in the course of construction for each class of asset.

⁴⁴ PBE IPSAS 17.89(c) requires disclosure of the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment for each class of asset.

14 Intangible assets (continued)

PBE IPSAS 31.117(a)

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

- Acquired computer software 3 to 6 years 16.7%-33.3%
- Developed computer software 3 to 6 years 16.7%-33.3%

Impairment of intangible assets

Refer to the policy for impairment of property, plant, and equipment in Note 13. The same approach applies to the impairment of intangible assets.

PBE IPSAS 1.140

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimating useful lives of software assets

CSE's internally generated software largely comprises of an interactive database provided to the public as part of CSE's regulatory functions. Internally generated software has a finite life, which requires CSE to estimate the useful life of the software assets.

In assessing the useful lives of software assets, a number of factors are considered, including:

- the period of time the software is intended to be in use;
- the effect of technological change on systems and platforms; and
- the expected time frame for the development of replacement systems and platforms.

An incorrect estimate of the useful lives of software assets will affect the amortisation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and the carrying amount of the software assets in the statement of financial position.

CSE has estimated a useful life of 6 years for its regulatory platform based on the period of use estimated in its 2015 business case. This useful life is still considered reasonable based on the current performance and use of the software. There are currently no indicators the period of use of the software will be materially different.

Breakdown of intangible assets and further information

PBE IPSAS 31.117(c),(e)

Movements for each class of intangible asset are as follows:⁴⁵

	Acquired software	Internally generated software	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2017	5,000	15,000	20,000
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2018/1 July 2018	5,000	15,000	20,000
Additions	2,077	6,231	8,308
Disposals	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2019	7,077	21,231	28,308
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,095	3,285	4,380
Amortisation expense	1,667	5,000	6,667
Disposals	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2018/1 July 2018	2,762	8,285	11,047
Amortisation expense	1,667	5,000	6,667
Disposals	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,429	13,285	17,714

⁴⁵ PBE IPSAS 31.117 requires entities to distinguish between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets. For example, internally developed software shall be distinguished from acquired software.

14 Intangible assets (continued)

	Acquired software	Internally generated software	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2017	3,905	11,715	15,620
At 30 June/1 July 2018	2,238	6,715	8,953
At 30 June 2019	2,648	7,946	10,594

Restrictions

PBE IPSAS 31.121(d) There are no restrictions over the title of CSE's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Capital commitments

PBE IPSAS 31.121(e) The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets is \$1.2m (2018: \$nil).

15 Payables and deferred revenue

Accounting policy

PBE IPSAS 1.93

PBE IPSAS 30.25

PBE IFRS 9.4.2.1

Short-term payables are recorded at the amount payable.

Breakdown of payables and deferred revenue

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Payables and deferred revenue under exchange transactions		
Creditors	13,524	14,311
Income in advance (course fees)	880	945
Accrued expenses	12,886	6,754
Other	8,795	6,648
PBE IPSAS 1.88(k) <i>Total payables under exchange transactions</i>	36,085	27,658
Payables and deferred revenue under non-exchange transactions		
Taxes payable (GST and rates)	6,346	4,075
Grants payable	892	0
PBE IPSAS 23.106(c) Grants received subject to conditions	0	1,124
Other	2,263	1,912
PBE IPSAS 1.88(j) <i>Total payables under non-exchange transactions</i>	9,501	7,111
Total payables and deferred revenue	45,586	35,769

16 Borrowings

Accounting policy

PBE IPSAS 1.93

PBE IPSAS 30.25

PBE IFRS 9.4.1.1,5.1.1

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowings balance.

PBE IPSAS 1.80

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless CSE has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

16 Borrowings (continued)

Finance leases

PBE IPSAS 13.8	A finance lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.
PBE IPSAS 13.28	At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.
PBE IPSAS 13.34	The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.
PBE IPSAS 13.36	The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty whether CSE will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Determining lease classification

Determining whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to CSE.

Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term, and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant, and equipment, whereas for an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

Breakdown of borrowings and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 1.80	Current portion	
	Finance leases	2,312
	Secured loans	6,986
	<i>Total current portion</i>	9,298
PBE IPSAS 1.80	Non-current portion	
	Finance leases	5,048
	Secured loans	10,590
	<i>Total non-current portion</i>	15,638
	Total borrowings	24,936
		31,794

Secured loans

PBE IPSAS 30.38	Secured loans are issued at floating rates of interest, with interest rates reset quarterly based on the 90-day bank bill rate plus a margin for credit risk.
PBE IPSAS 1.87(a)	Subsequent to balance date, \$3.0m of the current portion of secured loans was refinanced. The loans were refinanced for a three year period at a floating rate of interest reset quarterly at the 90-day bank bill rate plus a margin for credit risk. CSE expects that the remaining amount of the current portion will be refinanced on similar terms.

Security

PBE IPSAS 17.89(a)	The secured loans are secured by a registered first mortgage over land and buildings.
PBE IPSAS 17.89(a)	Finance lease liabilities are effectively secured, as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Secured loan covenants

CSE is required to ensure that the following financial covenant ratios for secured loans are achieved during the year:

- Total liabilities do not exceed 70% of total tangible assets.

16 Borrowings (continued)

- Total liabilities plus contingent liabilities do not exceed 75% of tangible assets.
- The surplus before interest, depreciation, and amortisation is greater than 1.5 times the interest expense on the secured loans.

The secured loans become repayable on demand in the event these covenants are breached or if interest or principal payments are not made when they fall due. CSE has complied with all covenants and loan repayment obligations during the financial year.

Fair value

PBE IPSAS 30.29

Due to interest rates on floating rate debt resetting to a market rate every three months, the carrying amounts of secured loans approximates their fair value.

PBE IPSAS 30.29,31

The fair value of finance leases is \$7.9m (2018: \$6.2m). Fair value has been determined using contractual cash flows discounted using a rate based on market borrowing rates at balance date ranging from 5.6% to 6.2% (2018: 6.4% to 7.3%)

Analysis of finance leases:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 13.40(c)	Minimum lease payments payable:	
	2,497	2,324
	5,452	3,910
	0	0
PBE IPSAS 13.40(b)	7,949	6,234
PBE IPSAS 13.40(b)	(589)	(528)
PBE IPSAS 13.40(b)	7,360	5,706
PBE IPSAS 13.40(c)	Present value of minimum lease payments payable:	
	2,312	2,128
	5,048	3,578
	0	0
	7,360	5,706

Finance leases as lessee

PBE IPSAS 13.40(a)

Finance leases have been entered into for various items of office equipment. The net carrying amount of office equipment held under finance leases is \$6.7m (2018: \$5.4m).

PBE IPSAS 13.40(f)(ii)

Finance leases can be renewed at CSE's option, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition. CSE does not have the option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term.

PBE IPSAS 13.40(f)(iii)

CSE is not permitted to pledge the leased assets as security, nor can it sublease the leased equipment without the permission of the lessor. There are no other restrictions placed on CSE by any of the leasing arrangements.

17 Employee entitlements

PBE IPSAS 1.93

Accounting policy

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Short-term employee entitlements

PBE IPSAS 25.13

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employee provides the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

PBE IPSAS 25.20

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where there is a contractual obligation or where there is past practice that has created a constructive obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

17 Employee entitlements (continued)

Long-term employee entitlements

PBE IPSAS 25.147-152

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the year in which the employee provides the related service, such as retirement and long service leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to employees, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Good practice

Presentation of employee entitlements

Sick leave, annual leave, and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. Non-vested retirement and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

PBE IPSAS 1.140

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Measuring retirement and long service leave obligations

The present value of retirement and long service leave obligations depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis. Two key assumptions used in calculating this liability include the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the liability.

Expected future payments are discounted using discount rates derived from the yield curve of New Zealand Government bonds. The discount rates used have maturities that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. The salary inflation factor has been determined after considering historical salary inflation patterns and after obtaining advice from an independent actuary. The discount rate used ranged from 1.26% to 2.10% (2018: 1.78% to 3.55%) and an inflation factor of 2.92% (2018: 3.5%) was used.

If the discount rate were to differ by 1% from that used, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the retirement and long service leave liability would be an estimated \$1.9m higher/lower.

If the salary inflation factor were to differ by 1% from that used, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the retirement and long service leave liability would be an estimated \$1.7m higher/lower.

Breakdown of employee entitlements

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 1.80		
Current portion		
Accrued salaries and wages	9,710	9,298
Annual leave	30,214	20,160
Sick leave	1,434	2,054
Retirement and long service leave	1,484	1,002
<i>Total current portion</i>	42,842	32,514
PBE IPSAS 1.80		
Non-current portion		
Retirement and long service leave	44,591	46,894
<i>Total non-current portion</i>	44,591	46,894
Total employee entitlements	87,433	79,408

PBE IPSAS 1.93 **18 Provisions**

PBE IPSAS 1.132(c)

Accounting policy

General

PBE IPSAS 19.22

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

PBE IPSAS 19.53,56,70

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. An increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost (refer Note 5).

PBE IPSAS 19.82,83

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when either an approved detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been announced publicly to those affected, or implementation of it has already started.

PBE IPSAS 19.76,79

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits or service potential to be derived from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract.

The provision 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.

PBE IFRS 4.37(a)

ACC Accredited Employers Programme

CSE belongs to the ACC Accredited Employers Programme (the "Full Self Cover Plan") whereby CSE accepts the management and financial responsibility for employee work related illnesses and accidents. Under the programme, CSE is liable for all claims costs for a period of two years after the end of the cover period in which the injury occurred. At the end of the two-year period, CSE pays a premium to ACC for the value of residual claims, and from that point the liability for ongoing claims passes to ACC.

The liability for the Programme is measured using actuarial techniques at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of the employee injuries and claims up to balance date. Consideration is given to anticipated future wage and salary levels and experience of employee claims and injuries. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields on New Zealand Government bonds at balance date with terms to maturity that match, as closely to possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Breakdown of provisions and further information

	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
PBE IPSAS 1.80		
Current portion		
Restructuring	1,913	986
Lease make-good	381	534
Onerous contracts	600	1,189
ACC Accredited Employers Programme	510	480
<i>Total current portion</i>	3,404	3,189

18 Provisions (continued)

		Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 1.80	Non-current portion		
	Restructuring	706	4,521
	Lease make-good	1,820	3,222
	Onerous contracts	1,439	3,207
	ACC Accredited Employers Programme	210	212
	<i>Total non-current portion</i>	4,175	11,162
	Total provisions	7,579	14,351
PBE IPSAS 19.98	<i>Restructuring provision</i> CSE's Board approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, which was announced in May 2018. The restructuring started in June of that year. The restructuring plan and associated payments are expected to be completed by October 2019. The provision represents the estimated cost for redundancy payments arising from the restructure.		
PBE IPSAS 19.98	<i>Lease make-good provision</i> In respect of its two leased premises CSE is required at the expiry of the lease term to make good any damage caused to the premises and to remove any fixtures or fittings installed by CSE. CSE has the option to renew these leases, which affects the timing of expected cash outflows to make good the premises. CSE has assumed that the option to renew will be exercised for one of the premises and not for the other premises in measuring the provision. The cash flows associated with the non-current portion of the lease make-good provision are expected to occur in May and June 2022. ⁴⁶ Further information about CSE's leasing arrangements is disclosed in Note 6.		
PBE IPSAS 19.98	<i>Onerous contracts provision</i> CSE has a non-cancellable lease for office space that is no longer used by CSE due to restructuring. The lease does not expire until 30 June 2022. The building has been sublet for the remaining term of the lease. However, a change in the market conditions has resulted in the rental expense being greater than the rental income received from subleasing. A provision has been recognised for the obligation of the future discounted rental payments net of estimated rental revenue. <i>ACC Accredited Employers Programme</i> ⁴⁷		
PBE IFRS 4 D17.7.1(a)	Exposures arising from the Programme are managed by promoting a safe and healthy working environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing and monitoring health and safety policies; • carrying out induction training on health and safety; • actively managing workplace injuries to ensure that employees return to work as soon as practical; • recording and monitoring workplace injuries and near misses to identify risk areas and implementing mitigating actions; and • identifying workplace hazards and implementation of appropriate safety procedures. 		
PBE IFRS 4 D17.7.1(c)	CSE has chosen a stop loss limit of 200% of the industry premium. The stop loss limit means CSE will carry the total cost of all claims up to \$750,000 for each year of cover, which runs from 1 April to 31 March. If the claims for a year exceed the stop loss limit, CSE will continue to meet the costs of claims and will be reimbursed by ACC for the costs that exceed the stop loss limit.		
PBE IFRS 4 D17.7.1(b)(ii)	CSE is not exposed to any significant concentrations of insurance risk, as work-related injuries are generally the result of an isolated event involving an individual employee.		
PBE IFRS 4 D17.8A	An independent actuarial valuer, D W Smith BSc FIAA, has calculated CSE's liability, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2019. The valuer has attested that he is satisfied as to the nature, sufficiency, and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability. There are no qualifications contained in the valuer's report.		
PBE IFRS 4.17.8B(b),(c)	Average inflation has been assumed as 1.72% for the years ending 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2021. A discount rate of 1.26% has been used for the year ending 30 June 2020 and 1.14% for the year ending 30 June 2021.		

⁴⁶ The RDR does not require disclosure of the major assumptions concerning future events used in measuring provisions (PBE IPSAS 19 RDR 98.1).

⁴⁷ Where the ACC Accredited Employers Programme liability is material to a Crown entity, the disclosure requirements of PBE IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* will need to be considered.

18 Provisions (continued)

PBE IFRS 4 D17.6.1(d) Any changes in liability valuation assumptions will not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:⁴⁸

	Restructuring	Lease make- good	Onerous contracts	ACC Accredited Employers Programme	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Good practice	Balance at 1 July 2017	0	350	502	852
Good practice	Additional provisions made	5,829	3,579	672	15,202
Good practice	Amounts used	(325)	(175)	(482)	(1,740)
Good practice	Unused amounts reversed	0	0	0	0
Good practice	Discount unwind (Note 5)	3	2	0	37
PBE IPSAS 19.97(a)	<i>Balance at 30 June/1 July 2018</i>	5,507	3,756	692	14,351
PBE IPSAS 19.97(b)	Additional provisions made	0	0	632	632
PBE IPSAS 19.97(c)	Amounts used	(2,894)	(1,558)	(604)	(7,426)
PBE IPSAS 19.97(d)	Unused amounts reversed	0	0	0	0
PBE IPSAS 19.97(e)	Discount unwind (Note 5)	6	3	0	22
PBE IPSAS 19.97(a)	Balance at 30 June 2019	2,619	2,201	720	7,579

19 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lawsuit

PBE IPSAS 19.100 CSE has a contingent liability relating to legal action instigated by a former employee. The claimant is seeking \$75,000 (2018: \$nil) in damages.

CSE is vigorously defending the charges and are confident it will not be found liable.

Superannuation schemes

PBE IPSAS 25.33(c)⁴⁹ CSE is a participating employer in the DBP Contributors Scheme (the Scheme), which is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. If the other participating employers cease to participate in the Scheme, CSE could be responsible for any deficit of the Scheme. Similarly, if a number of employers cease to participate in the Scheme, CSE could be responsible for an increased share of any deficit.

As at 31 March 2019⁵⁰, the Scheme had a past service surplus of \$7.6m (7.1% of the liabilities) (2018: past service surplus of \$6.6m or 6.1% of the liabilities). This amount is exclusive of Employer Superannuation Contribution Tax. This surplus was calculated using a discount rate equal to the expected return on the assets, but otherwise the assumptions and methodology were consistent with the requirements of PBE IPSAS 25.

The actuary to the Scheme has recommended previously that employer contributions be suspended with effect from 1 April 2011. In the latest report, the actuary recommended that employer contributions remain suspended.

Contingent assets

PBE IPSAS 19.105 CSE has no contingent assets (2018: \$nil).⁵¹

⁴⁸ The disclosure of comparative figures for provisions is not required by PBE IPSAS 19.97. We consider it good practice for Tier 1 entities to disclose the comparative figures for provisions.

⁴⁹ PBE IPSAS 25.33(c) requires that, where there is a surplus or deficit in a scheme that may affect the amount of future contributions, an entity must disclose any available information about the surplus or deficit, the basis used to determine the surplus or deficit (the RDR does not require this disclosure), and the implications, if any, for the entity.

⁵⁰ The actual information as at 31 March 2019 should be disclosed, if available from the National Provident Fund's website. The quantitative information in this disclosure is based on fictitious amounts for 31 March 2019 and actual amounts for 31 March 2018.

⁵¹ Where no contingent assets exist, we consider it good practice to state that fact.

20 Equity

Good practice

Accounting policy

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components.

- contributed capital;
- accumulated surplus/(deficit);
- property revaluation reserves; and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Property revaluation reserves

PBE IPSAS 1.95(c)

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property to fair value.

Equity investment revaluation reserves

PBE IPSAS 1.95(c)

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change of equity investments irrevocably designated as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Breakdown of equity and further information

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 1.119(c)	Contributed capital	
	Balance at 1 July	200,000
	Capital contribution	1,020
	Repayment of capital	0
	Balance at 30 June	201,020
PBE IPSAS 1.119(c)	Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	
	Balance at 1 July	92,108
	Adjustment from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9	(137)
	Adjusted balance at 1 July	91,971
	Equity investment revaluation reserve transfer on disposal	0
PBE IPSAS 17.57	Property revaluation reserve transfer on disposal	5,500
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	18,932
	Balance at 30 June	116,403
PBE IPSAS 1.119(c)	Property revaluation reserves	
	Balance at 1 July	421,994
	Revaluations	73,397
	Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on disposal	(5,500)
	Balance at 30 June	489,891
Good practice	<i>Property revaluation reserves consist of:</i>	
	Land	441,065
	Buildings	48,826
	<i>Total property revaluation reserves</i>	489,891

20 Equity (continued)

		Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 1.119(c)	Equity investment revaluation reserves		
	Balance at 1 July	512	402
PBE IPSAS 30.24(a)(vii)	Net change in fair value	95	110
PBE IPSAS 30.14A(e)	Transfer to accumulated surplus/deficit on disposal	0	0
	Balance at 30 June	607	512
	Total equity	807,921	714,614

Capital management

PBE IPSAS 1.148A CSE's capital is its equity, which comprises accumulated funds and revaluation reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

CSE is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which impose restrictions in relation to borrowings, acquisition of securities, issuing of guarantees and indemnities, and the use of derivatives.

CSE has complied with the financial management requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004 during the year.

CSE manages its equity as a by-product of prudently managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings to ensure that CSE effectively achieves its objectives and purpose, while remaining a going concern.

21 Related party transactions

PBE IPSAS 20.25 CSE is controlled by the Crown.

Good practice Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are:

- within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship; and
- on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect CSE would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Further, transactions with other government agencies (for example, government departments and Crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are on normal terms and conditions consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies.

PBE IPSAS 20.27,30,32 *Related party transactions required to be disclosed*

CSE entered into transactions with other Crown-related entities on non-commercial terms for the sale of inventory. Sales totalled \$401,271 (2018: \$546,123) and were sold at an average discount of 48% (2018: 52%) of market price. No amounts were outstanding at balance date.

CSE purchased internal audit services totalling \$76,564 (2018: \$nil) from Accountants Limited, an accounting firm of which [Director 1] is a Partner. The services were procured without going through a tender process and the contracted hourly rates of the internal audit staff are significantly discounted compared to other recent internal audit service contracts CSE has entered into. An amount of \$12,342 is outstanding at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

21 Related party transactions (continued)

PBE IPSAS 20.34(a)

Key management personnel compensation^{52,53}

	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
<i>Board members</i>		
Remuneration	\$220,234	\$205,329
Full-time equivalent members	1.25	1.25
<i>Leadership Team</i>		
Remuneration	\$1,008,432	\$982,552
Full-time equivalent members	6.5	5.5
Total key management personnel remuneration	\$1,228,666	\$1,187,881
Total full-time equivalent personnel	7.75	6.75

Good practice

The full-time equivalent for Board members has been determined based on the frequency and length of Board meetings and the estimated time for Board members to prepare for meetings.

An analysis of Board member remuneration is provided in Note 3.

22 Financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 30.11

22A Financial instrument categories

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Mandatorily measured at fair value through surplus or deficit – (2018: Held for trading)⁵⁴		
PBE IPSAS 30.11(a)(ii)	2,900	1,960
PBE IPSAS 30.11(e)(ii)	1,740	2,240
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Payables (excluding deferred revenue, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	38,360	29,625
Borrowings – secured loans	17,576	26,088
Finance leases	7,360	5,706
<i>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>	63,296	61,419

⁵² PBE IPSAS 20.4 defines key management personnel as all directors or members of the governing body of the entity; and other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity. Where they meet this requirement, key management personnel include i) where there is a member of the governing body of a whole-of-government entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, that member; ii) key advisors of that member; and iii) the senior management group of the entity. For a Crown entity, we would expect the compensation of the Board, Chief Executive, and members of the senior management team, or equivalent body, to be included in the key management personnel compensation disclosures. There might also be other individuals who meet the key management personnel definition of PBE IPSAS 20. Crown entities will need to consider their specific facts and circumstances in determining the individuals that shall be included in the key management personnel compensation disclosures.

⁵³ PBE IPSAS 20.34(a) requires entities to disclose the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel and the number of individuals, determined on a full-time equivalent basis, receiving remuneration within the category, showing separately major classes of key management personnel and including a description of each class.

⁵⁴ A separate total must be presented for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been designated at initial recognition at fair value through surplus or deficit. If an entity applies the RDR, under PBE IPSAS 30 RDR 11.1 it can present a single total for financial instrument assets and a single total for financial instrument liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit.

22A Financial instrument categories (continued)

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
PBE IPSAS 30.11(f)	Financial assets measured at amortised cost (2018: Loans and receivables)	
Cash and cash equivalents	75,078	56,591
Receivables	8,209	2,530
Investments – term deposits	10,231	159,714
<i>Total financial assets measured at amortised cost</i>	93,518	218,835
PBE IPSAS 30.11(h)(ii)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense⁵⁵	
Equity investments	1,107	1,012

22B Fair value hierarchy

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market prices (level 1) – Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Valuation techniques using observable inputs (level 2) – Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3) – Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

PBE IPSAS 30.33(a) The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.⁵⁶

	Total \$000	Valuation technique		
		Quoted market price \$000	Observable inputs \$000	Significant non-observable inputs \$000
30 June 2019				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Derivatives	2,900	0	2,900	0
Equity investments	1,107	1,107	0	0
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivatives	1,740	0	1,740	0
30 June 2018				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Derivatives	1,960	0	1,960	0
Equity investments	1,012	1,012	0	0
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivatives	2,240	0	2,240	0

⁵⁵ A separate total must be presented for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense because they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the arrangement give rise to solely payments of principal and interest (PBE IFRS 9.4.1.2A).

⁵⁶ A tabular format must be used in presenting the fair value hierarchy quantitative disclosures unless another format is more appropriate.

PBE IPSAS 30.33(b)	<p>22B Fair value hierarchy (continued)</p> <p>There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.⁵⁷</p>
PBE IPSAS 30.38	<p>22C Financial instrument risks</p> <p>CSE's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. CSE has policies to manage these risks and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.</p>
PBE IPSAS 30.40	<p>Market risk</p> <p>Price risk</p> <p>Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. CSE's equity investments are exposed to price risk because they are listed investments.</p>
PBE IPSAS 30.47	<p>The equity investments are publicly traded. If the share price at 30 June 2019 had fluctuated by plus or minus 0.5%, the effect would have been to increase/decrease other comprehensive revenue and expense by \$5,535 (2018: \$5,006).</p> <p>Fair value interest rate risk</p> <p>Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. CSE's exposure to fair value interest rate risk is limited to its bank deposits that are held at fixed rates of interest. CSE does not actively manage its exposure to fair value interest rate risk.</p> <p>Cash flow interest rate risk</p> <p>Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Investments and borrowings issued at variable interest rates expose CSE to cash flow interest rate risk.</p> <p>CSE's investment policy requires a spread of investment maturity dates to limit exposure to short-term interest rate movements. CSE currently has no variable interest rate investments.</p> <p>CSE's borrowing policy requires a spread of interest rate repricing dates on borrowings to limit the exposure to short-term interest rate movements. CSE's borrowing policy does not permit the use of interest rate derivatives to manage cash flow interest rate risk.</p> <p>Sensitivity analysis</p>
PBE IPSAS 30.47	<p>At 30 June 2019, if the 90-day bank bill rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower, with all other variables held constant, the surplus/deficit for the year would have been \$88,000 (2018: \$130,000) lower/higher. This movement is attributable to increased or decreased interest expense on floating rate loans. The sensitivity is lower in 2019 than in 2018 because of a reduction in outstanding borrowings that has occurred as CSE's loans have matured and been repaid.</p> <p>Currency risk</p> <p>Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.</p> <p>CSE makes purchases of goods and services overseas that require it to enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. CSE also holds small balances of AUD, GBP, and USD at call with international banks in order to settle transactions denominated in foreign currencies when necessary. As a result of these activities, exposure to currency risk arises.</p> <p>CSE manages foreign currency risks arising from contractual commitments and liabilities by entering into forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign currency risk exposure.</p>
PBE IPSAS 30.47	<p>Sensitivity analysis⁵⁸</p> <p>At 30 June 2019, if the NZ dollar had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the surplus for the year would have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$14,000 (2018: \$20,000) lower if the NZ dollar had weakened. • \$15,000 (2018: \$22,500) higher if the NZ dollar had strengthened.

⁵⁷ Significant transfers between the different fair value hierarchy levels must be identified and the reasons for those transfers disclosed. PBE IPSAS 30.33(b) requires transfers into each level to be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. Additionally, for measurements included in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, PBE IPSAS 30.33(c) requires a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances to be presented.

⁵⁸ A sensitivity analysis for derivative financial instruments is required when the aggregated fair value of derivatives is significant.

22C Financial instrument risks (continued)

This movement is attributable to foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated creditors and bank balances.

Credit risk⁵⁹

PBE IPSAS 30.8

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to CSE, causing it to incur a loss.

PBE IPSAS 30.40(a)

CSE is exposed to credit risk from cash and term deposits with banks, receivables, and derivative financial instrument

PBE IPSAS 30.42K,43(a)

assets. For each of these, the maximum credit exposure is best represented by the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

PBE IPSAS 30.40(b)

Risk management

For receivables, CSE reviews the credit quality of customers before granting credit. It continues to monitor and manage receivables based on their ageing and adjusts the expected credit loss allowance accordingly. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

PBE IPSAS 30.41(c)

Due to the timing of its cash inflows and outflows, CSE invests surplus cash with registered banks with a Standard and Poor's credit rating of at least A2 for short-term investments and A for long-term investments. CSE limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution for term deposits to no more than 25% of total investments held. CSE invests funds and enters into derivative financial instruments only with registered banks that have a Standard and Poor's credit rating of at least A2 for short-term investments and A for long-term investments. CSE's investments in term deposits are considered to be low-risk investments. The credit ratings of banks are monitored for credit deterioration.

Security

PBE IPSAS 30.42K,43(b)

No collateral or other credit enhancements are held for financial assets that give rise to credit risk.

Impairment

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7), receivables (Note 8), and term deposit investments (Note 9) are subject to the expected credit loss model. The notes for these items provide relevant information on impairment.

Credit risk exposure by credit risk rating grades, excluding receivables

PBE IPSAS 30.42M

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, excluding receivables, by credit rating is provided below by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings.

	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Cash at bank and term deposits		
AA	40,850	58,130
AA-	44,459	158,175
<i>Total cash at bank and term deposits</i>	85,309	216,305
Derivative financial instrument assets		
AA	2,900	1,960

All instruments in this table have a loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

Liquidity risk

PBE IPSAS 30.46(c)

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that CSE will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the ability to close out market positions.

CSE manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow requirements.

⁵⁹ For the credit risk disclosures of PBE IPSAS 30, entities will need to consider how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on difference aspects of disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed (PBE IPSAS 30.42D).

PBE IPSAS 30.46(a), AG11

22C Financial instrument risks (continued)

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities, excluding derivatives

The table below analyses financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) into their relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate of the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the undiscounted contractual cash flows.⁶⁰

	Carrying amount \$000	Contractual cash flows \$000	Less than 6 months \$000	6-12 months \$000	More than 1 year \$000
2019					
Payables (excluding income in advance, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	38,360	38,360	38,360	0	0
Finance leases	7,360	7,949	1,249	1,249	5,451
Secured loans	17,576	21,923	7,986	1,050	12,887
Total	63,296	68,232	47,595	2,299	18,338
2018					
Payables (excluding income in advance, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	29,625	29,625	29,625	0	0
Finance leases	5,706	6,234	1,162	1,162	3,910
Secured loans	26,088	32,629	8,858	1,043	22,728
Total	61,419	68,488	39,645	2,205	26,638

PBE IPSAS 30.46(b)

Contractual maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses derivative financial instrument liabilities that are settled net and all gross settled derivatives⁶¹ into their relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	Liability carrying amount	Asset carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years
2019						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,740	2,900				
-outflow			7,690	5,478	2,212	0
-inflow			7,144	5,589	1,555	0
2018						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,240	1,960				
-outflow			13,333	10,471	2,862	0
-inflow			14,025	11,547	2,478	0

PBE IPSAS 14.28,30

23 Events after the balance date
There were no significant events after the balance date.

⁶⁰ PBE IPSAS 30 does not prescribe the time bands to use. Entities will need to exercise judgement in determining the appropriate time bands.

⁶¹ Entities shall include all gross settled derivative financial instruments regardless of whether their fair value is an asset or a liability.

24 Explanation of major variances against budget

PBE IPSAS 1.148.1

Explanations for major variances from CSE's budgeted figures in the statement of performance expectations are as follows:

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Other revenue

Other revenue was less than budgeted by \$2.9m, mainly because grants received were \$2.5m less than expected. Due to prioritisation of Crown deliverables, CSE was unable to apply for promotional funding for certain development initiatives.

Other expenses

Other expenses were less than budgeted by \$14.8m, mainly due to delays in implementing the "Whole of New Zealand" development initiative. The delay in this initiative is mainly attributable to difficulty in securing consultants for project delivery.

Gain on property revaluations

Property revaluation gains were less than budgeted by \$16.6m due to property valuations not increasing to the extent expected by management as a result of the downturn in the property market during the year.

Statement of financial position

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements were less than budgeted by \$9.3m, mainly due to management's efforts to encourage the taking of leave and reduce the level of untaken leave, and management assuming that more employees would qualify for retirement and long service leave than that calculated in the actuarial valuation as at 30 June 2019.

Provisions

Provisions were less than budgeted by \$5.5m, mainly due to \$3.5m of restructuring, and \$1.5m lease make-good payments being made earlier than expected.

Statement of cash flows

Payments to suppliers were less than budgeted by \$16.7m, mainly due to delays in implementing the "Whole of New Zealand" development initiative. Consequently, cash outflows for payments to consultants were less than budgeted.

25 Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

PBE IPSAS 3.33(b)

In accordance with the transitional provisions of PBE IFRS 9, CSE has elected not to restate the information for previous years to comply with PBE IFRS 9. Adjustments arising from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 are recognised in opening equity at 1 July 2018.

PBE IPSAS 3.33(c)

Accounting policies have been updated to comply with PBE IFRS 9. The main updates are:

- Note 8 Receivables: This policy has been updated to reflect that the impairment of short-term receivables is now determined by applying an expected credit loss model.
- Note 9 Investments:
 - Equity investments: This policy has been updated to remove references to impairment losses, as NZ IFRS 9 no longer requires identification of impairment for equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense. Also, on disposal, the accumulated gains/losses are no longer transferred to surplus/(deficit) but are transferred to accumulated surplus/(deficit).
 - Term deposits: This policy has been updated to explain that a loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised only if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

On the date of initial application of PBE IFRS 9, being 1 July 2018, the classification of financial instruments under PBE IPSAS 29 and PBE IFRS 9 is as follows:

25 Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

PBE IPSAS 30.49I

	Measurement category		Carrying amount		
	Original PBE IPSAS 29 category	New PBE IFRS 9 category	Closing balance 30 June 2018 (PBE IPSAS 29)	Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 adjustment	Opening balance 1 July 2018 (PBE IFRS 9)
			\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and on hand	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	4,735	0	4,735
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	2,530	(137)	2,393
Term deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	211,570	0	211,570
Derivative financial instruments	FVTSD	FVTSD	1,960	0	1,960
Equity investments	FVOCRE	FVOCRE	1,012	0	1,012
Total financial assets			221,807	(137)	221,670

FTOCRE = Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

FVTSD = Fair Value Through Surplus or Deficit

The measurement categories and carrying amounts for financial liabilities have not changed between the closing 30 June 2018 and opening 1 July 2018 dates as a result of the transition to PBE IFRS 9.

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