

**STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS
2017»2018**



NEW ZEALAND WALKING ACCESS COMMISSION ARA HĪKOI AOTEAROA

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Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 149 of the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the New Zealand Walking Access Commission Ara Hikoi Aotearoa's Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) for 2017-2018. This SPE reflects the priorities of the Government, the Minister and the Board for the Commission. The Commission's strategy (required under the Walking Access Act 2008) is under review and in 2017-2018 the Commission's Statement of Intent (SOI) will be updated to reflect the revised strategy.

The Commission will continue to contribute towards areas of focus for the Government, including the tourism sector, improving public health, smarter urban development, and working with Māori on access. The Commission will continue to give priority to increasing public awareness of the services it offers and New Zealand's heritage and culture of public access; to facilitating new enduring access over private land; and to working with stakeholders to improve the quality of the information and advice it provides to the public. The focus on greater public understanding of the value of access and mutual responsibilities will reduce the prevalence of disputes and promote voluntary management of outdoor access behaviour.

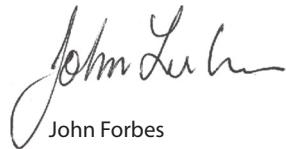
The revised strategy, which will be reflected in the 2017-18 SOI, will guide a shift for the Commission's work towards a more proactive role. The proactive role will see increased emphasis placed on high-level access regional strategies for key areas in terms of population, tourism needs, and on working alongside local and central government and community groups with a focus on rural and peri-urban environments.

Through this work, the Commission will support regional economic development by assisting with the creation of trails networks to help lower tourism pressures, and increase options for tourism, in areas such as the central North Island and South Island high country, and by providing value as new communities grow in peri-urban areas as in the north of Auckland.

Our emphasis is on providing solid and objective advice and information, and monitoring the decision-making processes of agencies with public access responsibilities. Public feedback shows that the Commission is respected due to its demonstrated expertise, transparency, objectivity and quality of products and services. Over the past five years, provision of high quality information has helped the Commission develop a reputation as a facilitator of enduring outcomes to access issues. This role is now evolving to a stage where the Commission's knowledge and expertise can be used to influence others to achieve access outcomes.

The Commission's collaborative approach is an undoubted strength, as it relies heavily on achieving its outcomes through engagement, influencing others and facilitation. The Commission will continue to strengthen and promote its activities through partnerships with central and local government agencies, iwi and private and not-for-profit organisations. The Commission will change its approach to communications to better leverage use of social media and websites to influence and inform others, and to change behaviours related to the provision and use of access.

The Board remains committed to ensuring that the organisation has clear objectives, is independent, knowledgeable and efficient, and delivers results.



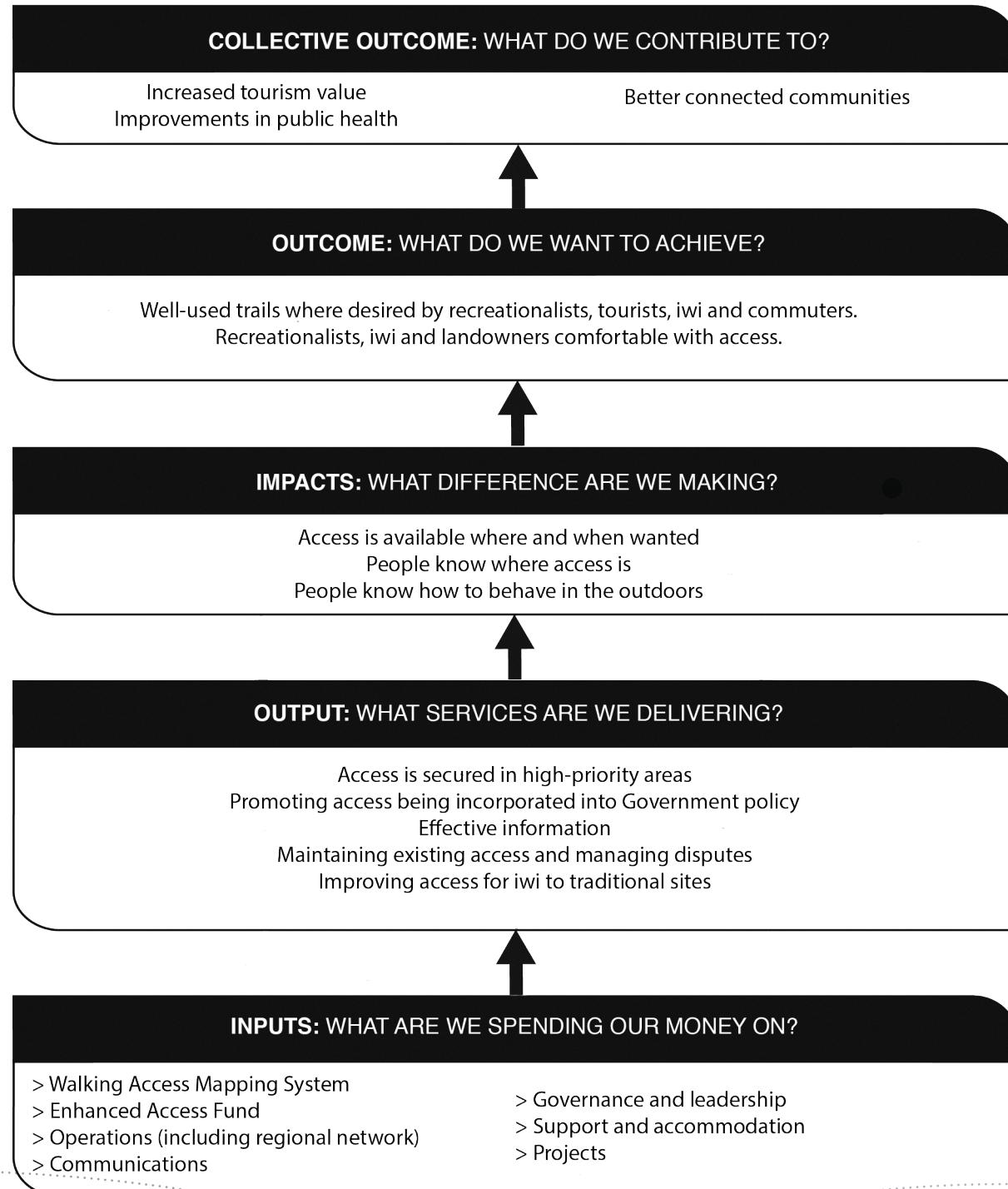
John Forbes
Chairman



Penny Mudford
Board Member

WHAT THE CLASS OF OUTPUT IS INTENDED TO ACHIEVE

THE COMMISSION'S OUTCOME FRAMEWORK



HOW THE PERFORMANCE OF THE OUTPUT WILL BE ASSESSED

1.0 ACCESS IS AVAILABLE WHERE AND WHEN WANTED

The Commission will assist central and local government agencies, iwi, landholders, business and communities to develop new access and will focus on priority areas of the country.

	2016-17 SPE	2017-18 Target	QN = Quantity QL = Quality TI = Timeliness
Access is secured in high-priority areas			
1.1 Access is ensured across the South Island High Country for local residents, iwi, and domestic and international tourists, in the places and for the purposes they desire.	new	QL ¹²	Prepare a situation analysis for access in the South Island High Country (including with local iwi) and framework for a strategy.
1.2 All new subdivisions in Auckland build access into their planning, in conjunction with existing local communities.	new	QL ²³	Prepare a situation analysis for access in the Puhoi-Matakanā-Warkworth area (including with local iwi) and framework for a strategy.
1.3 The Central North Island has sufficient access capacity for increasing tourism demands.	new	QL ²	Work with iwi, Department of Conservation, local government and others to explore new access opportunities.
1.4 People can access New Zealand's rivers and lakes.	new	QL ²	Create and test methods to set a baseline of current access to New Zealand's rivers and lakes.
1.5 People can access New Zealand's coastline.	new	QL ²	Create and test methods to set a baseline of current access to New Zealand's coast.
1.6 Opportunities for access through the Overseas Investment Act process are taken up.	new	80%	TI Percentage of consents received are processed by the Commission within three months.
Promoting access being incorporated into Government policy			
1.7 Public access is included during local and central policy planning.	new	QL ²	Publish revised guidelines for local government on unformed legal roads.
Maintaining existing access and managing disputes			
1.8 Access disputes are concluded effectively within reasonable timeframes.	60%	50%	TI % Concluded within 12 months. ⁴
	80%	70%	TI % Concluded within 24 months. ⁴

1 With a focus on the Wakatipu Basin, Wanaka and McKenzie areas.

2 Progress towards this activity will be monitored via quarterly reporting to the monitoring agency.

3 Dependent on forming effective partnerships with a number of external parties.

4 Target reduced due to increasing average complexity of dispute received. Concluded includes resolved, and closed with no result.

1.9 Access opportunities are created or retained with Commission involvement.	50 - 75 2016-17 SPE	50 - 75 2017-18 Target	QN³ Number of opportunities created or retained annually, including Enhanced Access Fund projects.
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2.0 PEOPLE KNOW WHERE ACCESS IS

An effective communications strategy sits at the core of the Commission's work. In order to ensure that the access opportunities created by the Commission are actually used, people must be able to easily find and understand their access rights.

	2016-17 SPE	2017-18 Target	QN = Quantity QL = Quality TI = Timeliness
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Effective information

2.1 People can easily find information on public access rights and walkways.	new	QL⁵ Digital strategy published by 31 March 2018.	
2.2 The <i>Walking Access Mapping System</i> (WAMS) is widely used by people wanting to find their access rights.	58,300	62,673	QN⁴ Unique visitors to WAMS increase by 7.5%.
2.3 The <i>Walking Access Mapping System</i> (WAMS) provides complete and accurate information.	new	QL⁶ A report on accuracy of information in WAMS is created that identifies priority areas for action.	
2.4 Access enquiries are resolved in a prompt manner.	new	80%	TI Percentage of enquiries concluded within 3 months.

3.0 PEOPLE KNOW HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE OUTDOORS

Good behaviour from those using access is key to ensuring that access is maintained and disputes are resolved at the lowest level. The Commission has a role to play in public education on responsible behaviour in the outdoors and on private land.

	2016-17 SPE	2017-18 Target	QN = Quantity QL = Quality TI = Timeliness
3.1 The Commission's <i>Both Sides of the Fence</i> (BSOF) education website is well-used by teachers and students.	5,930	6,230	QN⁵ Unique visitors to BSOF increase by 5%.

4.0 OTHER

The Commission will revise the Walking Access Strategy in 2017/18.

The Commission will, every two years, conduct an independent survey to assess satisfaction with the Commission's performance among key stakeholder organisations and agencies. The first survey to establish the baseline will be in 2018/19.

5 Unique visitors refers to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit.

6 Dependent on third party requests.

EXPECTED REVENUE AND PROPOSED EXPENSES FOR THIS CLASS OF OUTPUT

This section contains the following forecast financial statements:

- » Statement of responsibility
- » Forecast statement of comprehensive revenue and expense
- » Forecast statement of changes in equity
- » Forecast statement of financial position
- » Forecast statement of cash flows
- » Forecast expenditure by nature
- » Statement of underlying assumptions and accounting policies

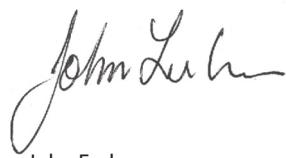
The New Zealand Walking Access Commission has just one output. The revenue and expense for that output is as reported in the following forecast statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

This Statement of Performance Expectations has been prepared to meet the requirements of the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of this Statement of Performance Expectations, have not been audited, and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. These forecast financial statements have been prepared on the basis of best estimates and assumptions as to future events. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented.

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission accepts responsibility for the preparation of this Statement of Performance Expectations and forecast financial statements, including the assumptions on which the forecast statements are based.



John Forbes
Chairman



Penny Mudford
Board Member

Date: 6 April 2017

FORECAST STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE (AS AT 30 JUNE)

	2015-16 Actual \$000	2016-17 Forecast \$000	2016-17 Budget \$000	2017-18 Plan \$000
Revenue				
Crown revenue	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789
Interest	119	108	82	78
Other income	8	2	0	50
Total revenue	1,916	1,899	1,871	1,917
Expenditure				
Operating costs	1,056	833	1,303	1,079
Personnel costs	553	690	565	875
Audit fees	19	20	19	20
Board fees	63	64	64	64
Depreciation and amortisation	130	89	151	105
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	492	8	0	0
Rentals and leases	63	52	63	64
Total expenditure	2,376	1,756	2,165	2,207
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-460	143	-294	-290
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the period	-460	143	-294	-290
Total comprehensive revenue and expense is comprised of:				
Accumulated surplus	-260	351	4	-237
Enhanced Access Fund	-200	-208	-298	-53
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the period	-460	143	-294	-290

FORECAST STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (AS AT 30 JUNE)

	2015-16 Actual \$000	2016-17 Forecast \$000	2016-17 Budget \$000	2017-18 Plan \$000
Balance at 1 July	3,086	2,626	2,597	2,769
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the period	-460	143	-294	-290
Total Equity at 30 June	2,626	2,769	2,303	2,479

FORECAST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (AS AT 30 JUNE)

	2015-16 Actual \$000	2016-17 Forecast \$000	2016-17 Budget \$000	2017-18 Plan \$000
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	381	198	341	566
Prepayments	49	49	20	49
Receivables	21	45	21	21
GST	0	0	18	16
Investments	625	700	450	300
Total current assets	1,076	992	850	952
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	35	28	21	58
Intangible assets	227	150	297	115
Software under development	0	0	0	0
Term investments	1,975	1,750	1,325	1,495
Total non-current assets	2,237	1,928	1,643	1,668
Total assets	3,313	2,920	2,493	2,620
Current liabilities				
Creditors and other payables	145	110	153	98
GST	52	0	0	0
Employee entitlements	41	41	37	43
Income in advance	449	0	0	0
Total current liabilities	687	151	190	141
Net assets	2,626	2,769	2,303	2,479
Equity				
Accumulated surplus	1,297	1,472	1,331	1,411
Enhanced Access Fund	1,329	1,297	972	1,068
Total Equity	2,626	2,769	2,303	2,479

FORECAST STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (AS AT 30 JUNE)

	2015-16 Actual \$000	2016-17 Forecast \$000	2016-17 Budget \$000	2017-18 Plan \$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Crown revenue	2,236	1,340	1,789	1,789
Interest received	112	84	79	102
Receipts from other revenue	10	2	0	50
Goods and services tax (net)	76	-52	18	-16
Payments to employees	-573	-690	-564	-873
Payments to suppliers	-1,273	-1,004	-1,464	-1,239
Net cash from operating activities	588	-320	-142	-187
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts (net) from liquidating investments	0	150	250	655
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-4	-12	0	-50
Purchase of software under development	0	0	0	0
Purchase of software	-225	-1	-50	-50
Acquisition of investments	-266	0	0	0
Net cash from investing activities	-495	137	200	555
Cash flows from financing activities				
Capital contribution	0	0	0	0
Net cash from financing activities	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	93	-183	58	368
Cash at 1 July	288	381	283	198
Closing cash balance	381	198	341	566

FORECAST EXPENDITURE BY NATURE (AS AT 30 JUNE)

The following analysis of expenditure is based on their function within the Commission. The Commission's expenditure focuses on the mapping system, operations, the Enhanced Access Fund, governance and leadership, and communications. Support and accommodation are secondary contributors to costs.

	2015-16 Actual \$000	2016-17 Forecast \$000	2016-17 Budget \$000	2017-18 Plan \$000
Walking Access Mapping System ¹	941	294	389	330
Operations	531	588	636	794
Enhanced Access Fund grants	24	26	56	100
Governance and leadership	456	488	545	481
Communications	154	52	227	186
Support	187	210	226	221
Accommodation	83	98	86	95
Total expenditure by nature	2,376	1,756	2,165	2,207

¹ Upon completion of the WAMS upgrade project in 2015-2016, a significant portion of WAMS software was considered impaired, resulting in a \$492,000 reduction of the carrying value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission (the Commission) is a Crown entity as defined by the *Crown Entities Act 2004* and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Commission's operations includes the *Crown Entities Act 2004* and the *Walking Access Act 2008*. The Commission's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

The Commission's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public. The Commission does not operate to make a financial return.

The Commission has one output: Support for Walking Access. The figures presented in these financial statements are for that one output.

The Commission has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The forecast financial statements for the Commission for the year ended 30 June 2017, and the 2017/18 expenditure plan, were approved by the Board in April 2017. The actual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 were approved by the Board on 26 September 2016.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Commission have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Crown Entities Act 2004*, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards, and concessions under the reduced disclosure regime have been applied. The criteria under which the Commission is eligible to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards are:

- a) its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market nor is it in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets),
- b) it does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses, and
- c) its total expenses do not exceed \$30 million.

These financial statements comply with PBE standards with reduced disclosure requirements.

PRESENTATION CURRENCY AND ROUNDING

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REVENUE

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

Funding from the Crown

The Commission is primarily funded through revenue received from the Crown that is restricted in its use for the purpose of the Commission meeting its objectives as specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder.

The Commission considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement.

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

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

GRANT EXPENDITURE

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Commission has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when the approved applicant has met the criteria in the grant contract and the Commission has approved the expenditure.

The Commission has no non-discretionary grants.

LEASES

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

The Commission does not have any finance leases.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

RECEIVABLES

Short-term receivables are measured at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

A receivable is considered impaired when there is evidence that the Commission will not be able to collect the amount due. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of the amounts expected to be collected.

INVESTMENTS

Bank term deposits

Investments in bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested.

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

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: computer hardware, leasehold improvements and office equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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 surplus or deficit.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Commission and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property, plant and equipment at rates that will write-off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows:

Office equipment	5 - 10 years	10% - 20%
Leasehold improvements	9 years	11.1%
Computer hardware	4 - 5 years	20% - 25%

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of improvements, whichever is the shorter.

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

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software acquisition and development

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

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. The cost of an internally generated asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

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

Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Commission's web sites are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

Walking Access Mapping System ¹²	3 to 10 years	10% - 33%
Acquired computer software	3 years	33%

IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Commission does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash-generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

Non-cash-generating assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets held at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written-down to the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

12 Enhancements to the Walking Access Mapping System from 2015-2016 onward are amortised over three years. This recognises the rapid development in Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) and the costs of remaining up-to-date.

CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not taken at balance date, and sick leave.

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

A liability and an expense are recognised for performance payments where there is a contractual obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Long-term employee entitlements

The Commission does not provide long service leave or retirement leave.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave and sick leave are classified as a current liability.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver and the Government Superannuation Fund are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

EQUITY

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

- » Accumulated surplus, and
- » Enhanced Access Fund.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

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

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

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

INCOME TAX

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

BUDGET FIGURES

The budget figures are from the 2016-2020 Statement of Performance Expectations, as approved by the Board on 17 May 2016. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Board in preparing these financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense or the amortisation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. The Commission minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by: physical inspection of assets; and asset replacement programmes and an assessment of intangible assets.

Upon completion of the WAMS upgrade project in 2015-2016, a significant portion of WAMS software was considered impaired, resulting in a \$492,000 reduction of the carrying value. The Commission has not made any additional significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These forecast financial statements have been prepared to present the Commission's planned work programme over the coming year. The figures contain estimates based on best information and there is a degree of uncertainty attached to the information.

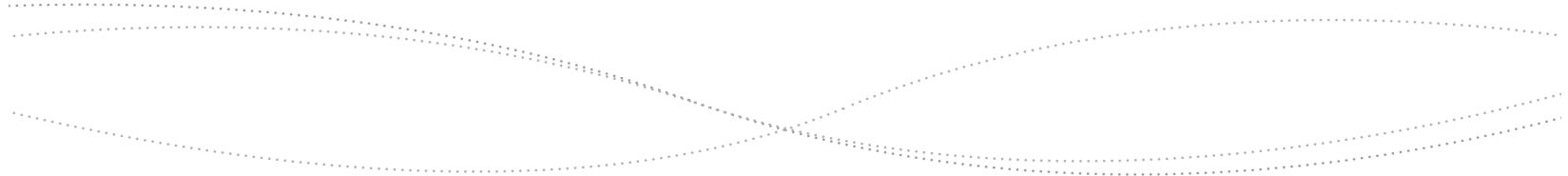
Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

- » Crown funding will remain unchanged;
- » Capital expenditure of \$50,000 per annum is planned for 2017-2018 for the Walking Access Mapping System;
- » Enhanced Access Fund grants will be made available each year, to the estimated amount of interest revenue generated by the fund for that year;
- » The Walking Access Mapping System remains the Commission's major capital asset. On completion of the WAMS upgrade project in 2015-2016, a significant portion of WAMS software was considered impaired, resulting in a \$492,000 reduction of the carrying value.
- » The Board has resolved to draw down on the accumulated funds in the coming three years, to fund an increase in the regional field programme and activities.
- » Employee entitlements and other costs are budgeted to increase by about the expected rate of inflation.

Actual financial results achieved for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented in this Statement of Performance Expectations and the variations may be material. For these reasons the information in these forecast financial statements may not be appropriate for purposes other than those described.

Notes:

Notes:

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The background of the page features a topographic map with white contour lines on an orange background, representing mountainous terrain.

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