Auckland Council Investments Limited

Annual Report for year ended 30 June 2017

Auckland Council Investments
An Auckland Council Organisation

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Chairman's and Chief Executive's review

Auckland Council Investments Limited (ACIL) completed its seventh year as the steward of Auckland Council's strategic equity investments with continued growth and another strong financial performance.

The company posted a record profit (including revaluations) of $138.2m and returned $85.9m to the Auckland Council by way of dividends.

This has been the first full year operating with a Board and management team who arrived in September 2015, and under a simpler corporate structure, with the amalgamation and debt for equity swap that occurred in May 2016.

Performance overview

ACIL's surplus after tax for the year was $138.2m, compared to $121.7m in 2016. Total comprehensive income for the year was $173.7m compared with $367.1m in 2016. The 2016 result was driven by significant revaluations in both Auckland International Airport Limited (AIAL) and the Ports of Auckland Limited (POAL).

The company paid a dividend to Auckland Council of $85.9m ($66.5m in 2016) representing 5.24% of rating income.

ACIL's total return on equity in 2017 was 9.9% compared to a Statement of Intent target of 6.8% and compared with 21.4% in 2016. The significant revaluations in 2016 from both the POAL and AIAL contributed to this out-performance in 2016.

Ports of Auckland

Ports of Auckland Limited (POAL) continued to perform strongly in 2017 during a year where the shipping industry continued to face significant challenges. Container volumes were ahead of both budget and last year as was breakbulk cargo. Car volumes were at a record - some 20% over previous years volumes with almost 300,000 units handled.

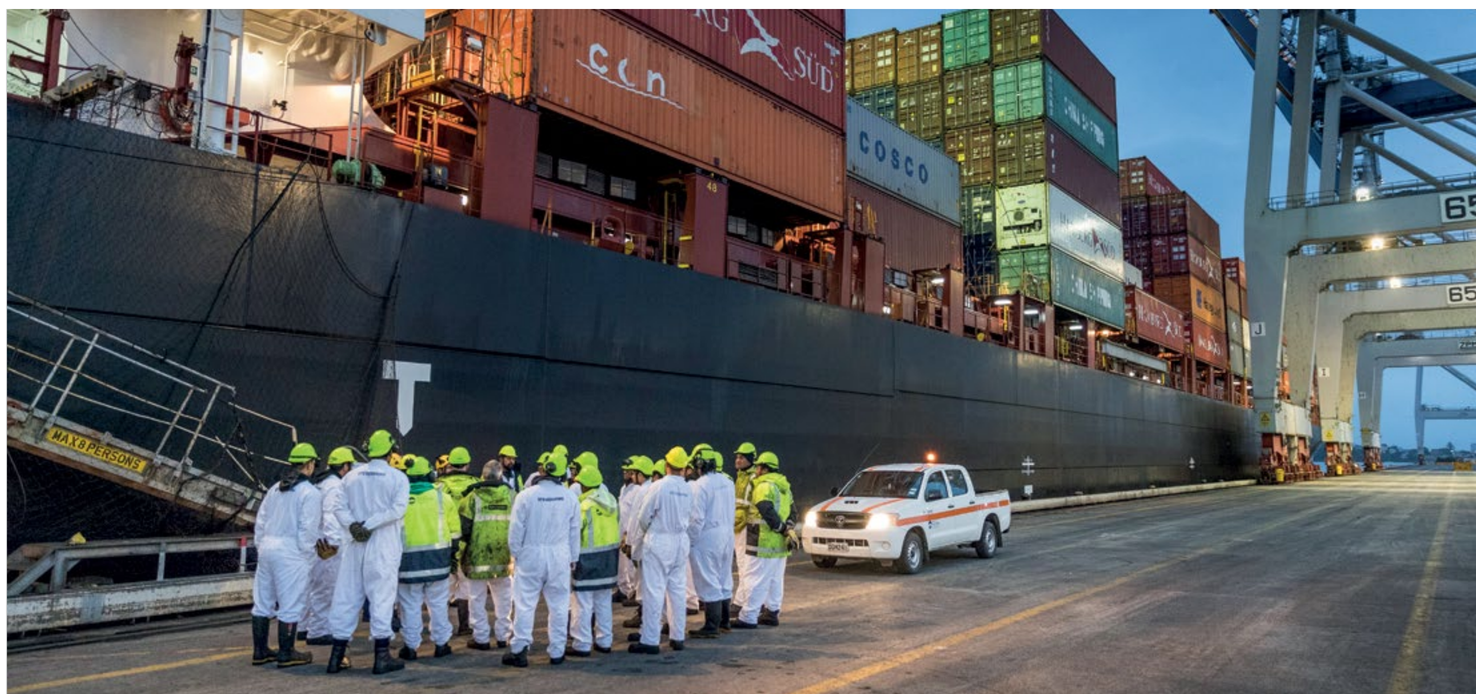
POAL achieved a surplus after tax of $60.3m on turnover of $222.4m compared to $84.0m last year. It paid a dividend of $53.7m to ACIL, (2016, $42.2m).

During the year, three new directors, Sarah Haydon, Karl Smith and Bill Osborne joined the POAL Board.

Long serving director Wayne Walden retired and the Board of ACIL wish to record their appreciation of his services to POAL over the years.

Productivity at the POAL fell over the year which was largely attributed to consolidation of shipping schedules which now mean that container volumes are not spread as evenly over the week, with significant peaks occurring during the weekends.

The project to automate Straddle Carriers is running on schedule which will lift both productivity and capacity. The Fergusson wharf structure is almost complete with plans to have 3 container cranes operational there by December 2018.



Images courtesy of Ports of Auckland

Auckland International Airport Limited

AIAL continued its strong growth during 2017 and continued to focus on upgrading its airport infrastructure, growing its connectivity with overseas markets, and improving its customer experience.

The company delivered a profit after tax of $332.9m with ACIL's share of this being $74.0m (2016: $61.6m). A dividend of $50.6m was paid to the ACIL group over the period (2016: $42.1m).

AIAL is New Zealand's largest international airport and as such is New Zealand's aviation and tourism gateway. This year has seen growth in both the number and capacity of international airlines landing at AIAL as well as growth in the ancillary services AIAL offer passengers.

Over 2017, domestic passengers increased by 8.9% to 8.6m, while international passenger numbers of 9.7m showed an 11% growth.

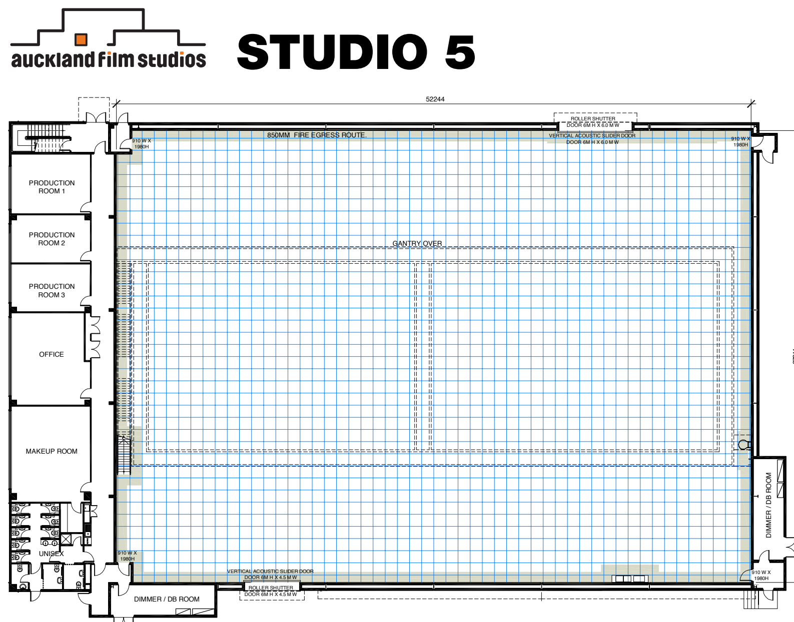
In 2017, AIAL's share price increased from $6.50 to $7.13, with the market value of ACIL's stake in the company reaching $1.9bn, up $168m over the year.

Auckland Film Studios Limited

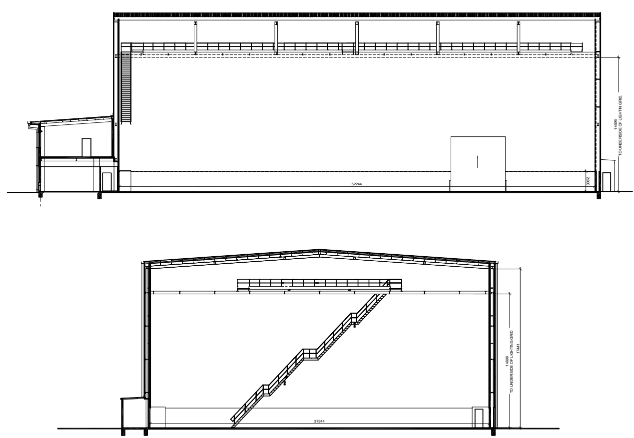
Auckland remains an attractive place to produce film and television despite a strong exchange rate, driven in part by government incentives and in part by the quality and skills of the workforce in the film industry.

Auckland Film Studios Limited (AFSL) continued to trade profitably during the year achieving an occupancy rate of 94% (last year 63%). This resulted in an operating profit of $1.8m before tax compared to last year's $0.74m.

After year end, ACIL was requested to consider selling its shares in AFSL to the Auckland Council, for the Council to restructure AFSL's assets and operations between Panuku Development Auckland and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED), which are both CCOs.



Dimensions & Area	M - 1,924m^2 F - 20,691ft^2



Organisational Changes

As at the end of the 2017 financial year, the value of ACIL's investments was assessed as:-

POAL	$1.1bn
AFSL	$15m
AIAL	$1.9bn

Assessed value of the investments:

	Value 1 Nov 2010 $M	Value 30 June 2016 $m	Value 30 June 2017 $m
POAL	623	1,079	1,079[1]
AIAL	621	1,731	1,899[2]
AFSL	3	10	15[3]
Owned by ACIL	**1,247**	**2,820**	**2,993**

Dividends and distributions paid since ACIL was established

	Dividends Paid $M
2011	13.3
2012	30.0
2013	45.0
2014	156.0
2015	75.6
2016	66.5
2017	85.9
	472.3

Note: Table excludes the $49.5m of distributions from DFAP (Diverse Financial Assets Portfolio) which was managed by ACIL until 1 March 2015 when it was transferred to Council

Appreciation and thanks

ACIL wishes to record our thanks to Auckland Council staff who have assisted us over the last 12 months across a number of dimensions, and in particular Auckland Council's finance team who have always been available to help.

We also wish to record our thanks and appreciation to the directors and senior management of our investee companies who continue to work hard to produce the results for which we are all proud.

Keith Taylor
Chairman

John Crawford
Chief Exectuive

[1] POAL Board's assessed value
[2] Market value as at 30 June 2017
[3] Non-current asset value as at 30 June 2017

Statutory information

Section 140 of the Companies Act 1993 requires a Director to disclose that he or she is interested in a transaction or proposed transaction with the company forthwith after becoming aware of that. A general notice entered in the Interests Register and disclosed to the Board that a Director is a shareholder, director, officer or trustee of another named company or person and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with that company or person is sufficient disclosure of that interest.

Current disclosures in relation to the Companies Act 1993 are:

Name of Director having interest	Section 140C Companies Act 1993 disclosures
Keith Taylor	**Chairman:** Gough Holdings Limited and subsidiaries, JM Butland Resettlement Trust and various wholly owned companies **Director:** Port Marlborough and subsidiaries, Southern Cross Medical Care Society, Reserve Bank of New Zealand **Trustee:** Southern Cross Health Trust and subsidiary companies
Linda Robertson	**Chair:** Central Otago District Council Audit and Risk Committee **Director and Shareholder:** RML Consulting Limited **Director:** Crown Irrigation Investments Limited, Dunedin City Holdings Ltd, Dunedin City Treasury Ltd, King Country Energy Ltd, NZ Registry Services Ltd, NZPM Group Ltd, NZ Local Government Funding Agency, Pacific Radiology Group Limited **Member:** Audit & Risk Committee Ministry of Social Development Technical Advisory Committee, NZ Export Credit Office
Hinerangi Raumati	**Chair:** Parininihi ki Waitotara Inc., Parininihi ki Waitotara Farms GP Limited, Nga Miro Trust, Nga Kai Tautoko Limited, Te Kiwai Maui o Ngaruahine Limited **Director:** Aotearoa Fisheries Limited, Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Limited, Portfolio Management Services Limited, Taranaki Iwi Holdings Limited, Venture Taranaki **Trustee:** Parininihi ki Waitotara Trust, Crown Forestry Rental Trust, Forestry Emissions Unit Trust **Member:** Te Wananga o Aotearoa Investment Committee; Executive Committee of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc. Soc.

Auckland Council Investments Limited Consolidated Financial Statements and Statement of Service Performance

for year ended 30 June 2017

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Directors' report

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report of Auckland Council Investments Limited, incorporating the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report, for the year ended 30 June 2017.

The Board of Directors of Auckland Council Investments Limited authorised these consolidated financial statements presented on pages 5 to 60 for issue on 20 September 2017.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Director

Director

Deloitte.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AUCKLAND COUNCIL INVESTMENTS LIMITED'S GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Auckland Council Investments Limited Group (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Brendan Lyon, using the staff and resources of Deloitte Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information of the Group, on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Group on pages 5 to 57, that comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- the performance information of the Group on pages 58 to 60.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Group on pages 5 to 57:
  - present fairly, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2017; and
    - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE Standards).
- the performance information of the Group on pages 58 to 60 presents fairly, in all material respects, the Group's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the Group's objectives for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Our audit was completed on 20 September 2017. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the Group's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events of conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements and the performance information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated performance information. We are responsible solely for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Independence

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

Other than audit and analytical services, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

Brendan Lyon,
Partner
for Deloitte Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Auckland, New Zealand

Consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	**2017 $'000**	2016 $'000
Income			
Service and other revenue	4	**223,550**	212,269
Interest income		**208**	198
Other gains	5	**17,947**	12,547
Total income		**241,705**	225,014
Expenditure			
Personnel	6	**(65,888)**	(61,476)
Depreciation	16	**(20,731)**	(21,802)
Amortisation	17	**(3,100)**	(2,614)
Finance expense	7	**(11,644)**	(25,561)
Other	8	**(62,875)**	(46,488)
Reversal of prior periods impairment	16	**-**	7,656
Total operating expenditure		**(164,238)**	(150,285)
Surplus before tax and share of equity accounted investments surplus		**77,467**	74,729
Share of equity accounted investments surplus	18(a),(b)	**73,868**	62,723
Surplus before tax		**151,335**	137,452
Income tax expense	9	**(13,123)**	(15,707)
Surplus after tax		**138,212**	121,745
Surplus after tax attributable to:			
Equity holders of Auckland Council Investments Limited		**138,212**	121,745
		138,212	121,745
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Net change in fair value of land, buildings and wharves, net of tax	29(a)	**17,265**	81,762
Cash flow hedges	29(a)	**2,543**	(5,914)
Share of associates' movements in reserves	29(a)	**5,160**	167,740
Fair value gain, net of tax - available-for-sale financial assets	29(a)	**10,520**	1,808
Total other comprehensive income		**35,488**	245,396
Total comprehensive income		**173,700**	367,141
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year is attributable to:			
Equity holders of Auckland Council Investments Limited		**173,700**	367,141

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Attributable to equity holders of the Group						
		Contributed equity $'000	**Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve $'000**	**Hedging reserve $'000**	**Share of equity accounted investments reserve $'000**	**Available-for-sale investments reserve $'000**	**Accumulated funds $'000**	**Total equity $'000**
Balance as at 1 July 2015		718,881	64,734	2,679	284,534	9,452	24,882	1,105,162
Comprehensive income								
Surplus for the year		-	-	-	-	-	121,745	121,745
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	29(a)	-	81,762	(5,914)	167,740	1,808	-	245,396
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		-	81,762	(5,914)	167,740	1,808	121,745	367,141
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	30	-	-	-	-	-	(66,500)	(66,500)
Transfers of tax balances for nil consideration	29,(c)	-	-	-	-	-	11,542	11,542
Contribution of equity by way of debt capitalisation	28	299,000	-	-	-	-	-	299,000
Balance as at 30 June 2016		1,017,881	146,496	(3,235)	452,274	11,260	91,669	1,716,345
Balance as at 1 July 2016		1,017,881	146,496	(3,235)	452,274	11,260	91,669	1,716,345
Comprehensive income								
Surplus for the year		-	-	-	-	-	138,212	138,212
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	29(a)	-	17,265	2,543	5,160	10,520	-	35,488
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		-	17,265	2,543	5,160	10,520	138,212	173,700
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	30	-	-	-	-	-	(85,858)	(85,858)
Transfers of tax balances for nil consideration	29(c)	-	-	-	-	-	6,756	6,756
Balance as at 30 June 2017		1,017,881	163,761	(692)	457,434	21,780	150,779	1,810,943

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**8,013**	5,996
Receivables	12	**51,491**	37,155
Derivative financial instruments	25	**318**	-
Inventories	13	**3,116**	3,798
Tax receivables		**-**	739
Non current assets held for sale	14	**68,705**	24,194
Total current assets		**131,643**	71,882
Non-current assets			
Receivables	12	**2,639**	3,408
Derivative financial instruments	25	**1,568**	-
Investment property	15	**129,435**	159,305
Property, plant and equipment	16	**821,343**	753,025
Intangible assets	17	**23,937**	18,994
Equity accounted investments	18	**1,084,553**	1,058,303
Available-for-sale financial assets	21	**35,752**	25,232
Total non-current assets		**2,099,227**	2,018,267
Total assets		**2,230,870**	2,090,149
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	**32,591**	30,355
Employee entitlements	23	**9,058**	6,930
Borrowings	24	**6,202**	8,786
Derivative financial instruments	25	**5,325**	3,583
Tax payable		**441**	-
Provisions	27	**1,033**	1,076
Total current liabilities		**54,650**	50,730
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	22	**601**	623
Employee entitlements	23	**1,053**	1,170
Borrowings	24	**291,713**	246,767
Derivative financial instruments	25	**8,118**	11,506
Deferred tax liabilities	26	**63,792**	63,008
Total non-current liabilities		**365,277**	323,074
Total liabilities		**419,927**	373,804
Net assets		**1,810,943**	1,716,345
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	28	**1,017,881**	1,017,881
Reserves	29(a)	**642,283**	606,795
Accumulated funds	29(c)	**150,779**	91,669
Total equity		**1,810,943**	1,716,345

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**251,025**	234,652
Interest received		**208**	198
Dividends received		**54,381**	45,199
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(171,516)**	(159,591)
Interest paid		**(11,584)**	(11,218)
Dividends paid on redeemable preference shares		**-**	(1,433)
Net income tax (refunded)/paid		**1,724**	(3,707)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	31	**124,238**	104,100
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(70,606)**	(38,461)
Payments for investment property		**(11,127)**	(39,681)
Sale of property, plant and equipment		**415**	144
Sale of investment property		**15,285**	-
Payments for intangible assets		**(6,741)**	(4,409)
Net movement in advances to related parties		**(4,776)**	39
Interest capitalised		**(1,229)**	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(78,779)**	(82,368)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**146,500**	220,000
Repayment of borrowings		**(101,500)**	(178,000)
Dividends paid to company's shareholder	30	**(85,858)**	(66,500)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(40,858)**	(24,500)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		**4,601**	(2,768)
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of the year		**(2,790)**	(22)
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	11	**1,811**	(2,790)

1 General information

Auckland Council Investments Limited ("ACIL", "the Company" or "the Parent") is an investment management company, which owns all the shares in Ports of Auckland Limited (POAL) and Auckland Film Studios Limited (AFSL), and 22.4% of the shares in Auckland International Airport Limited (AIAL).

The purpose of ACIL is to:

a) support the Council's vision;
b) hold and manage key strategic assets of Auckland Council for the long term economic and social well being of the Auckland Region;
c) bring a strong commercial focus to the ownership and management of the Council's investments in POAL, AIAL, and AFSL; and
d) provide an efficient structure for the ownership of these assets.

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. The address of its registered office is Bledisloe Building, 24 Wellesley Street, Auckland.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

ACIL is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE Standards) and authoritative notices that are applicable to entities that apply PBE Standards.

The Group is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and it applies full PBE Standards. These standards are based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment, derivative instruments and investment property.

Functional and presentation currency

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

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Impairment of revalued assets (amendments to PBE IPSAS 21 and 36) – effective date 1 January 2019

The amendment brings revalued property, plant and equipment and intangible assets within the scope of PBE IPSAS 21 and PBE IPSAS 26.

PBE IPSAS 35 Consolidated financial statements - effective date 1 January 2019

The standard introduces a new definition of control requiring both power and exposure to variable benefits and includes guidance on assessing control.

PBBE IPSAS 37 Joint arrangements - effective date 1 January 2019

Establishes two types of joint arrangements (1) joint operations and (2) joint ventures based on whether the investor has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement or rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

PBBE IPSAS 36 Disclosures of interest in other entities - effective date 1 January 2019

Requires increased disclosures regarding judgments and assumptions made in determining whether an entity controls, jointly controls or significantly influences another entity.

PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - effective date 1 January 2021

This standard has been released in advance of IPSASB issuing a new financial instruments standard based on IFRS 9. This standard gives mixed groups the opportunity to early adopt a PBE standard that is based on the for profit standard NZ IFRS 9 on the same date that NZ IFRS 9 becomes mandatory in the for-profit sector.

(b) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Company as at balance date and the results of all subsidiaries for the year ended at balance date.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the capacity to control their financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefit from their activities, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in profit or loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Inter-entity transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost or deemed cost under merger accounting. Subsequently, the Company's investments in associates are carried at cost. The investment in associates in the Group financial statements is recognised using the equity method. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Post acquisition the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the surplus or deficit and other comprehensive revenue and expense of the associate after the date of acquisition. The Group's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate is recognised in the Group's statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

If the Group's share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further deficits unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. After the Group's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations made on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, the Group will resume recognising its share of those surpluses only after its share of surpluses equals or exceeds the share of deficits not recognised.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in surplus or deficit.

(iii) Joint ventures

Joint ventures are contractual arrangements whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint ventures take many different forms and structures. For accounting purposes joint ventures are distinguished into three types of categories, those being jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities. The following characteristics are common to all joint ventures:

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) two or more venturers are bound by a contractual arrangement; and

b) the contractual arrangement establishes joint control.

The interest in a jointly controlled entity is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of profits or losses of the jointly controlled entity is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, and the share of movements in reserves is recognised in reserves.

When the Group's share of losses in a jointly controlled entity equals or exceeds its interest in the jointly controlled entity, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the jointly controlled entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its jointly controlled entity are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the jointly controlled entity. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of jointly controlled entities have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in surplus or deficit.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost, which includes purchase price plus directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended. Major asset classes are revalued on a regular basis not exceeding three years and these are noted below.

The cost of assets constructed by the Group includes the cost of all materials used in construction, associated borrowing costs, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. The Group capitalises borrowing costs where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is deemed as having significant expenditure and takes a substantial period, greater than six months, to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Costs cease to be capitalised as soon as the asset is ready for productive use.

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

(i) Operational assets

These include land, buildings, plant and equipment and wharves.

(ii) Infrastructural assets

These include pavements.

Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are initially shown at cost or at fair value in the case where an asset is acquired at no cost or for a nominal cost. Cost includes any costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. In the case of the assets acquired by the Company and Group on establishment at 1 November 2010 cost was the carrying value of the asset by the previous owning council or CCO.

Subsequent measurement

The following classes of assets are subsequently measured at fair value less depreciation. All other classes of assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Revaluations of land, buildings and wharves are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Land, buildings and wharves are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every 3 years. Each year, the Company considers the adequacy of the valuation of its assets to ensure the carrying value reflects fair value.

Class of asset measured at fair value	Method applied to determine fair value
• Land and buildings	Market-based evidence/income
• Wharves	Depreciated Replacement Cost

For the assumptions used when applying the methods above please refer to note 16.

Increases in asset carrying amounts due to revaluation increase revaluation reserves in equity. Decreases in asset carrying amounts decrease revaluation reserves in equity only to the extent that the asset class has sufficient revaluation reserves to absorb the reduction. All other decreases are charged to surplus or deficit.

If a revaluation increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, the increase is recognised first in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense to reverse previous decreases. Any residual increase is applied to revaluation reserves in equity.

Additions

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

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on assets is provided on a straight line basis at rates that will write down the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Class of asset depreciated	Estimated useful life in years
Operational	
• Buildings	20-50
• Plant and equipment	3-20
• Wharves	50-100
• Other property, plant and equipment	3-20
Infrastructural	
• Pavement	25-85

The residual value and remaining useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each year end. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (refer to note 2(g)).

Capital work in progress

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Investment properties

Land, buildings and wharves, which are not rented or intended for operation purposes and are rented with the principal objective to earn rental and/or capital appreciation, are accounted for as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually by external independent valuers. Changes in fair values are recorded in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense as part of other revenue. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Transfers are made to investment properties when there is a change in use. This may be evidenced by ending owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or commencement of construction or development for future use as investment property.

If the fair value of investment properties under construction cannot be reliably determined but it is expected the fair value of the property can be reliably determined on construction completion, the investment properties will be measured at cost until a fair value can be reliably determined or construction completion.

Investment properties are derecognised when they have been disposed of. The net gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment property at the time of the disposal and the proceeds on disposal and is included in the income statement in the reporting period in which the disposal settled.

(f) Intangible assets

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

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

Realised gains and losses arising from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the period in which the disposal occurs.

Where an intangible asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Impairment losses resulting from impairment are reported in surplus or deficit.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives (3 to 5 years).

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licences that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods generally ranging from 3 to 5 years.

IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will, after considering its commercial and technical feasibility, be completed and generate future economic benefits and its costs can be measured reliably.

Other intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognised if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

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(continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged to surplus or deficit in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment and, whenever there is an indication of impairment. At each balance date the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its other tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(h) Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets

The Group classifies financial assets in the following categories:

- loans and receivables; and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose for which the financial assets were acquired, which is determined by the Group when they are acquired.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in surplus or deficit.

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Loans and receivables

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

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non current assets unless the investment matures or the Group intends to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

After initial recognition they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense except for impairment losses, which are recognised in surplus or deficit.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Group uses the criteria referred to in (i) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the asset is impaired.

If any such evidence exists for impairment of available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss which has been recognised directly in equity - measured as the difference between acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit - is removed from equity and recognised in surplus or deficit.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

(j) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge) or hedges of exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with an asset or liability or to highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

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

(i) Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting

When a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, the Group documents a hedge relationship as either a cash flow hedge (hedge of a forecast transaction) or a fair value hedge (hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability). Also documented are the nature of the risk being hedged, its risk-management objective, strategy for hedge transactions, identification of the hedging instrument and hedged item, and how the hedging instrument's effectiveness is to be assessed.

(ii) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The Group applies fair value hedge accounting for hedging fixed interest risk on borrowings. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the interest-rate swaps that hedge fixed-rate borrowings is recognised within "finance expense". The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised within "other gains/(losses)". Changes in the fair value of the hedged fixed-rate borrowings attributable to interest-rate risk are recognised within "finance expense".

Hedge accounting is discontinued, when the Group revokes the hedging instrument, it expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to surplus/deficit from that date over the period to maturity.

(iii) Cash flow hedge

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

(iv) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

(k) Inventory

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the weighted average method.

The amount of any write down in the value of inventories is recognised in surplus or deficit.

(l) Receivables

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

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

For information on impairment of receivables refer to note 12.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

(n) Payables

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

Payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

(o) Equity

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

- reserves and accumulated funds;
- equity contributed by disestablished councils; and
- equity contributed by disestablished CCOs.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Equity contributed by disestablished councils and CCOs represents the transfer of assets on establishment of the Company.

The Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are discussed in note 33.

(p) Borrowings

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

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

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed, except for costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset, which are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.

The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the Group’s outstanding borrowings during the year.

Facility fees

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(r) Current and deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The purchase of losses from related parties under commercial arrangement is debited to income tax in benefit/expense.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Loss making companies within the ACIL group are required to share their losses outside the ACIL group without compensation. Accordingly no benefits accrue to the ACIL group and these losses are not recognised. Where the shareholder has, in its discretion, provided tax losses for no consideration to the ACIL group reducing its taxation obligations, the tax effect of these losses are debited to the income tax account and this is reflected through equity as a shareholder contribution.

(s) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for debtors and other receivables and creditors and other payables, which are presented on a GST inclusive basis.

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

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing which is recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flow.

(t) Dividends

Dividends are declared and paid prior to the end of the financial year.

(u) Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

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

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

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

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(continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in surplus/(deficit) as incurred.

(v) Provisions

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

(w) Revenue recognition

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

- revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.
- interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
- dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.
- rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(x) Leases

(i) Lessee

The Group leases certain property, plant and equipment.

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

(ii) Lessor

Assets leased to third parties under operating leases are included in investment property and property, plant and equipment. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(y) Statement of cash flows

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks and investments in money market instruments, net of bank overdrafts.

The following terms are used in the statement of cash flows:

- operating activities - are the principal revenue producing activities of the Group and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- investing activities - are the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
- financing activities - are the activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in note 2(d)

Fair value of property, plant and equipment and investment property

The Group revalues investment property annually and property, plant and equipment (specifically land, buildings and wharves) at least every three years. The valuations are performed by independent registered valuers (notes 15 and 16). The revaluation exercise requires an estimation of the amounts for which these assets could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The determination of value for these assets has a significant impact on the total asset value reported and in the case of property, plant and equipment the depreciation expense recognised.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined by valuation experts using various valuation techniques. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward foreign exchange market rates at the balance date. Interest rate caps are valued using an option pricing model and assumptions based on market conditions existing at balance date. The determination of the value of these assets or liabilities has a significant impact on the movements through equity.

Income tax

The Group has historically utilised tax losses from the companies within Auckland Council Group for nil consideration. The quantum of losses estimated for the current financial year is based on management's best estimate of the losses to be provided by Auckland Council.

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4 Service and other revenue

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Rental income	**7,809**	6,348
Port operations income	**214,586**	204,885
Dividend income	**1,155**	1,011
Other income	**-**	25
Total service and other revenue	**223,550**	212,269

5 Other gains

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Non financial instruments		
Gain disposal of investments	**9**	-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**1,194**	144
Gain on changes in fair value of investment property (note 15)	**16,744**	12,403
Total other gains	**17,947**	12,547

6 Personnel

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Employee benefits expense	**58,742**	55,282
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	**2,062**	2,082
Restructuring costs and termination benefits	**228**	99
Temporary staff expenditure	**4,856**	4,013
Total personnel costs	**65,888**	61,476

Employer contributions to defined contribution plans include contributions to Kiwisaver.

7 Finance expense

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Interest - borrowings	**11,644**	24,128
Dividend on redeemable preference shares	**-**	1,433
Total finance expense	**11,644**	25,561

In the 2016 year $299 million of debt owed by ACIL to Auckland Council was converted to equity. This resulted in a reduction of interest expense in the 2017 year.

8 Other expenses

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Fees to auditors:		
- Audit of financial statements	**381**	399
- Other assurance services (half year review of financial statements)	**55**	31
- Other services	**79**	-
(Gain)/loss on bad and doubtful debts (note 12)	**123**	74
Professional services	**6,125**	5,051
Directors' fees	**761**	632
Impairment of advances to joint ventures (note 12)	**5,601**	-
(Impairment reversal) Impairment of investment in joint ventures (note 18(b))	**(150)**	2,615
(Impairment reversal) / impairment of property, plant and equipment (note 16)	**-**	(1,421)
Impairment of non current assets held for sale (note 14)	**2,184**	-
Donations	**4**	5
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**7**	17
Net foreign exchange loss / (gain)	**6**	(6)
Other operating expenses	**47,699**	39,091
Total other expenses	**62,875**	46,488

The auditor of ACIL is the Office of the Auditor-General. The approved auditor is Brendan Lyon of Deloitte Ltd.

9 Income tax expense

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Components of income tax expense		
Current tax	**13,328**	11,891
Deferred tax (note 26)	**(205)**	3,816
Tax expense	**13,123**	15,707
Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit		
Surplus before tax	**151,335**	137,452
Prima facie income tax at 28%	**42,374**	38,487
Prior period adjustment	**(23)**	(688)
Taxation effect of permanent differences	**(3,415)**	(5,605)
Tax loss offset	**(5,028)**	(2,432)
Tax credits utilised	**(20,785)**	(14,055)
Tax expense	**13,123**	15,707

Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in surplus/deficit but directly debited or credited to equity are shown in the following table:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve (note 29(a))	**-**	2,233
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges (note 29(a))	**989**	(2,345)
	989	(112)

ACIL is part of Auckland Council Group. ACIL Group will utilise losses from the wider Auckland Council Group in the 2017 tax return.

9 Income tax expense (continued)

Auckland Council has a subvention payment agreement and loss offset election with Watercare Services Limited, which will be utilised by POAL for any residual taxable income. $6,174,000 (2016: $5,368,000) has been provided for payment to Watercare Services Limited for the 2017 year.

10 Imputation credit account

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Imputation credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 28%	**53,000**	74,003

The Company is a member of the Auckland Council tax consolidated group. The imputation credits shown above are the total for the tax consolidated group. This balance is available to each of the constituent entities.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash at bank	**8,013**	5,996

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include bank balances and deposits on call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at balance date as shown in the statement of cash flows are:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash at bank	**8,013**	5,996
Bank overdrafts (note 24)	**(6,202)**	(8,786)
Balances per statement of cash flows	**1,811**	(2,790)

12 Receivables

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current		
Trade receivables	**30,172**	29,176
Provision for doubtful receivables	**(199)**	(227)
Related party receivables (note 36)	**20,039**	7,324
GST receivable	**(578)**	(711)
Prepayments	**2,057**	1,593
Total current receivables	**51,491**	37,155

12 Receivables (continued)

Non current		
Related party receivables (note 36)	**2,639**	3,408
Total non-current receivables	**2,639**	3,408
Total receivables	**54,130**	40,563

The carrying value of receivables approximates their fair value. Trade receivables are generally on terms 7 to 30 days. The Group does not hold any collateral in respect of receivables.

Impaired receivables

As at 30 June 2017 current trade receivables with a nominal value of $137,000 (2016: $107,000) were impaired.

Current receivables from associates and joint ventures have been impaired by $2,833,000 to the estimated realisable value owing by Nexus Logistics Limited immediately prior to the acquisition of the remaining 50% of its shares.

During the year non current related party advances were impaired by $2,768,000. The Impairment relates to fair value adjustments to the carrying values held in Nexus Logistics Limited immediately prior to the acquisition of the remaining 50% of its shares. The loss has been included in "other" expenditure.

Past due but not impaired

As at 30 June 2017 trade receivables of $9,257,000 were past due but not impaired (2016: $9,453,000). These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

The average credit period for trade receivables at 30 June 2017 is 47.12 days (2016: 41.89 days).

The ageing profile of net trade receivables is as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Not past due	**18,741**	19,496
Past due 1 to 60 days	**10,282**	5,417
Past due greater than 60 days	**950**	4,036
Total individual impairment	**29,973**	28,949

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**227**	372
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	**106**	147
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	**(78)**	(255)
Unused amount reversed	**(56)**	(37)
At 30 June	**199**	227

The creation and release of the provision for impaired receivables have been included in "other" expenditure. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The other classes within receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due.

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12 Receivables (continued)

Bad and doubtful trade receivables

The Group has recognised a loss of $123,000 in respect of bad and doubtful trade receivables (2016: 74,000). The loss has been included in "other" expenditure.

13 Inventories

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
At cost	**2,977**	3,706
At net realisable value	**139**	92
Total inventories	**3,116**	3,798

No inventories are pledged as security for liabilities.

Inventory expense

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense was $7,810,000 (2016: $6,957,000). These costs were included in "other" expenditure.

14 Non current assets held for sale

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Land	**7,770**	7,770
Buildings, wharves and improvements	**8,440**	10,624
Investment properties - land	**52,495**	5,800
Total non-current assets held for sale	**68,705**	24,194

POAL has received from The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) notices to acquire the Port of Onehunga and Pikes Point properties required under the Public Works Act 1981 for use in the construction of the East-West Link.

Investment property transferred to non-current assets held for sale includes a property that is currently subject to a sale and purchase agreement.

Buildings, wharves and improvements have been impaired by $2,184,000 at 30 June 2017 (2016: $nil).

15 Investment properties

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
At fair value		
Balance at beginning of the year	**159,305**	113,011
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (note 16)	**-**	4,049
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	**10,783**	39,542
Net gain from fair value adjustment (note 5)	**16,744**	12,403
Disposals	**(4,902)**	(3,900)
Non-current assets held for sale	**(52,495)**	(5,800)
Balance at end of the year	**129,435**	159,305

Investment property reclassified to non-current assets held for sale of $52,495,000 (2016:$5,800,000) comprise of POAL investment property which is currently subject to a sales and purchase agreement.

Reclassification / transfers in the prior financial year of $4,049,000 represent a transfer from pavement to investment property.

The Group's investment properties are all categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as described in note 32(d).

Valuation basis

The Group measures investment property at fair value, which reflects market conditions at year end. To determine fair value the Group obtains investment property valuations annually by independent registered valuers.

POAL

The valuations as at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 were performed by Seagar & Partners (Auckland) Limited and Colliers International. The valuers are registered valuers and have experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued.

The valuations of the independent valuers are reviewed by POAL and adopted as the carrying value in the financial statements subject to any specific adjustments required. POAL's management verifies all major inputs to the valuation, assesses valuation movements when compared to the prior year and holds discussions with the independent valuers as part of the process.

POAL's investment property portfolio comprises a mixture of lessor's interest in both terminating and perpetual ground leases together with freehold land and buildings and waterspace licences. The waterspace licences can be treated in the same way as land in this portfolio as their value as investments have similar characteristics.

The value of the lessor's interest in the land is essentially the right to receive the rental revenue and the right to review the revenue periodically when scheduled reviews and renewal occur.

The valuation is based on market evidence at the date of valuation. The valuation methodologies used were based on direct sales comparison, or a direct capitalisation of rental revenue using market comparisons of capitalisation rates, supported by a discounted cash flow approach.

AFSL

The land and buildings comprising AFSL's property are contained in Identifiers 493254 (Lot 1 DP 423998, 1.5010ha) and 493255 (Lot 2 DP 423998, 2.5288ha) North Auckland Registry and are contiguous. The allotments are recorded as 10 - 14 Hickory Avenue and 40 Henderson Valley Road on the District Valuation Roll respectively, Valuation Roll Reference 33620/5000.

The land and buildings have been valued on a combined basis by an independent registered valuer (LM Parlane and Nick Hooper from Colliers International, Auckland) on 30 June 2017 at Fair Value in accordance with Accounting Standard NZ IAS-40 "Investment Property" at $14,600,000 exclusive GST (if any) ($10,200,000 for the year ended 30 June 2016).

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(continued)

15 Investment properties (continued)

The fair value was determined using the discounted cash flow approach, which involves discounting the net cash flow on a monthly basis over the assumed cash flow period (at an appropriate rate to reflect risk) to derive a market value. The discount rate of 9.25% was arrived at by analysing comparable sales, entering into discussions with industry participants and considering the long term bond rate plus adjustment factors. This approach compared the fair value calculated using a more traditional valuation approach (using an initial yield and market yield approach) to then arrive at the fair value.

AFSL received $2,530,000 in settlement of a material damage claim resulting from a fire in 2014. The settlement was based on a rebuilding as the indemnity value was $1,680,000 below that figure. The insurers have confirmed that the rebuild can be undertaken by any entity within the insured group (Auckland Council). On any distribution of these funds the provision requiring construction or purchase of a building will attach to the funds.

The following table summarises the valuation approach and the principle assumptions used in establishing fair values in respect of POAL investment properties:

		2017	**2016**
Asset valuation technique	**Inputs used to measure fair value**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**
Market capitalisation			
A valuation technique which determines fair value by capitalising a property's sustainable net income at an appropriate, market derived rate of return with subsequent capital adjustments for near-term events.	Market capitalisation rate – rental income	5.50% to 6.50%	5.50% to 6.50%
Market capitalisation typically includes letting up allowances, capital expenditure and the difference between contract and market rentals.	Market capitalisation rate - Waterspace licences	8.00%	8.00%
Direct sales comparison			
A valuation technique whereby the subject property is compared to recently sold properties of a similar nature with fair value determined through the application of positive and negative adjustments for their differing attributes.	Industrial land sales per sqm	$400 per sqm to $550 per sqm	$300 per sqm to $550 per sqm

15 Investment properties (continued)

The following table shows the impact on the fair value due to a significant change unobservable input:

		Fair value measurement sensitivity to significant:	
Unobservable inputs within direct sales comparison valuation technique		**Increase in input**	**Decrease in input**
Rate per sqm	The rate per square metre of recently sold properties of a similar nature	Increase	Decrease
Unobservable inputs within the market capitalisation approach		**Increase in input**	**Decrease in input**
Gross market rent	The annual amount for which a tenancy within a property is expected to achieve under a new arm's length leasing transaction, including a fair share of property operating expenses.	Increase	Decrease
Market capitalisation rate	The rate of return, determined through analysis of comparable, market-related sales transactions, which is applied to a property's sustainable net income to derive value.	Decrease	Increase

16 Property, plant and equipment

2017	1 July 2016 Cost $'000	1 July 2016 Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges $'000	1 July 2016 Carrying amount $'000	Current year additions $'000	Current year disposals $'000	Acquisition $'000	Impairment reversal/ (impairment) $'000	Current year depreciation $'000	Revaluation surplus/ (deficit) $'000	30 June 2017 Cost $'000	30 June 2017 Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges $'000	30 June 2017 Carrying amount $'000
Operational assets												
At cost & valuation												
Land	309,068	-	309,068	-	-	-	-	-	17,265	326,333	-	326,333
Buildings	26,301	(9)	26,292	85	-	298	-	(727)	-	26,683	(735)	25,948
Plant and equipment	156,243	(65,405)	90,838	24,536	-	-	-	(13,481)	-	180,779	(78,886)	101,893
Wharves	255,697	(87)	255,610	38,922	-	-	-	(3,636)	-	294,618	(3,722)	290,896
Other property, plant and equipment	21,146	(10,088)	11,058	7,631	(5)	-	-	(1,501)	-	28,637	(11,454)	17,183
Total operational assets	768,455	(75,589)	692,866	71,174	(5)	298	-	(19,345)	17,265	857,050	(94,797)	762,253
Infrastructural assets												
At cost												
Pavements	67,691	(7,532)	60,159	317	-	-	-	(1,386)	-	68,008	(8,918)	59,090
Total infrastructural assets	67,691	(7,532)	60,159	317	-	-	-	(1,386)	-	68,008	(8,918)	59,090
Total property, plant and equipment	836,146	(83,121)	753,025	71,491	(5)	298	-	(20,731)	17,265	925,058	(103,715)	821,343

2016	1 July 2015 Cost $'000	1 July 2015 Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges $'000	1 July 2015 Carrying amount $'000	Prior year additions $'000	Prior year disposals $'000	Assets reclassified $'000	Impairment reversal/ (impairment) $'000	Prior year depreciation $'000	Revaluation surplus/ (deficit) $'000	30 June 2016 Cost $'000	30 June 2016 Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges $'000	30 June 2016 Carrying amount $'000
Operational assets												
At cost & valuation												
Land	232,785	-	232,785	-	-	(7,770)	-	-	84,053	309,068	-	309,068
Buildings	29,051	(22)	29,029	189	-	(1,292)	-	(751)	(883)	26,301	(9)	26,292
Plant and equipment	153,540	(59,044)	94,496	10,187	-	7	-	(13,852)	-	156,243	(65,405)	90,838
Wharves	236,181	(9)	236,172	21,534	-	(8,504)	1,421	(3,494)	8,481	255,697	(87)	255,610
Other property, plant and equipment	18,286	(7,920)	10,366	3,139	(17)	(115)	-	(2,315)	-	21,146	(10,088)	11,058
Total operating assets	669,843	(66,995)	602,848	35,049	(17)	(17,674)	1,421	(20,414)	91,651	768,455	(75,589)	692,866
Infrastructural assets												
At cost												
Pavements	70,101	(6,303)	63,798	2,679	-	(4,930)	-	(1,388)	-	67,691	(7,532)	60,159
Total infrastructural assets	70,101	(6,303)	63,798	2,679	-	(4,930)	-	(1,388)	-	67,691	(7,532)	60,159
Total property, plant and equipment	739,944	(73,298)	666,646	37,728	(17)	(22,604)	1,421	(21,802)	91,651	836,146	(83,121)	753,025

16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment additions include finance costs capitalised of $1,229,329 (2016: $57,000). The average effective interest rate used is 3.2% (2016: 3.0%).

An impairment reversal recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment during the prior financial year amounted to $1,423,000. The impairment losses were a result of a High Court ruling revoking existing resource consents for the Bledisloe wharf extensions and the resulting provisioning. The impairment reversal was a recovery from this provision with the reuse of structural materials in the Fergusson North berth project.

There were no assets reclassified to non-current assets held for sale in the year (2016: $18,394,000 comprise Onehunga Wharf and related assets).
Reclassification / transfers in the prior financial year of $4,049,000 represent a transfer from pavement to investment properties.

Valuations of land, buildings and wharves

At the end of each reporting period the POAL and AFSL makes an assessment of whether the carrying amounts differ materially from fair value and whether a revaluation is required. For the year ended 30 June 2017, all land was revalued as at 30 June 2017 in accordance with financial reporting and the New Zealand Institute of Valuers asset valuation standards. The valuation of land was undertaken by NAI Harcourt, registered valuers.

The valuations of the independent valuers are reviewed by POAL and AFSL and adopted as the carrying value in the financial statements subject to any specific adjustments required. POAL and AFSL verifies all major inputs to the valuation, assesses valuation movements when compared to the prior year and holds discussions with the independent valuers as part of the process. The valuation process was peer reviewed in a prior financial period

This valuation approach has been undertaken in order to provide an independent assessment of the current value of the assets.

The Group's land, buildings and wharves are all categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. During the financial year there were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Land valuation

Freehold land is the land used as part of the core port operations (Port Operations Land) or is required to be held for other operational purposes (Other Operations Land).

Port Operations Land has been valued using the income approach by way if a discounted cash flow model. Other Operations Land is valued with a combination of the market approach using a comparable sales model and the income approach using a capitalised market income model.

The following table summarises the valuation approach and key assumptions used by the valuers to arrive at fair value:

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16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

		2017	2016
Asset valuation technique	**Inputs used to measure fair value**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**
Discounted cash flow model Given the size and location of the land, the dicounted cash flows are based on the assumption that the land will be developed and sold in 150 allotments over a 30 year period.	Land Sales price The rate is based on site intensity and height being lower than that in the CBD because of the zoning of the port precinct	$4,875 per sqm, for a 2,300 sqm allotment	$4,500 per sqm, for a 2,300 sqm allotment
	Sell down rate	150 allotments	150 allotments
	The site development costs have been estimated based on work undertaken by a quantity surveyor.	Development costs adjusted for cost escalation based on “Producers Price Index – Construction Sector”	Development costs adjusted for cost escalation based on “Producers Price Index – Construction Sector”
	Discount rate	12.75%	12.50%
	Sales price escalation	Range of 2.00% to 5.00% over the term	Range of 2.00% to 5.00% over the term
	Cost escalation	Range of 2.55% to 3.00% over the term	Range of 2.55% to 3.00% over the term

The sensitivity table below is related to the valuation of the Port Operations Land – Discounted Cash Flow Valuation and shows the impact of changes in the discount rate and base rate of the valuation.

	Base rate - change per sqm				
Discount rate change	**-10.00%**	**-5.00%**	**0.00%**	**5.00%**	**10.00%**
12.70%	(42,530)	(20,815)	1,966	22,615	44,331
12.75%	(44,304)	(22,694)	-	20,525	42,135
12.80%	(46,078)	(24,574)	(1,952)	18,435	39,940

16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following table summarises the valuation techniques and key assumptions used by the valuers to arrive at fair value for Other Operations Land:

		2017	2016
Asset valuation technique	**Inputs used to measure fair value**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**
Comparable sales model	Land sales price	$2,900 per sqm to $4,500 per sqm	$2,650 per sqm to $4,000 per sqm
Capitalised market income model	Market capitalisation rate	6.25% - 8.75%	6.25% - 9.25%

Port Operations wharves and freehold buildings valuation

Port operations wharves and buildings are valued every three years and were last revalued at 30 June 2016 by John Foord (International), industrial valuers and Ortus International, registered Quantity Surveyors, as at 30 June 2016 to fair value.

The fair value for the wharves, buildings, structures, civil works and support assets was derived using the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) methodology. The calculation of fair value has been prepared using straight line depreciation.

In preparing the financial values for wharves, buildings, structures, civil works and support assets, the valuers have researched estimated Gross Current Replacement Costs (GCRC), these are required in order to calculate the depreciation amounts to arrive at the Depreciated Replacement costs (DRC).

The following table summarises the valuation technique and key assumptions used by the valuers to arrive at fair value:

		2017
Asset valuation technique	**Inputs used to measure fair value**	**Range of significant unobserved inputs**
	Wharves economic life	100 years
	Wharf buildings economic life	50 years
	Residual value at the end of economic life	15%
	Depreciation	straight line
	Piles unit cost of construction per sqm	$919
	Wharf Platform unit cost of construction per sqm	$1,449
	Fenders unit cost of construction per sqm	$75
	Services unit cost of construction per sqm	$103
	Total unit cost of construction per sqm	$2,546

16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following table shows the impact on the fair value due to a significant change unobservable input for Land, Buildings and Wharves:

		Fair value measurement sensitivity to significant:	
Land		**Increase in input**	**Decrease in input**
Land sales price	The rate per square metre of recently sold properties of a similar nature	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	The rate, determined through analysis of comparable market-related sales transactions, which is applied to a property's future net cash flows to convert those cash flows into a present value.	Decrease	Increase
Sale price escalation	The annual escalation rate applied to property sales prices over an assumed holding period.	Increase	Decrease
Site development costs escalation	The annual escalation rate applied to site development costs over an assumed holding period.	Decrease	Increase
Market capitalisation rate	The rate used to calculate market value from the property's deemed annual market rental.	Decrease	Increase
Building and wharves		**Increase in input**	**Decrease in input**
Unit cost of construction	The costs of constructing various asset types based on a variety of sources including recent local competitive tendered construction works, published cost information, the valuer's database of costing information and experience of typical industry rates and indexed historical cost information.	Increase	Decrease

17 Intangible assets

	1 July 2016			Current year movements			30 June 2017		
	Cost $'000	Accumulated amortisation and impairment charges $'000	Carrying amount $'000	Current year additions $'000	Acquisitions $'000	Current year amortisation $'000	Cost $'000	Accumulated amortisation and impairment charges $'000	Carrying amount $'000
Operating assets									
At cost									
Computer software	28,292	(9,298)	18,994	7,121	922	(3,100)	36,335	(12,398)	23,937
Total intangible assets	28,292	(9,298)	18,994	7,121	922	(3,100)	36,335	(12,398)	23,937

	1 July 2015			Prior year movements			30 June 2016		
	Cost $'000	Accumulated amortisation and impairment charges $'000	Carrying amount $'000	Prior year additions $'000	Acquisitions $'000	Prior year amortisation $'000	Cost $'000	Accumulated amortisation and impairment charges $'000	Carrying amount $'000
Operating assets									
At cost									
Computer software	23,884	(6,684)	17,200	4,408	-	(2,614)	28,292	(9,298)	18,994
Total intangible assets	23,884	(6,684)	17,200	4,408	-	(2,614)	28,292	(9,298)	18,994

18 Equity accounted investments

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Investments in associates	**1,084,260**	1,055,722
Investments in joint ventures	**293**	2,581
	1,084,553	1,058,303

(a) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Name of company	Principal activity	Interest held by the consolidated group 2017 %	2016 %
Auckland International Airport Limited	Airport infrastructure	**22**	22
Longburn Intermodal Freight Hub Ltd	Container terminal operator - marine cargo	**33**	33

The above associates are incorporated in New Zealand and have balance dates of 30 June.

18 Equity accounted investments (continued)

The recoverable amount of the investment in AIAL as at 30 June 2017 is measured on a fair value less costs to sell basis as represented by the NZX quoted market price of $7.13 (2016: $6.50) per share at balance date.

Movements in carrying amounts

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**1,055,722**	868,507
Share of surplus after income tax	**73,980**	61,555
Dividends received	**(50,602)**	(42,080)
Share of movement in reserves	**5,160**	167,740
Balance at 30 June 2017	**1,084,260**	1,055,722

(b) Investments in joint ventures

Name of company	Interest held by the consolidated group 2017 %	2016 %
North Tugz Limited	**50**	50
PortConnect Limited	**50**	50
Nexus Logistics Limited	**-**	50

The above joint ventures have balance dates of 30 June.

The entities are not controlled entities due to the provisions of a shareholder agreement.

On 1 May 2017 POAL acquired the remaining 50% of shares in Nexus Logistics Limited leading to Nexus Logistics Limited becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. See note 19 for details.

Movements in carrying amounts

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**2,581**	6,174
Share of surplus after income tax	**(112)**	1,168
Dividends received	**(2,326)**	(2,147)
Impairment	**150**	(2,614)
Balance at end of year	**293**	2,581

18 Equity accounted investments (continued)

	Aggregate balance		Group's portion	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
(c) Share of joint venture's and associate's assets and liabilities				
Current assets	**108,182**	109,744	**25,356**	26,441
Non-current assets	**6,431,772**	6,086,097	**1,447,704**	1,374,583
Total assets	**6,539,954**	6,195,841	**1,473,060**	1,401,024
Current liabilities	**569,536**	515,960	**129,073**	121,985
Non-current liabilities	**1,923,875**	1,769,158	**433,928**	395,915
Total liabilities	**2,493,411**	2,285,118	**563,001**	517,900
Net assets	**4,046,543**	3,910,723	**910,059**	883,124

	Aggregate balance		Group's portion	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
(d) Share of joint venture's and associate's revenue, expenses and results				
Revenues	**643,143**	604,444	**147,696**	143,653
Expenses	**(202,363)**	(264,549)	**(47,828)**	(67,040)
Profit before income tax	**440,780**	339,895	**99,868**	76,613

(e) Share of joint ventures' and associates' contingencies

Noise insulation

In December 2001, the Environment Court ratified an agreement that had been reached between Manukau City Council, the company and other interested parties on the location and future operation of a second runway to the north and parallel to the existing runway.

The Environment Court determination includes a number of conditions which apply to the operation of the airport. These conditions include obligations on the company to mitigate the impacts of aircraft noise on the local community. The obligations include the company offering acoustic treatment packages to schools and existing homes within defined areas.

Noise levels are monitored continually, and, as the noise impact area increases, offers will need to be made. The obligation does not extend to new houses. Overall, it is estimated that approximately 4,000 homes will eventually be offered assistance.

As it is not possible to accurately predict the rate of change in aircraft noise levels over time, nor the rate of acceptance of offers of treatment to homeowners, the company cannot accurately predict the overall cost or timing of acoustic treatment. It is estimated that, overall, further costs would not exceed $9,000,000.

19 Business combinations

Acquisition of Nexus Logistics

On 1 May 2017 POAL acquired the remaining 50% of shares in Nexus Logistics Limited leading to Nexus Logistics Limited becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of the POAL. Nexus Logistics Limited is a logistics and distribution solutions provider targeting the New Zealand import/export sector and was previously a joint venture between POAL and Netlogix Intermodal Limited. The acquisition included Conlinxx Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Nexus Logistics Limited. Conlinxx Limited provides freight handling services and manages the POAL's inland freight hub at Wiri.

19 Business combinations (continued)

The following table summarises the consideration paid, and the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired from Nexus Logistics Limited as at 1 May 2017.
The accounting for the acquisition of Nexus Logistics Limited has only been provisionally determined at the end of the reporting period.

	2017
	$'000
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired (refer below)	
Cash and cash equivalents	**298**
Trade and other receivables	**4,120**
Tax receivable	**647**
Property, plant and equipment	**1,220**
Trade and other payables	**(3,754)**
Shareholder advances	**-**
	-
Total identifiable net assets before inter-company balance	**2,531**
Inter-company balance	**(2,531)**
Carrying value of initial investment of shares	**-**

20 Investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(b).

All subsidiaries are incorporated in New Zealand.

All subsidiaries have a balance date of 30 June.

Name of entity	Principal activity	Equity holding 2017 %	Equity holding 2016 %
Auckland Film Studios Limited	Film Studio	**100**	100
Ports of Auckland Limited	Port Operator	**100**	100
Bunker Shipz Limited	Management Services	**100**	100
Seafuels Limited	Port Operator	**100**	100
Waikato Freight Hub Limited	Non-trading	**100**	100
Conlinxx Limited	Freight Handing Services	**100**	-
Nexus Logistics Limited (former joint venture)	Logistics and Distribution	**100**	-

Subsidiary acquisitions

On 1 May 2017 POAL acquired the remaining 50% of shares in Nexus Logistics Limited. See note 19 for details of the business combination.

21 Available-for-sale financial assets

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**25,232**	23,424
(Loss)/gain on revaluation recognised (note 29(a))	**10,520**	1,808
At end of year	**35,752**	25,232
Listed securities	**35,752**	25,232

All available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in New Zealand currency. For an analysis of the sensitivity of available-for-sale financial assets to price and interest rate risk refer to note 32.

The fair value of these securities is based on quoted market prices. Fair value changes in the investment are recognised in other comprehensive income.

22 Payables

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current		
Trade payables	**14,259**	10,381
Accrued expenses	**12,004**	11,352
Amounts due to related parties (note 36)	**6,306**	8,287
Revenue in advance	**22**	335
Total current payables	**32,591**	30,355
Non-current		
Revenue in advance	**601**	623
Total non-current payables	**601**	623
Total payables	**33,192**	30,978

The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.

23 Employee entitlements

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current portion		
Annual leave	**6,027**	4,435
Accrued salaries and wages	**2,612**	2,099
Long service leave	**419**	396
Total current employee entitlements	**9,058**	6,930
Non-current		
Long service leave	**1,053**	1,170
Total non-current employee entitlements	**1,053**	1,170
Total employee entitlements	**10,111**	8,100

24 Borrowings

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current		
Bank overdrafts	**6,202**	8,786
Non-current portion		
Revolving cash advances facility	**291,713**	246,767
Total borrowings	**297,915**	255,553

(a) Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft facility limit and maximum amount of credit made available to the Group is $10,050,000, which is primarily used for short term working capital requirements.

(b) Loans from related parties

In the previous financial year ACIL issued one share to its shareholder, Auckland Council, as a repayment for, and in discharge in full of, all amounts owed by ACIL to Auckland Council. The carrying value of the debt owed to Auckland Council at the time was $299,000,000. The substance of the transaction was that of a capital contribution equal to the debt 'forgiven' by Auckland Council.

(c) Revolving cash advances facility

POAL signed a revolving advances facility agreement on 27 July 2015. Bilateral revolving advance facility agreements were signed with Westpac New Zealand Limited, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. The duration period of the revolving advances facility, at commencement ranged from two to five years duration.

At 30 June 2017, POAL Group had in place a revolving advances facility, that is subject to a negative pledge deed dated 29 October 2013, this deed is entered into in substitution and replacement of an existing negative pledge deed dated 17 July 1995 (as varied and restated by a deed dated 19 December 2005 and as varied by deeds dated 18 May 2007, 24 November 2009 and 29 October 2013). This is for the benefit of Westpac New Zealand Limited, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd and Bank of New Zealand.

The current and non-current borrowings are unsecured. The POAL group borrows under a negative pledge arrangement which requires certain certificates and covenants. The negative pledge deed sets out a minimum interest cover requirements (1.50:1.00) and a maximum gearing ratio percentage requirement (65%). There have been no breaches of this negative pledge during the financial year.

Fair value

The fair value of interest bearing liabilities is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for liabilities with similar risk profiles. The interest rate is based on BKBM (bank bill bid settlement) rate plus a margin range of 0.55% to 0.77% per annum (2016: 0.45% to 0.77% per annum). The POAL group generally borrows funds on a 90 days term (2016: 90 days term).

The carrying amounts of the current and non-current liabilities approximate their fair values as all debt amounts are based on either floating interest rates or short term (90 days or less) fixed rates.

Risk exposures

Details of the Group's exposure to risks arising from current and non-current borrowings are set out in note 32.

25 Derivative financial instruments

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current asset portion		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	318	-
Total current asset portion	318	-
Non-current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	1,083	-
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	485	-
Total non-current derivative financial instrument assets	1,568	-
Total derivative financial instrument assets	1,886	-
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	5,135	2,701
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	190	882
Total current derivative financial instrument liabilities	5,325	3,583
Non-current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	399
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	8,118	11,107
Total non-current derivative financial instrument liabilities	8,118	11,506
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	13,443	15,089
Total net derivative financial instruments	11,557	15,089

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policies (note 32).

All derivatives are designated as hedging instruments.

Bank loans of POAL currently bear a weighted average variable interest rate of 2.70% (2016: 3.00%). It is policy to protect part of the loans from exposure to increasing interest rates. Accordingly, POAL has entered into interest rate swap contracts under which it is obliged to receive interest at variable rates and to pay interest at fixed rates.

Swaps currently in place cover approximately 55% (2016: 57%) of the loan principal outstanding and are timed to expire as interest and loan repayments fall due. The fixed interest rates range between 2.85% and 5.79% (2016: 2.85% and 5.79%) and the maturity dates range between 21 December 2017 and 21 June 2026.

During the current financial year several new interest rate swap contracts were put in place with start date 31 January 2017. This equates to 13.5% of the total notional principal amount.

The contacts require settlement of net interest payable or receivable each quarter. The settlement dates coincide with the dates on which interest is payable on the underlying debt. The contracts are settled in a net basis.

As at 30 June 2017 the notional principal amounts and periods of expiry of the interest rate swap contracts are as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Less than 1 year	15,000	65,000
1 - 2 years	40,000	15,000
2 - 3 years	10,000	40,000
3 - 4 years	40,000	10,000
4 - 5 years	40,000	40,000
Greater than 5 years	40,000	55,000
Total	185,000	225,000

25 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(a) Forward exchange contracts - cash flow hedges

POAL is a party to forward exchange contracts in order to manage foreign exchange risk. POAL's risk management policy is to hedge purchases of major items of plant and equipment in foreign currencies only.

The cash flows are expected to occur at various dates between six months to one year from the balance date.

At 30 June 2017, POAL had outstanding forward exchange contracts equivalent to $97,125,468 (2016: $52,230,000) for three quay cranes and intelligent terminals.

26 Deferred tax liabilities

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Cashflow hedges	(3,291)	(4,280)
Property, plant and equipment	64,409	65,671
Investment property	1,967	616
Intangible assets	2,754	2,055
Provisions	(4,275)	(3,310)
Deferred revenue	2,228	2,256
	63,792	63,008

	Cashflow hedges $'000	Property, plant and equipment $'000	Investment property $'000	Intangible assets $'000	Provisions $'000	Deferred revenue $'000	Tax losses $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2016	(4,280)	65,671	616	2,055	(3,310)	2,256	-	63,008
Charged/(credited) to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	-	(1,262)	1,351	699	(965)	(28)	-	(205)
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive revenue and expense (notes 29(a))	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	989
As at 30 June 2017	(3,291)	64,409	1,967	2,754	(4,275)	2,228	-	63,792
As at 1 July 2015	(1,935)	63,802	383	466	(5,443)	2,284	(253)	59,304
Charged/(credited) to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	-	(364)	233	1,589	2,133	(28)	253	3,816
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive revenue and expense (notes 29(a))	(2,345)	2,233	-	-	-	-	-	(112)
As at 30 June 2016	(4,280)	65,671	616	2,055	(3,310)	2,256	-	63,008

27 Provisions

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
ACC partnership programme	**249**	292
Other provisions (note 2(v))	**784**	784
	1,033	1,076

ACC partnership programme

POAL is a partner in the Accident Compensation Commission (ACC) Partnership Programme. Under the Partnership Programme the Group is liable for all its claim costs for a period of two years up to a specified maximum. At the end of the two year period, the Group pays a premium to ACC for the value of residual claims, the liability for on-going claims from that point passes back to ACC.

The liability for ACC Partnership Programme is recognised in provisions and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of the employee injuries and claims up to the reporting date using actuarial techniques.

Liability valuation

An independent actuarial valuer (AON New Zealand) has calculated the POAL's liability, as at 30 June 2017. The valuer has attested satisfaction as to the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding liability.

The valuation carried out as at 30 June 2017 produced a value for the ACC reserve of $248,900 (2016: $291,700). Pre valuation date claim inflation has been taken as 50% (2016: 50%) of movements in the CPI and 50% (2016: 50%) of the movements in the Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) Index. Post valuation date claim inflation rates has changed from a constant of 1.7% per annum to Treasury issued yearly rates. The discount rate used to value the liabilities has changed from a constant of 4.2% per annum to Treasury issued yearly risk free rates as at 31 March 2017. These changes in future discount and inflation rates resulted in no material impact on the valuation.

POAL is not exposed to any significant concentrations of insurance risks as work related injuries are generally the result of an isolated event to an individual employee.

28 Contributed equity

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(a) Share capital		
Ordinary shares		
Equity contributed by disestablished councils	**319,315**	319,315
Equity contributed by disestablished CCOs	**399,566**	399,566
Contribution of equity by way of debt capitalisation	**299,000**	299,000
	1,017,881	1,017,881

(b) Ordinary shares

As at 30 June 2017 there were 1,001 ordinary shares (2016: 1,001) ordinary shares issued and fully paid.

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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(continued)

29 Reserves and accumulated funds

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(a) Reserves		
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	**163,761**	146,496
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges	**(692)**	(3,235)
Share of equity accounted investments reserves	**457,434**	452,274
Available-for-sale investments reserve	**21,780**	11,260
	642,283	606,795
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	**146,496**	64,734
Revaluation (note 16)	**17,265**	83,995
Deferred tax (note 9)	**-**	(2,233)
Balance 30 June	**163,761**	146,496
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges		
Balance at beginning of the year	**(3,235)**	2,679
Fair value movements	**260**	(10,564)
Transfer to surplus	**3,272**	2,305
Deferred tax (note 9)	**(989)**	2,345
Balance at 30 June	**(692)**	(3,235)
Share of equity accounted investments reserves		
Balance at beginning of the year	**452,274**	284,534
Share of associate's movement in reserves (note 18)	**5,160**	167,740
Balance at 30 June	**457,434**	452,274
Available-for-sale investments reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	**11,260**	9,452
Revaluation - gross (note 21)	**10,520**	1,808
Balance at 30 June	**21,780**	11,260

(b) Purpose of each reserve fund

(i) Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

The property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, as described in note 2(d).

(ii) Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge. The amounts are recognised in the surplus/deficit when the associated hedged transactions affect surplus/deficit as described in note 2(j).

(iii) Share of equity accounted investments reserve

The share of equity accounted investments reserve records the Group's share of its associates and joint venture's cash flow hedge reserve, property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, share based payment reserve and its share of its associates and joint venture's reserves. The nature and purpose of these reserves for the associate or joint venture is consistent with the nature and purpose of the reserves for the Group.

Amounts transferred to the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense of the associate are included in the share of equity accounted investments surplus.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments reserve

The available-for-sale investments reserve is used to record the fair value changes on listed securities. The fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

(c) Accumulated funds	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**91,669**	24,882
Transfers of tax balances for nil consideration	**6,756**	11,542
Surplus for the year	**138,212**	121,745
Dividends (note 30)	**(85,858)**	(66,500)
Balance at end of the year	**150,779**	91,669

30 Dividends

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
A dividend of $85,858,039 per fully paid share was paid on 30 June 2017 (2016: $66,500,000 per fully paid share was paid on 30 June 2016)	**85,858**	66,500

The dividends are fully imputed.

31 Reconciliation of net surplus after tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Surplus after tax	**138,212**	121,745
Add/(less) non-cash items:		
Share of associate and joint venture's surplus	**(73,868)**	(62,723)
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	**50,602**	44,227
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**23,831**	24,416
Impairment of non current assets held for sale	**2,184**	-
Reversal of prior period impairment	**-**	(7,656)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (reversed)	**-**	(1,421)
Impairment of investment in joint ventures	**5,451**	2,614
Deferred tax expense	**(205)**	3,816
Current tax expense	**6,340**	11,891
Movement in fair value of investment property	**(16,744)**	(12,213)
Other	**(385)**	(314)
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities:		
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets and other investments	**(1,194)**	(127)
Movements in borrowings allocated to interest paid	**(54)**	(269)
Net capital items included in working capital movements	**(1,641)**	1,949
Add/(less) movements in working capital:		
Receivables	**(14,336)**	(12,728)
Inventories	**682**	401
Payables	**2,215**	(3,736)
Provisions	**(43)**	(2,031)
Tax payable	**1,180**	(2,298)
Employee benefits	**2,011**	(1,443)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**124,238**	104,100

32 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures.

The Group's treasury management is carried out under policies approved by Auckland Council with the exception of POAL and AFSL. The Auckland Council treasury management policy incorporates a liability management policy and an investment policy. The POAL Group's risk management is performed by its group management who evaluate and hedge certain financial risks including currency risk and interest rate risk under a Treasury Policy that is approved by POAL's Board of Directors. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into. AFSL's risk management is performed by the directors who monitor the capital structure and risk profile on a semi-annual basis.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities		Carrying amount		Fair value	
		2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**8,013**	5,996	**8,013**	5,996
Receivables	12	**52,651**	39,681	**52,651**	39,681
Available-for-sale financial assets	21	**35,752**	25,232	**35,752**	25,232
Derivative financial assets	25	**1,886**	-	**1,886**	-
Total financial assets		**98,302**	70,909	**98,302**	70,909
Financial liabilities					
Payables	22	**(32,569)**	(30,020)	**(32,569)**	(30,020)
Employee entitlements	23	**(10,111)**	(8,100)	**(10,111)**	(8,100)
Borrowings	24	**(297,915)**	(255,553)	**(297,915)**	(255,553)
Derivative financial liabilities	25	**(13,443)**	(15,089)	**(13,443)**	(15,089)
Total financial liabilities		**(354,038)**	(308,762)	**(354,038)**	(308,762)
Net financial assets (liabilities)		**(255,736)**	(237,853)	**(255,736)**	(237,853)

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency, New Zealand dollars (NZD).

The POAL Group does not have any material exposure to currency risk except for the one-off purchases of assets (e.g. plant and equipment) denominated in foreign currencies. The POAL Treasury Policy requires that the POAL Group enters into foreign exchange contracts for the purchase of major items of plant and equipment and that the full amount of the purchase must be hedged. Foreign exchange instruments approved under the Treasury Policy are forward exchange contracts and currency options.

Arrangements that meet the hedge accounting criteria are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy set out in notes 2(c) and 2(j).

(ii) Price risk

The investment in AIAL is subject to price risk due to the annual testing for impairment as outlined in note 2(g).

The Group is also exposed to equity securities price risk because of the investments held in Marsden Maritime Holdings Limited (formerly Northland Port Corporation (NZ) Limited), classified on the statement of financial position as an available-for-sale financial asset. The investment represents an investment in listed market securities. The fair value of the securities is based on quoted market prices.

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

32 Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Cash flow and interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss to the Group arising from adverse fluctuation in interest rates.

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating to fixed interest rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates.

As at the reporting date, the Group had the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts outstanding:

	30 June 2017		30 June 2016	
Movement in interest rate:	**Weighted average interest rate %**	**Balance $'000**	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance $'000
Bank overdrafts and bank loans	**2.7**	**298,202**	3.0	255,786
Interest-rate swaps (notional principal amount)	**4.3**	**185,000**	4.5	225,000

Interest bearing loans are at floating interest rates and are repriced quarterly. Interest rate swaps are used to hedge the interest on these loans and are also repriced quarterly.

A summary of terms and conditions of the loans is in note 24.

(iv) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential surplus and deficit and equity (excluding accumulated funds) impact from reasonably possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on the Group's financial instrument exposures at the balance date.

A sensitivity of 1% in interest rates, and 10% movement in foreign exchange rates and equity prices have been applied respectively. These are considered reasonable given the current level of interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices and the volatility observed both on a historical basis and market expectation for future movement.

32 Financial risk management (continued)

		Interest rate risk				**Foreign exchange risk**				**Other price risk**			
		-1%		**+1%**		**-10%**		**+10%**		**-5%**		**+5%**	
30 June 2017	**Carrying amount $'000**	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000
Financial assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	8,013	(78)	(70)	78	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	52,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	35,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,788)	-	1,788
Derivatives - cash flow hedges	1,886	150	1,028	(150)	(1,134)	-	4,660	-	(4,570)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities													
Payables	32,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements	10,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	297,915	2,982	-	(2,982)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedges	13,443	1,450	5,015	(1,450)	(5,325)	-	4,530	-	(4,540)	-	-	-	-
Total increase/ (decrease)		4,504	5,973	(4,504)	(6,389)	-	9,190	-	(9,110)	-	(1,788)	-	1,788

		Interest rate risk				**Foreign exchange risk**				**Other price risk**			
		-1%		**+1%**		**-10%**		**+10%**		**-10%**		**+10%**	
30 June 2016	**Carrying amount $'000**	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000	**Surplus** $'000	**Equity** $'000
Financial assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	5,996	(59)	(55)	59	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	39,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	25,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,262)	-	1,262
Financial liabilities													
Payables	30,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	255,553	1,158	-	(1,158)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedges	15,809	-	6,004	-	(6,004)	-	5,388	-	(4,408)	-	-	-	-
Total increase/ (decrease)		1,099	5,949	(1,099)	(5,949)	-	5,388	-	(4,408)	-	(1,262)	-	1,262

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss from a transaction in the event of default by a counterparty on its contractual obligations.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Group to credit risk, principally consists of bank balances, trade and other receivables, advance to subsidiaries and equity accounted investees and derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to trade receivables transactions. For banks and financial institutions only parties with an appropriate international credit rating are accepted. Limits are placed on the exposure to any one financial institution and the usage of these limits is determined by assigning product weightings to the principal amount of the transaction. The POAL Group minimises its credit risk by spreading such exposures across a number of counterparties.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The POAL Group has policies in place that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

32 Financial risk management (continued)

The POAL Group's credit risk is also attributable to trade receivables which comprise of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries. The POAL Group has a policy that manages exposure to credit risk by way of requiring customers who wish to trade on credit terms being subject to a credit assessment, which may include a review of their financial strengths, previous credit history with the POAL Group, payment habits with other suppliers, bank references and credit rating agency reports.

Approximately 60% (2016: 59%) of trade receivables at balance date is reflected by the Group's ten largest customers. At balance date approximately 13% (2016: 12%) of the trade receivables related to one customer. The Group is satisfied with the credit quality of the customer and does not anticipate any non-performance.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the POAL Group will be unable to meet obligations as they fall due. The POAL Group manages the risk by targeting a minimum liquidity level by monitoring continuously forecasting actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the period remaining at balance date until the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at the balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 3 months $'000	3 - 12 months $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount Liabilities $'000
2017							
Non-derivatives							
Payables	32,569	-	-	-	-	32,569	32,569
Variable rate loans *	6,202	8,050	125,944	173,957	-	314,153	297,915
Employee entitlements	10,111	-	-	-	-	10,111	10,111
Total non-derivative liabilities	48,882	8,050	125,944	173,957	-	356,833	340,595
Derivative							
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	-	3,423	2,725	2,620	(172)	8,596	8,308
Gross settled (forward exchange contracts)							
- (inflow)	-	(46,140)	-	-	-	(46,140)	5,135
- outflow	-	51,304	-	-	-	51,304	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	8,587	2,725	2,620	(172)	13,760	13,443

32 Financial risk management (continued)

	Less than 3 months $'000	3 - 12 months $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount Liabilities $'000
2016							
Non-derivatives							
Payables	30,020	-	-	-	-	30,020	30,020
Variable rate loans *	8,786	7,478	56,161	200,360	-	272,785	255,553
Employee entitlements	8,100	-	-	-	-	8,100	8,100
Total non-derivative liabilities	46,906	7,478	56,161	200,360	-	310,905	293,673
Derivative							
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	1,422	1,680	3,048	6,310	339	12,799	15,089
Gross settled (forward exchange contracts)							
- (inflow)	(30,867)	(12,938)	(5,287)	-	-	(49,092)	-
- outflow	32,944	13,589	5,697	-	-	52,230	-
Total derivative liabilities	3,499	2,331	3,458	6,310	339	15,937	15,089

* For floating rate instruments the amounts disclosed are determined by reference to the interest rate at the last repricing date.

(d) Fair value estimation

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

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
30 June 2017				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	35,752	-	-	35,752
Derivatives used for hedging	-	1,886	-	1,886
Total assets	35,752	1,886	-	37,638
Liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	13,443	-	13,443
Total liabilities	-	13,443	-	13,443

32 Financial risk management (continued)

30 June 2016	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total balance $'000
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	25,232	-	-	25,232
Total assets	25,232	-	-	25,232
Liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	15,089	-	15,089
Total liabilities	-	15,089	-	15,089

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the year end. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise NZX equity investments classified as available for sale financial assets.

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

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

(e) Financial instrument categories

Assets	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Available for sale $'000	Total $'000
30 June 2017				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8,013	-	8,013
Receivables (excluding GST receivable and prepayments)	-	52,651	-	52,651
Derivative financial instruments	1,886	-	-	1,886
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	35,752	35,752
	1,886	60,664	35,752	98,302
30 June 2016				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5,996	-	5,996
Receivables (excluding GST receivable and prepayments)	-	39,681	-	39,681
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	25,232	25,232
	-	45,677	25,232	70,909

32 Financial risk management (continued)

Liabilities	Derivatives for hedging $'000	Measured at amortised cost $'000	Total $'000
30 June 2017			
Payables	-	32,569	32,569
Employee entitlements	-	10,111	10,111
Borrowings	-	297,915	297,915
Derivative financial instruments	13,443	-	13,443
	13,443	340,595	354,038
30 June 2016			
Payables	-	30,020	30,020
Employee entitlements	-	8,100	8,100
Borrowings	-	255,553	255,553
Derivative financial instruments	15,089	-	15,089
	15,089	293,673	308,762

33 Capital management

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

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

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

The POAL Group borrows under a negative pledge arrangement that requires certain certificates and covenants:

- minimum interest cover of 1.50 : 1.00 (2016: 1.50 : 1.00); and
- maximum gearing ratio of 65% (2016: 65%).

There have been no breaches of this negative pledge during the current and previous financial periods.

34 Capital commitments and operating lease commitments

(a) Capital commitments
Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Capital commitments		
Property, plant and equipment	**51,834**	35,335
Investment property	**1,088**	9,698
Total capital commitments	**52,922**	45,033

(b) Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Within one year	**961**	647
Between one and five years	**2,026**	1,675
Total non-cancellable operating leases	**2,987**	2,322

The Group leases land and premises under a non-cancellable operating lease agreement. The lease reflects normal commercial arrangements with escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the lease are renegotiated.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Within one year	**7,381**	6,689
Between one and five years	**27,276**	14,974
More than five years	**39,906**	36,772
Total non-cancellable operating leases	**74,563**	58,435

No contingent rents have been recognised (2016: none).

The majority of operating leases relate to investment property owned by the POAL Group with lease terms between 1 to 17 years. Further operating leases relate to buildings within port operation boundaries included in property, plant and equipment and have a lease term between 1 to 25 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessees exercise their option to renew. The lessees do not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

35 Contingent assets and liabilities

As at 30 June 2017 the Parent had no contingent liabilities (2016: $Nil).

POAL has a performance bond of $810,000 (2016: $810,000) with Auckland Council to ensure that the final finishing of the reclamation of the Fergusson Container terminal is undertaken and that an accessible esplanade reserve is provided. Ports of Auckland Limited pays Westpac a premium to take on the bond risk. No event has occurred that would cause this guarantee to be called upon.

POAL potentially has a liability for repairs and maintenance on Queens Wharf of up to $1.5 million. The expense is likely to be incurred within a ten to fifteen year time horizon.

Refer to note 18(e) for details of the Group's share of the associates' and joint ventures' contingencies. The site development costs have been estimated based on work undertaken by a quantity surveyor

36 Related party transactions

ACIL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Auckland Council. All members of the Auckland Council Group are considered to be related parties of Auckland Council Investments Limited. This includes the subsidiaries identified in note 20 and the associated entities and joint ventures identified in note 18.

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Transactions with related parties:		
Auckland Council		
Services provided to Auckland Council Investments Limited	**(15)**	(101)
Interest paid by Auckland Council Investments Limited	**-**	(12,554)
Dividends paid by Auckland Council Investments Limited	**(85,858)**	(66,500)
Services provided to Ports of Auckland Limited	**1,439**	1,190
Tax losses gifted to Ports of Auckland Limited and Auckland Film Studios Limited	**6,756**	11,542
	(77,678)	(66,423)
Entities under common control		
Services provided by Ports of Auckland Limited	**422**	444
Services provided to Ports of Auckland Limited	**762**	362
Subvention payment to Watercare Services for tax losses	**3,903**	5,368
	5,087	6,174
Associates and joint ventures		
Services provided by Ports of Auckland Limited	**3,174**	3,020
Services provided to Ports of Auckland Limited	**2,608**	776
Net dividends received	**52,749**	44,227
Advances	**3,351**	70
Advance repayments	**1,250**	100
Advances impairment	**2,870**	-
	66,002	48,193

36 Related party transactions (continued)

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Outstanding related party balances at year-end are as follows:		
Current receivables		
Auckland Council	**20,009**	5,236
Entities under common control	**-**	33
Associates and joint ventures	**30**	2,055
	20,039	7,324
Non-current receivables		
Associates and joint ventures	**2,639**	3,408
	2,639	3,408
Current payables and borrowings		
Auckland Council payables	**96**	2,785
Auckland Council borrowings	**-**	-
Entities under common control	**6,174**	5,399
Associates and joint ventures	**36**	103
	6,306	8,287

Except where outlined below no interest is charged on the loans to related parties.

During the period the Group entered into transactions with companies in which there are common directorships. These transactions have occurred on an arm's length commercial basis, without special privileges.

Transactions with associates

AIAL

The Group received an ordinary dividend during the year of $50,602,493 (2016: $42,079,968) from AIAL which was treated as a decrease in investment in the Group.

37 Remuneration

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Directors	**761**	696
Senior Management Team, including the Chief Executive	**3,331**	3,721
Number of full-time equivalent senior management team	***9***	*10*

The key management personnel are the CEO of the Parent, all the directors of the Parent and subsidiaries and the CEO and the direct reports to the CEO of POAL.

The Group does not provide any non cash benefits to directors and key management personnel in addition to their directors fees or salaries.

37 Remuneration (continued)

The Directors and the total remuneration paid to them during the year ended 30 June, inclusive of benefits, were as follows:

	2017 Whole dollars	2016 Whole dollars
ACIL Board		
Keith Taylor (Chair) - Commenced 1 November 2015	**71,050**	47,367
Linda Robertson - Commenced 1 November 2015	**35,525**	23,683
Hinerangi Raumati - Commenced 1 November 2015	**35,525**	23,683
Simon Allen - Ceased 31 October 2015	**-**	23,683
Miriam Dean - Ceased 31 October 2015	**-**	14,802
Candis Craven - Ceased 31 October 2015	**-**	11,842
Brian Corban - Ceased 31 October 2015	**-**	11,842
Diana Puketapu - Ceased 31 October 2015	**-**	11,842
AFSL Board		
James Hill (Chair)	**36,500**	44,500
Alan Sorrell	**26,000**	34,000
Richard Jeffery - Commenced 1 February 2017	**10,833**	-
POAL Board		
Elizabeth Coutts (Chair)	**120,000**	99,165
Rodger Fisher	**90,000**	100,000
Andrew Bonner	**60,000**	60,000
Patrick Snedden	**60,000**	60,000
Jonathon Mayson	**60,000**	60,000
Sarah Haydon - Commenced 1 August 2016	**60,000**	-
Karl Smith - Commenced 1 October 2016	**45,000**	-
Wayne Walden - resigned 31 December 2016	**40,000**	60,000
Bill Osbourne - Commenced 1 May 2017	**10,000**	-
Graeme Hawkins - Ceased 1 August 2015	**-**	10,000
	760,433	696,409

	2017	2016
The number of employees paid more than $100,000 annually is as follows:		
$100,000 - $120,000	**93**	88
$120,001 - $140,000	**40**	37
$140,001 - $160,000	**23**	24
$160,001 - $180,000	**5**	12
$180,001 - $200,000	**7**	4
$200,001 - $220,000	**5**	4
$220,001 - $240,000	**4**	2
$240,001 - $260,000	**5**	3
$260,001 - $280,000	**1**	3
$280,001 - $300,000	**2**	2
$300,001 - $320,000	**1**	2
$320,001 - $340,000	**1**	1
$340,001 - $360,000	**3**	1
$360,001 - $380,000	**-**	-
$380,001 - $400,000	**-**	-
$400,001 - $420,000	**-**	1
$420,001 - $440,000	**1**	-
$800,000 - $820,000	**-**	1
$880,001 - $900,000	**1**	-
	192	185

38 Events occurring after the balance date

The Board of ACIL resolved on 14th August 2017 to sell the shares in AFSL to the Auckland Council (subject to a tax and legal review of the transaction). This follows a request from the Auckland Council's Finance and Performance Committee with the intent that the property be considered separate from the operations of the film studios. The Council's property arm, Panuku Development Auckland, would plan for the future use of the physical property and the film studio operations could be managed by Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development.

Statement of service performance

For the year ended 30 June 2017

During the year, ACIL operated in accordance with the 2016-2019 Statement of Intent (SOI). The progress against the SOI targets is summarised below.

Auckland Council Investments Limited Semi Group

Output	Performance Measure	Performance Target	Results/Commentary	Target met
ACIL generates financial returns for the Council by acting commercially, within the constraints of the Accountability Policy	Operating Surplus after Tax of the ACIL parent	$85.9 million	$103.4 million	✓
	Return on Equity of ACIL group	6.8%	9.9%.	✓
ACIL distributes financial returns to the Council by acting commercially, within the constraints of the Accountability Policy	Dividend Distributions	$85.9 million	$85.9 million	✓
ACIL monitors the activities and strategy of POAL, AIAL and AFSL	Quarterly report to the Accountability and Performance Committee	The quarterly report is provided within specified timeframes and meets requirements of the Shareholder's Expectations Guide	ACIL has been monitoring the activities and strategy of POAL, AIAL and AFSL and reporting to the Council.	✓
ACIL and its subsidiaries have regard to the Environmental, Social and Governance considerations			ACIL and its subsidiaries are having regard to the Environmental, Social and Governance considerations.	✓

POAL Group

Output	Performance Measure	Performance Target	Results/Commentary	Target met
Competent Directors are appointed to the POAL Board	Timely consideration of relevant information with regard to candidates for appointments	Competent Directors are appointed	POAL is considered to have competent directors.	✓
	Report to Auckland Council about proposed appointments	Auckland Council is kept fully informed and consulted in advance about proposed appointments	During the year ACIL appointed Sarah Haydon, Karl Smith and Bill Osbourne as directors to the POAL Board Auckland Council was consulted on these appointments.	✓
Progress towards the target of increasing financial returns from POAL is closely monitored	Return on Equity	RoE increases to 9.1% by 30 June 2017	10.0%	✓

POAL's ROE is calculated as normalised net profit after tax divided by closing equity (excluding 2012 and subsequent revaluations).

Auckland International Airport Limited

Output	Performance Measure	Performance Target	Results/Commentary	Target met
Exercise voting rights in AIAL on all decisions/motions requiring shareholder input	Timely consideration of relevant information with regard to the decision being made	Voting rights are exercised	ACIL exercised its voting rights at the AIAL AGM in October 2016.	✓
	Advise Council on proposed decisions/motions	Council is kept fully informed about proposed decisions/motions	The Council was kept informed about AIAL's AGM resolutions. Auckland Council decided not to participate in AIAL's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.	✓

Auckland Council Investments Limited
Statement of service performance
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Auckland Film Studios Limited

Output	Performance Measure	Performance Target	Results/Commentary	Target met
Competent Directors are appointed to the AFSL Board	Timely consideration of relevant information with regards to the candidates for appointment	Competent Directors are appointed	AFSL is considered to have competent directors.	✓
	Advise Council about proposed appointments	Council is kept fully informed and consulted in advance about proposed appointments	During the year ACIL appointed Richard Jeffery to the AFSL Board. Auckland Council was consulted on the appointment	✓
Progress against AFSL's target to at least break-even is closely monitored	AFSL's Net Profit After Tax (NPAT)	NPAT is positive	$6.3 million	✓

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