



**AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Statement of Financial Performance

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast			Actual		
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m	
		Note			
Revenue					
61,773	61,380	Taxation revenue	2	60,879	58,134
5,296	5,383	Other sovereign revenue	2	5,450	5,172
67,069	66,763	Total sovereign revenue		66,329	63,306
17,080	16,432	Sales of goods and services	3	16,472	16,713
3,588	3,160	Interest revenue and dividends	4	3,175	2,939
3,867	3,622	Other revenue	5	3,420	3,697
24,535	23,214	Total revenue earned through operations		23,067	23,349
91,604	89,977	Total revenue (excluding gains)		89,396	86,655
Expenses					
23,485	23,394	Transfer payments and subsidies	6	23,360	22,708
20,172	20,488	Personnel expenses	7	20,484	19,935
4,640	4,644	Depreciation and amortisation	8	4,872	4,812
37,608	36,527	Other operating expenses	9	35,553	36,163
4,516	4,461	Interest expenses	10	4,400	4,358
3,215	3,283	Insurance expenses	11	3,501	3,031
461	77	Forecast new operating spending		-	-
(600)	(660)	Top-down expense adjustment		-	-
93,497	92,214	Total expenses (excluding losses)		92,170	91,007
(140)	(210)	Minority interests share of operating balance before gains and losses		(159)	(62)
(2,033)	(2,447)	Operating balance before gains and losses (excluding minority interests)		(2,933)	(4,414)
1,748	3,604	Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	12	4,820	7,270
443	1,590	Net gains/(losses) on non-financial instruments	13	540	3,706
2,191	5,194	Total gains/(losses)		5,360	10,976
200	259	Net surplus from associates and joint ventures		360	395
-	(33)	Minority interests share of net gains/losses		21	(32)
358	2,973	Operating balance (excluding minority interests)		2,808	6,925
Operating balance allocated between:					
358	2,973	Operating balance (excluding minority interests)		2,808	6,925
140	243	Minority interests share of operating balance	28	138	94
498	3,216	Operating balance (including minority interests)		2,946	7,019

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Analysis of Expenses by Functional Classification

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		Total Crown expenses		
27,510	27,373	Social security and welfare	27,266	26,268
283	300	GSF pension expenses	295	311
14,433	14,382	Health	14,344	13,856
13,180	13,180	Education	13,064	13,366
4,201	4,351	Core government services	4,104	3,935
3,804	3,811	Law and order	3,730	3,670
1,893	1,818	Defence	1,776	1,766
9,036	9,212	Transport and communications	9,137	9,052
8,098	7,538	Economic and industrial services	7,767	8,375
2,532	2,360	Heritage, culture and recreation	2,372	2,351
1,892	1,759	Primary services	1,703	1,579
1,057	1,109	Housing and community development	1,095	989
473	536	Environmental Protection	538	528
728	607	Other	579	603
4,516	4,461	Finance costs	4,400	4,358
461	77	Forecast new operating spending	-	-
(600)	(660)	Top-down expense adjustment	-	-
93,497	92,214	Total Crown expenses (excluding losses)	92,170	91,007

Below is an analysis of core Crown expenses by functional classification. Core Crown expenses include expenses incurred by Ministers, Departments, Offices of Parliament, the NZS Fund and the Reserve Bank, but not Crown entities and State-owned enterprises.

Forecast			Actual	
30 June 2013 \$m	2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		Core Crown expenses		
23,595	23,329	Social security and welfare	23,281	22,741
274	282	GSF pension expenses	282	303
14,950	14,889	Health	14,898	14,498
12,389	12,411	Education	12,300	12,504
4,637	4,792	Core government services	4,502	4,269
3,561	3,575	Law and order	3,501	3,456
1,933	1,867	Defence	1,811	1,804
2,162	2,241	Transport and communications	2,237	2,255
2,152	2,100	Economic and industrial services	2,058	1,978
854	838	Heritage, culture and recreation	842	804
818	716	Primary services	676	659
335	377	Housing and community development	347	283
496	534	Environmental Protection	533	530
728	607	Other	579	603
3,622	3,641	Finance costs	3,620	3,619
461	77	Forecast new operating spending	-	-
(600)	(660)	Top-down expense adjustment	-	-
72,367	71,616	Total core Crown expenses (excluding losses)	71,467	70,306

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
498	3,216	Operating balance (including minority interest)	2,946	7,019
		Other comprehensive income		
-	(351)	Revaluation of physical assets	5,395	1,367
(21)	(102)	Net change in hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges	(34)	280
39	(7)	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(51)	-
8	(13)	Valuation gains/(losses) on investments available for sale taken to reserves	(36)	36
(38)	3	Other movements	1	7
(12)	(470)	Total other comprehensive income	5,275	1,690
486	2,746	Total comprehensive income	8,221	8,709
		Attributable to:		
140	243	- minority interests	147	153
346	2,503	- the Crown	8,074	8,556
486	2,746	Total comprehensive income	8,221	8,709

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast					Actual		
Budget	Budget			Note	30 June	30 June	
2013	2014				2014	2013	
\$m	\$m				\$m	\$m	
		Cash Flows From Operations					
		Cash was provided from					
60,695	60,442	Taxation receipts		2	59,853	56,413	
4,747	4,969	Other sovereign receipts		2	4,974	4,806	
17,175	16,460	Sales of goods and services			16,608	16,651	
3,175	2,888	Interest and dividend receipts			2,945	2,694	
5,443	6,168	Other operating receipts			5,737	5,933	
91,235	90,927	Total cash provided from operations			90,117	86,497	
		Cash was disbursed to					
23,877	23,800	Transfer payments and subsidies			23,447	22,780	
62,622	60,717	Personnel and operating payments			59,891	58,450	
4,629	4,412	Interest payments			4,312	4,369	
461	77	Forecast new operating spending			-	-	
(600)	(660)	Top-down expense adjustment			-	-	
90,989	88,346	Total cash disbursed to operations			87,650	85,599	
246	2,581	Net cash flows from operations			2,467	898	
		Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
		Cash was provided from					
553	591	Sale of physical assets			651	525	
73,154	72,893	Sale of shares and other securities			77,916	75,722	
-	-	Sale of intangible assets			-	7	
1,279	1,574	Repayment of advances			1,953	1,603	
47	132	Sale of investments in associates			140	287	
75,033	75,190	Total cash provided from investing activities			80,660	78,144	
		Cash was disbursed to					
7,787	7,378	Purchase of physical assets			6,154	5,694	
78,375	78,229	Purchase of shares and other securities			83,641	69,380	
516	568	Purchase of intangible assets			658	588	
3,308	3,740	Advances made			3,482	3,008	
(18)	98	Acquisition of investments in associates			67	7	
503	13	Forecast for new capital spending			-	-	
(50)	(395)	Top-down capital adjustment			-	-	
90,421	89,631	Total cash disbursed to investing activities			94,002	78,677	
(15,388)	(14,441)	Net cash flows from investing activities			(13,342)	(533)	
(15,142)	(11,860)	Net cash flows from operating and investing activities			(10,875)	365	

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		Note		
(15,142)	(11,860)		(10,875)	365
Net cash flows from operating and investing activities				
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Cash was provided from				
141	382		274	234
1,500	2,216	35	2,186	1,547
10,245	7,769		7,716	15,458
51	621		1,524	447
6,010	6,536		6,315	10,278
17,947	17,524		18,015	27,964
Total cash provided from financing activities				
Cash was disbursed to				
-	2,046		2,196	9,982
570	673		82	3,373
3,363	6,285		7,147	10,912
120	246		166	20
4,053	9,250		9,591	24,287
Total cash disbursed to financing activities				
13,894	8,274		8,424	3,677
Net cash flows from financing activities				
(1,248)	(3,586)		(2,451)	4,042
Net movement in cash				
16,492	14,924		14,924	10,686
-	(230)		(585)	196
15,244	11,108		11,888	14,924
Closing cash balance				

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Forecast				Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m			30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Reconciliation Between the Net Cash Flows from Operations and the Operating Balance					
246	2,581	Net Cash Flows from Operations		2,467	898
		<i>Items included in the operating balance but not in net cash flows from operations</i>			
Gains/(losses)					
1,748	3,604	Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments		4,820	7,270
443	1,590	Net gains/(losses) on non-financial instruments		540	3,706
2,191	5,194	Total gains/(losses)		5,360	10,976
Other Non-cash Items in Operating Balance					
(4,640)	(4,644)	Depreciation and amortisation		(4,872)	(4,812)
(723)	(843)	Write-down on initial recognition of financial assets		(789)	(684)
23	(18)	Impairment of financial assets (excl receivables)		(47)	(497)
461	458	Non-cash movement in defined benefit retirement plan liabilities		442	385
2,517	1,730	Non-cash movement in insurance liabilities		1,409	1,106
201	14	Other		223	299
(2,161)	(3,303)	Total other non-cash items in operating balance		(3,634)	(4,203)
Movements in Working Capital					
(1,119)	(1,346)	Increase/(decrease) in receivables		(1,553)	(1,302)
526	222	Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest		143	257
73	18	Increase/(decrease) in inventories		(41)	(94)
(29)	(24)	Increase/(decrease) in prepayments		39	32
26	(87)	Decrease/(increase) in deferred revenue		(248)	(2)
605	(282)	Decrease/(increase) in payables/provisions		275	363
82	(1,499)	Total movements in working capital		(1,385)	(746)
358	2,973	Operating balance		2,808	6,925

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Worth

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Total Net Worth			Actual			
Budget 2013	Budget 2014		Taxpayer funds	Reserves	Minority interest	Total net worth
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
59,780	59,780	Net worth at 30 June 2012	3,520	55,828	432	59,780
1,918	7,019	Operating balance	6,925	-	94	7,019
(29)	1,367	Net revaluations	-	1,335	32	1,367
55	260	Transfers to/(from) reserves (Gains)/losses transferred to the	250	(17)	27	260
(4)	(10)	statement of financial performance	-	(10)	-	(10)
13	73	Other movements	-	73	-	73
1,953	8,709	Total comprehensive income	7,175	1,381	153	8,709
175	167	Gain on Government share offers	167	-	-	167
1,325	1,371	Increase in minority interest from Government share offers	-	-	1,371	1,371
37	(16)	Transactions with minority interests	-	-	(16)	(16)
63,270	70,011	Net worth at 30 June 2013	10,862	57,209	1,940	70,011
498	3,216	Operating Balance	2,808	-	138	2,946
-	(351)	Net revaluations	-	5,386	9	5,395
(59)	(119)	Transfers to/(from) reserves (Gains)/losses transferred to the	229	(229)	(2)	(2)
-	(3)	statement of financial performance	-	(43)	-	(43)
47	3	Other movements	(22)	(55)	2	(75)
486	2,746	Total comprehensive income	3,015	5,059	147	8,221
175	(542)	Gain/(loss) on Government share offers	(577)	-	-	(577)
1,325	3,300	Increase in minority interest from Government share offers	-	-	3,308	3,308
(74)	(48)	Transactions with minority interests	-	-	(184)	(184)
65,182	75,467	Net worth at 30 June 2014	13,300	62,268	5,211	80,779

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2014

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		Note		
Assets				
15,244	11,108		11,888	14,924
18,070	17,873	14	17,480	19,883
44,713	47,870	15	48,457	44,000
18,176	19,672	16	20,596	17,359
25,312	24,611	17	24,756	22,613
1,321	1,158	18	1,099	1,140
2,061	2,267	19	2,510	2,295
112,627	112,264	20	116,306	109,833
9,642	10,021	21	10,071	9,593
2,837	2,841	22	2,920	2,776
505	13		-	-
(330)	(395)		-	-
250,178	249,303		256,083	244,416
Liabilities				
4,897	5,072		4,964	4,691
12,360	11,952	23	11,294	11,160
1,553	1,802		1,962	1,714
112,201	103,058	24	103,419	100,087
35,902	34,900	25	35,825	37,712
11,766	10,732	26	10,885	11,903
6,317	6,320	27	6,955	7,138
184,996	173,836		175,304	174,405
65,182	75,467		80,779	70,011
Net Worth				
6,230	13,344		13,300	10,862
55,831	56,648		62,225	57,068
(64)	40		43	141
61,997	70,032		75,568	68,071
3,185	5,435		5,211	1,940
65,182	75,467	28	80,779	70,011

The accompanying notes (including accounting policies) are an integral part of these statements.

Statement of Segments

	Current Year Actual vs Estimated Actuals									
	Core Crown		Crown entities		State-owned enterprises		Inter-segment eliminations		Total Crown	
	Actual 2014 \$m	Forecast Budget 2014 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Forecast Budget 2014 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Forecast Budget 2014 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Forecast Budget 2014 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Forecast Budget 2014 \$m
Revenue										
Taxation revenue	61,474	61,896	-	-	-	-	(595)	(516)	60,879	61,380
Other sovereign revenue	1,201	1,153	5,409	5,319	-	-	(1,160)	(1,089)	5,450	5,383
Revenue from core Crown funding	-	-	24,782	24,812	187	207	(24,969)	(25,019)	-	-
Sales of goods and services	1,488	1,513	1,868	1,904	13,650	13,596	(534)	(581)	16,472	16,432
Interest revenue and dividends	2,295	2,304	1,249	1,156	879	885	(1,248)	(1,185)	3,175	3,160
Other revenue	839	909	2,090	2,284	772	964	(281)	(535)	3,420	3,622
Total Revenue (excluding gains)	67,297	67,775	35,398	35,475	15,488	15,652	(28,787)	(28,925)	89,396	89,977
Expenses										
Transfer payments and subsidies	23,360	23,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,360	23,394
Personnel expenses	6,232	6,253	11,315	11,302	2,956	2,940	(19)	(7)	20,484	20,488
Other operating expenses	38,255	38,911	22,422	22,510	10,791	10,715	(27,542)	(27,682)	43,926	44,454
Interest expenses	3,620	3,641	219	224	1,161	1,173	(600)	(577)	4,400	4,461
Forecast new operating spending and top down adjustment	-	(583)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(583)
Total Expenses (excluding losses)	71,467	71,616	33,956	34,036	14,908	14,828	(28,161)	(28,266)	92,170	92,214
Minority interest share of operating balance before gains/losses	-	-	18	16	(173)	(226)	(4)	-	(159)	(210)
Operating Balance before gains and losses (excluding minority interests)	(4,170)	(3,841)	1,460	1,455	407	598	(630)	(659)	(2,933)	(2,447)
Gains/(losses) and other items	4,373	3,950	1,414	1,538	21	56	(67)	(124)	5,741	5,420
Operating Balance	203	109	2,874	2,993	428	654	(697)	(783)	2,808	2,973
Assets										
Financial assets	80,083	78,270	41,844	40,827	21,151	21,541	(19,901)	(19,504)	123,177	121,134
Property, plant and equipment	30,963	29,971	56,802	53,043	28,541	29,250	-	-	116,306	112,264
Investments in associates, CEs and SOEs	32,543	32,764	8,627	8,479	192	348	(31,291)	(31,570)	10,071	10,021
Other assets	2,816	2,833	1,149	1,100	2,598	2,371	(34)	(38)	6,529	6,266
Forecast adjustments	-	(382)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(382)
Total Assets	146,405	143,456	108,422	103,449	52,482	53,510	(51,226)	(51,112)	256,083	249,303
Liabilities										
Borrowings	89,090	88,438	5,155	5,107	26,185	26,916	(17,011)	(17,403)	103,419	103,058
Other liabilities	28,442	27,585	43,836	42,651	7,245	7,332	(7,638)	(6,790)	71,885	70,778
Total Liabilities	117,532	116,023	48,991	47,758	33,430	34,248	(24,649)	(24,193)	175,304	173,836
Net Worth	28,873	27,433	59,431	55,691	19,052	19,262	(26,577)	(26,919)	80,779	75,467
Cost of Acquisition of Physical Assets	1,664	2,198	2,535	2,880	1,958	2,319	(3)	(19)	6,154	7,378

Statement of Segments (continued)

	Current Year Actual vs Prior Year Actual									
	Core Crown		Crown entities		State-owned enterprises		Inter-segment eliminations		Total Crown	
	Actual 2014 \$m	Actual 2013 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Actual 2013 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Actual 2013 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Actual 2013 \$m	Actual 2014 \$m	Actual 2013 \$m
Revenue										
Taxation revenue	61,474	58,651	-	-	-	-	(595)	(517)	60,879	58,134
Other sovereign revenue	1,201	1,133	5,409	5,295	-	-	(1,160)	(1,256)	5,450	5,172
Revenue from core Crown funding	-	-	24,782	24,096	187	268	(24,969)	(24,364)	-	-
Sales of goods and services	1,488	1,461	1,868	1,856	13,650	14,002	(534)	(606)	16,472	16,713
Interest revenue and dividends	2,295	2,104	1,249	1,270	879	856	(1,248)	(1,291)	3,175	2,939
Other revenue	839	800	2,090	2,547	772	810	(281)	(460)	3,420	3,697
Total Revenue (excluding gains)	67,297	64,149	35,398	35,064	15,488	15,936	(28,787)	(28,494)	89,396	86,655
Expenses										
Transfer payments and subsidies	23,360	22,709	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	23,360	22,708
Personnel expenses	6,232	6,037	11,315	10,966	2,956	2,949	(19)	(17)	20,484	19,935
Other operating expenses	38,255	37,940	22,422	21,660	10,791	11,555	(27,542)	(27,149)	43,926	44,006
Interest expenses	3,620	3,620	219	235	1,161	1,248	(600)	(745)	4,400	4,358
Total Expenses (excluding losses)	71,467	70,306	33,956	32,861	14,908	15,752	(28,161)	(27,912)	92,170	91,007
Minority interest share of operating balance before gains/losses	-	-	18	10	(173)	(75)	(4)	3	(159)	(62)
Operating Balance before gains and losses (excluding minority interests)	(4,170)	(6,157)	1,460	2,213	407	109	(630)	(579)	(2,933)	(4,414)
Gains/(losses) and other items	4,373	6,528	1,414	3,664	21	505	(67)	642	5,741	11,339
Operating Balance	203	371	2,874	5,877	428	614	(697)	63	2,808	6,925
Assets										
Financial assets	80,083	75,111	41,844	41,297	21,151	20,058	(19,901)	(17,687)	123,177	118,779
Property, plant and equipment	30,963	29,507	56,802	51,823	28,541	28,503	-	-	116,306	109,833
Investments in associates, CEs and SOEs	32,543	32,611	8,627	8,151	192	187	(31,291)	(31,356)	10,071	9,593
Other assets	2,816	2,646	1,149	1,133	2,598	2,463	(34)	(31)	6,529	6,211
Total Assets	146,405	139,875	108,422	102,404	52,482	51,211	(51,226)	(49,074)	256,083	244,416
Liabilities										
Borrowings	89,090	84,873	5,155	5,251	26,185	24,839	(17,011)	(14,876)	103,419	100,087
Other liabilities	28,442	29,339	43,836	45,261	7,245	7,226	(7,638)	(7,508)	71,885	74,318
Total Liabilities	117,532	114,212	48,991	50,512	33,430	32,065	(24,649)	(22,384)	175,304	174,405
Net Worth	28,873	25,663	59,431	51,892	19,052	19,146	(26,577)	(26,690)	80,779	70,011
Cost of Acquisition of Physical Assets	1,664	1,112	2,535	2,314	1,958	2,281	(3)	(13)	6,154	5,694

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989 and with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) as defined in the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) as appropriate for public benefit entities.

For the purposes of these financial statements, the government reporting entity has been designated as a public benefit entity (PBE). PBEs are reporting entities whose primary objective is to provide goods or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return to equity holders.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Minister of Finance on 30 September 2014.

Reporting entity

The Government reporting entity as defined in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 means:

- the Sovereign in right of New Zealand, and
- the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government of New Zealand.

The description “consolidated financial statements for the Government reporting entity” and the description “financial statements of the Government of New Zealand” have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historic cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities, and prepared on an accrual basis, unless otherwise specified (for example, the statement of cash flows).

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars rounded to the nearest million, unless separately identified.

Judgements and estimations

The preparation of these financial statements requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. For example, the present value of large cash flows that are predicted to occur a long time into the future, as with the settlement of ACC outstanding claim obligations and Government Superannuation retirement benefits, depends critically on judgements regarding future cash flows, including inflation assumptions and the risk free discount rate used to calculate present values.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Where these judgements significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements they are described below and in the following notes.

Early adoption of standards and interpretations

From 1 July 2011 no NZ IFRS or amendments to existing NZ IFRS applicable to PBEs have been issued as a consequence of the decision to move to the new Accounting Standards Framework. The Government has adopted all NZ IFRSs and Interpretations applicable to PBEs issued prior to that date, with the exception of *NZ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments*, approved in 2010.

NZ IFRS 9 becomes effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015. Under the proposed new accounting framework for public sector entities, the proposed accounting standard for recognition and measurement of financial instruments is based on *IPSAS 29: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Disclosure*. The Crown has not early adopted *NZ IFRS 9* to reduce the risk of unnecessary accounting changes through this period.

The New Zealand Accounting Standards Board has issued a new suite of accounting standards (called Public Sector PBE Accounting Standards) that will apply to the Financial Statements of Government for the financial year beginning 1 July 2014. At the broad level the impact of moving from NZ IFRS to PBE Accounting Standards is not expected to be significant as there is a strong degree of convergence between IFRS and IPSAS, and therefore between the current NZ IFRS (PBE) and the proposed Public Sector PBE Accounting Standards.

Reporting period

The reporting period for these financial statements is the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Where necessary, the financial information for State-owned enterprises and Crown entities that have a balance date other than 30 June has been adjusted for any transactions or events that have occurred since their most recent balance date and that are significant for the Government's financial statements. Such entities are primarily in the education sector.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of combination

These financial statements combine the following entities using the acquisition method of combination:

Core Crown entities

- Ministers of the Crown
- Government departments
- Offices of Parliament
- the Reserve Bank of New Zealand
- New Zealand Superannuation Fund

Other entities

- State-owned enterprises
- Crown entities (excluding Tertiary Education Institutions)
- Air New Zealand Limited
- Organisations listed in Schedule 4 and 4A of the Public Finance Act 1989
- Organisations listed in Schedule 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989

Corresponding assets, liabilities, income and expenses, are added together line by line. Transactions and balances between these sub-entities are eliminated on combination. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies into line with those used by the Government reporting entity.

Tertiary Education Institutions are equity accounted for the reasons explained in the notes to the Government's financial statements. This treatment recognises these entities' net assets, including asset revaluation movements, surpluses and deficits.

The basis of combination for a joint venture depends on the form of the joint venture.

Income

Taxation revenue levied through the Crown's sovereign power

The Government provides many services and benefits that do not give rise to revenue. Further, payment of tax does not of itself entitle a taxpayer to an equivalent value of services or benefits, since there is no relationship between paying tax and receiving Crown services and transfers. Such revenue is received through the exercise of the sovereign power of the Crown in Parliament.

Tax revenue is recognised when a taxable event has occurred and the tax revenue can be reliably measured. The taxable event is defined as follows:

Revenue type	Revenue recognition point
Source deductions	When an individual earns income that is subject to PAYE
Resident withholding tax (RWT)	When an individual is paid interest or dividends subject to deduction at source
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	When benefits are provided that give rise to FBT
Provisional tax	When assessed income is earned during the taxation period
Terminal tax	When the assessment is filed
Goods and services tax (GST)	When the purchase or sale of taxable goods and services occurs during the taxation period
Customs and excise duty	When goods become subject to duty
Road user charges and motor vehicle fees	When payment of the fee or charge is made
Stamp, cheque and credit card duties	When the liability to the Crown is incurred
Exhaustible resources levy	When the resource is extracted
Other indirect taxes	When the debt to the Crown arises
Levies (eg, ACC levies)	When the obligation to pay the levy is incurred

The New Zealand tax system is predicated on self-assessment where taxpayers are expected to understand the tax laws and comply with them. Inland Revenue has implemented systems and controls (eg, performing audits of taxpayer records) in order to detect and correct situations where taxpayers are not complying with the various acts it administers.

Revenue earned through operations

Revenue from the supply of goods and services to third parties is measured at the fair value of consideration received. Revenue from the supply of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the supply of services is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period for the services unless an alternative method better represents the stage of completion of the transaction.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this rate to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Government's rights as a shareholder to receive payment have been established.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in total rental income.

Donated or subsidised assets

Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income in the statement of financial performance.

Expenses

General

Expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Welfare benefits and entitlements

Welfare benefits and entitlements, including New Zealand Superannuation, are recognised in the period when an application for a benefit has been received and the eligibility criteria have been met.

Grants and subsidies

Where grants and subsidies are discretionary until payment, the expense is recognised when the payment is made. Otherwise, the expense is recognised when the specified criteria have been fulfilled and notice has been given to the Crown.

Interest expense

Interest expense is accrued using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to that liability's net carrying amount. The method applies this rate to the principal outstanding to determine interest expense each period.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. 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 statement of financial performance, except when recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when hedge accounting is applied.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into New Zealand dollars at the exchange rate applicable at the fair value date. The associated foreign exchange gains or losses follow the fair value gains or losses to either the statement of financial performance or the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translating monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are reported in a translation reserve in net worth and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Sovereign receivables and taxes repayable

Receivables from taxes, levies and fines (and any penalties associated with these activities) as well as social benefit receivables which do not arise out of a contract are collectively referred to as sovereign receivables.

Sovereign receivables are initially assessed at nominal amount or face value; that is, the receivable reflects the amount of tax owed, levy, fine charged, or social benefit debt payable. These receivables are subsequently adjusted for penalties and interest as they are charged, and tested for impairment. Interest and penalties charged on tax receivables are presented as tax revenue in the statement of financial performance.

Taxes repayable represent refunds due to taxpayers and are recognised at their nominal value. They are subsequently adjusted for interest once account and refund reviews are complete.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are designated into the following categories: loans and receivables at amortised cost, financial assets available-for-sale, financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated as fair value through profit and loss. This designation is made by reference to the purpose of the financial instruments, policies and

practices for their management, their relationship with other instruments and the reporting costs and benefits associated with each designation.

The maximum loss due to default on any financial asset is the carrying value reported in the statement of financial position.

Major financial asset type	Designation
Trade and other receivables	All designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost
Student loans	All designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost
Kiwibank mortgages	All designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost
Other advances	Generally designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost
IMF financial assets	All designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost
Share investments	Generally designated as fair value through profit and loss
Marketable securities	Generally designated as fair value through profit and loss
Long-term deposits	Generally designated as loans and receivables at amortised cost

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (refer interest income policy). Loans and receivables issued with durations of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Interest, impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are recorded at fair value with any realised and unrealised gains or losses recognised in the statement of financial performance.

A financial asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss if acquired principally for the purpose of trading in the short term. It may also be designated into this category if the accounting treatment results in more relevant information because it either significantly reduces an accounting mismatch with related liabilities or is part of a group of financial assets that is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis, such as with the NZ Superannuation Fund. Gains or losses from interest, foreign exchange and other fair value movements are separately reported in the statement of financial performance. Transaction costs are expensed as they are incurred.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently recorded at fair value with any resultant fair value gains or losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, with some exceptions. Those exceptions are for impairment losses, any interest calculated using the effective interest method and, in the case of monetary items (such as debt securities), foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from translation differences due to changes in amortised cost of the asset. These latter items are recognised in the statement of financial performance. For non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets (eg, some unlisted equity instruments) the fair value movements recognised in the statement of comprehensive income include any related foreign exchange component. At derecognition, the cumulative fair value gain or loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, bank accounts and deposits with an original maturity of no more than three months.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on market prices. Regular way purchases and sales of all financial assets are accounted for at trade date. If the market for a financial asset is not active, fair values for initial recognition and, where appropriate, subsequent measurement are established by using valuation techniques, as set out in the notes to the financial statements. At each balance date an assessment is made whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated into the following categories: amortised cost, financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss. This designation is made by reference to the purpose of the financial instruments, policies and practices for their management, their relationship with other instruments and the reporting costs and benefits associated with each designation.

Major financial liability type	Designation
Accounts payable	All designated at amortised cost
Government stock	Generally designated at amortised cost
Treasury bills	All designated at amortised cost
Government retail stock	All designated at amortised cost
Other borrowings	Generally designated at amortised cost
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank	All designated at amortised cost
Issued currency	Not designated: Recognised at face value

Financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are recorded at fair value with any realised and unrealised gains or losses recognised in the statement of financial performance. A financial liability is designated at fair value through profit and loss if acquired principally for the purpose of trading in the short term. It may also be designated into this category if the accounting treatment results in more relevant information because it either eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch with related assets or is part of a group of financial liabilities that is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis. Gains or losses from interest, foreign exchange and other fair value movements are separately reported in the statement of financial performance. Transaction costs are expensed as they are incurred.

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (refer interest expense policy). Financial liabilities entered into with durations of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. Amortisation and, in the case of monetary items, foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in the statement of financial performance as is any gain or loss when the liability is derecognised.

Currency issued for circulation, including demonetised currency after 1 July 2004, is recognised at face value. Currency issued represents a liability in favour of the holder.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised both initially and subsequently at fair value. They are reported as either assets or liabilities depending on whether the derivative is in a net gain or net loss position respectively. Recognition of the movements in the value of derivatives depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged (see Hedging section below).

Derivatives that are not designated for hedge accounting are classified as held-for-trading financial instruments with fair value gains or losses recognised in the statement of financial performance. Such derivatives may be entered into for risk management purposes, although not formally designated for hedge accounting, or for tactical trading.

Hedging

Individual entities consolidated within the Government reporting entity apply hedge accounting after considering the costs and benefits of adopting hedge accounting, including:

- whether an economic hedge exists and the effectiveness of that hedge
- whether the hedge accounting qualifications could be met, and
- the extent to which it would improve the relevance of reported results.

Transactions between entities within the Government reporting entity do not qualify for hedge accounting in the financial statements of the Government (although they may qualify for hedge accounting in the separate financial statements of the individual entities). Where a derivative is used to hedge the foreign exchange exposure of a monetary asset or liability, the effects of the hedge relationship are automatically reflected in the statement of financial performance so hedge accounting is not necessary.

(a) Cash flow hedge

Where a derivative qualifies as a hedge of variability in asset or liability cash flows (cash flow hedge), the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in the statement of financial performance. Where the hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability (eg, where the hedge relates to the purchase of an asset in a foreign currency), the amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is included in the initial cost of the asset or liability. Otherwise, gains or losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income transfer to the statement of financial performance in the same period as when the hedged item affects the statement of financial performance (eg, when the forecast sale occurs). Effective portions of the hedge are recognised in the same area of the statement of financial performance as the hedged item.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in net worth at that time remains in net worth and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of financial performance. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in the statement of comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of financial performance.

(b) Fair value hedge

Where a derivative qualifies as a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of an asset or liability (fair value hedge) any gain or loss on the derivative is recognised in the statement of financial performance together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted by the fair value gain or loss on the hedged item in respect of the risk being hedged. Effective portions of the hedge are recognised in the same area of the statement of financial performance as the hedged item.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (calculated using a weighted average method) and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution for public benefit purposes are recorded at cost adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, the cost is deemed to be the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Inventories include unissued currency and harvested agricultural produce (eg, logs, wool). The cost of harvested agricultural produce is measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs at the point of harvest.

Property, plant and equipment

Measurement on initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are initially recorded at cost. Cost may include transfers from net worth of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of PPE. Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the asset is recognised initially at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, as income in the statement of financial performance.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs

Generally, Government borrowings are not directly attributable to individual assets. Therefore, any borrowing costs incurred during the period by entities within the Government reporting entity that were required to complete and prepare assets for their intended use are expensed rather than capitalised.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, classes of PPE are accounted for as set out in the table below.

Revaluations are carried out for a number of classes of PPE to reflect the service potential or economic benefit obtained through control of the asset. Revaluation is based on the fair value of the asset, with changes reported by class of asset.

Class of PPE	Accounting policy
Land and buildings	<p>Land and buildings are recorded at fair value less impairment losses and, for buildings, less depreciation accumulated since the assets were last revalued.</p> <p>Land associated with the rail network and state highways is valued using an estimate based on adjacent use, as an approximation to fair value.</p> <p>Valuations undertaken in accordance with standards issued by the New Zealand Property Institute are used where applicable.</p> <p>Otherwise, valuations conducted in accordance with the Rating Valuation Act 1998, may be used if they have been confirmed as appropriate by an independent valuer.</p> <p>When revaluing buildings, there must be componentisation to the level required to ensure adequate representation of the material components of the buildings. At a minimum, this requires componentisation to three levels: structure, building services and fit-out.</p>
Specialist military equipment	<p>Specialist military equipment is recorded on a depreciated replacement cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued.</p> <p>Valuations are obtained through specialist assessment by New Zealand Defence Force advisers, and the basis for the valuation is confirmed as appropriate by an independent valuer.</p>
State highways	State highways are recorded on a depreciated replacement cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued.
Rail network	Rail infrastructure used for freight services (freight only and dual use lines required for freight operations) are recorded at fair value less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued. Rail infrastructure not required for freight operations and used for metro services is recorded on a depreciated replacement cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued.
Aircraft	Aircraft (excluding specialised military equipment) are recorded at fair value less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued.
Electricity distribution	Electricity distribution network assets are recorded at cost, less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were purchased.
Electricity generation	Electricity generation assets are recorded at fair value less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were last revalued.
Specified cultural and heritage assets	Specified cultural and heritage assets comprise national parks, conservation areas and related recreational facilities, as well as National Archives holdings and the collections of the National Library, Parliamentary Library and Te Papa. Of these, non-land assets are recorded at fair value less subsequent impairment losses and, for non-land assets, less subsequent accumulated depreciation. Assets are not reported with a financial value in cases where they are not realistically able to be reproduced or replaced, and where no market exists to provide a valuation.
Other plant and equipment	Other plant and equipment, which includes motor vehicles and office equipment, are recorded at cost less depreciation and impairment losses accumulated since the assets were purchased.

Revaluation

Classes of PPE that are revalued are revalued at least every five years or whenever the carrying amount differs materially to fair value.

Items of PPE are revalued to fair value for the highest and best use of the item on the basis of the market value of the item, or on the basis of market evidence, such as discounted cash flow calculations. If no market evidence of fair value exists, an optimised depreciated replacement cost approach is used as the best proxy for fair value. Where an

item of PPE is recorded at its optimised depreciated replacement cost, this cost is based on the estimated present cost of constructing the existing item of PPE by the most appropriate method of construction, less allowances for physical deterioration and optimisation for obsolescence and relevant surplus capacity. Where an item of PPE is recorded at its optimised depreciated replacement cost, the cost does not include any borrowing costs.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the value of PPE are recognised as at balance date. To the extent that a gain reverses a loss previously charged to the statement of financial performance for the asset class, the gain is credited to the statement of financial performance. Otherwise, gains are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and credited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. To the extent that there is a balance in the asset revaluation reserve for the asset class, any loss on an asset of that class is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and offset against that reserve. Otherwise, losses are reported in the statement of financial performance.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of PPE, less any estimated residual value, over its remaining useful life.

Typically, the estimated useful lives of different classes of PPE are as follows:

Class of PPE	Estimated useful lives
Buildings	25 to 60 years
Specialist military equipment (SME)	5 to 55 years
State highways:	
Pavement (surfacing)	7 years
Pavement (other)	50 years
Bridges	70 to 105 years
Rail Network:	
Track and ballast	25 to 40 years
Tunnels and bridges	60 to 100 years
Overhead traction and signalling	10 to 40 years
Aircraft (excluding SME)	10 to 20 years
Electricity distribution network	2 to 80 years
Electricity generation assets	25 to 100 years
Other plant and equipment	3 to 30 years

Specified heritage and cultural assets are generally not depreciated.

Impairment

Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it is reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. The main reason for holding some assets (for example, electricity generation assets) is to generate cash. For these assets the recoverable amount is the higher of the amount that could be recovered by sale (after deducting the costs of sale) or the amount that will be generated by using the asset through its useful life. Some assets do not generate cash (for example, state highways) and for those assets, depreciated replacement cost is used. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the statement of financial performance, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Disposal

Realised gains and losses arising from disposal of PPE are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which the transaction occurs. Any balance attributable to the disposed asset in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to taxpayer funds.

Public private partnerships

A public private partnership (also known as a service concession arrangement) is an arrangement between the Government and a private sector partner in which the private sector partner uses specified assets to supply a public service on behalf of the Government for a specified period of time and is compensated for its services over the period of the arrangement. The costs of the specified assets are financed by the private sector partner, except where existing assets of the Government (generally land) are allocated to the arrangement. Payments made by the Government to a private sector partner over the period of a service concession arrangement cover the costs of the provision of services, interest expenses and repayment of the liability incurred to acquire the specified assets.

The assets in a public private partnership are recognised as assets of the Government. If the assets are progressively constructed, the Government progressively recognises work-in-progress at cost and a financial liability of the same value is also recognised. When the assets are fully constructed, the total asset cost and the matching financial liability reflect the value of the future compensation to be provided to the private-sector partner for the assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition:

- the assets are accounted for in accordance with Government accounting policy applicable to the classes of property, plant and equipment that the specified assets comprise, and
- the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Equity accounted investments

Generally accepted accounting practice determines the combination bases for entities that make up the Government reporting entity and is used by public benefit entities to determine whether they control another entity.

However, generally accepted accounting practice is not clear about how the definitions of control and significant influence should be applied in some circumstances in the public sector, for example, where legislation provides public sector entities with statutory autonomy and independence, in particular with Tertiary Education Institutions. Treasury's view is that because the Government cannot determine their operating and financing policies, but does have a number of powers in relation to these entities, it is appropriate to treat them as associates.

Biological assets

Biological assets (eg, trees and sheep) managed for harvesting into agricultural produce (eg, logs and wool) or for transforming into additional biological assets are measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell, with any realised and unrealised gains or losses reported in the statement of financial performance. Where fair value cannot be reliably determined, the asset is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. For commercial forests, fair value takes into account age, quality of timber and the forest management plan.

Biological assets not managed for harvesting into agricultural produce, or being transformed into additional biological assets are reported as property, plant and equipment in accordance with the policies for property, plant and equipment.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. Where an intangible asset is created for nil or nominal consideration it is also initially carried at cost, which by definition is nil/nominal.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset represents expenditure incurred in the development phase of the asset only. The development phase occurs after the following can be demonstrated: technical feasibility; ability to complete the asset; intention and ability to sell or use; and development expenditure can be reliably measured. Research is "original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding". Expenditure incurred on the research phase of an internally generated intangible asset is expensed when it is incurred. Where the research phase cannot be distinguished from the development phase, the expenditure is expensed when incurred.

The Government's holdings of assigned amount units arising from the Kyoto protocol are reported at fair value. Other intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently recorded at cost less any amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Typically, the estimated useful life of computer software is three to five years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested at least annually for impairment.

Realised gains and losses arising from disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which the transaction occurs.

Intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an intangible asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it is reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the statement of financial performance.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups are separately classified where their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use; that is, where such assets are available for immediate sale and where sale is highly probable. Non-current assets held for sale, or disposal groups, are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Investment property

Investment property is property held primarily to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. It does not include property held primarily for strategic purposes or to provide a social service (eg, affordable housing) even though such property may earn rentals or appreciate in value – such property is reported as property, plant and equipment.

Investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from fair value changes are included in the statement of financial performance. Valuations are undertaken in accordance with standards issued by the New Zealand Property Institute.

Employee benefits

Pension liabilities

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are recognised in the statement of financial performance as they fall due. Obligations for defined benefit retirement plans are recorded at the latest actuarial estimate of the value of expected future pension benefits arising from employee service up to the reporting date. All movements in the liability, including actuarial gains and losses, are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they occur.

Other employee entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave, retiring leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the statement of financial performance when they accrue to employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid. The liability for long-term employee entitlements is reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised in the statement of financial performance only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal retirement date or to provide such benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid, otherwise they are reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Insurance contracts

The future cost of outstanding insurance claims liabilities are valued based on the latest actuarial information. The estimate includes estimated payments associated with claims reported and accepted, claims incurred but not reported, claims that may be re-opened, and the costs of managing these claims. Movements of the claims liabilities are reflected in the statement of financial performance. Financial assets backing these liabilities are designated at fair value through profit and loss.

Reinsurance

Premiums paid to reinsurers are recognised as reinsurance expense in the statement of financial performance. Premiums are measured from the attachment date over the period of indemnity of the reinsurance contract, in accordance with the expected pattern of the incidence of risk. Prepaid reinsurance premiums are included in prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable

Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable on paid claims and outstanding claims, are recognised as income in the statement of financial performance.

Recoveries receivable are assessed in a manner similar to the assessment of outstanding claims and are measured as the present value of the expected future receipts.

Leases

Finance leases transfer, to the Crown as lessee, substantially all the risks and rewards incident on the ownership of a leased asset. Initial recognition of a finance lease results in an asset and liability being recognised at amounts equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The capitalised values are amortised over the period in which the Crown expects to receive benefits from their use.

Operating leases, where the lessor substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership, are recognised in a systematic manner over the term of the lease. Leasehold improvements are capitalised and the cost is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Lease incentives received are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in rental expense.

Other liabilities and provisions

Other liabilities and provisions are recorded at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Liabilities and provisions to be settled beyond 12 months are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash outflows.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present liability is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements (unquantifiable liability). Contingent liabilities, including unquantifiable liabilities, are disclosed if the possibility that they will crystallise is not remote. Contingent assets are disclosed if it is probable that the benefits will be realised.

Commitments

Commitments are future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date.

Commitments are classified as:

- capital commitments: aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for but not recognised as paid or provided for at balance date, and
- lease commitments: non-cancellable operating leases with a lease term exceeding one year.

- Cancellable commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising the option to cancel are reported at the value of those penalty or exit costs (ie, the minimum future payments).

Interest commitments on debts, commitments for funding, and commitments relating to employment contracts are not included in the statement of commitments.

Comparatives

When presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended or accounting policies are changed voluntarily, comparative figures have been restated to ensure consistency with the current period unless it is impracticable to do so.

Comparatives referred to as Budget 13 were forecasts published in the *2013 Budget Economic and Fiscal Update*, while Budget 14 were forecasts published in the *2014 Budget Economic and Fiscal Update*. These forecasts include budget adjustments for new unallocated spending during the year (both operating and capital) and top-down adjustments which reduce the bias for forecast expenditure by departments to reflect maximum spending limits instead of mid-point estimates.

Segment analysis

The Government reporting entity is not required to provide segment reporting as it is a public benefit entity. Nevertheless, information is presented for material institutional components and major economic activities within or undertaken by the Government reporting entity. The three major institutional components of the Crown are:

- Core Crown: This group, which includes Ministers, government departments, Offices of Parliament, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the New Zealand Superannuation Fund most closely represents the budget sector and provides information that is useful for fiscal analysis purposes.
- Crown entities: This group includes entities governed by the Crown Entities Act 2004. These entities have separate legal form and specified governance frameworks (including the degree to which each Crown entity is required to give effect to, or be independent of, government policy).
- State-owned enterprises: This group includes entities governed by the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986, and (for the purposes of these statements) also includes Air New Zealand, Mighty River Power, Meridian Energy and Genesis Energy. This group represents entities that undertake commercial activity.

Functional analysis is also provided of a number of financial statements items. This functional analysis is drawn from the *Classification of the Functions of Government* as developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Related parties

Related parties of the Government include key management personnel, and their close family members. Key management personnel are Ministers of the Crown, and their close family members are their spouses, children and dependants. Transactions between these related parties and a Government entity are disclosed in these financial statements only if they have taken place within a Minister's portfolio and they are not transactions entered into in the same capacity as an ordinary citizen.

Tertiary Education Institutions, joint ventures and the Government Superannuation Fund are also related parties of the Government due to the Government's influence over these entities. Transactions between these entities and Government entities are separately disclosed where material.

There are no other related parties as no other parties control the Government, and no other parties are controlled by the Government, other than those that are consolidated into the Government's financial statements.

The Government comprises a large number of commonly controlled entities. Transactions between these entities are eliminated in these financial statements and therefore not separately disclosed.

Transactions where the financial results may have been affected by the existence of a related party relationship are disclosed in the financial statements.

Note 2: Sovereign Revenue (Accrual)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		Direct Income Tax Revenue (accrual)		
		Individuals		
23,709	23,811	Source deductions	23,738	22,330
5,083	5,161	Other persons	5,216	5,210
(1,488)	(1,531)	Refunds	(1,573)	(1,644)
477	487	Fringe benefit tax	489	480
27,781	27,928	Total individuals	27,870	26,376
		Corporate Tax		
9,240	9,195	Gross companies tax	9,020	8,747
(197)	(195)	Refunds	(192)	(151)
447	421	Non-resident withholding tax	428	420
-	2	Foreign-source dividend withholding payments	8	2
9,490	9,423	Total corporate tax	9,264	9,018
		Other Direct Income Tax		
1,671	1,642	Resident withholding tax on interest income	1,644	1,631
607	472	Resident withholding tax on dividend income	446	516
2,278	2,114	Total other direct income tax	2,090	2,147
39,549	39,465	Total direct income tax	39,224	37,541
		Indirect Income Tax Revenue (accrual)		
		Goods and Services Tax		
27,220	27,364	Gross goods and services tax	27,208	25,125
(10,695)	(11,079)	Refunds	(11,191)	(9,920)
16,525	16,285	Total goods and services tax	16,017	15,205
		Other Indirect Taxation		
1,164	1,162	Road user charges	1,205	1,066
931	848	Petroleum fuels excise - domestic production	865	855
678	655	Alcohol excise - domestic production	650	663
277	274	Tobacco excise - domestic production	273	281
659	746	Petroleum fuels excise - imports ⁶	747	674
267	246	Alcohol excise - imports ^b	242	250
1,043	1,029	Tobacco excise - imports ⁶	999	954
172	169	Other customs duty	172	178
223	211	Gaming duties	211	214
187	186	Motor vehicle fees	187	174
62	68	Approved issuer levy and cheque duty	52	45
36	36	Energy resources levies	35	34
5,699	5,630	Total other indirect taxation	5,638	5,388
22,224	21,915	Total indirect taxation	21,655	20,593
61,773	61,380	Total taxation revenue	60,879	58,134
		Other Sovereign Revenue (accrual)		
3,465	3,546	ACC levies	3,600	3,437
338	338	Fire service levies	339	331
269	275	EQC levies	274	242
729	604	Child support	545	590
173	173	Court fines	179	168
322	447	Other miscellaneous items	513	404
5,296	5,383	Total other sovereign revenue	5,450	5,172
67,069	66,763	Total sovereign revenue	66,329	63,306

⁶ Customs excise-equivalent duty.

Note 2: Sovereign Receipts (Cash)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Direct Income Tax Receipts (cash)		
		Individuals		
23,584	23,665	Source deductions	23,621	22,188
5,549	5,655	Other persons	5,466	5,194
(2,222)	(2,149)	Refunds	(2,276)	(2,251)
476	485	Fringe benefit tax	482	465
27,387	27,656	Total individuals	27,293	25,596
		Corporate Tax		
9,495	9,390	Gross companies tax	9,374	8,665
(766)	(652)	Refunds	(563)	(597)
446	399	Non-resident withholding tax	405	451
-	2	Foreign-source dividend withholding payments	-	1
9,175	9,139	Total corporate tax	9,216	8,520
		Other Direct Income Tax		
1,670	1,641	Resident withholding tax on interest income	1,629	1,635
607	471	Resident withholding tax on dividend income	449	516
2,277	2,112	Total direct other income tax	2,078	2,151
38,839	38,907	Total direct income tax	38,587	36,267
		Indirect Tax Receipts (cash)		
		Goods and Services Tax		
26,352	26,537	Gross goods and services tax	26,596	24,539
(10,195)	(10,629)	Refunds	(10,948)	(9,783)
16,157	15,908	Total goods and services tax	15,648	14,756
		Other Indirect Taxation		
1,164	1,162	Road user charges	1,187	1,064
931	848	Petroleum fuels excise - domestic production	861	865
678	655	Alcohol excise - domestic production	651	666
277	274	Tobacco excise - domestic production	268	287
2,141	2,190	Customs duty	2,179	2,035
223	208	Gaming duties	208	216
187	186	Motor vehicle fees	178	179
62	68	Approved issuer levy and cheque duty	51	44
36	36	Energy resources levies	35	34
5,699	5,627	Total other indirect taxation	5,618	5,390
21,856	21,535	Total indirect taxation	21,266	20,146
60,695	60,442	Total tax receipts collected	59,853	56,413
		Other Sovereign Receipts (cash)		
3,438	3,550	ACC levies	3,579	3,524
338	338	Fire service levies	340	331
267	278	EQC levies	273	274
237	227	Child support	219	230
148	148	Court fines	149	159
319	428	Other miscellaneous items	414	288
4,747	4,969	Total other sovereign receipts	4,974	4,806
65,442	65,411	Total sovereign receipts	64,827	61,219

Note 3: Sales of Goods and Services

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By type		
9,021	8,236	Sales of goods	8,153	8,536
8,059	8,196	Rendering of services	8,319	8,177
17,080	16,432	Total sales of goods and services	16,472	16,713
		By source		
1,397	1,513	Core Crown	1,488	1,461
15,431	15,459	Crown entities	15,539	15,102
14,394	13,699	State-owned enterprises	13,752	14,102
(14,142)	(14,239)	Inter-segment eliminations	(14,307)	(13,952)
17,080	16,432	Total sales of goods and services	16,472	16,713

Note 4: Interest Revenue and Dividends

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By type		
600	572	Student loans (interest unwind) ⁷	579	590
		Other financial assets classified as amortised cost or available for sale		
1,076	1,132		1,190	1,073
17	6	Financial assets classified as held for trading	13	48
1,313	845	Financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss	734	671
3,006	2,555	Total interest revenue	2,516	2,382
582	605	Dividends	659	557
3,588	3,160	Total interest revenue and dividends	3,175	2,939
		By source		
2,639	2,304	Core Crown	2,295	2,104
1,242	1,156	Crown entities	1,249	1,270
878	885	State-owned enterprises	879	856
(1,171)	(1,185)	Inter-segment eliminations	(1,248)	(1,291)
3,588	3,160	Total interest revenue and dividends	3,175	2,939

⁷ Because student loans are advanced on an interest-free basis, they are discounted to reflect their impaired value. The interest unwind reflects the increase in value as the period to repayment reduces.

Note 5: Other Revenue

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
1,225	1,232	Rental income	1,230	1,175
385	372	Sale of royalties	383	421
29	(155)	EQC insurance claim on reinsurers	(123)	(127)
2,228	2,173	Other revenue	1,930	2,228
3,867	3,622	Total other revenue	3,420	3,697

EQC anticipates that a significant proportion of the cost of damage relating to the Canterbury earthquake sequence will be recovered from reinsurers (which is recorded as reinsurance receivables). Actuarial valuations of the reinsurance recoverable resulted in a reversal of income in both the current and previous years. Further information on insurance expenses and underwriting results can be found in note 11.

Note 6: Transfer Payments and Subsidies

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Social Assistance Grants				
10,894	10,903	New Zealand superannuation	10,913	10,235
1,773	1,693	Jobseeker support and emergency benefit	1,691	-
1,392	1,422	Supported living payment	1,422	-
1,288	1,225	Sole parent support	1,222	-
67	63	Domestic purposes benefit	63	1,738
53	52	Invalid's benefit	52	1,330
32	29	Sickness benefit	29	782
29	29	Unemployment benefit	29	812
2,038	1,976	Family tax credit	1,965	2,018
539	556	Other working for families tax credits	462	544
1,191	1,149	Accommodation assistance	1,146	1,177
662	670	Income related rents	726	611
380	379	Disability allowances	379	384
574	542	Student allowances	539	596
1,316	1,354	Other social assistance benefits	1,288	1,321
22,228	22,042	Total social assistance grants	21,926	21,548
Subsidies				
748	822	KiwiSaver subsidies	901	723
Other transfer payments				
509	530	Official development assistance	533	437
23,485	23,394	Total transfer payments and subsidies	23,360	22,708

From 15 July 2013 the benefit categories domestic purposes benefit, invalid's benefit, unemployment and emergency benefit and sickness benefit, as well as widow's benefit, were replaced by new benefit categories. These categories are jobseeker support and emergency benefit, supported living payment and sole parent support.

Note 7: Personnel Expenses

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		By type		
18,921	19,064	Salaries and wages	19,108	18,921
296	319	Costs incurred on GSF and other defined benefit plans	310	290
281	339	Costs incurred on defined contribution plans (e.g. KiwiSaver)	424	386
674	766	Other personnel expenses	642	338
20,172	20,488	Total personnel expenses	20,484	19,935
		By source		
6,066	6,253	Core Crown	6,232	6,037
11,198	11,302	Crown entities	11,315	10,966
2,919	2,940	State-owned enterprises	2,956	2,949
(11)	(7)	Inter-segment eliminations	(19)	(17)
20,172	20,488	Total personnel expenses	20,484	19,935
		Key management personnel compensation		
		Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	9	9
		Post-employment benefits	-	-
		Other long-term benefits	-	-
		Termination benefits	-	-
			9	9

Key management personnel are the 28 Ministers of the Crown who are members of the Executive Council (including the Prime Minister).

The Remuneration Authority sets remuneration levels for members of the Executive Council. The Authority takes into account other benefits available to members of the Executive as set out in the Executive Travel, Accommodation, Attendance, and Communication Services Determination (No 2) 2009 (the "Determination"). The Determination was determined by the Minister Responsible for Ministerial Services. Members of Parliament, including Members of the Executive, have access to other non-cash entitlements as determined by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Details of these entitlements (eg, travel discounts) can be found on the New Zealand Parliament website (www.parliament.nz).

Note 8: Depreciation and Amortisation

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Depreciation expense		
1,195	1,193	Buildings	1,213	1,150
420	457	State highways	460	449
439	416	Electricity generation assets	404	431
208	205	Electricity distribution network	175	152
346	295	Specialist military equipment	282	272
166	226	Aircraft (excluding military)	260	213
177	184	Rail network	20	14
18	20	Specified cultural and heritage assets	25	24
1,043	1,029	Other plant and equipment	966	992
4,012	4,025	Total depreciation expense	3,805	3,697
628	619	Amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	1,067	1,115
4,640	4,644	Total depreciation and amortisation	4,872	4,812

Note 9: Other Operating Expenses

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		By type		
4,755	4,809	Donations and ex-gratia payments	4,982	4,451
1,122	1,126	Rental and leasing costs	1,122	1,117
1,783	1,567	Impairment of financial assets	1,396	1,755
723	843	Write-down on initial recognition of financial assets	789	684
542	537	Lottery prize payments	526	515
246	215	Inventory expenses	542	565
-	-	Impairment of inventory	8	12
-	40	Bonus share offer expense (refer to note 35)	22	25
5	4	Fees paid to audit firms (refer below)	2	1
28,432	27,386	Other operating expenses	26,164	27,038
37,608	36,527	Total other operating expenses	35,553	36,163
		By source		
37,811	37,474	Core Crown	36,777	36,565
17,458	17,580	Crown entities	17,297	17,065
9,743	9,154	State-owned enterprises	9,042	9,689
(27,404)	(27,681)	Inter-segment eliminations	(27,563)	(27,156)
37,608	36,527	Total other operating expenses	35,553	36,163

Operating expenses relate to those expenses incurred in the course of undertaking the functions and activities of entities included in the financial statements of the Government, excluding those expenses separately identified in the statement of financial performance and other notes.

Other operating expenses is the large residual item. Most of these costs represent payments made for services provided by third parties (road maintenance for example) or for raw materials (fuel, medicines or inventory for example). They also include other day-to-day operating costs.

	Actual	
	30 June	30 June
	2014	2013
	\$m	\$m
Audit and related expenses		
Auditor-General fees for the audit of financial statements ⁸	39	38
Auditor-General fees for assurance and related services	1	1
Fees for other services	-	-
	40	39
Inter-segment eliminations	(40)	(39)
Total audit and related expenses	-	-
Fees for other work⁹		
Fees for assurance and related services	1	1
Fees for tax services	-	-
Fees for other services	1	-
Fees paid to audit firms	2	1

⁸ The audit of financial statements are those of the Government reporting entity and its sub-entities. Audit fees are eliminated because the Office of the Auditor-General is consolidated into these financial statements.

⁹ External auditing firms carry out other work for entities that they audit on behalf of the Auditor-General.

Note 10: Interest Expenses

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By type				
3,611	4,129	Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost	4,100	4,014
8	-	Financial liabilities classified as held for trading	-	5
846	287	Financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit and loss	260	293
51	45	Interest unwind on provisions	40	46
4,516	4,461	Total interest expenses	4,400	4,358
By source				
3,622	3,641	Core Crown	3,620	3,620
239	224	Crown entities	219	235
1,279	1,173	State-owned enterprises	1,161	1,248
(624)	(577)	Inter-segment eliminations	(600)	(745)
4,516	4,461	Total interest expenses	4,400	4,358

Note 11: Insurance Expenses

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By entity				
3,315	3,461	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)	3,484	3,133
(19)	(252)	Earthquake Commission (EQC)	(111)	(103)
(95)	61	Southern Response	87	(22)
14	13	Other	17	19
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	24	4
3,215	3,283	Total insurance expenses	3,501	3,031
By type				
		Property damage claims in relation to Canterbury earthquakes	(281)	(227)
		Personal accident and injury claims	3,484	3,133
		Other insurance expenses	298	125
		Total insurance expenses	3,501	3,031

Insurance expenses include costs associated with insurance claims arising from the Canterbury earthquakes. Note 30 contains further discussion on total costs of the earthquakes to the Crown.

At 30 June 2014 the total amount paid or payable for damage incurred in relation to Canterbury earthquakes was reassessed and is now expected to be lower than previously expected. This reduction is recognised as a credit in the claims expense. The discount on prior year claims payable was also recalculated to take into account changes in interest rates, payment patterns, and the reduced period to settlement.

The remainder of note 11 provides additional information on the insurance expenses for ACC, EQC, and Southern Response.

An analysis of the insurance liabilities is provided in note 25. Given the uncertainty over insurance claims, it is likely that the final cost will be different from the original liability established.

Note 11: Insurance Expenses (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Analysis of ACC insurance expense		
By type		
Claims expense	3,223	1,122
Movement in unexpired risk liability	159	(27)
Other underwriting expenses	99	86
Total ACC claims and other expenses	3,481	1,181
Less expenses reported elsewhere in the statement of financial performance		
Actuarial gain/(loss)	479	2,369
Operating costs relating to claims	(476)	(417)
Total ACC insurance expenses (excluding gains/(losses) and operations)	3,484	3,133

Net claims incurred in the table below refers to the adjustment in the liability arising from claims incurred in the current financial year and reassessment of claims incurred in previous years. This reassessment results from new information on these claims (including new claims relating to incidents incurred in previous years) and changes in assumptions.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
ACC Claims Incurred		
Current year net ACC claims incurred		
Gross claims incurred and related expenses – undiscounted	7,578	7,071
Discount and discount movement	(4,418)	(4,149)
Total current year net claims incurred	3,160	2,922
Previous years' net ACC claims incurred		
Reassessment of gross claims and expenses – undiscounted	(4,490)	(2,817)
Discount and discount movement	4,553	1,017
Total previous years' net claims incurred	63	(1,800)
ACC claims expense	3,223	1,122

The underwriting surplus/(deficit) represents the net effect on the statement of financial performance from claims incurred prior to reporting date. It includes actuarial gains/(losses).

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Net ACC Underwriting Result		
Premium revenue (refer to note 2)	3,600	3,437
Recoveries revenue (including reinsurance recovery)	-	-
ACC underwriting revenue	3,600	3,437
Less claims and other expenses	(3,481)	(1,181)
Net ACC underwriting surplus/(deficit)	119	2,256
ACC operating cash flows associated with the underwriting result are:		
Cash receipts	3,579	3,524
Cash payments	(3,435)	(3,072)
Net ACC operating cash flows	144	452

Note 11: Insurance Expenses (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Analysis of EQC insurance expense		
<i>By type</i>		
Claims expense	(271)	(167)
Movement in unexpired risk liability	9	(68)
Other underwriting expenses	151	132
Total EQC claims and other expenses	(111)	(103)
EQC Claims Incurred		
<i>Current year net EQC claims incurred</i>		
Gross claims incurred and related expenses – undiscounted	112	37
Discount and discount movement	(2)	-
Total current year net claims incurred	110	37
<i>Previous years' net EQC claims incurred</i>		
Reassessment of gross claims and expenses – undiscounted	(446)	(349)
Discount and discount movement	65	145
Total previous years' net claims incurred	(381)	(204)
EQC claims expense	(271)	(167)
Net EQC Underwriting Result		
Premium revenue	274	242
Recoveries revenue (including reinsurance recovery)	(123)	(127)
EQC underwriting revenue	151	115
Less claims and other expenses	(111)	(103)
Net EQC underwriting surplus/(deficit)	262	218
EQC operating cash flows associated with the underwriting result are:		
Cash receipts	1,549	1,590
Cash payments	(2,020)	(1,923)
Net EQC operating cash flows	(471)	(333)
Analysis of Southern Response insurance expense		
<i>By type</i>		
Claims expense	111	2
Movement in unexpired risk liability	-	-
Total Southern Response claims and other expenses	111	2
less operating costs relating to claims	(24)	(24)
Total Southern Response insurance expenses (excluding operations)	87	(22)
Net Southern Response Underwriting Result		
Premium revenue	-	-
Recoveries revenue (including reinsurance recovery)	(37)	27
Southern Response underwriting revenue	(37)	27
Less claims and other expenses	111	2
Net Southern Response underwriting surplus/(deficit)	(148)	25
Southern Response operating cash flows associated with the underwriting result are:		
Cash receipts	291	452
Cash payments	(386)	(294)
Net Southern Response operating cash flows	(95)	158

Southern Response Earthquake Services ("Southern Response") manages claims related to the Canterbury earthquakes incurred by AMI Insurance.

Note 12: Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		By type		
-	29	Foreign exchange gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	12	448
(10)	(205)	Foreign exchange losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost	(496)	(13)
1	1	Change in fair value of financial assets classified as held for trading	9	38
(10)	51	Gains/(losses) on disposal of financial assets measured at amortised cost	17	224
488	241	Change in fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss	(1,044)	2,651
469	117	Net gains/(losses) on financial assets	(1,502)	3,348
3	115	Foreign exchange gain on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	188	8
-	(18)	Foreign exchange losses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(4)	(14)
-	-	Change in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading	-	-
(5)	(28)	Gains/(losses) on disposal of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(30)	55
80	129	Change in fair value of financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit and loss	339	175
78	198	Net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities	493	224
1,201	3,289	Net gain/(loss) on derivatives	5,829	3,698
1,748	3,604	Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	4,820	7,270
		By source		
1,663	3,301	Core Crown	4,045	5,081
252	342	Crown entities	702	1,192
11	88	State-owned enterprises	161	354
(178)	(127)	Inter-segment eliminations	(88)	643
1,748	3,604	Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	4,820	7,270

Note 13: Gains and Losses on Non-Financial Instruments

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013	Budget 2014		30 June 2014	30 June 2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		By type		
498	1,082	Actuarial gains/(losses) on ACC outstanding claims	479	2,369
-	713	Actuarial gains/(losses) on GSF liability	577	1,251
-	(171)	Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(328)	101
-	24	Other gains/(losses) on non-financial liabilities	14	1
(53)	(61)	Gains/(losses) on disposal or revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(210)	(24)
-	(8)	Gains/(losses) on agricultural assets	(7)	(46)
(2)	11	Other gains/(losses) on non-financial assets	15	54
443	1,590	Net gains/(losses) on non-financial instruments	540	3,706
		By source		
(2)	557	Core Crown	220	1,298
446	1,034	Crown entities	477	2,309
(1)	(6)	State-owned enterprises	(156)	100
-	5	Inter-segment eliminations	(1)	(1)
443	1,590	Net gains/(losses) on non-financial instruments	540	3,706

The GSF and ACC liabilities are valued by an independent actuary (refer notes 25 and 26). Actuarial gains/(losses) represent differences between actual results and what the actuary had assumed when previously calculating the liability (experience adjustments) and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Note 14: Receivables

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By type		
7,831	8,555	Tax receivables	8,112	8,184
3,953	2,998	Levies, fines and penalty receivables	3,265	3,183
478	501	Social benefit receivables	530	515
12,262	12,054	Sovereign receivables	11,907	11,882
1,485	1,366	Reinsurance receivables	1,409	3,135
4,323	4,453	Trade and other receivables	4,164	4,866
18,070	17,873	Total receivables	17,480	19,883
		By maturity		
15,334	14,730	Expected to be realised within one year	15,024	15,742
2,736	3,143	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	2,456	4,141
18,070	17,873	Total receivables	17,480	19,883
		By source		
10,260	11,507	Core Crown	11,819	11,924
7,099	6,035	Crown entities	6,379	8,369
2,358	2,077	State-owned enterprises	1,762	2,037
(1,647)	(1,746)	Inter-segment eliminations	(2,480)	(2,447)
18,070	17,873	Total receivables	17,480	19,883

In determining the recoverability of a tax or other sovereign receivables, the Government uses information about the extent to which the tax or levy payer is contesting the assessment and experience of the outcomes of such disputes, from lateness of payment, and other information obtained from credit collection actions taken. Due to the size of the tax base, the concentration of credit risk is limited and this is not a risk that is managed.

The Government does not hold any collateral or any other credit enhancements over receivables which are past due.

All sovereign receivables are denominated in New Zealand dollars.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Tax Receivables		
Gross tax receivable	12,589	12,565
Impairment of tax receivables	(4,477)	(4,381)
Total tax receivables	8,112	8,184
Gross Tax Receivable		
Current	7,118	7,223
Past due	5,471	5,342
Total gross tax receivable	12,589	12,565
% past due	43%	43%
Impairment of Tax Receivables		
Opening balance	4,381	4,409
Impairment losses recognised during the year	1,030	897
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(934)	(925)
Closing balance	4,477	4,381

Note 14: Receivables (continued)

The Inland Revenue Department (IRD) administers the majority of the tax receivable portfolio. The recoverable amount of the portfolio is calculated by forecasting the expected repayments based on analysis of historical debt data, deducting an estimate of service costs and then discounting at the current market rate. If the recoverable amount of the portfolio is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Alternatively, if the recoverable amount is more, the carrying amount is increased.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
The estimated recoverable amount of this portfolio and key assumptions underpinning the valuation are:		
Net recoverable amount of tax receivables (current)	6,989	7,185
Net recoverable amount of tax receivables (past due)	1,047	999
Discount rate	6.00%	5.10%
Impact on recoverable amount of a 2% increase in discount rate	(21)	(20)
Impact on recoverable amount of a 2% decrease in discount rate	22	21

Tax receivables are classified as past due when any outstanding tax is not paid by the taxpayer's due date. Due dates will vary depending on the type of tax outstanding (eg, GST, income tax, PAYE) and the taxpayer's balance date. Past due debt includes debt collected under instalment, debt under dispute, default assessments and debts of taxpayers who are bankrupt, in receivership or in liquidation. IRD has debt management policies and procedures to actively manage the collection of past due debt.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Ageing of Tax Receivables Past Due (Gross)		
Less than six months	931	904
Between six months and one year	390	363
Between one year and two years	719	788
Greater than two years	3,431	3,287
Tax receivables past due	5,471	5,342

The carrying amount of tax receivables provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Note 14: Receivables (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Levies, Fines and Penalty Receivables		
Gross ACC levy receivables	3,063	3,027
Gross other levies, fines and penalty receivables	2,781	2,515
Total gross levies, fines and penalty receivables	5,844	5,542
Impairment of ACC levy receivables	(84)	(118)
Impairment of other levies, fines and penalty receivables	(2,495)	(2,241)
Total impairment of receivables	(2,579)	(2,359)
Total levies, fines and penalty receivables	3,265	3,183
Impairment of ACC Levy Receivables		
Opening balance	118	122
Impairment losses recognised during the year	-	(2)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	1	(2)
Impairment losses reversed	(35)	-
Closing balance	84	118
Collective impairment allowance	84	118
Individual impairment allowance	-	-
Impairment of ACC Levy Receivables	84	118
Impairment of other Levies, Fines and Penalty Receivables		
Opening balance	2,241	1,969
Impairment losses recognised during the year	341	363
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	-
Impairment losses reversed	(87)	(91)
Closing balance	2,495	2,241
Collective impairment allowance	2,495	2,241
Individual impairment allowance	-	-
Impairment of other Levies, Fines and Penalty Receivables	2,495	2,241
Ageing of Levies, Fines and Penalty Receivables Past Due But Not Impaired		
Less than six months	-	-
Between six months and one year	-	-
Greater than one year	-	-
Total levies, fines and penalty receivables past due but not impaired	-	-

The ACC levy receivables are short term, so their carrying amount provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Of the other levies, fines and penalty receivables, the majority is in the debtor portfolio administered by the Ministry of Justice (ie, court fines, associated court fees and enforcement fees) with a net book value of \$168 million (2013: \$175 million). Their carrying amount provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value. The recoverable amount of these Ministry of Justice receivables is calculated using discounted cash flows (net of estimated service costs).

Note 14: Receivables (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Social Benefit Receivables		
Gross social benefit receivables	1,239	1,178
Impairment of social benefit receivables	(709)	(663)
Total social benefit receivables	530	515
Impairment of Social Benefit Receivables		
Opening balance	663	628
Impairment losses recognised during the year	68	79
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(22)	(44)
Closing balance	709	663
Collective impairment allowance	709	663
Individual impairment allowance	-	-
Impairment of Social Benefit Receivables	709	663
Ageing of Social Benefit Receivables Past Due But Not Impaired		
Less than six months	31	30
Between six months and one year	61	67
Greater than one year	-	-
Total social benefit receivables past due but not impaired	92	97

Social benefit receivables comprise benefit overpayments, advances on benefits and recoverable special needs grants primarily administered by the Ministry of Social Development with a carrying value of \$527 million (2013: \$502 million). The recoverable amount of social benefit receivables is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (net of estimated service costs). Their carrying amount provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Reinsurance receivables		
Opening balance	3,135	5,003
Reinsurance recognised/reassessed during the year	(160)	(100)
Reinsurance acquired through business combination	-	-
Reinsurance received during the year	(1,566)	(1,768)
Closing balance	1,409	3,135

Credit risk associated with reinsurance receivables is managed by ensuring the risk is spread across a number of different reinsurers with appropriate credit ratings.

Note 14: Receivables (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Trade and Other Receivables		
Gross trade and other receivables	4,256	4,954
Impairment of trade and other receivables	(92)	(88)
Total trade and other receivables	4,164	4,866
Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables		
Opening balance	88	93
Impairment losses recognised during the year	10	7
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(12)	(14)
Impairment losses reversed	6	2
Closing balance	92	88
Collective impairment allowance	65	64
Individual impairment allowance	27	24
Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables	92	88
Ageing of Trade and Other Receivables Past Due But Not Impaired		
Less than six months	170	180
Between six months and one year	11	17
Greater than one year	1	2
Total trade and other receivables past due but not impaired	182	199

The rest of the trade and other receivables are short term, with \$3,974 million (2013: \$2,214 million) expected to be settled in the next year. Their carrying amount provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Note 15: Marketable Securities, Deposits and Derivatives in Gain

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By type		
36,314	39,762	Marketable securities	38,307	34,346
2,089	2,407	Long term deposits	3,844	3,588
3,906	3,194	Derivatives in gain	4,164	3,775
2,404	2,507	IMF financial assets	2,142	2,291
44,713	47,870	Total marketable securities, deposits and derivatives in gain	48,457	44,000
		By maturity		
30,197	30,316	Expected to be realised within one year	30,433	26,833
14,516	17,554	Expected to be held for more than one year	18,024	17,167
44,713	47,870	Total marketable securities, deposits and derivatives in gain	48,457	44,000
		By source		
32,224	34,355	Core Crown	34,178	31,056
19,950	22,712	Crown entities	23,500	20,045
3,167	2,813	State-owned enterprises	2,472	2,586
(10,628)	(12,010)	Inter-segment eliminations	(11,693)	(9,687)
44,713	47,870	Total marketable securities, deposits and derivatives in gain	48,457	44,000

Marketable securities comprise bonds, commercial paper, debentures and similar tradable financial assets held by the Government for the purposes of realising capital gains or interest revenue. Marketable securities and derivatives in gain are reported at their fair value. Fair value is either based on quoted market price or using a valuation model if there is no active market. The valuation models used generally calculate the expected cash flows under the terms of each specific contract and then discount these values back to present value.

Long-term deposits are instruments with maturities greater than three months that are not traded in an active market. Long-term deposits are measured at amortised cost. Their carrying amount provides a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Further information on the management of risks associated with these financial assets is provided in note 33.

Note 16: Share Investments

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By maturity		
7,250	10,695	Expected to be realised within one year	11,428	7,651
10,926	8,977	Expected to be held for more than one year	9,168	9,708
18,176	19,672	Total share investments	20,596	17,359
		By source		
7,199	10,778	Core Crown	11,579	7,665
10,664	8,851	Crown entities	8,896	9,496
340	316	State-owned enterprises	483	342
(27)	(273)	Inter-segment eliminations	(362)	(144)
18,176	19,672	Total share investments	20,596	17,359

Share investments are reported at fair value. The fair value of listed share investments is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of unlisted share investments is determined from the initial cost of the investment and adjusted for performance of the business and changes in equity market conditions since purchase.

Further information on the management of risks associated with these financial assets is provided in note 33.

Note 17: Advances

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
By type				
8,989	8,752	Student loans	8,716	8,288
14,544	14,784	Kiwibank mortgages	14,630	13,202
1,779	1,075	Other advances	1,410	1,123
25,312	24,611	Total advances	24,756	22,613
By source				
14,633	13,883	Core Crown	14,280	13,419
130	226	Crown entities	209	248
15,491	15,106	State-owned enterprises	14,860	13,499
(4,942)	(4,604)	Inter-segment eliminations	(4,593)	(4,553)
25,312	24,611	Total advances	24,756	22,613

Further information on the management of risks associated with these financial assets is provided in note 33.

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Student Loans				
14,144	14,209	Nominal value	14,235	13,562
(5,155)	(5,457)	Write-down on initial recognition and impairment	(5,519)	(5,274)
8,989	8,752	Total student loans	8,716	8,288
		Gross carrying value	10,163	9,723
		Impairment of student loans	(1,447)	(1,435)
		Total student loans	8,716	8,288
By maturity				
		Expected to be repaid within one year	1,193	1,049
		Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	7,523	7,239
		Total student loans	8,716	8,288
Movement During the Year				
8,528	8,288	Opening balance	8,288	8,291
1,632	1,545	Net new lending (excluding fees)	1,512	1,470
11	11	New lending - establishment fee	11	11
(537)	(644)	Initial write-down to fair value	(630)	(536)
(1,135)	(1,050)	Repayments made during the year	(1,032)	(1,054)
600	572	Interest unwind	579	590
(110)	30	Impairment losses (recognised)/reversed during the year	(12)	(484)
-	-	Other movements	-	-
8,989	8,752	Closing balance student loans	8,716	8,288
Impairment of Student Loans				
		Opening balance	1,435	951
		Impairment losses recognised during the year	12	484
		Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	-
		Impairment losses reversed	-	-
		Closing balance	1,447	1,435

Note 17: Advances (continued)

Student loans are recognised initially by writing the amount lent down to fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, and including the annual impairment figure.

Fair value on initial recognition of student loans is determined by projecting forward expected repayments required under the scheme and discounting them back at an appropriate discount rate. The difference between the amount lent and the fair value on initial recognition is expensed on initial recognition. The subsequent measurement at amortised cost is determined using the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition. This rate is used to spread the Crown's interest income across the life of the loan and determines the loan's carrying value at each reporting date.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Significant assumptions behind the carrying value are:		
Effective interest rate - weighted average	7.1%	7.1%
Interest rate applied to loans for overseas borrowers	5.1%-6.2%	5.1%-6.2%
CPI	1.8%-2.5%	1.4%-2.5%
Future salary inflation	2.8%-3.5%	2.2%-3.5%

In contrast with the amortised cost approach described above, fair value is the amount for which the loans could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction as at 30 June 2014. It is determined by discounting the cash flows at an appropriate discount rate.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Fair value of the student loan portfolio	8,924	8,298
Impact on fair value of a 1% increase in discount rate	(448)	(423)
Impact on fair value of a 1% decrease in discount rate	501	471

The fair value differs from the carrying value due to changes in market interest rates at reporting date. The carrying value is not adjusted for such changes as it is valued using the effective interest rate determined when the loan was initially drawn. However, the fair value was calculated on a discount rate that was current at 30 June 2014. At that date the fair value was calculated on a discount rate (including expenses) of 6.6% (2013: 7.1%) whereas a weighted average effective interest rate of 7.1% (2013: 7.1%) was used for the carrying value.

Through the everyday operations of the student loan scheme the Government is exposed to the risk that borrowers will default on their obligation to repay their loans or die before their loan is repaid. The student loan scheme does not require borrowers to provide any collateral or security to support their borrowings. As the total sum advanced is widely dispersed over a large number of borrowers, the scheme does not have any material individual concentrations of credit risk. The credit risk is reduced by collection of repayments through the tax system.

The Student Loan Scheme Annual Report contains more information on the student loan scheme.

Note 17: Advances (continued)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Kiwibank Mortgages		
		<i>By maturity</i>		
1,209	1,199	Expected to be repaid within one year	1,102	1,071
13,335	13,585	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	13,528	12,131
14,544	14,784	Total Kiwibank mortgages	14,630	13,202
		Impairment of Kiwibank Mortgages		
		Opening balance	72	91
		Impairment losses recognised on mortgages	3	18
		Amounts written off as uncollectible	(9)	(26)
		Impairment losses reversed	(7)	(11)
		Closing balance	59	72
		Collective impairment allowance	37	44
		Individual impairment allowance	22	28
		Impairment of Kiwibank Mortgages	59	72
		Ageing of Kiwibank Mortgages Past Due But Not Impaired		
		Less than six months	142	183
		Between six months and one year	-	-
		Greater than one year	-	-
		Total Kiwibank mortgages past due but not impaired	142	183

Kiwibank mortgages are measured at amortised cost. This fair value is based on a discounted cash flow model with reference to market interest rates, prepayment rates and estimated credit losses. The fair value of Kiwibank mortgages is \$14,613 million (2013: \$13,210 million).

The maximum loss due to default on Kiwibank mortgages is the carrying value reported in the statement of financial position. Collateral is obtained to mitigate any risk of loss, which in the case of Kiwibank mortgages are primarily in the form of properties. The fair value of the collateral provided is sufficient to ensure that the Crown will recover the entire amount owing over the life of the mortgage and there is reasonable assurance that collection efforts will result in payment of the amounts due in a timely manner.

Note 17: Advances (continued)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Other Advances		
		<i>By maturity</i>		
689	526	Expected to be repaid within one year	140	391
1,090	549	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	1,270	732
1,779	1,075	Total other advances	1,410	1,123
		Impairment of Other Advances		
		Opening balance	150	148
		Impairment losses recognised during the year	3	10
		Amounts written off as uncollectible	(2)	(6)
		Impairment losses reversed	(2)	(2)
		Closing balance	149	150
		Collective impairment allowance	146	146
		Individual impairment allowance	3	4
		Impairment of Other Advances	149	150
		Ageing of Other Advances Past Due But Not Impaired		
		Less than six months	3	9
		Between six months and one year	9	-
		Greater than one year	-	2
		Total other advances past due but not impaired	12	11
		Measurement Basis for Other Advances		
622	598	Other advances measured at amortised cost	921	791
1,157	477	Other advances measured at fair value	489	332
1,779	1,075	Total other advances	1,410	1,123

The NZS Fund, NZDMO, Public Trust and a number of SOEs manage the majority of these advances.

Other advances measured at fair value are those that are managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. As they are designated at fair value through profit and loss, the value of these instruments will be affected by changes in interest rates. Changes to interest rates may arise from features specific to these assets (ie, changes to credit risk on these assets) and broader market sentiment changes.

In addition to these advances, the Government has entered into commitments to provide advances through two facilities. The Crown has agreed to make available to the Auckland Council, a loan facility to enable the Council to develop the Auckland metro rail network. The loan facility amount is \$500 million of which \$192 million is undrawn as at 30 June 2014.

The Crown has also agreed to make available to the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (NZLGFA) a New Zealand dollar revolving credit facility for 10 years (to February 2022). This facility is only to be utilised to meet exceptional and temporary liquidity shortfalls affecting the NZLGFA. The facility is for \$400 million with the possibility for this to be increased to \$1 billion by February 2015. As at 30 June 2014 the facility had not been utilised.

Note 18: Inventory

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By type				
		Inventories held for sale	104	105
		Military inventories	308	311
		Other consumables	687	724
1,321	1,158	Total inventory	1,099	1,140
By maturity				
1,036	862	Expected to be sold or consumed within one year	733	783
285	296	Expected to be sold or consumed after one year	366	357
1,321	1,158	Total inventory	1,099	1,140
By source				
393	380	Core Crown	370	382
188	167	Crown entities	174	165
740	611	State-owned enterprises	555	593
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	-	-
1,321	1,158	Total inventory	1,099	1,140

Note 19: Other Assets

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By type				
533	506	Prepayments	570	531
50	264	Investment property	301	201
614	518	Biological assets	587	583
361	361	Investment in supranational organisations	333	368
503	618	Other	719	612
2,061	2,267	Total other assets	2,510	2,295
By maturity				
1,087	1,134	Expected to be realised within one year	1,269	1,188
974	1,133	Expected to be held for more than one year	1,241	1,107
2,061	2,267	Total other assets	2,510	2,295
By source				
1,299	1,317	Core Crown	1,263	1,222
216	435	Crown entities	434	394
579	553	State-owned enterprises	848	708
(33)	(38)	Inter-segment eliminations	(35)	(29)
2,061	2,267	Total other assets	2,510	2,295

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Net Carrying Value		
		<i>By class of asset</i>		
34,759	34,934	Land	37,138	34,453
25,312	25,969	Buildings	27,396	25,784
18,918	18,875	State highways	19,709	17,930
14,104	13,660	Electricity generation assets	13,941	13,555
4,273	4,167	Electricity distribution network	3,992	3,865
3,330	2,854	Specialist military equipment	2,891	3,094
2,502	2,677	Specified cultural and heritage assets	2,975	2,617
2,498	2,639	Aircraft (excluding military)	2,287	2,296
1,012	1,134	Rail network	936	1,035
5,919	5,355	Other plant and equipment	5,041	5,204
112,627	112,264	Total property, plant and equipment	116,306	109,833
		<i>By source</i>		
30,565	29,971	Core Crown	30,963	29,507
52,207	53,043	Crown entities	56,802	51,823
29,855	29,250	State-owned enterprises	28,541	28,503
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	-	-
112,627	112,264	Total property, plant and equipment	116,306	109,833
		<i>By holding</i>		
		Leasehold	1,970	1,858
		Public Private Partnerships	313	110
		Freehold (excluding PPP)	114,023	107,865
112,627	112,264	Total property, plant and equipment	116,306	109,833
		Property, plant and equipment pledged to secure borrowing	1,836	1,743

Property, plant and equipment pledged to secure borrowing is owned by State-owned enterprises. Under Section 55 of the Public Finance Act 1989, borrowing by the Crown is a charge on the revenue of the Crown equally and rateably. Therefore, no property, plant and equipment owned by the core Crown has been pledged as security for liabilities. Government-owned property, plant and equipment is, however, subject to a significant number of legislative and policy restrictions with respect to its use and disposal.

These carrying values critically depend on judgements of useful lives to determine depreciation and the assumptions used in revaluations. Depreciation rates are affirmed to be appropriate each year by those responsible for managing the assets, whereas assurance on the assumptions used in valuations is provided by the use of independent valuers as noted below.

The value of the land underneath state highways and the rail network, as well as land set aside for cultural and heritage purposes (ie, national parks, forest parks, conservation areas and recreational facilities) is included in the Land category.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Total	Land	Buildings	State	Electricity	Electricity	Specialist	Specified	Aircraft	Rail	Other plant
	\$m	\$m	\$m	highways	generation	distribution	military	cultural and	(excluding	network	and
					assets	network	equipment	heritage	military)		equipment
					\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
For the year ended 30 June 2014											
Gross carrying amount											
Opening balance 1 July 2013	122,796	34,453	28,277	17,930	13,611	4,930	3,094	3,073	2,312	1,275	13,841
Additions	6,672	286	1,669	1,599	839	320	350	65	431	136	977
Disposals	(1,432)	(320)	(176)	(83)	(3)	(100)	(4)	(11)	(27)	-	(708)
Net revaluations	3,038	3,340	(11)	257	(89)	-	(417)	344	(367)	(20)	1
Other ¹⁰	(732)	(621)	86	(1)	(83)	33	6	-	(45)	(27)	(80)
Total gross carrying amount	130,342	37,138	29,845	19,702	14,275	5,183	3,029	3,471	2,304	1,364	14,031
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment											
Opening balance 1 July 2013	12,963	-	2,493	-	56	1,065	-	456	16	240	8,637
Eliminated on disposal	(813)	-	(83)	-	(2)	(49)	-	(9)	(20)	-	(650)
Eliminated on revaluation	(2,133)	-	(1,207)	(466)	(129)	-	(144)	24	(211)	-	-
Impairment losses charged to operating balance	346	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	157
Depreciation expense	3,805	-	1,213	460	404	175	282	25	260	20	966
Other ¹⁰	(132)	-	29	(1)	5	-	-	-	(28)	(17)	(120)
Total accumulated depreciation	14,036	-	2,449	(7)	334	1,191	138	496	17	428	8,990
Carrying value as at 30 June 2014	116,306	37,138	27,396	19,709	13,941	3,992	2,891	2,975	2,287	936	5,041
By holding											
Leasehold	1,970	-	227	-	2	-	-	-	1,704	-	37
Public Private Partnerships	313	13	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freehold (excluding PPP)	114,023	37,125	26,869	19,709	13,939	3,992	2,891	2,975	583	936	5,004
	116,306	37,138	27,396	19,709	13,941	3,992	2,891	2,975	2,287	936	5,041

¹⁰ "Other" mainly includes transfers to/from other asset categories.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Total	Land	Buildings	State	Electricity	Electricity	Specialist	Specified	Aircraft	Rail	Other plant
	\$m	\$m	\$m	highways	generation	distribution	military	cultural and	(excluding	network	and
For the year ended 30 June 2013	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	assets	network	equipment	heritage	military)	\$m	\$m
Gross carrying amount											
Opening balance 1 July 2012	121,717	33,626	27,551	17,546	14,714	4,453	4,153	3,036	2,266	860	13,512
Additions	5,779	465	1,220	1,010	609	657	201	128	175	434	880
Disposals	(1,471)	(420)	(228)	-	(17)	(180)	(20)	(9)	(20)	(1)	(576)
Net revaluations	(2,047)	942	(204)	(626)	(893)	-	(1,241)	43	(72)	-	4
Other ¹¹	(1,182)	(160)	(62)	-	(802)	-	1	(125)	(37)	(18)	21
Total gross carrying amount	122,796	34,453	28,277	17,930	13,611	4,930	3,094	3,073	2,312	1,275	13,841
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment											
Opening balance 1 July 2012	13,133	-	2,505	-	314	977	933	398	16	4	7,986
Eliminated on disposal	(659)	-	(101)	-	(3)	(48)	(30)	(6)	(14)	-	(457)
Eliminated on revaluation	(3,587)	-	(1,125)	(449)	(650)	-	(1,203)	9	(169)	-	-
Impairment losses charged to operating balance	473	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	222	232
Depreciation expense	3,697	-	1,150	449	431	152	272	24	213	14	992
Other	(94)	-	64	-	(55)	(16)	28	31	(30)	-	(116)
Total accumulated depreciation	12,963	-	2,493	-	56	1,065	-	456	16	240	8,637
Carrying value as at 30 June 2013	109,833	34,453	25,784	17,930	13,555	3,865	3,094	2,617	2,296	1,035	5,204
By holding											
Leasehold	1,858	-	228	-	2	-	-	-	1,590	-	38
Public Private Partnerships	110	9	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freehold (excluding PPP)	107,865	34,444	25,455	17,930	13,553	3,865	3,094	2,617	706	1,035	5,166
	109,833	34,453	25,784	17,930	13,555	3,865	3,094	2,617	2,296	1,035	5,204

¹¹ "Other" gross carrying value movements include \$623 million reduction in electricity generation assets, relating to costs associated with a wind farm in Macarthur (Australia). The reduction arose from construction costs that were previously capitalised being converted to a finance lease. Subsequently, on 28 June 2013, Meridian disposed of its entire interest in the wind farm.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Revaluation details**

Revaluations are carried out for a number of classes of property, plant and equipment as detailed in the accounting policies on page 45. Information about the significant valuations within each of the revalued classes of assets is provided below.

Land and buildings

Independent valuations of the Government's land and buildings have been performed by a number of valuers to determine their fair value. The valuations, which conform to International Valuation Standards, were determined by reference to prices for similar properties and in some cases by reference to discounted cash flows or optimised depreciated replacement cost (ODRC).

Breakdown of land and buildings (total valuation over \$500m)	Land		Buildings		Total	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing stock	11,361	9,580	7,307	6,778	18,668	16,358
School property	3,167	2,887	8,385	7,941	11,552	10,828
State highway corridor land	8,853	8,003	10	11	8,863	8,014
Conservation estate	5,432	5,364	59	60	5,491	5,424
Hospitals	782	707	4,093	4,135	4,875	4,842
Rail network corridor land	3,256	3,256	-	-	3,256	3,256
Defence Force land and buildings	621	631	1,227	1,287	1,848	1,918
Prisons and Department of Corrections office buildings	167	207	1,947	1,681	2,114	1,888
Landcorp farmland and buildings	1,109	1,047	121	125	1,230	1,172
Ministry of Justice land and buildings	423	418	495	461	918	879
Police stations	150	168	522	537	672	705
Other	1,817	2,185	3,230	2,768	5,047	4,953
Land and buildings	37,138	34,453	27,396	25,784	64,534	60,237

Description	Valuer/Reviewer	Approach	Timing
Housing stock	Quotable Value NZ Limited	Valuations based on market evidence or adjusted current rating valuations.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
School property	Quotable Value Limited or experienced staff (reviewed by Quotable Value Limited)	Valuations based on market evidence where possible, or ODRC.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
State highway corridor land and held properties	Darroch Ltd, a registered property valuation company, peer reviewed by Opus International Consultants Ltd with NZTA.	Valued using opportunity cost based on adjacent use as an approximation to fair value, or where fair value is not able to be reliably determined using market based evidence, DRC is used to determine fair value. Held properties are valued using opportunity cost based on adjacent use as an approximation to fair value, or a discounted cash flow calculation. Where fair value is not able to be reliably determined using market based evidence the cost approach is used to determine fair value.	A full valuation is completed on a rolling regional basis, with each region fully valued at least once every 3-5 years. The latest valuation and indexation was completed as at 30 June 2014. A full valuation is completed on all held properties every second year. The alternate years valuation uses an indexation method. The latest valuation was completed on 30 June 2013.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Description	Valuer/Reviewer	Approach	Timing
Conservation estate (national parks, forest parks, conservation areas, reserves)	PropertyIQ rateable valuations reviewed by Logan Stone Limited	Valued based on rateable valuations where possible. Land not matched to a rateable valuation was assessed using a calculated average per hectare rate.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
Hospitals	Each District Health Board uses an independent valuer	Land values were based on market evidence while buildings were valued at ODRC.	Three to five year cycle with varying valuation dates depending on each DHB.
New Zealand Rail Corporation rail corridor land	Darroch Limited	Land associated with the rail corridor was valued using an opportunity cost based on adjacent use, as an approximation to fair value.	Valuation completed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value with the latest full valuation completed as at 30 June 2012.
NZ Defence Force Land and Buildings	Beca Valuations Limited and updated internally by NZ Defence Force for buildings	Valued using a market based approach unless reliable market evidence was unavailable, in which case ODRC was used to calculate fair value.	Valuations completed at least once every five years with the latest independent land and buildings valuation completed as at 30 June 2013 and buildings internally updated valuation completed as at 31 December 2013.
Prisons and Department of Corrections office buildings	Beca Valuations Limited	Valued based on market evidence, except for prison buildings, which were valued at ODRC.	Three-year valuation cycle with the latest full valuation completed as at 30 June 2014.
Landcorp farmland and associated buildings	Rural Value Limited	The valuations based on observed market evidence take into account general factors that influence farm land prices, recent farm sales in the relevant regions and specific encumbrances over the land.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
Ministry of Justice locations (including courtrooms)	Beca Valuations Limited	Based on market evidence where possible, or ODRC.	The valuations are performed on a rolling basis over three years. The full valuation cycle was completed on 30 June 2013.
Police stations and national headquarters	Valuations undertaken by NZ Police and certified by independent valuers.	The internal valuation performed based on market evidence where possible, or ODRC.	Valuations completed at least once every five years with the latest being as at 30 June 2012.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Specified cultural and heritage assets**

There are difficulties associated with obtaining an objective valuation for the specified cultural and heritage assets of the Government. Details of the valuations of the most significant assets within this class are discussed in the following table:

Carrying value of specified cultural and heritage assets

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
National Library	1,005	849
Te Papa	833	830
National Archives	623	449
Conservation	459	442
Parliamentary Library	27	28
Other	28	19
	2,975	2,617

Description	Valuer/Reviewer	Approach	Timing
National Library collections	Webb's	The collection was divided into categories by format to associate records that could be said to have a broad commonality of value. Items were then valued based on market assessments and comparisons with other items of a similar nature.	Three-year valuation cycle with the latest full valuation completed as at 30 June 2014.
Te Papa collections	History, Photography, Library, Collections: <i>Webbs Auckland</i> Natural History Collection: <i>Webbs Auckland & internal experts</i>	Photography, History and Library Collections are valued based on market value by independent valuers. The Natural History Collection is valued at replacement cost value.	Valuations completed cyclically with all collections valued at least once every three years with the latest valuations completed as at 30 June 2014.
National Archives	Dunbar Sloane	The collection was divided into categories by format and age to associate records that could be said to have a broad commonality of value. Items were then valued based on market assessments and comparisons with other items of a similar nature. Documents of exceptional value (including Treaty of Waitangi) are valued independently based on overseas market research.	Three year cycle with the latest full valuation completed as at 30 June 2014.
Conservation estate assets including visitor buildings, tracks, roads, fences and infrastructure	Internal valuations reviewed by Logan Stone Limited	Revaluations use the movement in the appropriate capital goods index as supplied by Statistics New Zealand to estimate the change in asset values.	Assets are revalued at least once every five years. Buildings, structures, campsites and signs were valued at fair value effective as at 30 June 2014.
Parliament Library collection including research (reference) collection and heritage collection.	Internal valuation	A standard unit price is assigned to books, which is used for the valuation. Library reference collections are held at historic standard unit cost and depreciated over the assigned useful economic life. Library heritage collection additions are recorded at their standard unit price as determined at the last valuation and is not depreciated.	Assets are revalued at least once every three years with the latest completed as at 30 June 2013.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Other asset classes subject to revaluation**

The details of valuations for each class of property, plant and equipment are in the table below:

Carrying value of other asset classes subject to revaluation

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
State highways	19,709	17,930
Electricity generation assets	13,941	13,555
Specialist military equipment	2,891	3,094
Aircraft (excluding military)	2,287	2,296
Rail network	936	1,035
	39,764	37,910

Description	Valuer/Reviewer	Approach	Timing
State highways¹² Roads, bridges, culverts, tunnels, underpasses including the formation works, road structure, drainage works and traffic facilities.	Opus International Consultants Limited	State Highways are valued using the DRC of the existing asset database. (See below for further comments).	A full valuation is completed yearly where the majority of assets are indexed. The latest valuation completed as at 30 June 2014.
Electricity generation assets¹³			
Meridian Energy: Hydro stations, wind and solar farms	Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC)	Based on an income approach assessing both the capitalisation of earnings and the discounted cash flow methodology.	A review of the carrying values of Meridian's assets is completed annually. If this indicates the carrying value is a fair representation of fair value a full revaluation is not completed.
Mighty River Power: Hydro and Geothermal stations and gas-fired generation plants	PwC	Based on net present value of future earnings of the assets on an existing use basis excluding disposal and restoration costs.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
Genesis Energy: Thermal and Hydro stations and Wind farms	Internal valuation independently reviewed by PwC	Based on the present value of estimated future cash flows of the assets.	Valuation completed at least once every five years with the latest valuation being as at 30 June 2013.

¹² Additional information regarding state highways assets is provided on page 80.

¹³ Additional information regarding electricity generation assets is provided on page 81.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Description	Valuer/Reviewer	Approach	Timing
Specialist military equipment	Internal valuations by subject matter experts	Valuations use a market based approach unless reliable market evidence is not available, in which case ODRC is used to calculate fair value.	Valuation completed at least once every five years with the latest valuation being as at 31 December 2013.
Aircraft Aircraft and spare engines and flight simulators	The Aircraft Value Analysis Company	An external valuation is obtained to ascertain indicative market values of each aircraft on a stand-alone basis.	Annual valuation with the latest completed as at 30 June 2014.
Rail network¹⁴ Buildings, bridges, tunnels, tracks, level crossings signals and electrification. All these assets are held on freehold basis.	Buildings – Darroch Limited	Non-specialised building assets not on the rail corridor were valued based on market evidence using comparable sales. Specialised building assets and buildings on rail corridor land were valued using ODRC.	Valuation completed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value with the latest full valuation completed as at 30 June 2014.
	Other Rail Network Assets – Ernst and Young	Railway infrastructure used for freight services (freight only and dual use lines required for freight operations) has been valued using the recoverable amount, being scrap value less costs to sell. Railway infrastructure not required for freight operations and used for metro has been valued using ODRC reflecting the public benefit nature of these assets.	

Additional information regarding state highways asset valuation

There are some uncertainties about the values assigned to different components (land, formation, bridges, etc) of the state highway network. These uncertainties include whether the New Zealand Transport Agency's (NZTA) databases have accurate quantities of remaining life and complete capture for some cost components. Some uncertainties are inherent, but those for both the quantity and costs of components can be reduced by improvements in the accuracy of the underlying databases.

The NZTA has identified a few instances where some of the quantities have been understated and some actual costs have not been included in the underlying databases, which have been relied upon by the valuer.

Additional costs associated with urban development are assessed as being the most significant part of the potential undervaluation with the remaining due to incomplete records. The additional costs associated with urban development for the current year have been included, however historic costs are not currently able to be reliably measured.

NZTA has commenced improving the accuracy of the asset databases and identifying all costs able to be capitalised. This is reducing the understatement of the value of the state highway network.

Any adjustments affect the Statement of Financial Position only. There is no impact on the operating balance.

¹⁴ Additional information regarding the rail network assets is provided on page 82.

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Additional information regarding electricity generation assets**

There are a number of key assumptions used to value electricity generation assets. These assumptions relate to future revenue streams and expenses and generation volumes, as well as the discount rate used to calculate the present value of those revenues and expenses.

The following tables provide information on each of the entities key assumptions as disclosed in the individual annual reports of the individual electricity generation companies (part of the State owned enterprises segment). The electricity price path assumptions, stated below, for each electricity generation company are substantially the same. However, the Meridian Energy and Mighty River Power assumption is conveyed in real terms while Genesis Energy's assumption is in nominal terms. For further information on the valuation of electricity generations assets, refer to the individual annual reports of each entity.

Meridian Energy Limited

Assumption		Sensitivity range	Valuation Impact on fair value of generation assets
Future NZ electricity price estimates	\$69/MWh to \$98/MWh by 2033 (in real terms)	+/- \$3/MWh	\$365 million / (\$365 million)
Generation volume	13,052 GWh	+/- 250 GWh	\$261 million / (\$261 million)
Operating expenditure	\$258 million p.a.	+/- \$10 million p.a.	(\$127 million) / \$127 million

Genesis Energy Limited

Assumption		Sensitivity range	Valuation Impact on fair value of generation assets
Wholesale electricity price path	\$76/MWh to \$137/MWh by 2025 (in nominal terms)	+/- 10%	\$527 million / (\$440 million)
Generation volume	3320 GWh to 6112 GWh	+/- 10%	\$527 million / (\$440 million)
Discount rate	11.3% to 12.8%	+/- 1%	\$466 million / (\$284 million)

Mighty River Power Limited

Assumption		Sensitivity range	Valuation Impact on fair value of generation assets
Future wholesale electricity price path	\$70/MWh to \$95/MWh (in real terms)	+/- 10%	\$684 million / (\$687 million)
Discount rate	Not publicly available	+/- 0.5%	\$489 million / (\$645 million)
Operational expenditure	\$188 million p.a.	+/- 10%	(\$230 million) / \$230 million

Note 20: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Additional information regarding rail network****Carrying value of rail network**

	Recoverable amount \$m	ODRC \$m	30 June 2014 Carrying value \$m
Network required for freight	107	4,128	107
Network not required for freight (including metro)	14	719	719
Total rail infrastructure	121	4,847	826
Buildings			78
Capital work in progress			32
Rail network			936

	Recoverable amount \$m	ODRC \$m	30 June 2013 Carrying value \$m
Network required for freight	118	4,151	118
Network not required for freight (including metro)	14	654	654
Total rail infrastructure	132	4,805	772
Buildings			115
Capital work in progress			148
Rail network			1,035

The rail network comprises around 4,000 kilometres of track (excluding yards and sidings) and is used primarily for freight transport. In addition to freight, the network is used by KiwiRail for long distance passenger transport and access is provided to two regional authorities, Greater Wellington Regional Council and Auckland Transport for metro passenger services. Some tracks are dual purpose (ie, used for both freight and metro), however there are a number of tracks which serve metro transport only (eg, the Johnsonville line). The rail infrastructure earns revenue from freight and long distance passenger charges. In addition, network access charges are collected from the two regional authorities in relation to the metro services.

The rail network infrastructure used for freight services (including dual use assets required for freight operations) is measured at fair value, reflecting the amount that could be expected to be received from a third party in an orderly transaction. The portion of dual use assets not required for freight operations and metro only assets are reported in these financial statements at an optimised depreciated replacement cost basis, as the community benefits enabled by this investment do not provide a return at the whole-of-Government level.

Prior to the restructuring of KiwiRail as a profit-oriented entity, the total rail network infrastructure was measured on an optimised depreciated replacement cost basis reflecting the previous focus on it as a non-cash generating asset. If the value of the rail network was still measured using that approach, then a notional depreciation amount of \$204 million (2013: \$194 million) could be calculated, representing an estimate of the amount of “wear-and-tear” or consumption of the network asset over the year. This estimated “wear-and-tear” compares to the total maintenance and renewal expenditure of \$224 million (2013: \$213 million) on the rail network during the year.

All valuations have been undertaken in accordance with the standards issued by the New Zealand Property Institute.

Additional information regarding Public Private Partnerships

A public private partnership (also known as a service concession arrangement) is an arrangement between the Government and a private sector partner. The assets in a public private partnership are recognised as assets of the Government. As the assets are progressively constructed, the Government recognises work-in-progress at cost. At the same time a financial liability of the same value is also recognised. When the assets are fully constructed, the total asset cost and the matching financial liability reflect the value of the future compensation to be provided to the private-sector partner for the assets. The Crown's obligation to pay for these assets is included in other borrowings.

Carrying value of assets by arrangement

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Auckland South Corrections Facility	239	62
Other	74	48
	313	110
Carrying value of assets by source		
Provided by private sector partner	300	101
Existing government assets	13	9
	313	110

Auckland South Corrections Facility

The Department of Corrections has entered into a Project Agreement with Secure Future Wiri Limited for the delivery of a new men's prison at Wiri through a Public Private Partnership. Secure Future will design, build, finance, operate and maintain the prison. Under the agreement, the Department has provided existing Department owned land, adjacent to the Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility, to the contractor on which to build the prison. As the facility is currently under construction, no depreciation on the asset has been incurred to date.

Responsibility for on-going operation and maintenance will revert to the Government at the end of the 25 year contract period.

Movements in carrying value for Auckland South Corrections Facility

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Gross carrying amount		
Opening balance 1 July	62	-
Assets provided by private sector partner(s)	174	57
Existing Government assets	-	5
Disposals	-	-
Net revaluations	3	-
Other	-	-
Total Gross Carrying Amount	239	62

Note 21: Equity Accounted Investments

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
8,179	8,358	Tertiary Education Institutions	8,508	8,060
1,463	1,663	Other	1,563	1,533
9,642	10,021	Total equity accounted investments	10,071	9,593

Tertiary Education Institutions (TEIs)

TEIs are Crown entities, and the Government has a number of legislative powers with respect to them in the interests of public accountability and has some significant reserve controls in the event of an institution facing financial risk. However, the Government does not determine the operating and financing policies of TEIs, if they are not at financial risk, but rather is committed to safeguarding their academic freedom and autonomy. By so doing, the Government obtains the benefits of an effective tertiary education sector. Their relationship to the Crown is managed by a plan agreed between them and the Tertiary Education Commission.

The applicability of the test for consolidation in accounting standards as it applies to TEIs and the Government is unclear, and is still under consideration by the relevant accounting authorities. In the interim the TEIs have been included in the accounts as a 100% equity accounted investment.

Summarised financial information in respect of TEIs is set out below:

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Operating Results				
2,154	2,251	Revenue from Crown	2,238	2,221
2,290	2,383	Other revenue	2,533	2,388
(4,313)	(4,464)	Expenses	(4,528)	(4,440)
131	170	Net surplus	243	169
Net worth				
Assets				
1,355	1,392	Financial assets	1,364	1,392
8,288	8,400	Property, plant and equipment	8,535	8,102
307	343	Other assets	480	343
9,950	10,135	Total assets	10,379	9,837
Liabilities				
238	193	Borrowings	222	193
1,533	1,584	Other liabilities	1,649	1,584
1,771	1,777	Total liabilities	1,871	1,777
8,179	8,358	Net worth	8,508	8,060

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (NZLGFA)

The Government holds \$5 million of the \$25 million paid-up capital of NZLGFA. The investment has been classified as an equity accounted investment as, although the Government does not have direct representation on the NZLGFA Board of Directors, it may solely appoint, remove and replace one member of the Shareholders' Council, which, in turn makes recommendations to Shareholders as to the appointment, removal, re-election, replacement and remuneration of Directors. The investment value has therefore been adjusted to reflect the Crown's share of any changes in the net assets of the NZLGFA. The Government is not a guarantor of the NZLGFA and has no share of any contingent liabilities of the NZLGFA.

For the year ended 30 June 2014, NZLGFA recognised revenue of \$149 million (2013: \$6 million) and a surplus of \$7 million (2013: \$1 million). NZLGFA's assets and liabilities were \$3,918 million (2013: \$2,688 million) and \$3,889 million (2013: \$2,665 million) respectively. The Crown's share of the net assets is \$6 million (2013: \$5 million).

Note 22: Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
		By type		
		Computer software	1,736	1,517
		Goodwill	628	655
		Other intangible assets	556	604
2,837	2,841	Total intangible assets and goodwill	2,920	2,776
		By maturity		
		Expected to be sold or consumed within one year	425	406
		Expected to be sold or consumed after one year	2,495	2,370
		Total intangible assets and goodwill	2,920	2,776
		By source		
1,175	1,136	Core Crown	1,184	1,041
534	498	Crown entities	542	573
1,128	1,207	State-owned enterprises	1,194	1,162
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	-	-
2,837	2,841	Total intangible assets and goodwill	2,920	2,776

Note 22: Intangible Assets and Goodwill (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Computer Software		
Internally-Generated Computer Software		
Cost		
Opening balance	2,820	2,558
Additions	399	387
Disposals	(47)	(148)
Other movements	9	23
Total cost	3,181	2,820
Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening balance	1,816	1,696
Eliminated on disposal	(31)	(100)
Impairment losses charged to operating balance	17	22
Amortisation	248	229
Other movements	41	(31)
Total accumulated amortisation	2,091	1,816
Carrying value of internally-generated computer software	1,090	1,004
Purchased Computer Software		
Cost		
Opening balance	1,807	1,645
Additions	287	223
Disposals	(53)	(50)
Other movements	(9)	(11)
Total cost	2,032	1,807
Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening balance	1,294	1,132
Eliminated on disposal	(46)	(41)
Impairment losses charged to operating balance	-	-
Amortisation	177	177
Other movements	(39)	26
Total accumulated amortisation	1,386	1,294
Carrying value of purchased computer software	646	513
Total computer software	1,736	1,517

Note 22: Intangible Assets and Goodwill (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Goodwill		
Cost		
Opening balance	891	985
Additions	16	7
Disposals	(2)	(66)
Other movements	(41)	(35)
Total cost	864	891
Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance	236	239
Eliminated on disposal	-	(2)
Impairment losses charged to operating balance	-	2
Reversals of impairment losses charged to operating balance	-	-
Amortisation charge	-	-
Other movements	-	(3)
Total accumulated impairment	236	236
Carrying value of goodwill	628	655

Goodwill in relation to Air New Zealand of \$258 million (2012: \$258 million) has been tested for impairment at 30 June 2014 based on a value in use discounted cash flow valuation. Cash flow forecasts were prepared for five years using Air New Zealand board reviewed business plans. Key assumptions include exchange rates, jet fuel costs, passenger load factors and route yields. These assumptions have been based on historical data and current market information. The cash flow forecasts are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in fuel prices and exchange rates are extrapolated using an average growth rate of approximately 1.5%. The cash flow projections are discounted using post-tax discount rate scenarios of 10.0-11.0%. The 2014 valuation confirmed that there was no impairment to the goodwill asset required.

Note 23: Payables

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By type				
8,403	7,756	Accounts payable	7,626	7,616
3,957	4,196	Taxes repayable	3,668	3,544
12,360	11,952	Total payables	11,294	11,160
By maturity				
11,747	11,332	Expected to be settled within one year	10,411	10,688
613	620	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	883	472
12,360	11,952	Total payables	11,294	11,160
By source				
6,860	7,682	Core Crown	7,800	7,873
5,929	5,584	Crown entities	5,382	4,996
5,663	5,003	State-owned enterprises	4,832	4,877
(6,092)	(6,317)	Inter-segment eliminations	(6,720)	(6,586)
12,360	11,952	Total payables	11,294	11,160

Government entities have financial internal control procedures in place to ensure that accounts payable are settled accurately and on a timely basis. The carrying value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value for accounts payable, as they are typically short-term in nature.

Taxes repayable represent refunds due to the taxpayer as a result of assessments being filed. Refunds are issued to taxpayers once account and refund reviews are complete. The carrying value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value for taxes repayable.

Note 24: Borrowings

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		By type		
68,469	60,499	Government bonds	60,337	57,377
3,541	3,087	Treasury bills	3,147	4,084
204	190	Government retail stock	183	199
7,183	6,849	Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank	7,758	7,575
1,854	2,099	Derivatives in loss ¹⁵	2,245	3,188
1,475	1,574	Finance lease liabilities	1,501	1,454
29,475	28,760	Other borrowings	28,248	26,210
112,201	103,058	Total borrowings¹⁶	103,419	100,087
		By source		
94,504	88,438	Core Crown	89,086	84,870
5,416	5,107	Crown entities	5,155	5,251
27,733	26,916	State-owned enterprises	26,185	24,839
(15,452)	(17,403)	Inter-segment eliminations	(17,007)	(14,873)
112,201	103,058	Total borrowings	103,419	100,087
		By maturity		
42,962	37,299	Expected to be settled within one year	39,072	30,517
69,239	65,759	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	64,347	69,570
112,201	103,058	Total borrowings	103,419	100,087
		By guarantee		
84,580	76,653	Sovereign-guaranteed debt ¹⁷	77,461	75,684
27,621	26,405	Non-sovereign debt	25,958	24,403
112,201	103,058	Total borrowings	103,419	100,087

This note constitutes a Statement of Borrowings as required by the Public Finance Act 1989.

All principal, interest and other money payable in relation to money borrowed by the core Crown is a charge on, and payable out of, the revenues of the core Crown equally and rateably with all other general borrowing obligations of the core Crown.

The Government is not liable to contribute towards the payments of debts of Government entities, their subsidiaries or any entity in which the Government has an interest or that is controlled or wholly owned by the Government. Exceptions to this rule only occur for items the Government is liable for under any Act, any guarantee given by the Government, by virtue of an action a creditor has against the Government, or liability the Government has to a creditor of the Reserve Bank (refer note 32).

Further information on the management of risks associated with these financial liabilities is provided in note 33.

Other borrowings includes \$3,958 million (2013: \$4,115 million) of sovereign-issued debt administered by the Reserve Bank and NZDMO. The remaining borrowings of \$24,290 million (2013: \$22,095 million) comprise non-sovereign-issued debt of Crown entities and State-owned enterprises.

¹⁵ Derivatives are included in either assets or liabilities depending on their gain or loss position at balance date. This treatment leads to fluctuations in individual items primarily due to exchange rate movements.

¹⁶ Total borrowings are the total borrowings (both sovereign-guaranteed and non-sovereign guaranteed) of the total Crown. This equates to the amount in the total Crown statement of financial position and represents the complete picture of whole-of-Crown debt obligations to external parties.

¹⁷ Total borrowings can be split into sovereign-guaranteed and non-sovereign-guaranteed debt. This split reflects the fact that borrowings by State-owned enterprises and Crown entities are not explicitly guaranteed by the Crown.

Note 24: Borrowings (continued)**Government Bonds**

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Government bonds measured at amortised cost	57,554	55,005
Government bonds measured at fair value	2,783	2,372
Total Government bonds	60,337	57,377

Government bonds are measured at amortised cost, unless they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Where a bond is evaluated on a fair value basis it is reported at fair value with movements in fair value reported in the statement of financial performance.

The fair value of government bonds measured at amortised cost is \$58,523 million (2013: \$57,513 million). This valuation is based on observable market prices. The reduction in interest rates since the government bonds were issued results in a fair value greater than amortised cost.

The valuation of government bonds reported at fair value is also based on observable market prices. New Zealand's domestic currency bonds are rated Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by S&P and Fitch. The rating outlook is stable with Moody's and S&P, and positive with Fitch.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Government bonds measured at fair value		
Carrying value	2,783	2,372
Amount payable on maturity	2,630	2,113
Fair value impact from changes in credit risk for the year	-	-
Cumulative fair value impact from changes in credit risk	-	-

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills are reported at amortised cost. As these are short-term sovereign-issued instruments, the carrying value is not materially affected by changes in Sovereign credit risk and the carrying value approximates the amount payable at maturity.

Note 24: Borrowings (continued)**Settlement Deposits with Reserve Bank**

Settlement deposits with the Reserve Bank represent the level of money deposited with the Reserve Bank by commercial banks. They act as a liquidity mechanism used to settle wholesale obligations amongst the banks and provide the basis for settling most of the retail transactions that occur every working day between corporates and individuals.

Settlement deposits with the Reserve Bank are technically a form of borrowing by the Reserve Bank, where the liability is matched by a corresponding financial asset (reported as an element of marketable securities and deposits – refer note 15). Settlement deposits are reported at amortised cost, which is equivalent to the amount payable to depositors given the short term (ie, overnight) nature of these liabilities.

Settlement accounts are administered through the Exchange Settlement Account System (ESAS). ESAS account holders generally receive interest at the Official Cash Rate on their end-of-day balances. The Reserve Bank provides collateralised overnight borrowing facilities for banks, at an interest rate set at a margin over the Official Cash Rate.

Finance Lease Liabilities

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		<i>By source</i>		
6	8	Core Crown	7	12
48	44	Crown entities	45	39
1,425	1,522	State-owned enterprises	1,449	1,403
(4)	-	Inter-segment eliminations	-	-
1,475	1,574	Total finance lease liabilities	1,501	1,454
		Undiscounted Minimum Lease Payments		
		No later than one year	217	193
		Later than one year and not later than five years	805	774
		Later than five years	646	643
		Total undiscounted minimum lease payments	1,668	1,610
		Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments		
		No later than one year	188	172
		Later than one year and not later than five years	697	691
		Later than five years	616	591
		Total present value of minimum lease payments	1,501	1,454
		Future finance charges	167	156

Finance leases are mainly in relation to aircraft. The Government entities entering into finance leases generally have options to purchase the equipment for a nominal amount at the conclusion of the lease agreements. The Government's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

The fair value of finance lease liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying value.

Note 24: Borrowings (continued)**Other Borrowings**

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
21,373	23,670	Other borrowings measured at amortised cost	22,943	21,534
8,102	5,090	Other borrowings measured at fair value	5,305	4,676
29,475	28,760	Total other borrowings	28,248	26,210

Other borrowings are reported at fair value with movements in fair value reported in the statement of financial performance when they are held for trading or they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

The fair value of other borrowings measured at amortised cost is \$22,944 million (2013: \$21,458 million). The fair value of financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions traded on active liquid markets are determined by reference to quoted market prices. Where such prices are not available use is made of estimated discounted cash flow models with reference to market interest rates.

For those other borrowings measured at fair value through profit and loss, the value of these instruments will be affected by changes in interest rates due to credit risk and broader market influences.

The following table identifies the difference between the carrying amount and amount payable at maturity as well as the extent that fair value movements have resulted from changes in credit risk of the issuing entity. The carrying value can differ from the amount actually payable on maturity where the effect of discounting cash flows is material.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Other borrowings measured at fair value		
Carrying value	5,305	4,676
Amount payable on maturity	5,226	4,196
Fair value impact from changes in credit risk for the year	160	(42)
Cumulative fair value impact from changes in credit risk	22	165

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
By entity				
31,423	29,209	ACC liability	29,948	29,446
3,743	4,308	EQC property damage liability	4,747	6,869
698	1,327	Southern Response liability	1,434	1,744
38	56	Other insurance liabilities	63	67
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	(367)	(414)
35,902	34,900	Total insurance liabilities	35,825	37,712
By component				
		Outstanding claims liability	33,358	35,225
		Unearned premium liability	2,196	2,384
		Unearned premium liability deficiency	271	103
		Other	-	-
		Total insurance liabilities	35,825	37,712
By maturity				
7,306	8,883	Expected to be settled within one year	9,706	10,103
28,596	26,017	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	26,119	27,609
35,902	34,900	Total insurance liabilities	35,825	37,712
Assets arising from insurance obligations are:				
		Receivables for premiums	2,689	2,917
		Reinsurance claim recoveries	1,409	3,135

Information on insurance expenses and underwriting results can be found in note 11. Additional information on the risks and uncertainties in relation to the Canterbury earthquakes can be found in note 30.

The objectives, policies and procedures for managing these risks are set out in the governing statutes and policy documents of each entity.

All assets held by the three insurance entities are considered available to back present and future claims obligations. There are no deferred acquisition costs (e.g. marketing costs) in respect of insurance obligations at the reporting date.

Analysis of insurance liabilities

The remainder of the note provides a detailed analysis of the ACC, EQC and Southern Response insurance liabilities. Further information on these liabilities may also be found in the annual reports of each of these entities and on their respective websites. The analysis includes a breakdown of the outstanding claims liability, unearned premium liability, and the unearned premium liability deficiency.

The outstanding claims liability is the present value of the central estimate of expected payments for claims incurred plus a risk margin.

The unearned premium liability represents premiums received to provide insurance cover after 30 June 2014.

The unearned premium liability deficiency is the extent that the unearned premium liability is insufficient to cover expected future claims (ie, payments for future accidents within the period covered by the premiums received).

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Analysis of ACC insurance liability**

ACC's insurance obligations arise primarily from the accident compensation scheme provision of no fault personal injury cover for all New Zealand citizens, residents and temporary visitors to New Zealand.

An independent actuarial estimate by PricewaterhouseCoopers, consulting actuaries, has been made of the future expenditure relating to accidents which occurred prior to balance date, whether or not the claims have been reported to, or accepted by, ACC. The PricewaterhouseCoopers actuarial report was signed by Mr Paul Rhodes, Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (UK), Mr Michael Playford and Mr Darryl Frank, Fellows of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia. Mr Rhodes and Mr Playford are also Fellows of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries.

The actuary is satisfied with the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
The ACC liability comprises:		
ACC outstanding claims liability	27,696	27,162
ACC unearned premium liability	2,050	2,242
ACC unearned premium liability deficiency	202	42
Total ACC liability	29,948	29,446
Analysis of Outstanding ACC Claims Liability		
Undiscounted outstanding claims liability	76,628	74,809
Discount adjustment	(52,104)	(50,754)
Risk margin	3,172	3,107
Total outstanding ACC claims liability	27,696	27,162
Discounted central estimate of future payments for outstanding claims	22,898	22,384
Claims handling expenses	1,626	1,671
Outstanding claims liability before risk margin	24,524	24,055
Risk margin	3,172	3,107
Total outstanding ACC claims liability	27,696	27,162
Movement in Outstanding ACC Claims Liability		
Opening balance	27,162	28,396
Claims incurred for the year	3,642	3,421
Claims paid out in the year	(3,335)	(2,970)
Discount rate unwind	706	684
Experience adjustments (actuarial gains and losses):		
- actual and assumed claim experience	443	(1,195)
- change in discount rate	(93)	(939)
- change in inflation rate	(829)	(235)
Other movements	-	-
Closing outstanding ACC claims liability	27,696	27,162
Movement in ACC Unearned Premium Liability		
Opening balance	2,242	2,183
Earning of premiums previously deferred	(2,242)	(2,183)
Deferral of premiums on current year contracts	2,050	2,242
Other	-	-
Closing ACC unearned premium liability	2,050	2,242

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Claims development historical analysis**

The following table shows the development of ACC's undiscounted claims cost estimates for the seven most recent accident years.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	30 June 2014
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:								
At the end of the accident year	5,502	7,103	7,035	7,517	6,877	6,794	7,264	
One year later	6,709	6,733	6,739	6,288	6,118	6,608		
Two years later	6,470	6,714	5,939	5,890	5,546			
Three years later	6,412	6,045	5,722	5,310				
Four years later	5,736	5,583	5,274					
Five years later	5,483	5,540						
Six years later	5,332							
Current estimate of cumulative claim costs	5,332	5,540	5,274	5,310	5,546	6,608	7,264	40,874
Cumulative payments	(1,841)	(1,718)	(1,414)	(1,311)	(1,267)	(1,212)	(810)	(9,573)
Outstanding claims undiscounted	3,491	3,822	3,860	3,999	4,279	5,396	6,454	31,301
Discount								(22,196)
Claims handling costs								1,833
2007 and prior claims (net present value)								16,742
Short tail outstanding claims								16
Total outstanding ACC claims liability								27,696

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Analysis of ACC unearned premium liability deficiency		
Unearned premium liability	2,050	2,242
Adjusted for unearned premium relating to claims arising from medical misadventure premium liabilities without deficiency	(114)	-
Adjusted ACC unearned premium liability	1,936	2,242
Discounted central estimate of payments for insured future claims	1,952	1,997
Central estimate of discounted future reinsurance recoveries	-	-
Risk margin	186	287
Present value of expected cash flows for future accident claims	2,138	2,284
Total ACC unearned premium liability deficiency	202	42

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)

Key Assumptions

The key assumptions and the methodology applied in the valuation of the outstanding ACC claims obligation are as follows:

(i) Risk-free discount rates

The projected cash flows were discounted using a series of forward discount rates at the balance date derived from the yield curve for New Zealand government bonds. The equivalent single effective discount rate taking into account ACC's projected future cash flow patterns is a short term discount rate of 5.01% (2013: 4.86%) and a long term discount rate of 5.50% beyond 19 years (2013: 5.50% beyond 21 years).

(ii) Risk margin

The outstanding claims liability includes a risk margin that relates to the inherent uncertainty in the central estimate of the present value of expected future payments. The overall risk margin is intended to achieve a 75% probability of sufficiency in meeting the actual amount of liability to which it relates.

(iii) Inflation and indexation

ACC claims and costs are subject to inflation. Some costs are assumed to increase faster than the general rate of inflation (referred to as superimposed inflation) due to factors such as innovation in medical treatment.

(iv) Rehabilitation Rate

Assumptions for rehabilitation rate were set with reference to past observed experience with allowance for expectations of the future that is believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(v) Liability adequacy test

An unearned premium liability deficiency is recognised when the amount of the present value of expected future claim cash outflows, plus a risk margin, exceeds the unearned premium liability.

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)

	30 June 2014 Next Year	30 June 2014 Beyond Next Year	30 June 2013 Next Year	30 June 2013 Beyond Next Year
Summary of assumptions				
Average weighted term to settlement from reporting date	15 years 8 months		15 years 11 months	
Weighted average risk margin	12.9%		12.9%	
Probability of adequacy of liability	75.0%		75.0%	
Weighted average risk margin for liability adequacy test	12.9%		18.2%	
Probability of adequacy of liability to cover unearned premiums	75.0%		75.0%	
Risk-free discount rate ¹⁸	3.7%	4.0% to 5.50%	2.7%	3.1% to 5.5%
Inflation rates (excluding superimposed inflation):				
Weekly compensation	3.1%	3.1% to 3.5%	3.0%	3.3% to 3.5%
Impairment benefits	1.9%	1.9% to 2.5%	1.1%	2.0% to 2.5%
Social rehabilitation benefits (serious and non serious injury)	2.3%	2.3% to 2.7%	2.2%	2.5% to 2.7%
Hospital rehabilitation benefits	2.3%	2.3% to 2.7%	2.2%	2.5% to 2.7%
Medical costs	2.3%	2.3% to 2.7%	2.2%	2.5% to 2.7%
Superimposed inflation:				
Social rehabilitation benefits (serious injury)	1.8%	2.3% to 5.7%	2.1%	2.3% to 5.4%
Social rehabilitation benefits (non-serious injury)	1.0%	2.0% to 4.3%	0.0%	2.0% to 3.8%
Hospital rehabilitation benefits	5.0%	4.0% to 5.0%	5.0%	4.0% to 5.0%
Medical costs (GP's)	4.0%	3.0% to 4.0%	2.0%	3.0% to 4.0%
Medical costs (Radiology)	5.8%	5.0% to 5.8%	4.3%	5.0% to 5.8%
Medical costs (Physiotherapists)	2.3%	2.0% to 2.3%	1.7%	2.0% to 2.3%
Medical costs others (specialists)	3.3%	2.5% to 3.3%	1.8%	2.5% to 3.3%

¹⁸ The risk-free discount rate beyond 19 years is 5.5% (2013: the rate beyond 21 years was 5.5%).

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Sensitivity Analysis**

The present value of the ACC claims obligation is sensitive to underlying assumptions such as the discount rate, inflation rates and expected medical costs. These assumptions are closely linked. For example, a change to the discount rate may have implications on the inflation rate used. Therefore, when calculating the present value of claims it is unlikely that an assumption will change in isolation.

If the assumptions described above were to change in isolation, this would impact the measurement of the ACC claims obligation as per the table below:

	Change	Impact on liability	
		Actual 30 June 2014 \$m	Actual 30 June 2013 \$m
Sensitivity of assumptions			
Average weighted term to settlement from reporting date	+1 year	(826)	(820)
	-1 year	852	846
Risk-free discount rate	+1%	(3,585)	(3,628)
	-1%	4,759	4,823
Inflation rates (including superimposed inflation)	+1%	4,917	4,966
	-1%	(3,754)	(3,788)
Social rehabilitation benefits - superimposed inflation for non-serious injury claims	+1%	1,053	1,028
	-1%	(792)	(774)
Social rehabilitation benefits - superimposed inflation after two years for serious injury claims	+1%	2,433	2,564
	-1%	(1,792)	(1,875)

Undiscounted outstanding claims liability

The reported outstanding claims liability (before risk margin) of \$24,524 million (2013: \$24,055 million) represents the net present value of estimated cash flows associated with this obligation. The following table represents the timing of future undiscounted cash flows for claims to 30 June 2014. These estimated cash flows include the effects of assumed future inflation.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
No later than 1 year	1,966	1,834
Later than 1 year and no later than 2 years	1,482	1,364
Later than 2 years and no later than 5 years	3,990	3,628
Later than 5 years and no later than 10 years	6,247	5,769
Later than 10 years and no later than 15 years	5,861	5,693
Later than 15 years and no later than 20 years	5,839	5,767
Later than 20 years and no later than 25 years	5,965	5,898
Later than 25 years and no later than 30 years	6,031	5,981
Later than 30 years and no later than 35 years	6,014	5,967
Later than 35 years and no later than 40 years	5,878	5,829
Later than 40 years and no later than 45 years	5,608	5,556
Later than 45 years and no later than 50 years	5,199	5,142
Later than 50 years	16,548	16,381
Undiscounted outstanding claims liability	76,628	74,809

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Analysis of EQC insurance liability**

EQC covers the following types of natural disaster: earthquake, natural landslip, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal activity and tsunami, as well as fire caused by any of the above.

The actuarial valuation report as at 30 June 2014 was prepared by Craig Lough of Melville Jessup Weaver. Craig Lough is a Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. Craig Lough considered that overall the information and data supplied to Melville Jessup Weaver was adequate and appropriate for the purposes of his valuation.

EQC recognises a liability in respect of outstanding claims and assesses the adequacy of its unearned premium liability. A risk margin is applied to a central estimate to increase to 85% the likelihood that claims will be settled within this amount.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
The EQC liability comprises:		
EQC outstanding claims liability	4,532	6,666
EQC unearned premium liability	146	142
EQC unearned premium liability deficiency	69	61
Total EQC liability	4,747	6,869
By type		
Property damage claims in relation to Canterbury earthquakes	4,441	6,634
Other insurance liabilities	306	235
Total EQC liability	4,747	6,869
Analysis of Outstanding EQC Insurance Liability		
Undiscounted outstanding claims liability	4,302	6,340
Discount adjustment	(62)	(125)
Risk margin	292	451
Total outstanding EQC insurance liability	4,532	6,666
Discounted central estimate of future payments for outstanding claims	3,998	5,754
Claims handling expenses	242	461
Outstanding claims liability before risk margin	4,240	6,215
Risk margin	292	451
Total outstanding EQC insurance liability	4,532	6,666
Movement in Outstanding EQC Insurance Liability		
Opening balance	6,666	8,638
Net claims incurred/reassessed for the year - Canterbury earthquakes	(368)	(205)
Claims incurred for the year - other	96	38
Claims paid out in the year	(1,868)	(1,787)
Other movements	6	(18)
Closing outstanding EQC insurance liability	4,532	6,666

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Movement in EQC Unearned Premium Liability		
Opening balance	142	110
Earning of premiums previously deferred	(142)	(110)
Deferral of premiums on current year contracts	146	142
Other	-	-
Closing EQC unearned premium liability	146	142
Analysis of EQC unearned premium liability deficiency		
Unearned premium liability	146	142
Discounted central estimate of payments for insured future claims	228	221
Central estimate of discounted future reinsurance recoveries	(16)	(18)
Risk margin	3	-
Present value of expected cash flows for future claims	215	203
Total EQC unearned premium liability deficiency	69	61

Key Assumptions

The key assumptions and the methodology applied in the valuation of the outstanding EQC claims obligation are as follows:

(i) Weighted average term to settlement

The weighted average term to settlement varies by valuation groupings having regard to the estimated future patterns of gross claim payments for these groupings.

(ii) Claims inflation rate

The claims inflation rates have made some allowance for higher levels of claims inflation for the building and land claims due to a demand surge in the Canterbury construction industry. In addition, the risk margin implicitly allows for somewhat higher levels of claims inflation.

(iii) Risk-free discount rate

Where applicable, claims and recoveries have been discounted using a risk-free rate based on New Zealand government bonds and the payment profile of the underlying recovery payments.

(iv) Risk margin

The risk margins are derived directly from the claims distributions produced by the net (of reinsurance) incurred claims models. The risk margin is expressed as a percentage of the net (of reinsurance) discounted outstanding claims liability and is intended to achieve a 85% probability of adequacy in meeting the actual amount of liability to which it relates.

(v) Claims handling expenses ratio

Claims handling expenses are subdivided into event groups and estimated on a per-claim basis using per-claim assumptions derived from an analysis of expenses. Risk margins are also applied to claims handling expenses. The claims handling expenses ratio is expressed as a percentage of the gross undiscounted outstanding claims liability.

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Summary of assumptions		
Weighted average term to settlement	0.45 years	0.72 years
Claims inflation rate - base	2.5%	2.5%
Claims inflation rate - demand surge	16.0%	3.6% to 7.0%
Risk-free discount rate	3.7% to 4.4%	2.7% to 3.6%
Weighted average risk margin - net (of reinsurance) claims	9.2%	11.3%
Weighted average risk margin - gross outstanding claims	6.9%	7.3%
Claims handling expense ratio	7.3%	7.2%

Sensitivity Analysis

The value of the EQC claims liability is sensitive to underlying assumptions such as the construction inflation, nil claim rate and reinstatement percentage.

If the assumptions described above were to change in isolation, this would impact the measurement of the EQC claims liability as per the table below:

	Change	Impact on liability Actual	
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Sensitivity of assumptions			
Weighted average term to settlement	+ 0.5 years	62	90
	- 0.5 years	(8)	(18)
Claims inflation rate	+1%	6	19
	-1%	(9)	(43)
Risk-free discount rate	+1%	(13)	(33)
	-1%	13	33
Risk margin	+1%	31	40
	-1%	(32)	(40)
Claims handling expense ratio	+1%	24	35
	-1%	(25)	(34)

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Analysis of Southern Response liability**

Southern Response Earthquake Services Limited (Southern Response) holds Canterbury earthquake related claims.

Colin Brigstock and Ashish Ahluwalia of Finity Consulting Pty Limited (the Appointed Actuary) have prepared the independent actuarial estimate of the Southern Response claims liability as at 30 June 2014. Mr Brigstock and Mr Ahluwalia are Fellows of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia and the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. The actuary is satisfied with the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability.

The Southern Response liability comprises:

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Analysis of Outstanding Southern Response Claims Liability		
Undiscounted outstanding claims liability	1,361	1,659
Discount adjustment	(54)	(65)
Risk margin	127	150
Total outstanding Southern Response claims liability	1,434	1,744
Expected future claims payments - central estimate	1,244	1,521
Claims handling expenses	63	73
Outstanding claims liability before risk margin	1,307	1,594
Risk margin	127	150
Total outstanding Southern Response claims liability	1,434	1,744
Movement in Outstanding Southern Response Claims Liability		
Opening balance	1,744	2,062
Net claims incurred/reassessed for the year - Canterbury earthquakes	87	(22)
Claims paid out in the year	(397)	(296)
Closing outstanding Southern Response claims liability	1,434	1,744

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Key Assumptions**

The valuation of the outstanding claims liability is based on detailed assumptions about the number of properties damaged, the mix and cost of rebuilds, repairs, and cash settlements, and the amount of damage which will be covered by EQC. In addition, the key assumptions made regarding future economic conditions are as follows:

(i) Average weighted term to settlement

Expected payment patterns have been used to determine the outstanding claims liability. The payment patterns adopted have been set based on the Actuary's best estimate of when the payments are likely to be made.

(ii) Inflation

The actuarial models adopted allows for any inflationary impact which is likely to affect future claims payments. An 5.8% inflation assumption (2013: 8.6%) has been made relating to building costs in Canterbury.

(iii) Discount rate

Where applicable, claims and recoveries have been discounted using a risk-free rate based on New Zealand government bonds and the payment profile of the underlying recovery payments.

(iv) Risk margin

The risk margin is expressed as a percentage of the gross (of reinsurance) discounted outstanding claims liability and intended to achieve a 75% probability of adequacy for the outstanding claims. There continues to be uncertainty attaching to many elements of the likely ultimate cost of the Company's earthquake related outstanding claim liabilities. In particular, there remains uncertainty around the ultimate cost of enhanced foundations for properties with damaged land and the level of future escalation on building costs.

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Summary of assumptions		
Average weighted term to settlement from reporting date		
Earthquake related claims	1.2 years	1.8 years
Inflation		
Building costs	5.8%	8.6%
Other cover types	3.0%	3.0%
Risk-free discount rate	3.6%	2.9%
Weighted average risk margin - gross outstanding claims	10.0%	10.0%
Probability of adequacy of liability	75.0%	75.0%

Note 25: Insurance Liabilities (continued)**Sensitivity Analysis**

The value of the Southern Response claims liability is sensitive to underlying assumptions such as the discount rate, claims handling expense rate, and the risk margin.

If the assumptions described above were to change in isolation, this would impact the measurement of the Southern Response claims liability as per the table below:

	Change	Impact on liability Actual	
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Sensitivity of assumptions			
Inflation	+1%	19	29
	-1%	(19)	(28)
Risk-free discount rate	+1%	(14)	(19)
	-1%	14	19
Weighted average risk margin	+1%	13	15
	-1%	(13)	(15)

Note 26: Retirement Plan Liabilities

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
11,767	10,738	Government Superannuation Fund (GSF)	10,886	11,908
(1)	(6)	Other funds	(1)	(5)
11,766	10,732	Total retirement plan liabilities	10,885	11,903
By source				
11,774	10,744	Core Crown	10,889	11,915
2	1	Crown entities	2	1
(10)	(13)	State-owned enterprises	(6)	(13)
-	-	Inter-segment eliminations	-	-
11,766	10,732	Total retirement plan liabilities	10,885	11,903

The Government operates a defined benefit superannuation plan for qualifying employees who are members of the Government Superannuation Fund (GSF). The members' entitlements are defined in the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956. Contributing members make regular payments to GSF and in return, on retirement, receive a defined level of income. GSF is closed to employees who were not members at 1 July 1992.

The GSF obligation has been calculated by GSF's actuary as at 30 June 2014. A Projected Unit Credit Method, based on balance-date membership data, is used for the valuation. This method requires the benefits payable from the GSF in respect of past service to be estimated and then discounted back to the valuation date.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of GSF are as follows:

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Net GSF Obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	14,560	15,290
Fair value of plan assets	(3,674)	(3,382)
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	10,886	11,908
Present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	15,290	16,557
Expected current service cost	92	112
Expected unwind of discount rate	404	394
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(365)	(920)
Benefits paid	(861)	(853)
Closing defined benefit obligation	14,560	15,290
Fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	3,382	3,018
Expected return on plan assets	183	162
Actuarial gains/(losses)	212	331
Funding of benefits paid by Government	727	683
Contributions from other entities	22	19
Contributions from members	41	47
Benefits paid	(861)	(853)
Other	(32)	(25)
Closing fair value of plan assets	3,674	3,382

Note 26: Retirement Plan Liabilities (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance in respect of GSF are as follows:

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
		Personnel Expenses		
		Expected current service cost	92	112
		Expected unwind of discount rate on GSF obligation	404	394
		Expected return on plan assets	(183)	(162)
		Contributions from members and funding employers	(63)	(66)
		Other expenses ¹⁹	32	25
		Past service cost	-	-
274	282	Total included in personnel expenses	282	303
		Net (Gains)/Losses on Non-Financial Instruments		
-	(713)	Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in the year	(577)	(1,251)
274	(431)	Total GSF expense	(295)	(948)

The Government expects to make a contribution of \$758 million to GSF in the year ending 30 June 2015.

In addition to its obligations to past and present employees, because GSF is liable for income tax, the Crown will be required to make additional contributions equivalent to the tax on future investment income.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the GSF actuarial valuations are as follows:

	Actual	
	30 June	30 June
	2014	2013
	%	%
Summary of assumptions		
<i>For following year</i>		
Discount rate	3.7%	2.7%
Expected return on plan assets	6.0%	5.5%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.0%	3.0%
Expected rate of inflation	2.1%	1.9%
<i>Beyond next year</i>		
Discount rates between 2 and 20 years	4.0% to 5.5%	3.1% to 5.5%
Discount rate from 21 years onwards	5.5%	5.5%
Expected return on plan assets	6.0%	5.5%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.0%	3.0%
Expected rate of inflation from years 2 to 9	2.1%	2.3% to 2.5%

Assumed inflation increases by 0.04% each year from year 10 to year 19, reaching 2.5% in year 19.

The defined benefit obligation decreased in the year to 30 June 2014 by \$730 million, mainly due to an increase in the short and medium term discount rates over the year, a reduction in the assumed rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index in the short-term and medium-term.

¹⁹ The comparative figure for 2013 personnel expenses includes an adjustment of \$25 million to align with a change in accounting treatment of the reimbursement of expenses received by GSF from the Crown and funding employers.

Note 26: Retirement Plan Liabilities (continued)

The major categories of GSF plan assets at 30 June are as follows:

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Equity instruments	2,228	1,944
Other debt instruments	640	569
Cash and short term investments	282	215
Property	15	14
Other	509	640
Fair value of plan assets	3,674	3,382

The expected rate of return on the plan assets of 6.0% (2013: 5.50%) has been calculated by taking the expected long term returns from each asset class, reduced by tax and investment expenses (using the current rates of tax and investment expenses).

The actual return on plan assets for the year ended 30 June 2014 was 11.86%, or \$395 million (2013: 16.71% or \$493 million).

Sensitivity Analysis

The present value of the GSF obligation is sensitive to underlying assumptions such as the discount rate, inflation rates and expected salary increases. These assumptions are closely linked. For example, a change to the discount rate may have implications on the inflation rate used. Therefore, when calculating the present value of pension payments it is unlikely that an assumption will change in isolation.

If the discount rate was to change in isolation, this would impact the measurement of GSF obligation as per the table below.

The plan's assets are exposed to share price risks arising from its holding of equity instruments. Equity instruments are reported at fair value. Movements in share prices therefore directly translate into movements in the value of the share investment portfolio.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on GSF's exposure to share price risks at the reporting date.

	Impact on net GSF obligation Change	Actual	
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Sensitivity of assumptions			
Discount rate (Present value of the obligation)	+ 1%	(1,485)	(1,587)
	- 1%	1,800	1,927
Share price (Fair value of planned assets)	+ 10%	(223)	(194)
	- 10%	223	194

Note 26: Retirement Plan Liabilities (continued)**Historical Analysis**

Actual gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred in the year) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions on valuation date. The history of the present value of the unfunded defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments is as follows:

	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m	Actual 30 June 2012 \$m	30 June 2011 \$m	30 June 2010 \$m
Present value of defined benefit obligation	14,560	15,290	16,557	13,311	12,881
Fair value of plan assets	(3,674)	(3,382)	(3,018)	(3,159)	(2,945)
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	10,886	11,908	13,539	10,152	9,936
Experience adjustment - increase/(decrease) in plan assets	212	331	(210)	159	117
Less experience adjustment - increase/(decrease) in plan liabilities	68	(90)	28	388	286
Total experience adjustments - (losses)/gains	144	421	(238)	(229)	(169)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	433	830	(3,658)	(345)	(1,062)
Actuarial (losses)/gains recognised in the year	577	1,251	(3,896)	(574)	(1,231)

Undiscounted defined benefit obligation

The reported GSF defined benefit obligation of \$14,560 million (2013: \$15,290 million) represents the net present value of estimated cash flows associated with this obligation. The following table represents the timing of future undiscounted cash flows for entitlements to 30 June 2014. These estimated cash flows include the effects of assumed future inflation.

	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
No later than 1 year	918	922
Later than 1 year and no later than 2 years	914	915
Later than 2 years and no later than 5 years	2,806	2,819
Later than 5 years and no later than 10 years	4,780	4,863
Later than 10 years and no later than 15 years	4,642	4,811
Later than 15 years and no later than 20 years	4,287	4,490
Later than 20 years and no later than 25 years	3,724	3,928
Later than 25 years and no later than 30 years	3,005	3,188
Later than 30 years and no later than 35 years	2,235	2,383
Later than 35 years and no later than 40 years	1,511	1,619
Later than 40 years and no later than 45 years	917	992
Later than 45 years and no later than 50 years	481	534
Later than 50 years	290	349
Undiscounted defined benefit obligation	30,510	31,813

Note 27: Provisions

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
By type				
3,233	3,181	Provision for employee entitlements	3,444	3,374
-	351	Provision for ETS credits	521	179
987	987	Provision for National Provident Fund guarantee	910	977
-	-	Provision for Canterbury Red Zone support package	66	222
837	391	Provision for Water Infrastructure costs	394	769
62	123	Provision for weathertight services financial assistance package	112	123
1,198	1,287	Other provisions	1,508	1,494
6,317	6,320	Total provisions	6,955	7,138
By source				
3,905	3,776	Core Crown	4,208	4,492
1,907	1,988	Crown entities	2,076	1,979
963	1,013	State-owned enterprises	1,177	1,151
(458)	(457)	Inter-segment eliminations	(506)	(484)
6,317	6,320	Total provisions	6,955	7,138
By maturity				
3,078	3,079	Expected to be settled within one year	3,487	3,355
3,239	3,241	Expected to be outstanding for more than one year	3,468	3,783
6,317	6,320	Total provisions	6,955	7,138
Provision for employee entitlements				
		Opening provision	3,374	3,253
		Additional provisions recognised	1,769	1,714
		Provision used during the period	(1,543)	(1,469)
		Reversal of previous provision	(160)	(122)
		Unwind of discount rate	4	(2)
		Closing provision	3,444	3,374

The provision for employee entitlements represents annual leave, accrued long service leave and retiring leave, and sick leave entitlements accrued by employees. Probability assumptions about continued future service affecting entitlements accrued as at reporting date have been made using previous employment data. For entitlements that vest over a period exceeding one year discount rates applied rise from 3.7% next year to 5.5% in later years.

Note 27: Provisions (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Provision for ETS credits		
Opening provision	179	375
New provision recognised during the period (ETS expenses)	46	55
Provision used during the period (ETS revenue)	(13)	(40)
Transfer of units to Kyoto provision	24	24
(Gains)/losses on NZ Units	285	(235)
Closing provision	521	179

The Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) was established to encourage a reduction in New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions. The ETS creates a limited number of tradable units (the NZ Unit) which the Government can allocate freely. The allocation of NZ Units creates a provision (and an expense if allocated for free). The provision is reduced, and revenue recognised, as NZ Units are surrendered to the Crown by emitters.

The carbon price used to calculate the ETS provision is \$NZ4.17 (30 June 2013: \$NZ1.80).

The carbon price has been determined by the Ministry for the Environment based on the lower of the quoted NZU spot price at 30 June, and the monthly average NZU spot price as published by Point Carbon.

The price methodology will continue to be reviewed as the market for NZ Units develops.

The transfer of 65.3m units equating to NZ\$24 million to the Kyoto Provision relates to international units surrendered by participants.

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Provision for National Provident Fund guarantee		
Opening provision	977	1,076
Additional provisions recognised	-	-
Provision used during the period	(73)	(73)
Reversal of previous provision	26	(16)
Unwind of discount rate and effect of changes in discount rate	(20)	(10)
Closing provision	910	977

The Government has guaranteed superannuation schemes managed by the National Provident Fund (NPF). Included in the provision is the NPF's DBP Annuitants Scheme unfunded liability position of \$910 million (2013: \$977 million), represented by a gross estimated pension obligation of \$943 million (2013: \$1,011 million) with net investment assets valued at \$33 million (2013: \$34 million).

Note 27: Provisions (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Provision for Canterbury Red Zone support package		
Opening provision	222	745
Additional provisions recognised	1	37
Provision used during the period	(164)	(500)
Reversal of previous provision	6	(66)
Unwind of discount rate and effect of changes in discount rate	1	6
Closing provision	66	222
Net provision		
Provision for Red Zone properties	66	222
Estimated insurance proceeds from Red Zone Properties	(403)	(517)
Net (recoverable)/provision for Red Zone properties	(337)	(295)

Melville Jessup Weaver has prepared an independent actuarial valuation of both the estimated cost of purchasing the red zone properties and the estimated insurance proceeds from those properties as at 30 June 2014. The actuary is satisfied with the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine these valuations. The remaining provision represents:

- the estimated value of settlements that have been agreed but not yet paid; and
- the estimated value where the offer has not been accepted and therefore an estimate is required.

Note 27: Provisions (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Provision for Water Infrastructure costs		
Opening provision	769	530
Additional provisions recognised	-	437
Provision used during the period	(391)	(156)
Reversal of previous provision	-	-
Unwind of discount rate and effect of changes in discount rate	16	(42)
Closing provision	394	769

The provision represents the Crown's contribution for recovery costs relating to essential three waters infrastructure (waste water, storm water and fresh water) and river management systems. The provision includes recovery costs for Christchurch City Council (CCC), Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council and Environment Canterbury.

The provision has been estimated based on information provided by the Councils. For the Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council and Environment Canterbury the costs are based on estimates of the work programmes provided by these Councils.

In the case of CCC, the Crown has entered into a cost sharing agreement which provides for an active management regime to be implemented and a comprehensive independent assessment (by December 2014) of the work programme to ensure service and rebuild standards are met. This assessment may result in changes to the overall estimate of the cost of the infrastructure rebuild.

The Crown is continuing to work through a process to validate claims and to agree the timing of payments to all councils for these costs. A discount rate of 4.0% has been used to determine the present value of the cash flows over the next three years.

The key risks to the estimate are that the damages to the infrastructure may be more substantial than currently estimated and work scheduling may lead to extended repair timeframes which could result in costs in addition to those covered by the cost sharing agreement.

Note 27: Provisions (continued)

	Actual	
	30 June	30 June
	2014	2013
	\$m	\$m
Provision for weathertight services financial assistance package		
Opening provision	123	189
Additional provisions recognised	-	-
Provision used during the period	(7)	(7)
Reversal of previous provision	(6)	(60)
Unwind of discount rate and effect of changes in discount rate	2	1
Closing provision	112	123

This provision represents the Government's obligation to contribute 25% of agreed repair costs to eligible owners of leaky homes under the weathertight services financial assistance package (FAP).

Melville Jessup Weaver has prepared an independent actuarial valuation of the obligation as at 30 June 2014.

The provision assumes that the package will be taken up for 2,867 (2013: 2,619) dwellings.

	Actual	
	30 June	30 June
	2014	2013
	\$m	\$m
Other provisions		
Opening provision	1,494	1,338
Additional provisions recognised	380	446
Provision used during the period	(241)	(245)
Reversal of previous provision	(91)	(38)
Unwind of discount rate and effect of changes in discount rate	(34)	(7)
Closing provision	1,508	1,494

Other provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation, as a result of a past event, where it is probable that this obligation will be settled. Other provisions include rehabilitation and restoration provisions and aircraft lease return obligations.

Note 28: Net Worth

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
6,230	13,344	Taxpayer funds	13,300	10,862
55,831	56,648	Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	62,225	57,068
84	94	Investment revaluation reserve	58	107
(142)	(44)	Cash flow hedge reserve	33	58
(6)	(56)	Foreign currency translation reserve	(92)	(49)
-	46	Share based payment reserve	44	25
3,185	5,435	Net worth attributable to minority interests	5,211	1,940
65,182	75,467	Total net worth	80,779	70,011
Taxpayer Funds				
5,601	10,862	Opening taxpayers funds	10,862	3,520
358	2,973	Operating balance (excluding minority interests)	2,808	6,925
175	(542)	Gain/(loss) on Government share offers in SOEs	(577)	167
133	69	Transfers from/(to) property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	229	268
(37)	(18)	Other movements	(22)	(18)
6,230	13,344	Closing taxpayer funds	13,300	10,862
Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Reserve				
55,965	57,068	Opening revaluation reserve	57,068	56,001
-	(351)	Net revaluations	5,386	1,335
(134)	(69)	Transfers from/(to) taxpayer funds	(229)	(268)
55,831	56,648	Closing revaluation reserve	62,225	57,068

The property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of physical assets. Where revalued property, plant or equipment is sold, the portion of the property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve that relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred to taxpayer funds.

Forecast			Actual	
Budget 2013 \$m	Budget 2014 \$m		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Investment Revaluation Reserve				
76	107	Opening investment revaluation reserve	107	71
8	(12)	Increase arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	(42)	39
-	(1)	Cumulative (gain)/loss transferred to the statement of financial performance on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	(7)	(3)
84	94	Closing investment revaluation reserve	58	107

The investment revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. Where a revalued financial asset is sold, the portion of the reserve that relates to that financial asset, and is effectively realised, is recognised in the statement of financial performance. Where a revalued financial asset is impaired, the portion of the reserve that relates to that financial asset is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Note 28: Net Worth (continued)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve				
(121)	58	Opening cash flow hedge reserve	58	(195)
(21)	(101)	Transfer into reserve	30	278
-	(4)	Transfer to the statement of financial performance	(36)	(7)
-	3	Transfer to initial carrying value of hedged item	(19)	(18)
(142)	(44)	Closing cash flow hedge reserve	33	58

The cash flow hedge reserve reports gains and losses in the value of derivatives entered into to reduce volatility in future cash flows. These gains and losses will either be used to adjust the cash flows as they occur, impacting either on the statement of financial performance if the cash flows relate to revenue or expenses, or the statement of financial position if the cash flows relate to assets or liabilities.

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
Foreign currency translation reserve				
(45)	(49)	Opening foreign currency translation reserve	(49)	(49)
39	(7)	Arising from translation of foreign operations	(43)	-
(6)	(56)	Closing foreign currency translation reserve	(92)	(49)

The foreign currency translation reserve holds foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translating monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation into New Zealand dollars. It also includes foreign exchange gains and losses associated with translating non-monetary assets into New Zealand dollars if revaluations of those assets are reflected in another reserve rather than in the statement of financial performance.

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
Share based payment reserve				
-	25	Opening share based payment reserve	25	-
-	21	Partial share sales	22	25
-	-	Lapses/Forfeitures	(4)	-
-	-	Other movements	1	-
-	46	Closing share based payment reserve	44	25

New Zealand retail investors in the Mighty River Power share offer will receive one loyalty bonus share for every 25 shares they hold for two years from the offer, up to a maximum of 200 bonus shares.

New Zealand retail investors in the Genesis Energy share offer will receive one loyalty bonus share for every 15 shares they hold for one year from the offer, up to a maximum of 2,000 bonus shares.

Lapses/Forfeitures relate to shareholders who were eligible to receive bonus shares having forfeited this right by selling the shares before the eligibility period has expired.

Note 28: Net Worth (continued)

Forecast			Actual	
Budget	Budget		30 June	30 June
2013	2014		2014	2013
\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m
Net Worth Attributable to Minority Interests				
1,794	1,940	Opening minority interest	1,940	432
140	210	Operating balance attributable to minority interests	138	94
		Increase in minority interest from Government		
1,325	3,393	share offers (refer to note 35)	3,305	1,371
(120)	(48)	Transactions with minority interests	(209)	(16)
		Movement in reserves attributable to minority interests	5	59
46	(60)	Other movements	32	-
3,185	5,435	Closing minority interest	5,211	1,940
Consisting of interests in:				
		Mighty River Power	1,430	1,431
		Meridian Energy	2,031	-
		Genesis Energy	847	-
		Air New Zealand	830	468
		Solid Energy ¹	13	-
		Crown Fibre Holdings Limited subsidiaries ¹	60	41
		Other	-	-
		Closing minority interest	5,211	1,940
Minority share of Operating Balance				
		Mighty River Power	94	10
		Meridian Energy	69	-
		Genesis Energy	15	-
		Air New Zealand	40	93
		Solid Energy	(62)	-
		Crown Fibre Holdings Limited subsidiaries	(18)	(9)
		Other	-	-
		Operating balance attributable to minority interests	138	94

Transactions with minority interests include dividend payments and dividend reinvestments.

1 Solid Energy minority interest relates to the redeemable preference shares issued to third parties as part of the recent restructure. The minority interests in Crown Fibre Holdings Limited relates to investments in some local fibre companies involved in the roll-out of ultra-fast broadband.

Note 29: Capital Objectives and Fiscal Policy

The Government's fiscal policy is pursued in accordance with the principles of responsible fiscal management set out in the Public Finance Act 1989:

- reducing total debt to prudent levels so as to provide a buffer against factors that may impact adversely on the level of total debt in the future by ensuring that, until those levels have been achieved, total operating expenses in each financial year are less than total operating revenues in the same financial year
- once prudent levels of total debt have been achieved, maintaining those levels by ensuring that, on average, over a reasonable period of time, total operating expenses do not exceed total operating revenues
- achieving and maintaining levels of total net worth that provide a buffer against factors that may impact adversely on total net worth in the future
- managing prudently the fiscal risks facing the Government
- when formulating revenue strategy, having regard to efficiency and fairness, including predictability and stability of tax rates
- when formulating fiscal strategy, having regard to its interaction with the interaction between fiscal policy and monetary policy
- when formulating fiscal strategy, having regard to its likely impact on present and future generations, and
- ensuring that the Crown's resources are managed effectively and efficiently.

Consistent with these principles, the Government seeks to strengthen its fiscal position to help manage future spending demands, particularly those arising from an ageing population by maintaining debt at prudent levels and accumulating assets through the New Zealand Superannuation Fund.

Further information on the Government's fiscal strategy can be found in the *Fiscal Strategy Report* published with the Government's budget.

The Government's fiscal strategy can be expressed through its long term objectives and short term intentions for fiscal policy.

Long Term Fiscal Objectives - *Fiscal Strategy Report 2014*²⁰

Debt

Manage total debt at prudent levels. We will reduce net debt to a level no higher than 20 percent of GDP by 2020. We will work towards achieving this earlier as conditions permit. Beyond 2020, we intend to maintain net debt within a range of around 10% to 20% of GDP over the economic cycle.

Operating balance

Return to an operating surplus sufficient to meet the Government's net capital requirements, including contributions to the New Zealand Superannuation Fund, and ensure consistency with the debt objective.

Operating expenses

To meet the operating balance objective, the Government will control the growth in government spending so that, over time, core Crown expenses are reduced to below 30% of GDP.

²⁰ The long-term fiscal intentions are stated in the *Fiscal Strategy Report 2014*.

Note 29: Capital Objectives and Fiscal Policy (continued)**Operating revenues**

Ensure sufficient operating revenue to meet the operating balance objective.

Net worth

Ensure net worth remains at a level sufficient to act as a buffer to economic shocks. Consistent with the debt and operating balance objectives, we will start building up net worth ahead of the full fiscal impact of the demographic change expected in the mid-2020s.

Short Term Fiscal Intentions		
Fiscal Strategy Report 2013	Fiscal Strategy Report 2014	Fiscal Position 2014²¹
<p>Debt</p> <p>Gross sovereign-issued debt (including Reserve Bank settlement cash and Reserve Bank bills) is forecast to be 38.8% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>Net core Crown debt (excluding NZS Fund and advances) is forecast to be 27.3% of GDP in 2016/17.</p>	<p>Debt</p> <p>Gross sovereign-issued debt (including Reserve Bank settlement cash and Reserve Bank bills) is forecast to be 34% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>Net core Crown debt (excluding NZS Fund and advances) is forecast to be 23.8% in 2017/18 and to be 20.0% of GDP in 2019/20.</p>	<p>Debt</p> <p>Gross sovereign-issued debt (including Reserve Bank settlement cash and Reserve Bank bills) at 30 June 2014 was 38.6% of GDP (2013: 39.7%).</p> <p>Core Crown net debt (excluding NZS Fund and advances) at 30 June 2014 was 26.2% of GDP (2013: 26.3%).</p>
<p>Operating balance</p> <p>Our intention is to return the operating balance (before gains and losses) to surplus as soon as practical and no later than 2014/15, subject to any significant shocks.</p> <p>Based on the operating allowance for the 2013 Budget, the operating balance (before gains and losses) is forecast to be -0.9% of GDP in 2013/14. The operating balance (before gains and losses) is forecast to be 0.0% of GDP in 2014/15. This is consistent with the long-term objective for the operating balance.</p> <p>The operating balance is forecast to be 0.2% of GDP in 2013/14.</p>	<p>Operating balance</p> <p>Our intention is to return the operating balance (before gains and losses) to surplus as soon as practical and no later than 2014/15, subject to any significant shocks.</p> <p>The operating balance (before gains and losses) is forecast to be -1.1% of GDP in 2013/14. The operating balance (before gains and losses) is forecast to be 0.2% of GDP in 2014/15. This is consistent with the long-term objective for the operating balance.</p> <p>The operating balance is forecast to be 1.3% of GDP in 2014/15.</p>	<p>Operating balance</p> <p>The operating (before gains and losses) deficit for the year ended 30 June 2014 was 1.3% of GDP (2013: 2.1%).</p> <p>The operating surplus for the year ended 30 June 2014 was 1.2% of GDP (2013: 3.3%).</p>

²¹ GDP for the year ended 30 June 2014 was \$229,145 million (2013: \$212,521 million). Comparative GDP percentages have been updated to reflect restated Statistics New Zealand nominal GDP.

Note 29: Capital Objectives and Fiscal Policy (continued)

Fiscal Strategy Report 2013	Fiscal Strategy Report 2014	Fiscal Position 2014
<p>Expenses</p> <p>Our intention is to support a return to fiscal surplus by restraining the growth in core Crown expenses – so that they are reduced to around 30% of GDP by 2015/16.</p> <p>Core Crown expenses are forecast to be 30.0% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>Total Crown expenses are forecast to be 39.5% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>This assumes a new operating allowance of \$1 billion in Budget 2014, growing at 2% for Budgets thereafter (GST exclusive).</p>	<p>Expenses</p> <p>Our intention is to support a return to fiscal surplus by restraining the growth in core Crown expenses – so that they are reduced to around 30% of GDP by 2015/16.</p> <p>Core Crown expenses are forecast to be 29.9% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>Total Crown expenses are forecast to be 38.8% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>This assumes a new operating allowance of \$1.5 billion in Budget 2015, growing at 2% for Budgets thereafter (GST exclusive).</p>	<p>Expenses</p> <p>Core Crown expenses for the year ended 30 June 2014 were 31.2% of GDP (2013: 33.1%).</p> <p>Total Crown expenses for the year ended 30 June 2014 were 40.2% of GDP (2013: 42.8%).</p>
<p>Revenues</p> <p>Total Crown revenues are forecast to be 40.6% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>Core Crown revenues are forecast to be 30.9% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>Core Crown tax revenues are forecast to be 28.3% of GDP in 2016/17.</p>	<p>Revenues</p> <p>Total Crown revenues are forecast to be 40.3% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>Core Crown revenues are forecast to be 31.1% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>Core Crown tax revenues are forecast to be 28.5% of GDP in 2017/18.</p>	<p>Revenues</p> <p>Total Crown revenues for the year ended 30 June 2014 were 39.0% of GDP (2013: 40.8%).</p> <p>Core Crown revenues for the year ended 30 June 2014 were 29.4% of GDP (2012: 30.2%).</p> <p>Core Crown tax revenues for the year ended 30 June 2014 were 26.8% of GDP (2013: 27.6%).</p>
<p>Net worth</p> <p>Total net worth attributable to the Crown is forecast to be 28.7% of GDP in 2016/17.</p> <p>Core Crown net worth is forecast to be 12.1% of GDP in 2016/17.</p>	<p>Net worth</p> <p>Total Crown net worth is forecast to be 34.9% of GDP in 2017/18.</p> <p>Total net worth attributable to the Crown is forecast to be 32.8% of GDP in 2017/18.</p>	<p>Net worth</p> <p>Total net worth attributable to the Crown as at 30 June 2014 was 33.0% of GDP (2013: 32.0%).</p> <p>Core Crown net worth as at 30 June 2014 was 12.6% of GDP (2013: 12.1%).</p>

Note 30: Canterbury Earthquakes

These consolidated financial statements include both revenue and expenses for the Government as well as the best estimate of the Government's assets and liabilities in relation to the earthquakes and aftershocks that have occurred in the Canterbury region. While there has been another year's experience in earthquake claims development, inherent uncertainties in estimating the amount of earthquake related assets and liabilities remain. Some of these inherent uncertainties are described in this note.

	Note	30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Canterbury earthquake-related obligations			
EQC property damage liability	25	4,441	6,634
Southern Response property damage liability	25	1,434	1,744
Total insurance liabilities		5,875	8,378
Provision for Canterbury Red Zone support package	27	66	222
Provision for water infrastructure costs	27	394	769
Other provisions		35	-
Total provisions		495	991
Total Canterbury earthquake-related obligations		6,370	9,369
Canterbury earthquake-related receivables			
EQC reinsurance receivables		1,225	2,623
Southern Response reinsurance receivables		184	512
Total reinsurance receivables	14	1,409	3,135
Red Zone insurance recoveries	27	403	517
Other receivables		11	295
Total other receivables		414	812
Total Canterbury earthquake-related receivables		1,823	3,947
Net Canterbury earthquake-related obligations		4,547	5,422

Included within the estimates of the Government's obligations are uncertainties with regard to both the gross liabilities and the estimated insurance recoveries. The largest and most complex valuations have been carried out by independent professional actuaries and represent a best estimate of the costs and income to be settled in the future. Such complex valuations need actuaries and other independent experts to make a number of assessments such as the number of outstanding claims, the amount of claims, the time expected to rebuild or repair damage property or infrastructure and making judgements over the escalation of costs due to building inflation in the Canterbury construction industry.

In particular, significant uncertainty exists for EQC land claims where there has been severe land damage, because of a very complex land claims environment and the fact that relatively few land claims have been settled to date. As claims are settled and the reasonableness of assumptions is tested against emerging experience over time, the level of this uncertainty will reduce.

The final costs of the Canterbury earthquakes will not be known for some time and the actual, ultimate costs may differ from these estimates. As a result, information on key assumptions (along with the sensitivity of those assumptions) has been included in the relevant notes to these financial statements (eg, insurance liabilities).

Note 30: Canterbury Earthquakes (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance (operating expenditure) as well as capital expenditure incurred to date in respect of the earthquakes were:

	Note	Actual				Total to date \$m
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m	30 June 2012 \$m	30 June 2011 \$m	
EQC insurance claims	a	(242)	(107)	662	7,471	7,784
Local Infrastructure	b	109	483	729	195	1,516
Land zoning	c	97	(8)	258	653	1,000
Southern Response support package	d	124	(53)	156	355	582
Christchurch central city rebuild	e	473	115	-	-	588
Other earthquake costs	f	345	45	108	413	911
Net earthquake costs		906	475	1,913	9,087	12,381
Gross earthquake expenses		918	815	2,823	13,601	18,157
Earthquake related revenue (e.g. reinsurance)		(12)	(340)	(910)	(4,514)	(5,776)
Net earthquake costs		906	475	1,913	9,087	12,381
Operating expenses		326	266	1,900	9,087	11,579
Capital expenditure		580	209	13	-	802
Net earthquake costs		906	475	1,913	9,087	12,381

In addition to these net earthquake costs, the Government's assets have suffered damage. In total, approximately \$375 million was impaired against the asset revaluation reserve.

These results do not represent the total fiscal impact to the Government of the earthquakes, as some costs will not be determined until further decisions and actions on the recovery from the earthquakes are still to be made.

The costs outlined in this note do not include the secondary impact on tax or other revenues as a result of the earthquakes.

a) Earthquake Commission (EQC) Insurance Claims

EQC covers damage to residential property caused by earthquake, landslip, tsunami, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal activity, storm or flood (land only), and fire following any of these events.

Residential property cover generally consists of dwellings (up to \$100,000 + GST), contents (up to \$20,000 + GST), the land under and immediately around the dwelling, main access-ways, and retaining walls (within certain limits).

EQC's obligation (and reinsurance recoveries) in relation to the earthquakes has been valued by an independent actuary (Melville Jessup Weaver). The key sources of uncertainty in estimating the obligation are:

- the impact of multiple events on the allocation of damage, EQC coverage and EQC's reinsurance coverage
- severe land damage and a very complex land claims environment from both engineering and legal perspectives, and
- the potential for construction cost inflation ("demand surge inflation") to differ from expectations.

Consequently there is a degree of unavoidable uncertainty regarding the future claims costs at this stage. Over time, as further assessments are completed and claims are settled, the reasonableness of the valuation and its assumptions can be tested against the emerging claims experience and the level of uncertainty will reduce.

Note 30: Canterbury Earthquakes (continued)

The key areas of estimation risk relate to claims that have been incurred but not reported or claims where the estimates are considered insufficient. The volatility of these claims is partially mitigated by the maximum settlement amounts for dwellings and contents. However, claims in relation to residential land are not subject to a monetary limit and are therefore subject to greater volatility.

Under the Earthquake Commission Act, if the assets of the EQC are not sufficient to meet its liabilities, the Crown is responsible for funding the deficiency by way of a grant or advance. EQC expects the National Disaster Fund (NDF) will be depleted during the 30 June 2015 financial year. The Crown funding of the deficiency will have no bearing on the overall costs to the total Crown because that funding will represent a transfer within the Government reporting group.

These financial statements include a net EQC recovery of \$242 million for the year ended 30 June 2014 relating to the Canterbury earthquakes (2013: \$107 million net recovery). This net recovery represents a decrease in EQC's expected cost of settling its outstanding Canterbury earthquake claims. This decrease is due to an actuarial reassessment of previous years' outstanding claims taking into account better information regarding these claims.

During the year, \$1.9 billion was paid out taking the total to \$7.5 billion for settling approved claims, leaving an outstanding insurance liability estimate of \$4.4 billion, some of which is expected to be offset by reinsurance proceeds.

Details of the calculation of EQC's claims obligation (including discussion on the sensitivity of assumptions) are provided in note 25 of these financial statements.

b) Local Infrastructure

Under the current government policy settings, as outlined in the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan ('the Plan') and Guide to the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan ('the Guide'), the Government is committed to a standard financial support package for the four local authorities in Canterbury (Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council and Environment Canterbury) that were adversely affected by the earthquakes. This support package covers certain types of response and recovery costs incurred as a result of the earthquakes.

Last financial year, the Government entered into a cost sharing agreement with the Christchurch City Council (CCC) covering various items including the Crown contribution to three water infrastructure response and rebuild costs and local roading. The agreement set out that the Government will contribute up to \$1.8 billion to CCC for response costs and the recovery of Christchurch's essential infrastructure (water and roading).

The cost sharing agreement allows for an independent review of CCC's infrastructure recovery costs and programme (to be carried out by December 2014) with any costs of the rebuild work as the basis of any final discussions on horizontal infrastructure cost sharing. The agreement also acknowledges there is the possibility of unforeseen circumstances, so both parties can review the agreement in the future.

During this financial year, the costs of infrastructure recovery in the Waimakariri and Selwyn districts have been finalised. The Government indemnities that were previously in place for these areas have been removed or are now redundant and replaced with agreements with the relevant territorial authorities. No additional payments to these authorities are expected.

Response Costs

During the year, no additional expenses have been recorded for response costs. The total Canterbury earthquake response costs (primarily temporary repairs to essential infrastructure) were \$226 million.

Recovery Costs

During the year, an additional \$16 million of expenses has been recorded in relation to the Crown's provision for water infrastructure costs (2013: \$395 million). As a result of the cost sharing agreement between the Government and CCC, the Government's share of water recovery costs to date were \$965 million.

Note 30: Canterbury Earthquakes (continued)

While best available information has been used to provide the estimate of water infrastructure recovery costs, significant uncertainties remain with regard to:

- 1 the amount of damage to infrastructure under the ground, and
- 2 the basis for restoring the infrastructure, whether it is like-for-like, or some other method.

Details of the calculation of the estimate of the water infrastructure costs (including discussion on the sensitivity of assumptions) are provided in note 27 of these financial statements.

In addition, \$93 million (2013: \$85 million) has been included in the current year for costs associated with the repair of local roadways taking the total costs of local roading repairs to date to \$324 million. While costs associated with water infrastructure are recognised upfront, the repair of local roadways is recognised in the year of repair, consistent with the approach taken to all subsidised local roading repairs.

This spreading of costs reflects that the first call for funding these future expenses will be from dedicated ring-fenced revenue in the form of road user charges, fuel excise duties, and registration fees paid to the National Land Transport Fund. The Government and New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) have agreed that up to \$50 million a year will be made available from the National Land Transport Fund for repairs to Canterbury roads. NZTA have entered into a loan agreement with the Crown to fund the ongoing NZTA contribution above this amount over the next three years.

c) Land Zoning

On the 23 June 2011 the Government announced zones of land damage in Christchurch and parts of the Waimakariri district. This land was mapped into four zones, with "Red Zone" land identified as being unlikely to be suitable for continued residential occupation for a prolonged period of time. For this reason, the Government instigated a process for purchasing insured residential land in the Red Zone on a voluntary basis. Since the initial zoning announcement, further zoning announcements and other land zoning policy decisions were made.

Included within the land zoning costs for 30 June are both costs associated with the red zone support package, and expenses in relation to other land zoning related costs. Melville Jessup Weaver (a firm of consulting actuaries) was engaged to revalue the Crown's obligation and associated insurance recoveries for the red zone support package as at 30 June 2014. The net effect of the re-estimation of the red zone support package was a reversal of expenses of \$73 million in the current year. The actuary has used the best available information, but it is acknowledged that there have been limitations on the data available from insurers particularly in relation to recoveries. Details of the calculation of the estimate are provided in note 27 of these financial statements.

The provision for outstanding property settlements excludes any costs associated with the demolition and removal of red zone houses, salvage income, and any future sale or use of land that will be purchased. The impact of these exclusions will depend on future decisions regarding the use of any land acquired.

d) Southern Response Earthquake Services Support Package

On 7 April 2011 the Government provided a financial support package for AMI to give policyholders certainty and to ensure an orderly rebuild of Christchurch. The financial support to AMI was provided via a Crown Support Deed (CSD) under which the Crown subscribed for \$500 million of convertible preference shares which were called but unpaid. The net loss incurred on the acquisition of AMI was \$335 million and an operating deficit to the end of 30 June 2011 of \$20 million was reported in that year.

On 5 April 2012 IAG purchased the on-going insurance business of AMI. Immediately after completion of the sale, the Crown paid \$100 million of the unpaid balance on the preference shares and took ownership of AMI's residual earthquake business. The earthquake business was renamed Southern Response Earthquake Services Limited (Southern Response). In the 2012 financial year net costs of \$401 million were recognised and partly offset by a gain realised on the sale of the ongoing business of AMI of \$245 million, resulting in a net cost of \$156 million being recorded. During the 2014 financial year an additional \$124 million of net expenses was recognised (2013: \$53 million net revenues).

Note 30: Canterbury Earthquakes (continued)

The most recent estimate of the total potential cost of the Crown's support is \$492 million including a risk margin (\$90 million in net revenues are expected beyond the year ended 30 June 2014). The ultimate cost will be dependent on the financial performance of the company and the underlying emerging experience from the earthquake series such as further late notified claims in relation to the liability (and resulting reinsurance recoveries) arising from the Canterbury earthquakes. The liability has been valued by an independent actuary (Finity Consulting Pty Limited).

The uncertainties regarding Southern Response's outstanding claims liability are similar to those of EQC (with the exception of risks associated with land claims). The details of the insurance liability at 30 June 2014 (including discussion on the sensitivity of assumptions) are outlined in note 25.

e) Christchurch Central City Rebuild

The Government has agreed to contribute to certain Anchor Projects in the Christchurch central business district. During the year ended 30 June 2014, \$473 million (2013: \$115 million) has been recognised relating to the purchase of land and operating costs for these projects.

f) Other Earthquake Costs

Other costs represent various other initiatives raised in support of Canterbury. The 2014 net cost includes \$118 million in relation to capital expenditure on Canterbury hospitals, schools, TEIs and the justice and emergency services precinct. In addition, \$88 million of net costs (operating and capital) incurred by Crown entities other than EQC, and \$19 million in relation to welfare support. The remaining \$120 million includes the operating costs of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA), welfare support, state highway repairs, emergency and temporary housing and miscellaneous other earthquake-related costs.

Note 31: Commitments

	Actual	
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	\$m	\$m
Capital Commitments		
Specialist military equipment	732	549
Land and buildings	878	717
Other property, plant and equipment	5,307	5,478
Other capital commitments	919	790
Tertiary Education Institutions	201	169
Total capital commitments	8,037	7,703
Operating Lease Commitments		
Non-cancellable accommodation leases	3,059	2,792
Other non-cancellable leases	2,340	2,735
Tertiary Education Institutions	494	466
Total operating lease commitments	5,893	5,993
Total commitments	13,930	13,696
By source		
Core Crown	4,916	4,226
Crown entities	5,465	5,296
State-owned enterprises	4,847	5,078
Inter-segment eliminations	(1,298)	(904)
Total commitments	13,930	13,696
By Term		
Capital Commitments		
One year or less	3,863	3,689
From one year to two years	1,591	1,764
From two to five years	2,107	2,025
Over five years	476	225
Total capital commitments	8,037	7,703
Operating Lease Commitments		
One year or less	921	1,101
From one year to two years	970	985
From two to five years	1,810	1,900
Over five years	2,192	2,007
Total operating lease commitments	5,893	5,993
Total commitments	13,930	13,696

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets involving amounts of over \$20 million are separately disclosed. Any quantifiable contingencies less than \$20 million are included in the “other quantifiable” total. Some contingencies of the Crown are not able to be quantified; these unquantifiable contingent liabilities and contingent assets are disclosed as at 30 June 2014 where they are expected to be material but not remote.

Contingent liabilities are:

- costs that the Crown will have to face if a particular event occurs, or
- present liabilities that are unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements (unquantifiable liabilities).

Typically, contingent liabilities consist of guarantees and indemnities, legal disputes and claims, and uncalled capital. The contingent liabilities facing the Crown are a mixture of operating and balance sheet risks, and they can vary greatly in magnitude and likelihood of realisation.

In general, if a contingent liability was realised, or the amount becomes sufficiently reliable to record as a liability, it would reduce the operating balance and net worth and increase net core Crown debt. However, in the case of some contingencies (eg, uncalled capital), the negative impact would be restricted to net core Crown debt.

Contingent assets are possible assets that have arisen from past events but the amount of the asset, or whether it will eventuate, will not be confirmed until a particular event occurs.

Contingent Liabilities

	Note	Actual	
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities			
Guarantees and indemnities	a	222	225
Uncalled capital	b	5,662	6,286
Legal proceedings and disputes	c	604	707
Other contingent liabilities	d	357	432
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities		6,845	7,650
By source			
Core Crown		6,568	7,350
Crown entities		44	35
State-owned enterprises		233	265
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities		6,845	7,650

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)**a) Guarantees and Indemnities**

Guarantees are legally binding promises made by the Crown to assume responsibility for a debt, or performance of an obligation of another party, should that party default. Guarantees generally relate to the payment of money but may require the performance of services. Guarantees given under Section 65ZD of the *Public Finance Act 1989* are disclosed in accordance with Section 26Q(3)(b)(i)(B) of the same Act.

Indemnities are legally binding promises where the Crown undertakes to accept the risk of loss or damage that another party may suffer and to hold the other party harmless against loss caused by a specific stated event.

	Note	Actual	
		30 June	30 June
		2014	2013
		\$m	\$m
New Zealand Export Credit Office guarantees	i	93	76
Air New Zealand letters of credit and performance bonds	ii	52	51
Housing New Zealand Crown mortgage portfolio	iii	26	33
Other guarantees and indemnities		51	65
Total guarantees and indemnities		222	225

i) New Zealand Export Credit Office guarantees

The New Zealand Export Credit Office (NZECO) provides a range of guarantee products to assist New Zealand exporters manage risk and capitalise on trade opportunities around the globe. The obligations to third parties are guaranteed by the Crown and are intended to extend the capacity of facilities in the private sector.

ii) Air New Zealand letters of credit and performance bonds

The letters of credit are primarily given in relation to passenger charges and airport landing charges. Guarantees are also provided in respect of credit card obligations. The performance bonds are primarily given in respect of engineering contracts.

iii) Housing New Zealand Crown mortgage portfolio

HNZC sold a significant portion of its Crown mortgage portfolio to Westpac Bank between 1996 and 1999. As a condition of the sale, HNZC (on behalf of the Crown) has agreed to indemnify Westpac against any future losses arising from default. The indemnity applies over the life of the loan and is estimated to continue until 2026, this reflects the maximum combined liability of the Crown, being the total outstanding amount owed under the guaranteed mortgages.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)**b) Uncalled Capital**

As part of the Crown's commitment to a multilateral approach to ensure global financial and economic stability, New Zealand, as a member country of these organisations, contributes capital by subscribing to shares in certain institutions. The capital (when called) is typically used to raise additional funding for loans to member countries, or in the case of the quota contributions to directly finance lending to members. For New Zealand and other donor countries, capital contributions comprise both "paid-in" capital and "callable capital or promissory notes".

	Note	Actual	
		30 June	30 June
		2014	2013
		\$m	\$m
Asian Development Bank	i	2,728	2,992
International Monetary Fund - promissory notes	ii	1,013	1,163
International Monetary Fund - arrangements to borrow	iii	937	1,052
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	iv	968	1,056
Other uncalled capital		16	23
Total uncalled capital		5,662	6,286

i) Asian Development Bank (ADB)

New Zealand was a founding-regional member of the ADB, their aim is to accelerate economic development in developing countries in Asia and the South Pacific. New Zealand is a regional member but as a donor is not entitled to borrow from the Bank. Accordingly, New Zealand is in a similar position to a non-regional member, and contributes to the ADB's resources only as required by ADB.

ii) IMF Promissory Notes

New Zealand's subscription to the IMF is partly paid in cash and partly in promissory notes (being uncalled capital). The respective levels of called and uncalled capital change when calls are made by the IMF under the Financial Transactions plan to provide loan packages to borrowing countries. Even though promissory notes are technically "at call", they are treated as contingent liabilities, as there are significant restrictions on the actual ability to call them, and there is no realistic estimate of either the amount or the timeframe of any call.

iii) IMF arrangements to borrow

The Crown has agreed to make funds available to the IMF to support international financial systems in the event of a significant crisis. This is a contingent liability as it will depend upon uncertain trigger events occurring and the IMF calling the funds.

iv) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

The IBRD is the main lending organisation of the World Bank Group. New Zealand, along with 188 other countries, is a member country and shareholder in the World Bank Group. The percentage of ownership is determined by the size of the economy and the amount of capital contributed to support the Bank's borrowing activities among international capital markets.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)**c) Legal proceedings and disputes**

The amounts under quantifiable contingent liabilities for legal proceedings and disputes are shown exclusive of any interest and costs that may be claimed if these cases were decided against the Crown. The amount shown is the amount claimed and thus the maximum potential cost; it does not represent either an admission that the claim is valid or an estimation of the possible amount of any award against the Crown.

	Note	Actual	
		30 June	30 June
		2014	2013
		\$m	\$m
Tax disputes	i	591	641
Other legal proceedings and disputes		13	66
Total legal proceedings and disputes		604	707

i) Tax disputes

When a taxpayer disagrees with an assessment issued following the dispute process, the taxpayer may challenge that decision by filing proceedings with the Taxation Review Authority or the High Court. This contingent liability represents the outstanding debt of tax assessments raised against which an objection has been lodged and legal action is proceeding.

d) Other quantifiable contingent liabilities

	Note	Actual	
		30 June	30 June
		2014	2013
		\$m	\$m
Transpower capital expenditure recovery	i	90	156
Unclaimed monies	ii	112	101
Air New Zealand partnership	iii	82	47
Other contingent liabilities		73	128
Total other contingent liabilities		357	432

i) Transpower capital expenditure recovery

Transpower has contingent liabilities relating to capital expenditure that may not be approved by the regulator. If this expenditure is not subsequently approved it cannot be recovered from customers.

ii) Unclaimed monies

Under the Unclaimed Money Act 1971, entities (eg, financial institutions, insurance companies) hand over money not claimed after six years to Inland Revenue. The funds are repaid to the entitled owner on proof of identification.

iii) Air New Zealand partnership

The Air New Zealand Group has a partnership agreement in relation to the Christchurch Engineering Centre (CEC), holding a 49% interest. By the nature of the agreement, joint and several liabilities exist between the two parties; the contingent liability represents Air New Zealand's share of CEC's liabilities.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)**Unquantifiable Contingent Liabilities**

This part of the statement provides details of those contingent liabilities of the Crown which are not quantified, excluding those that are considered remote, reported by the following categories:

- a) Indemnities
- b) Legal claims and proceedings
- c) Other contingent liabilities

a) Indemnities

Indemnities are legally binding promises where the Crown undertakes to accept the risk of loss or damage that another party may suffer and to hold the other party harmless against loss caused by a specific stated event.

A number of these indemnities are provided to organisations within the Crown's control. If these indemnities were to crystallise, the Crown would compensate the individual entity for the loss and there would likely be an adverse impact on core Crown expenses and core Crown net debt.

Party indemnified	Instrument of indemnification	Actions indemnified
Air New Zealand	Deed of indemnity issued 24 September 2001.	Claims arising from acts of war and terrorism that cannot be met from insurance, up to a limit of US\$1 billion in respect of any one claim.
Contact Energy Limited	The Crown and Contact Energy signed a number of documents to settle in full Contact's outstanding land rights and geothermal asset rights at Wairakei.	The documents contained two reciprocal indemnities between the Crown and Contact to address the risk of certain losses to the respective parties' assets arising from the negligence or fault of the other party.
Earthquake Commission (EQC)	Section 16 of the Earthquake Commission Act 1993.	As set out in the Earthquake Commission Act 1993, the Crown shall fund any deficiency in EQC's assets to cover its financial liabilities on such terms and conditions that the Minister of Finance determines.
Genesis Energy Limited	Deed between Genesis Power Limited and the Crown.	The agreement sees the Crown compensate Genesis in the event that Genesis has less gas than it requires for the long-term supply of gas to cover Huntly Power station's minimum needs.
	Genesis acquisition of Tekapo A & B power stations.	Indemnity against any damage to bed of lakes and rivers subject to operating easements.
Housing New Zealand Limited (HNZL)	The Crown has provided a warranty in respect of title to the assets transferred to HNZL	<p>The Crown indemnified HNZL against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any breach of the warranty provided, and • any third-party claims that are a result of acts or omissions prior to 1 November 1992. <p>The Crown also indemnified the directors and officers of HNZL against any liability consequent upon the assets not complying with statutory requirements, provided it is taking steps to rectify any non-compliance.</p>

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)

Party indemnified	Instrument of indemnification	Actions indemnified
New Zealand Rail Corporation	The Minister of Finance signed the indemnity on 1 September 2004	The directors of NZ Railways Corporation against all liabilities in connection with the Corporation taking ownership and/or responsibility for the national rail network and any associated assets and liabilities.
	Section 10 of the Finance Act 1990	Guarantees all loan and swap obligations of the New Zealand Railways Corporation.
Justices of the Peace, Community Magistrates and Disputes Tribunal Referee	Section 11CE of the District Courts Act 1947 Section 4F of the Justices of the Peace Act 1957 Section 58 of the Disputes Tribunal Act 1988	Damages or costs awarded against them as a result of them exceeding their jurisdiction, provided a High Court Judge certifies that they have exceeded their jurisdiction in good faith and ought to be indemnified.
Maui Contracts	Contracts in respect of which the Crown purchases gas from Maui Mining companies and sells gas downstream to Contract Energy Limited, Vector Gas Limited and Methanex Waitara Valley Limited	The contracts provide for invoices to be re-opened in certain circumstances within two years of their issue date as a result of revisions to indices. These revisions may result in the Crown refunding monies or receiving monies from those parties.
Maui Partners	Confidentiality agreements with the Maui Partners in relation to the provision of gas reserves information	Any losses arising from a breach of the deed.
New Zealand Aluminium Smelter and Comalco	The Minister of Finance signed indemnities in November 2003 and February 2004 in respect of aluminium dross currently stored at another site in Invercargill.	The indemnity relates to costs incurred in removing the dross and disposing of it at another site if required to do so by an appropriate authority.
New Zealand Local Authorities	Section 9 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan	The Guide to the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan ('the Guide') states that with the approval of the Minister, the Government will reimburse local authorities, in whole or in part, for certain types of response and recovery costs incurred as a result of a local or national emergency. The Guide is approved and issued by the Director of Civil Defence Emergency Management.
Persons exercising investigating powers	Section 63 of the Corporations (Investigation and Management) Act 1989	Indemnifies the Financial Markets Authority (formerly Securities Commission), the Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Companies, members of advising committees within the Act, every statutory manager of a corporation, and persons appointed pursuant to sections 17 to 19 of the Act, in the exercise of investigating powers, unless the power has been exercised in bad faith.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)

Party indemnified	Instrument of indemnification	Actions indemnified
Synfuels-Waitara Outfall Indemnity	1990 sale of the Synfuels plant and operations to New Zealand Liquid Fuels Investment Limited (NZLFI)	The Crown transferred to NZLFI the benefit and obligation of a Deed of Indemnity between the Crown and Borthwick-CWS Limited (and subsequent owners) in respect of the Waitara effluent transfer line which was laid across the Waitara meat processing plant site. The Crown has the benefit of a counter indemnity from NZLFI which has since been transferred to Methanex Motunui Limited.
Westpac New Zealand Limited	The Domestic Transaction Banking Services Master Agreement with Westpac Banking Corporation (Westpac's rights and obligations under this agreement were vested in Westpac New Zealand Limited under the Westpac New Zealand Act 2006), dated 30 November 2004	The Crown has indemnified Westpac: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to letters of credit issued on behalf of the Crown. • For costs and expenses incurred by reason of third party claims against Westpac relating to indirect instructions, direct debits, third party cheques, departmental credit card merchant agreements, use of online banking products and IRD processing arrangements.
	Supplier Payments Service – New Zealand Government Master Agreement dated 23 June 2010	The Crown indemnified Westpac New Zealand Limited against certain costs, damages and losses to third parties resulting from unauthorised, forged or fraudulent payment instructions (excluding costs, damages and losses arising from Westpac's wilful default, negligence or breach of the agreement or other applicable legal obligation.

b) Legal claims and proceedings

There are numerous legal actions that have been brought against the Crown. However, in the majority of these actions it is considered a remote possibility that the Crown would lose the case, or if the Crown were to lose it would be unlikely to have greater than a \$20 million impact. Based on these factors, not all legal actions are individually disclosed. The claims that are disclosed individually, while they cannot be quantified, have the potential to exceed \$20 million in costs.

i) Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) litigations

There are several legal actions against ACC in existence, arising in the main from challenges to operational decisions made by ACC. Given the stage of proceedings and uncertainty as to outcomes of the cases, no estimate of the financial effect can be made.

ii) Air New Zealand litigation

Air New Zealand is defending two class actions in the United States. One makes allegations of anti-competitive conduct against many airlines in relation to pricing in the air cargo business. Following settlements, seven airlines including Air New Zealand continue to defend the claim. A similar, previously reported class action filed in Australia was discontinued against Air New Zealand in June 2014 resulting in legal costs of \$3 million being recovered by Air New Zealand.

The second class action being defended in the United States, alleges that Air New Zealand together with other airlines acted anti-competitively in respect of fares and surcharges on trans-Pacific routes.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)

The allegations of anti-competitive conduct in the air cargo business in Hong Kong and Singapore are the subject of proceedings by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. A defended hearing in the Federal Court concluded in May 2013 and a decision is awaited.

In the event that the Court determined that Air New Zealand had breached competition laws, the Company would have potential liability for damages or (in Australia) pecuniary penalties.

iii) Kiwibank

In June 2013, a group called Fair Play on Fees announced plans for a representative action against banks in New Zealand in relation to certain default fees charged to New Zealand customers. In November 2013, the group issued proceedings against Kiwibank. The potential outcome of the proceedings cannot be determined with any certainty at this stage.

iv) Ministry of Education litigation

Post Primary Teachers Association and several teachers have lodged a claim in the High Court alleging breach of statutory duty in respect of the Novopay system failures. The Ministry is defending this claim.

v) Television New Zealand (TVNZ)

TVNZ is subject to a number of legal claims. Given the stage of proceedings and uncertainty as to outcomes of the cases, no estimate of the financial effect can be made and no provision for any potential liability has been made in the financial statements.

vi) Treaty of Waitangi claims

Under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, any Māori may lodge certain claims relating to land or actions counter to the principles of the Treaty with the Waitangi Tribunal. Where the Tribunal finds a claim is well founded, it may recommend to the Crown that action be taken to compensate those affected. The Tribunal can make recommendations that are binding on the Crown with respect to land which has been transferred by the Crown to an SOE or tertiary institution, or is subject to the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989.

On occasion, Māori claimants pursue the resolution of particular claims against the Crown through higher courts. Failure to successfully defend such actions may result in a liability for historical Treaty grievances in excess of that currently anticipated.

c) Other contingent liabilities**i) Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act**

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for administering the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009. The Act requires the Crown to give an undertaking as to damages or costs in relation to asset restraining orders. In the event that the Crown is found liable, payment may be required.

ii) Environmental liabilities

Under common law and various statutes, the Crown may have responsibility to remedy adverse effects on the environment arising from Crown activities. Entities managing significant Crown properties have implemented systems to identify, monitor and assess potential contaminated sites.

In accordance with NZ IAS 37: *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* any contaminated sites for which costs can be reliably measured have been included in the statement of financial position as provisions.

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (continued)**iii) Treaty of Waitangi claims – settlement relativity payments**

The Deeds of Settlement negotiated with Waikato Tainui and Ngāi Tahu include a relativity mechanism. The mechanism provides that, where the total redress amount for all historical Treaty settlements exceeds \$1 billion in 1994 present-value terms, the Crown is liable to make payments to maintain the real value of Waikato Tainui's and Ngāi Tahu's settlements as a proportion of all Treaty Settlements. The agreed relativity proportions are 17% for Waikato – Tainui and approximately 16% for Ngāi Tahu.

The relativity mechanism has now been triggered, and in future years, additional costs are likely to be incurred in accordance with the relativity mechanism as Treaty settlements are reached. However, the final amount payable to settle this matter cannot be quantified yet due to uncertainty around when current and future negotiations will be settled and the value of these settlements when reached. There is also uncertainty on how various disputes concerning the interpretation of the mechanism will be resolved. A number of these disputed items relating to the relativity mechanism payment are currently subject to an arbitration process.

Contingent Assets

	Note	Actual	
		30 June 2014 \$m	30 June 2013 \$m
Contingent assets			
Tax disputes	i	90	169
Suspensory loans issued to integrated schools	ii	31	38
Other contingent assets		12	63
Total contingent assets		133	270
By source			
Core Crown		129	245
Crown entities		4	4
State-owned enterprises		-	21
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities		133	270

i) Tax disputes

A contingent asset is recognised when the Inland Revenue has advised a taxpayer of a proposed adjustment to their tax assessment. The taxpayer has the right to dispute this adjustment and a disputes resolution process can be entered into. The contingent asset is based on the likely cash collectable from the disputes process based on experience and similar prior cases, net of losses carried forward.

ii) Suspensory loans to Schools

These loans were issued by the Ministry of Education to integrated schools; however, loan repayments were not due to begin until certain dates in the future. A contingent asset is recorded at the estimated value of payments until the point that the loans are called to be repaid.

Note 33: Financial Instruments

The Government has devolved responsibility for the financial management of its financial portfolios to its sub-entities such as NZDMO, Reserve Bank, NZS Fund, Inland Revenue and ACC. The financial management objectives of each of these portfolios are influenced by the purpose and associated governance framework for which the portfolio is held. The purposes of a portfolio may cover:

- public policy considerations eg, the provision of student loans to support tertiary education policy
- liquidity management eg, Treasury bills and Government bonds are the primary debt instruments for funding core Government operations, and
- long-term economic return eg, the function of the NZ Superannuation Fund.

These purposes are not mutually exclusive, with portfolios typically established for, or arising from, a public policy objective, such as pre-funding future superannuation expenses, but in doing so are managed to maximise economic returns consistent with the policy objective.

Reporting to Ministers on these portfolios is done on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis. The institutional frameworks and policy objectives of these portfolios are reviewed periodically. Otherwise, reporting on the consolidated financial management and performance of these portfolios is done in the context of the interim and annual Financial Statements of the Government and the forecasts reported in the *Half-Year* and *Budget Economic and Fiscal Updates*.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability, are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

This note provides the following details of the Crown's financial instruments:

a) Analysis of financial instruments

- Designation category
- Fair value hierarchy
- Fair value movements
- Derivatives
- Hedge accounted derivatives

b) Risk management policies

c) Market risk management

- Interest rate risk management
- Foreign currency risk management
- Equity market risk management

d) Credit risk management

- Concentration of credit risk by credit rating
- Concentration of credit risk by geographical area
- Concentration of credit risk by industry

e) Liquidity risk management

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments****Designation Category**

Financial instruments are measured at either fair value or amortised cost. Financial instruments measured at fair value are further classified into three designations; available for sale, held for trading and fair value through profit and loss. Changes in the value of an instrument may be reported in the operating balance or directly in other comprehensive income depending on its designation. The following table details the value of financial assets and financial liabilities by class of instrument and by designation category, as defined in the accounting policies in note 1.

Financial Assets**Financial assets as at 30 June 2014**

	Note	Designation			Fair value through P&L	Total
		Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available for sale	Held for trading		
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		11,888	-	-	-	11,888
Trade and other receivables ²²	14	5,562	-	-	-	5,562
Long-term deposits	15	3,762	-	-	82	3,844
Derivatives in gain	15	-	-	4,164	-	4,164
Marketable securities	15	-	669	52	37,586	38,307
IMF financial assets	15	2,142	-	-	-	2,142
Share investments	16	22	85	6	20,483	20,596
Student loans	17	8,716	-	-	-	8,716
Kiwibank mortgages	17	14,630	-	-	-	14,630
Other advances	17	921	57	-	432	1,410
Total financial assets		47,643	811	4,222	58,583	111,259

Financial assets as at 30 June 2013

	Note	Designation			Fair value through P&L	Total
		Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available for sale	Held for trading		
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		14,924	-	-	-	14,924
Trade and other receivables ²²	14	7,962	-	-	-	7,962
Long-term deposits	15	3,444	-	-	144	3,588
Derivatives in gain	15	-	-	3,775	-	3,775
Marketable securities	15	-	523	166	33,657	34,346
IMF financial assets	15	2,291	-	-	-	2,291
Share investments	16	28	107	9	17,215	17,359
Student loans	17	8,288	-	-	-	8,288
Kiwibank mortgages	17	13,202	-	-	-	13,202
Other advances	17	778	67	-	278	1,123
Total financial assets		50,917	697	3,950	51,294	106,858

As at 30 June 2014, the carrying value of financial assets that had been pledged as collateral was \$1,006 million (2013: \$2,016 million). These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowing.

²² The trade and other receivables financial assets include reinsurance receivables but exclude deposit guarantee scheme receivables.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)****Financial Liabilities****Financial liabilities as at 30 June 2014**

	Note	Designation			Total \$m
		Amortised cost \$m	Held for trading \$m	Fair value through P&L \$m	
Issued currency ²³		4,964	-	-	4,964
Accounts payable	23	7,626	-	-	7,626
Borrowings:	24				
Government bonds		57,554	-	2,783	60,337
Treasury bills		3,147	-	-	3,147
Government retail stock		183	-	-	183
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,758	-	-	7,758
Derivatives in loss		-	2,245	-	2,245
Finance lease liabilities		1,501	-	-	1,501
Other borrowings		22,943	-	5,305	28,248
Total borrowings		93,086	2,245	8,088	103,419
Total financial liabilities		105,676	2,245	8,088	116,009

Financial liabilities as at 30 June 2013

	Note	Designation			Total \$m
		Amortised cost \$m	Held for trading \$m	Fair value through P&L \$m	
Issued currency ²³		4,691	-	-	4,691
Accounts payable	23	7,616	-	-	7,616
Borrowings:	24				
Government bonds		55,005	-	2,372	57,377
Treasury bills		4,084	-	-	4,084
Government retail stock		199	-	-	199
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,575	-	-	7,575
Derivatives in loss		-	3,188	-	3,188
Finance lease liabilities		1,454	-	-	1,454
Other borrowings		21,534	90	4,586	26,210
Total borrowings		89,851	3,278	6,958	100,087
Total financial liabilities		102,158	3,278	6,958	112,394

²³ Issued currency is not designated but is recorded at face value. Face value for issued currency is equivalent to amortised cost.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)*****Fair Value Hierarchy***

The following table details the basis for the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value. This includes those financial assets and financial liabilities that are available for sale, held for trading, or fair value through profit and loss. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value may be determined using different methods depending on the type of asset or liability. Where possible, assets and liabilities are valued with reference to a quoted market price, or based on other observable current market transactions. Where this is not available, valuation techniques may be used to determine fair value. In these instances, fair value is generally based on the discounted value of future cashflows using applicable yield curves and adjusted for additional risks, including credit risks, where applicable. Maximum use is made of observable market data when selecting variables and developing assumptions for the valuation techniques. There have been no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

As at 30 June 2014

	Quoted market price	Observable markets	Significant non- observable inputs	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Financial assets				
Long-term deposits	-	82	-	82
Derivatives in gain	14	3,953	197	4,164
Marketable securities	9,736	26,768	1,803	38,307
Share investments	19,782	33	759	20,574
Kiwibank mortgages	-	-	-	-
Other advances	-	128	361	489
Total financial assets at fair value	29,532	30,964	3,120	63,616
Financial liabilities				
Government bonds	2,783	-	-	2,783
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government retail stock	-	-	-	-
Derivatives in loss	18	2,144	83	2,245
Other borrowings	578	4,727	-	5,305
Total financial liabilities at fair value	3,379	6,871	83	10,333
Net financial instruments at fair value	26,153	24,093	3,037	53,283

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)***Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)*

As at 30 June 2013

	Quoted market price	Observable markets	Significant non- observable inputs	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Financial assets				
Long-term deposits	15	129	-	144
Derivatives in gain	12	3,509	254	3,775
Marketable securities	10,801	21,888	1,657	34,346
Share investments	16,217	42	1,072	17,331
Kiwibank mortgages	-	-	-	-
Other advances	-	128	217	345
Total financial assets at fair value	27,045	25,696	3,200	55,941
Financial liabilities				
Government bonds	2,372	-	-	2,372
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Government retail stock	-	-	-	-
Derivatives in loss	17	3,011	160	3,188
Other borrowings	81	4,565	30	4,676
Total financial liabilities at fair value	2,470	7,576	190	10,236
Net financial instruments at fair value	24,575	18,120	3,010	45,705

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)****Fair Value Movements**

The following table details movements in the fair value of financial instruments measured using significant non-observable inputs.

As at 30 June 2014	Marketable	Share	Kiwibank	Other	Derivatives	Other	Total
	securities	investments	mortgages	advances	in gain/ (loss)	borrowings	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Opening balance	1,657	1,072	-	217	94	(30)	3,010
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the statement of financial performance	(43)	107	-	16	(87)	29	22
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(3)	-	-	(1)	63	-	59
Purchases	793	151	-	-	3	1	948
Sales	(136)	(202)	-	-	(5)	-	(343)
Issues	-	-	-	143	-	-	143
Settlements	(558)	(306)	-	(2)	44	-	(822)
Transfers into and out of level 3	93	(63)	-	(12)	2	-	20
Closing balance	1,803	759	-	361	114	-	3,037

As at 30 June 2013	Marketable	Share	Kiwibank	Other	Derivatives	Other	Total
	securities	investments	mortgages	advances	in gain/ (loss)	borrowings	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Opening balance	1,592	649	44	107	(39)	(41)	2,312
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the statement of financial performance	222	122	-	(18)	13	11	350
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	9	-	-	-	364	-	373
Purchases	398	253	-	14	(15)	-	650
Sales	(193)	(14)	-	-	(19)	-	(226)
Issues	-	-	-	115	-	-	115
Settlements	(253)	-	(44)	(1)	(216)	-	(514)
Transfers into and out of level 3	(118)	62	-	-	6	-	(50)
Closing balance	1,657	1,072	-	217	94	(30)	3,010

Total gains/(losses) included in the statement of financial performance in relation to those financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 30 June:

	Marketable	Share	Kiwibank	Other	Derivatives	Other	Total
	securities	investments	mortgages	advances	in gain/ (loss)	borrowings	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Year ended 30 June 2014	194	203	-	16	(1)	29	441
Year ended 30 June 2013	184	94	-	(18)	83	(11)	332

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)****Derivatives**

Derivatives as at 30 June 2014	Carrying Value			Notional Value		
	Derivatives in gain	Derivatives in loss	Net carrying value	Derivatives in gain	Derivatives in loss	Total Notional value
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Foreign exchange contracts	409	169	240	22,726	9,835	32,561
Foreign exchange options	2	1	1	12	85	97
Cross currency swaps	2,216	543	1,673	13,926	3,950	17,876
Interest rate swaps	502	1,104	(602)	26,004	43,453	69,457
Futures	4	7	(3)	2,785	1,674	4,459
Other derivatives	1,031	421	610	16,607	12,562	29,169
Total derivatives	4,164	2,245	1,919	82,060	71,559	153,619

Derivatives as at 30 June 2013	Carrying Value			Notional Value		
	Derivatives in gain	Derivatives in loss	Net carrying value	Derivatives in gain	Derivatives in loss	Total Notional value
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Foreign exchange contracts	538	701	(163)	19,540	22,493	42,033
Foreign exchange options	-	2	(2)	13	202	215
Cross currency swaps	1,863	545	1,318	14,590	6,473	21,063
Interest rate swaps	719	1,274	(555)	21,302	36,995	58,297
Futures	5	7	(2)	2,331	2,169	4,500
Other derivatives	650	659	(9)	14,615	13,207	27,822
Total derivatives	3,775	3,188	587	72,391	81,539	153,930

Derivative financial instruments are used across the portfolios to manage exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and electricity sector risk. These transactions do not generally involve any principal exchange at commencement. They are an agreement to change the characteristics of the underlying transactions. The credit exposure is therefore limited to the net market value movement resulting from changes in relevant interest rates or currencies. The notional value is therefore a reference to the calculation base, not a reflection of the counterparty exposure. Instruments utilised include:

- foreign exchange contracts and options to hedge exchange rate risk arising from foreign investments and liabilities as well as budgeted overseas purchases. Under foreign exchange contracts the Government agrees to exchange one currency for another at a future date using an exchange rate determined when the contract is entered into
- cross currency swaps. Cross currency swaps combine an interest rate swap and a currency swap whereby the interest rate in one currency is fixed, and the interest rate in the other is floating. In doing so, they manage both interest rate and currency risk
- interest rate swaps and options to manage interest rate risk. Under interest rate swap contracts, the Government agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Government to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. They are also used to reduce interest rate risk for a number of Government departments
- other derivatives include electricity derivatives. Electricity derivatives are typically “contracts for differences” entered into by the electricity generation State-owned enterprises to hedge against volatility in electricity prices
- futures. Futures are contracts stipulating the purchase or sale of currencies or securities of a specified quantity, at a specified price and on a predetermined date in the future.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(a) Analysis of financial instruments (continued)****Hedge Accounted Derivatives**

Some derivatives are reported using the hedge accounting approaches available under financial reporting standards. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges are accumulated within equity and to the extent that the hedges are deemed effective. To the extent that the hedges are ineffective for accounting, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of financial performance. A fair value hedge enables the hedged item to be adjusted by the effective portion of the fair value hedge and for this adjustment to be reported in the statement of financial performance. The carrying values of hedge accounted derivatives were:

	Carrying value in gain \$m	Carrying value in loss \$m	Net carrying value \$m
Hedge accounted derivatives as at 30 June 2014			
Derivatives hedging fair value	8	58	(50)
Derivatives hedging cash flows	173	240	(67)
Hedge accounted derivatives as at 30 June 2013			
Derivatives hedging fair value	41	21	20
Derivatives hedging cash flows	239	217	22

As a result of fair value hedge accounting, the hedged items were adjusted by a loss of \$47 million (2013: gain of \$4 million), which is included in the statement of financial performance along with the change in fair value of the hedging derivative.

The periods when cash flows are expected to occur from activities subject to cash flow hedge accounting and when they are expected to effect the operating balance are:

	<1 year \$m	1-2 years \$m	2-5 years \$m	>5 years \$m	Total \$m
As at 30 June 2014					
Timing of cash flows	(38)	3	(131)	(127)	(293)
Increase/(decrease) in operating balance	(53)	5	(118)	99	(67)
As at 30 June 2013					
Timing of cash flows	62	3	1	1	67
Increase/(decrease) in operating balance	32	(5)	(6)	21	42

The same types of derivative instruments listed on the previous page are used for hedge accounting.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(b) Risk management policies**

Risk management policies are outlined for entities that hold significant portfolios of financial instruments. The size of these portfolios on an unconsolidated basis (ie, including cross-holdings of Government stock and other Crown instruments) are:

	30 June 2014		30 June 2013	
	Unconsolidated financial assets	Unconsolidated financial liabilities	Unconsolidated financial assets	Unconsolidated financial liabilities
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ACC	27,913	1,468	25,278	1,332
Air New Zealand	2,149	2,194	2,093	2,043
EQC	3,552	37	5,346	448
Genesis Energy	255	1,209	302	1,285
Inland Revenue Department	11,316	260	11,232	301
Meridian Energy	547	1,508	824	1,606
Mighty River Power	372	1,431	455	1,601
New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO)	13,185	81,112	12,713	76,585
NZ Post (including Kiwibank)	16,856	16,310	15,418	14,990
NZ Superannuation Fund	26,990	1,812	23,419	1,721
Public Trust	547	511	626	594
Reserve Bank	18,849	16,405	19,342	16,659
Southern Response	1,318	4	1,746	8
Transpower	594	3,863	576	3,731

The risk management policies applied by each of these entities are outlined below.

Manager	Financial Instrument Portfolio	Risk Management
Accident Compensation Corporation	ACC Reserves	The Investment Committee sets Investment Guidelines by requiring investment portfolio managers to manage their portfolios within defined market exposure limits. These include exposure limits such as limits on the percentage weight of any particular company in the portfolio relative to its benchmark weight; limits on aggregate investment companies not represented in the benchmark; limits on the maximum investment in any individual company; ratings related credit limits on both a per-issuer and aggregate basis; duration limits relative to the duration of the benchmark; and maximum credit exposure to single entities. Compliance with the Investment Guidelines is reviewed by ACC's Investments Risk and Compliance group on a daily basis and by the internal auditors on a half-yearly basis.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(b) Risk management policies (continued)**

Manager	Financial Instrument Portfolio	Risk Management
Air New Zealand	Financial instruments arising from its business activity.	The Board of directors approve risk management policies. Compliance with these policies is reviewed and reported monthly to the Board and is included as part of the internal audit programme. Group policy is not to enter, issue, or hold financial instruments for speculative purposes.
Earthquake Commission	Assets in National Disaster Fund (NDF)	The NDF has a short-term time horizon in that the assets are being fully applied to meeting Canterbury earthquake damage claims. The Commission is managing the NDF to ensure both liquidity and stability of asset values. Its assets comprise only New Zealand Government bonds and commercial bank cash instruments.
Genesis Energy	Financial instruments arising from its business activity including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interest rate swaps and options • foreign currency swaps and options • electricity swaps and options • oil price swaps and options. 	The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise financial risk to the Group. Trading in financial instruments, including derivatives, for speculative purposes is not permitted by the Board.
Inland Revenue Department	Student Loans	Risk is minimised by the collection of compulsory repayments from NZ-based borrowers through the tax system. In addition, advances are widely dispersed over a large number of borrowers, reducing the concentration of credit risk.
Meridian Energy	Financial instruments arising from its business activity	Meridian's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and the electricity spot price and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance and economic value of the Group. The Group uses financial instruments to mitigate these risk exposures.
Mighty River Power	Financial instruments arising from its business activity	The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to proactively manage these risks with the aim of protecting shareholder wealth. The Group uses financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures.
NZDMO	Financial assets and liabilities held to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finance the Government's gross borrowing requirements • provide funds to Government entities, and • provide capital market services and derivative transactions to Government entities. 	NZDMO operates within a risk management framework that is approved by the Minister of Finance. The framework specifies NZDMO's policies for managing market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, funding risk and operational risk. The risk management framework is subject to continuous improvement.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(b) Risk management policies (continued)**

Manager	Financial Instrument Portfolio	Risk Management
New Zealand Post (including Kiwibank)	Financial instruments from its debt portfolio and investment activity. This includes activities as a financial intermediary and financial market participant.	The Board is responsible for risk management policies and procedures. This includes appointing a finance risk and investment committee to monitor risk management. In addition, Kiwibank's Asset-Liability Committee, Executive Risk Committee and Enterprise Portfolio Management Office have been formed to ensure bank-wide input and appropriate focus on specific risk matters.
The New Zealand Superannuation Fund (NZS Fund)	Investment Fund assets	The Guardians manage the NZS Fund's risks by adopting an appropriate risk profile that is commensurate with the return objective and time horizon of the Fund. The objective is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid concentration of risk by ensuring there is adequate diversification between and within asset classes and geographically • carefully select and monitor managers to ensure the Guardians have sufficient conviction that each manager will maximise the probability that return expectations will be met • ensure that there are no unintended biases away from the intended investment strategy, and • perform rigorous measurement and management of market risk.
Public Trust	Financial assets and liabilities	The Trust has a Board Investment Committee that sets the investment policies and reviews, procedures, practices and investment performance.
The Reserve Bank of New Zealand	Financial assets and liabilities held for the purpose of effective foreign exchange intervention capability, wholesale banking liquidity and circulating currency.	The main financial risks to which the Bank is exposed include credit risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management framework is designed to strongly encourage the sound and prudent management of the Bank's risks.
Southern Response	Financial assets	The company's financial risk management activities focus on ensuring that the financial assets are managed in accordance with the investment strategy set out in the Crown Support Deed and that sufficient liquidity is maintained at all times to meet its insurance liabilities.
Transpower	Financial instruments arising from its business activity	The Board has approved policy and guidelines and authorised the use of various financial instruments. The policy adopted by the Board prohibits the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Market risk management

The Government's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity markets. These risks are managed at portfolio level consistent with the policy purpose of the portfolio and risk management objectives. Detailed information on the exposure to market risk and policies for managing this risk are available in the separate financial statements prepared by the Manager for each portfolio.

The Government's exposure to market risk reflects the combination of these portfolio management practices. These practices include use of Value-at-Risk (VaR) limits and stop-loss limits to manage risk. While NZDMO and Reserve Bank's activities collectively manage the core Crown's exposure to foreign exchange, there is no other centralised management of market or other risk.

There has been no significant change to the manner in which the Government reporting entities that manage the Government's portfolios, manage and measure risks from previous year.

Derivative financial instruments are used across the portfolios to manage exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and electricity sector risk. Refer to section on derivatives in note 33(a) for further information on these derivatives.

Interest rate risk management

The Government is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Government reporting entity borrow and invest funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed at the entity level in accordance with their capital objectives and risk management policies. These objectives and policies include maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, by the use of interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts, and by the use of Value-at-Risk and stop-loss limits. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite; ensuring optimal hedging strategies are applied, by either positioning the balance sheet or protecting interest expense through different interest rate cycles.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following analysis of financial instruments shows how the operating balance and equity reserves would have been affected by a 100 basis point increase or decrease in New Zealand interest rates while holding all other variables constant. The effect on the operating balance is primarily from changes in interest revenue and interest expense on floating rate instruments and changes in the value of instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss. The Government does not have material exposure to foreign interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date. The effect of exposure to interest rates on the valuation of non-financial instruments, such as the ACC liability and GSF defined benefit plan, are provided in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Movements in interest rates affect the financial results of the Government in the following manner:

- the resulting valuation changes for fixed interest instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss will affect the operating balance, while the valuation changes of fixed interest instruments designated as available-for-sale will affect equity reserves
- the resulting changes in interest expense and interest revenue on floating rate instruments will affect the operating balance, and
- where derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges of floating rate instruments, equity reserves will be affected by the resulting changes in the fair value of these derivatives.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(c) Market risk management (continued)**

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/(lower) at balance date and all other variables were held constant, the effect of financial instruments would increase/(decrease) the Government's financial results as outlined in the following table. The impact is net of any hedging by way of interest rate derivatives.

Change in New Zealand Interest Rates

	Impact on operating balance		Impact on net worth	
	2014 \$m	2013 \$m	2014 \$m	2013 \$m
Increase 1% (100 basis points)	(455)	(532)	(405)	(493)
Decrease 1% (100 basis points)	478	592	428	554

The Government's sensitivity to interest rates has not changed significantly since last year. Interest rate sensitivity on financial instruments have a minor impact compared with other longer-dated obligations such as ACC outstanding claims liability and the GSF defined benefit obligations (refer note 25 on page 97, and note 26 on page 107 for sensitivity information for these long-term liabilities).

Foreign currency risk management

The Government undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts and cross currency interest rate swaps. The carrying amounts of the Government's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities translated to NZD at the reporting date are as follows:

As at 30 June 2014	Note	NZD	USD	Yen	Euro	Other	Total
		NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		5,648	3,646	1,685	230	679	11,888
Trade and other receivables	14	4,642	525	22	52	321	5,562
Long-term deposits	15	3,646	60	9	30	99	3,844
Derivatives in gain	15	28,926	(14,959)	(1,918)	(4,924)	(2,961)	4,164
Marketable securities	15	11,072	15,656	1,364	4,253	5,962	38,307
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	-	2,142	2,142
Share investments	16	3,876	4,746	1,474	3,880	6,620	20,596
Student loans	17	8,716	-	-	-	-	8,716
Kiwibank mortgages	17	14,630	-	-	-	-	14,630
Other advances	17	779	104	-	460	67	1,410
Total financial assets		81,935	9,778	2,636	3,981	12,929	111,259
Issued currency		4,964	-	-	-	-	4,964
Accounts payable	23	6,702	447	17	12	448	7,626
Borrowings:	24						
Government bonds		60,337	-	-	-	-	60,337
Treasury bills		3,147	-	-	-	-	3,147
Government retail stock		183	-	-	-	-	183
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,758	-	-	-	-	7,758
Derivatives in loss		(240)	(3,327)	1,469	989	3,354	2,245
Finance lease liabilities		570	714	217	-	-	1,501
Other borrowings		20,878	4,392	-	-	2,978	28,248
Total financial liabilities		104,299	2,226	1,703	1,001	6,780	116,009
Net financial currency holdings		(22,364)	7,552	933	2,980	6,149	(4,750)

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(c) Market risk management (continued)****Foreign currency risk management**

As at 30 June 2013	Note	NZD NZ\$m	USD NZ\$m	Yen NZ\$m	Euro NZ\$m	Other NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		6,233	3,173	3,092	1,544	882	14,924
Trade and other receivables	14	6,771	693	13	213	272	7,962
Long-term deposits	15	3,254	80	5	86	163	3,588
Derivatives in gain	15	16,065	(1,093)	(3,766)	(3,499)	(3,932)	3,775
Marketable securities	15	8,246	15,506	1,684	3,657	5,253	34,346
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	-	2,291	2,291
Share investments	16	4,574	4,450	1,021	1,860	5,454	17,359
Student loans	17	8,288	-	-	-	-	8,288
Kiwibank mortgages	17	13,202	-	-	-	-	13,202
Other advances	17	927	115	-	4	77	1,123
Total financial assets		67,560	22,924	2,049	3,865	10,460	106,858
Issued currency		4,691	-	-	-	-	4,691
Accounts payable	23	6,702	340	399	82	93	7,616
Borrowings:	24						
Government bonds		57,377	-	-	-	-	57,377
Treasury bills		4,084	-	-	-	-	4,084
Government retail stock		199	-	-	-	-	199
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,575	-	-	-	-	7,575
Derivatives in loss		(14,750)	11,790	1,514	2,048	2,586	3,188
Finance lease liabilities		567	679	207	-	1	1,454
Other borrowings		19,771	3,714	-	-	2,725	26,210
Total financial liabilities		86,216	16,523	2,120	2,130	5,405	112,394
Net financial currency holdings		(18,656)	6,401	(71)	1,735	5,055	(5,536)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Government's sensitivity to a 10% strengthening and weakening in the New Zealand dollar with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

The sensitivity analysis is net of hedging via foreign exchange derivatives, but does not include the impact on prices of goods and services purchased or sold in foreign currencies.

Change in New Zealand exchange rate

	Impact on operating balance		Impact on net worth	
	2014 \$m	2013 \$m	2014 \$m	2013 \$m
Strengthen by 10%	(1,332)	(1,029)	(1,311)	(995)
Weaken by 10%	1,453	1,160	1,441	1,140

The Government's sensitivity to foreign currency has increased during the current period. This change is largely in relation to financial instrument portfolios held by NZS Fund and NZDMO offset by changes in relation to ACC's financial instrument portfolio.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(c) Market risk (continued)*****Equity market risk management***

The Government is exposed to share price risks arising from its holding of share investments.

Equity market sensitivity analysis

Share investments are reported at fair value. Movements in share prices therefore directly translate into movements in the value of the share investment portfolio.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure of the NZS Fund and ACC to share price risks at the reporting date. These portfolios combined make up 97% of the Government's total share investments (2013: 97%).

Change in share prices	Impact on operating balance		Impact on net worth	
	2014 \$m	2013 \$m	2014 \$m	2013 \$m
Strengthen/weaken by 10%	1,996	1,681	1,996	1,681

The Government's sensitivity to share prices has increased from the prior year in line with an increase in the level of share investments held.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(d) Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Government. The carrying value of financial assets equates to the maximum exposure to credit risk as at balance date. Credit risk is managed at the entity level in accordance with their capital objectives and risk management policies. These objectives and policies include limits to individual and industry counterparty exposure, collateral requirements, and counterparty credit ratings.

Of the financial assets held by the Government at 30 June 2014, the fair value of collateral held that could be sold or repurchased was \$19,233 million (2013: \$15,315 million). The majority of this relates to Kiwibank Limited, who can enforce their collateral in satisfying the debt in the event of the borrower failing to meet its contractual obligations.

Concentrations of credit exposure classified by credit rating, geography and industry of the counterparty are provided in the following tables. The credit exposure of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is not materially different to the total credit exposure of the Government.

Concentration of credit exposure by credit rating (using Standard & Poor's ratings)

As at 30 June 2014	Note	AAA \$m	AA \$m	A \$m	Other \$m	Non-rated \$m	Total \$m
Cash and cash equivalents		122	10,689	994	27	56	11,888
Trade and other receivables	14	-	573	838	-	4,151	5,562
Long-term deposits	15	6	2,749	1,074	-	15	3,844
Derivatives in gain	15	-	2,068	1,889	59	148	4,164
Marketable securities	15	13,108	17,016	1,878	1,474	4,831	38,307
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	2,142	-	2,142
Share investments	16	191	1,286	2,687	10,947	5,485	20,596
Student loans	17	-	-	-	-	8,716	8,716
Kiwibank mortgages ²⁴	17	-	-	-	-	14,630	14,630
Other advances	17	-	390	176	36	808	1,410
Total credit exposure by credit rating		13,427	34,771	9,536	14,685	38,840	111,259
As at 30 June 2013	Note	AAA \$m	AA \$m	A \$m	Other \$m	Non-rated \$m	Total \$m
Cash and cash equivalents		1,449	10,929	2,434	59	53	14,924
Trade and other receivables	14	-	1,282	1,790	17	4,873	7,962
Long-term deposits	15	-	2,773	806	9	-	3,588
Derivatives in gain	15	-	1,945	1,639	1	190	3,775
Marketable securities	15	9,487	17,112	663	1,418	5,666	34,346
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	2,291	-	2,291
Share investments	16	100	539	1,466	10,671	4,583	17,359
Student loans	17	-	-	-	-	8,288	8,288
Kiwibank mortgages ²⁴	17	-	-	-	-	13,202	13,202
Other advances	17	-	320	134	12	657	1,123
Total credit exposure by credit rating		11,036	34,900	8,932	14,478	37,512	106,858

²⁴ Kiwibank mortgages consist mainly of residential lending. Therefore these financial assets have been classified as non-rated for the purposes of credit risk.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(d) Credit risk management (continued)****Concentration of credit exposure by geographical area:**

As at 30 June 2014						New		
	Note	USA	Europe	Japan	Australia	Zealand	Other	Total
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		3,465	175	1,677	121	6,017	433	11,888
Trade and other receivables	14	403	441	18	138	3,762	800	5,562
Long-term deposits	15	75	57	25	11	3,667	9	3,844
Derivatives in gain	15	718	1,097	15	400	1,778	156	4,164
Marketable securities	15	6,931	12,185	1,365	3,261	9,275	5,290	38,307
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	-	-	2,142	2,142
Share investments	16	5,762	4,213	1,205	2,579	4,548	2,289	20,596
Student loans ²⁵	17	-	-	-	-	8,716	-	8,716
Kiwibank mortgages	17	-	-	-	-	14,630	-	14,630
Other advances	17	-	379	-	70	951	10	1,410
Total credit exposure by geography		17,354	18,547	4,305	6,580	53,344	11,129	111,259

As at 30 June 2013						New		
	Note	USA	Europe	Japan	Australia	Zealand	Other	Total
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash and cash equivalents		3,126	2,064	3,092	116	6,409	117	14,924
Trade and other receivables	14	1,151	1,253	9	302	3,977	1,270	7,962
Long-term deposits	15	101	45	5	69	3,324	44	3,588
Derivatives in gain	15	615	854	14	170	2,012	110	3,775
Marketable securities	15	7,595	9,115	1,683	2,398	7,772	5,783	34,346
IMF financial assets	15	-	-	-	-	-	2,291	2,291
Share investments	16	4,296	3,434	1,021	2,134	4,523	1,951	17,359
Student loans ²⁵	17	-	-	-	-	8,288	-	8,288
Kiwibank mortgages	17	-	-	-	-	13,202	-	13,202
Other advances	17	-	119	-	76	915	13	1,123
Total credit exposure by geography		16,884	16,884	5,824	5,265	50,422	11,579	106,858

²⁵ At 30 June 2014, 15.2% (2013: 15.1%) of student loan borrowers were overseas. As the total advanced is widely dispersed over a large number of borrowers, the scheme does not have any material individual concentrations of credit risk.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(d) Credit risk management (continued)****Concentration of credit exposure by industry:**

As at 30 June 2014	Note	Sovereign issuers \$m	Supra- national \$m	NZ banking sector \$m	Foreign banking sector \$m	Individuals \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Cash and cash equivalents		4,769	2	5,931	1,096	1	89	11,888
Trade and other receivables	14	-	-	-	-	-	5,562	5,562
Long-term deposits	15	6	-	3,582	253	-	3	3,844
Derivatives in gain	15	-	-	1,663	2,293	-	208	4,164
Marketable securities	15	12,689	2,214	3,286	7,365	-	12,753	38,307
IMF financial assets	15	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	2,142
Share investments	16	-	6	79	2,075	104	18,332	20,596
Student loans	17	-	-	-	-	8,716	-	8,716
Kiwibank mortgages ²⁶	17	-	-	-	-	14,630	-	14,630
Other advances	17	-	-	63	171	680	496	1,410
Total credit exposure by industry		17,464	4,364	14,604	13,253	24,131	37,443	111,259

As at 30 June 2013	Note	Sovereign issuers \$m	Supra- national \$m	NZ banking sector \$m	Foreign banking sector \$m	Individuals \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Cash and cash equivalents		7,641	3	6,388	840	1	51	14,924
Trade and other receivables	14	-	-	-	-	-	7,962	7,962
Long-term deposits	15	2	-	3,320	263	-	3	3,588
Derivatives in gain	15	-	-	1,621	1,724	-	430	3,775
Marketable securities	15	12,534	3,718	2,993	4,235	-	10,866	34,346
IMF financial assets	15	-	2,291	-	-	-	-	2,291
Share investments	16	-	6	55	1,013	151	16,134	17,359
Student loans	17	-	-	-	-	8,288	-	8,288
Kiwibank mortgages ²⁶	17	-	-	-	-	13,202	-	13,202
Other advances	17	-	-	149	133	199	642	1,123
Total credit exposure by industry		20,177	6,018	14,526	8,208	21,841	36,088	106,858

In addition to the above financial assets, the Crown has entered into various financial guarantees and indemnities totalling \$222 million (2013: \$225 million) which expose the Crown to credit risk. These guarantees are classified as contingent liabilities and are set out in note 32. The amount included is the maximum credit exposure the Crown is exposed to should the guarantee be called upon.

²⁶ Kiwibank mortgages consist mainly of residential lending. Therefore these financial assets have been classified as individuals for the purposes of credit risk.

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(e) Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk is managed on an individual entity basis generally by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The following table details the Government's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table was compiled based on:

- the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Government can be required to pay, and
- both interest and principal cash flows.

	Note	Contractual						
		Carrying value \$m	Cash flows \$m	<1 year \$m	1-2 years \$m	2-5 years \$m	5-10 years \$m	> 10 years \$m
As at 30 June 2014								
Issued currency		4,964	4,964	4,964	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	23	7,626	7,640	6,902	238	408	42	50
Borrowings:	24							
Government bonds		60,337	76,714	7,713	4,213	29,908	25,437	9,443
Treasury bills		3,147	3,175	3,175	-	-	-	-
Government retail stock		183	187	124	45	18	-	-
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,758	7,758	7,758	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities		1,501	1,756	217	236	569	646	88
Other borrowings		28,248	30,311	19,576	3,726	2,677	3,337	995
Total non-derivative liabilities		113,764	132,505	50,429	8,458	33,580	29,462	10,576
Derivatives in loss settled net			3,138	723	394	469	769	783
Derivatives settled gross								
- inflow			45,139	33,208	3,449	5,672	2,042	768
- outflow			41,842	32,091	2,618	4,911	1,505	717
Other cashflows								
Loan commitments			2,281	2,281	-	-	-	-

Note 33: Financial Instruments (continued)**(e) Liquidity risk management (continued)**

	Note	Carrying value \$m	Contractual cash flows \$m	<1 year \$m	1-2 years \$m	2-5 years \$m	5-10 years \$m	> 10 years \$m
As at 30 June 2013								
Issued currency		4,691	4,691	4,691	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	23	7,616	7,649	7,429	67	54	45	54
Borrowings:	24							
Government bonds		57,377	76,073	3,271	13,648	20,288	38,270	596
Treasury bills		4,084	4,121	4,121	-	-	-	-
Government retail stock		199	203	135	27	41	-	-
Settlement deposits with Reserve Bank		7,575	7,575	7,575	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities		1,454	1,611	193	208	566	643	1
Other borrowings		26,210	25,206	16,267	3,070	2,169	3,553	147
Total non-derivative liabilities		109,206	127,129	43,682	17,020	23,118	42,511	798
Derivatives in loss settled net			2,457	984	463	490	519	1
Derivatives settled gross								
- inflow			55,430	41,758	4,197	6,995	1,656	824
- outflow			53,207	41,177	3,710	6,217	1,510	593
Other cashflows								
Loan commitments			1,490	1,490	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above financial liabilities, the Crown has entered into various financial guarantees and indemnities totalling \$222 million (2013: \$225 million) which expose the Crown to liquidity risk. These guarantees are classified as contingent liabilities and are set out in note 32. For all these guarantees, the earliest period which the Crown would be required to pay if the guarantees are called upon is less than one year.

The Government has access to financing facilities, of which the total unused amount at 30 June 2014 was \$771 million (2013: \$1,448 million). The Government expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows, from the results of bond tenders, and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Note 34: Related Parties

Related party relationships are a normal feature of commerce. Therefore, the Government will transact with related parties as a matter of course.

Related parties of the Government include:

- Ministers of the Crown, who are key management personnel because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Government, directly or indirectly
- Ministers' spouses, children and dependants who are close family members of key management personnel, and
- private-sector entities owned or jointly controlled by Ministers, their spouses, children and dependants.

Given the breadth of Government activities these related parties transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment of taxes and user charges (such as purchase of electricity), and the receipt of entitlements and services (such as access to education). These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Other transactions with these related parties can include the employment of Ministers' spouses, children and dependants by a Government entity, including ministerial offices, departments, Crown entities and State-owned enterprises, receipt of grants from, or the purchase or sale of goods and services to, a Government entity by Ministers, their spouses, children and dependants, or private-sector entities they own or jointly control. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note, unless they have taken place within a Minister's portfolio.

Taking the above paragraphs into account, there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

Note 35: Government Share Offer Programme**Meridian Energy Limited**

On 23 October 2013 the price and allocations in relation to Meridian Energy Limited (Meridian) instalment receipts that were sold were confirmed (settled on 30 October for the NZX portion and 31 October for the ASX portion). The Government sold instalment receipts representing 48.98% of its shares in Meridian and will receive gross cash proceeds of \$1.883 billion once the final instalment is paid. The Crown has received \$1.255 billion cash proceeds from the first instalment with the final instalment of \$627.5 million payable on 15 May 2015.

The table below outlines the net assets of Meridian and the summary core Crown results of the partial share sale:

Meridian	At date of share issue \$m
Property, plant and equipment	6,790
Financial assets	519
Other assets	130
Borrowings	(1,297)
Other liabilities	(1,546)
Net Assets	4,596
Carrying amount of minority interests (48.98%)	2,251
Gross proceeds	1,883
Present value discounting for the deferral of final instalment ²⁷	(34)
Estimated direct costs ²⁸	(22)
Net proceeds	1,827
Estimated loss on disposal to minority interests	424
Carrying amount of minority interests (48.98%)	2,251

²⁷ The present value discount represents the difference between the present value of the receivable in today's dollars of \$593.5 million and the nominal value of \$627.5 million to be received in May 2015.

²⁸ Direct costs are the costs that were deducted from the share sale proceeds received by the Crown.

Note 35: Government Share Offer Programme (continued)**Genesis Energy Limited**

On 16 April 2014 the allocations of Genesis Energy Limited (Genesis) shares that were sold were confirmed. The Government sold 47.61% of its shares in Genesis (with a further 1.39% of shares held back for transfer to eligible investors as loyalty bonus shares in 12 months) and received gross cash proceeds of \$738 million.

The table below outlines the net assets of Genesis and the summary core Crown results of the partial share sale:

Genesis	At date of share issue \$m
Property, plant and equipment	3,117
Financial assets	261
Other assets	281
Borrowings	(1,034)
Other liabilities	(776)
Net assets	1,849
Carrying amount of minority interests (47.61%)	880
Calculation of minority interest	
Gross proceeds	738
Estimated direct costs ²⁹	(11)
Net proceeds	727
Loyalty bonus shares ³⁰	(22)
Estimated loss on disposal to minority interests	175
Carrying amount of minority interests (47.61%)	880

Air New Zealand Limited

In addition to the Initial Public Offerings of Meridian Energy and Genesis Energy the Government reduced its shareholding in Air New Zealand (completed on 25 November 2013). The Government sold around 221 million of the shares (20.05%) it owned in Air New Zealand at a sale price of \$1.65. The sale raised approximately \$365 million in gross proceeds for the Government and resulted in an estimated loss on disposal of \$4 million. The Government has 54.96% shareholdings in Air New Zealand after the sale.

Impact of the sales on fiscal indicators

Overall, the estimated impact of the partial sales (of Meridian, Genesis and Air New Zealand) for this financial year on the Government's key fiscal indicators as at 30 June 2014 was as follows:

Indicator	Excluding proceeds from sales \$m	Impact of sales \$m	Including proceeds from sales \$m
Core Crown residual cash	(6,434)	2,325	(4,109)
Net debt	62,256	(2,325)	59,931

²⁹ Direct costs are the costs that were deducted from the share sale proceeds received by the Crown.

³⁰ This is an estimate of the maximum cost of the loyalty bonus shares. While the bonus share will be transferred to eligible investors one year from now, the expected costs are recognised upfront. There is no cash impact in issuing the loyalty bonus shares so there is no residual cash or net debt impact.

Note 35: Government Share Offer Programme (continued)**Total Crown Investment**

In addition to the core Crown's direct investment in these entities a number of Crown Financial Institutions (CFIs) have also invested in the companies as part of their normal investment activities. These investments have the effect of increasing total Crown investment and therefore reducing the overall minority interest. While the core Crown cashflow is \$2,325 million, after removing the CFIs investments total Crown cashflow is \$2,186 million.

Company	% minority interest before CFI investment	% minority interest after CFI investment
Air New Zealand	47.20%	45.04%
Genesis Energy	47.61%	45.03%
Meridian Energy	48.98%	46.62%

Note 36: Subsequent Events

The following significant policy decisions and events occurred after 30 June 2014 and prior to the financial statements being signed. No adjustments have been made to these financial statements. The nature and estimated financial commitment (where known) is noted below.

Solid Energy

Subsequent to reporting date, the Solid Energy Group has signed a Deed of Indemnity and Bond Facility with the Crown. The Deed of Indemnity creates an asset for Solid Energy and a liability for the Crown, recognised on signing, of \$103 million. Under this Deed the Crown will reimburse the costs of the rehabilitation expenses of Solid Energy, Pike River (2012) Ltd and Spring Creek Mining Company to the extent of \$103 million in present value terms. This transaction strengthens Solid Energy's equity position, but does not directly impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Government as the transaction is between Government Reporting Entities.

New Zealand Transport Agency

On 29 July 2014 the New Zealand Transport Agency (the Agency) signed the Transmission Gully Public Private Partnership contract where the Wellington Gateway Partnership will design, construct, finance, operate and maintain the new Transmission Gully highway for the 25 years that follow the expected five-year construction. Transmission Gully should be open for traffic by 2020. Total financial commitments for the Agency in relation to this contract are \$3.8 billion over 25 years.

Ministry for Primary Industries

In September 2014 the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) was advised that Kiwifruit growers would be commencing legal action alleging that MPI's negligence resulted in the outbreak of the kiwifruit vine disease, Psa-V, in New Zealand. The Kiwifruit growers have advised they will be seeking \$885 million in damages. MPI has not received the particulars of the claim yet, this is expected to be at the end of October, but it will be defending the claim and believes it has acted appropriately.