



# STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

2018-2019

NEW ZEALAND WALKING ACCESS COMMISSION  
ARA HĪKOI AOTEAROA

PO Box 11181  
Manners St  
Wellington 6142

Telephone (04) 815 8502

[www.walkingaccess.govt.nz](http://www.walkingaccess.govt.nz)

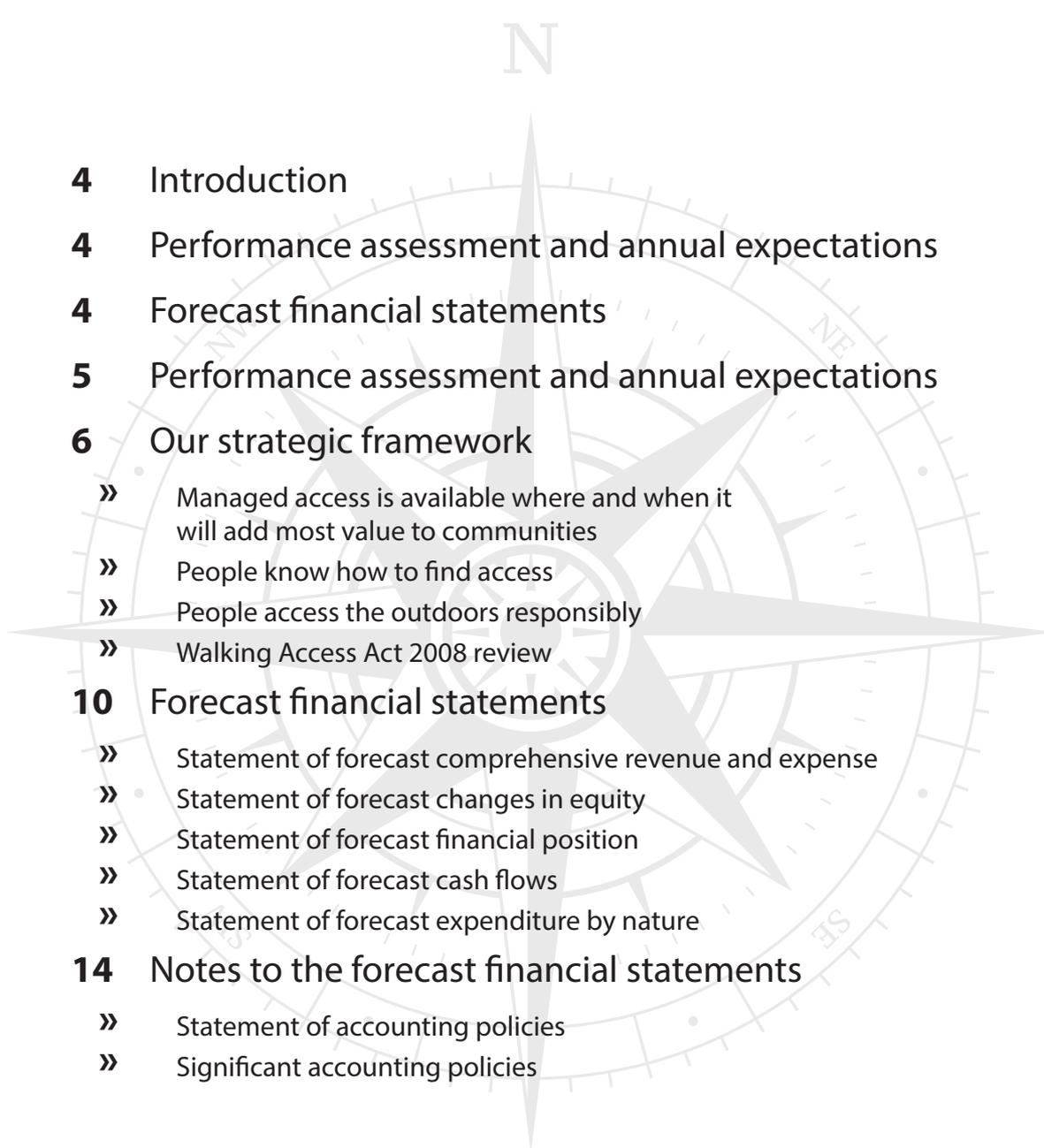
[contact@walkingaccess.govt.nz](mailto:contact@walkingaccess.govt.nz)

ISSN 2357-2531 (Print) ISSN 2357-254X (Online)

Copyright New Zealand Walking Access  
Commission Ara Hikoi Aotearoa 2018

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

# CONTENTS



<b>4</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Performance assessment and annual expectations</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Forecast financial statements</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Performance assessment and annual expectations</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Our strategic framework</b>
»	Managed access is available where and when it will add most value to communities
»	People know how to find access
»	People access the outdoors responsibly
»	Walking Access Act 2008 review
<b>10</b>	<b>Forecast financial statements</b>
»	Statement of forecast comprehensive revenue and expense
»	Statement of forecast changes in equity
»	Statement of forecast financial position
»	Statement of forecast cash flows
»	Statement of forecast expenditure by nature
<b>14</b>	<b>Notes to the forecast financial statements</b>
»	Statement of accounting policies
»	Significant accounting policies



# STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2019

This Statement of Performance Expectations reflects our proposed performance targets and forecast financial information for the year ahead. It is produced in accordance with section 149E of the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.

The forecast financial statements and underlying assumptions in this document have been authorised as appropriate for issue by the Board of the Walking Access Commission Ara Hikoī Aotearoa in accordance with its role under the *Crown Entities Act 2004*. It is not intended to update the forecast financial statements subsequent to presentation.



John Forbes

Chair

26 June 2018

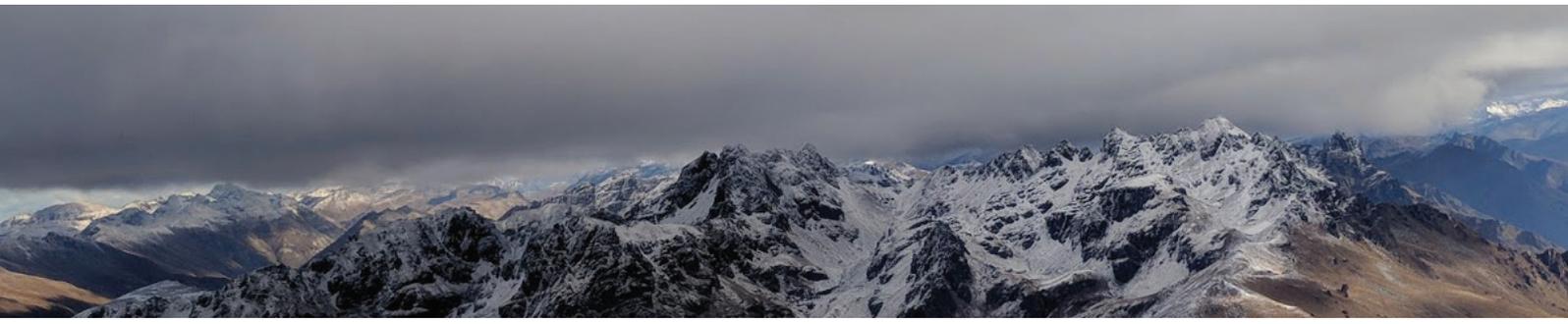


Penny Mudford

Board member

26 June 2018





# INTRODUCTION

This is the 2018/19 Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) prepared by the New Zealand Walking Access Commission Ara Hikoi Aotearoa (NZWAC). All information is provided in accordance with the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.

This SPE reflects NZWAC's priorities for the 2018/19 financial year – incorporating the priorities of the Government and the Minister. NZWAC has also developed a new strategy and outcomes framework over the past year, alongside a complimentary set of measures – both of which will be used to track performance. To ensure NZWAC is able to readily respond to changes in the operating environment, these measures will be reviewed regularly to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

NZWAC will report on performance results against the new measures in the 2018/19 Annual Report.

The SPE is provided in two parts:

- Performance assessment and annual expectations; and
- Forecast financial statements.

A brief explanation of each section follows.

## Performance assessment and annual expectations

This section sets out performance measures, targets, estimates and budgets for the year ending 30 June 2019 in accordance with the *Crown Entities Act 2004* in relation to NZWAC's strategic framework and related activities and services. This section explains how NZWAC's activities link to, influence and contribute to delivering its long-term mission.

As shown in the strategic framework, the three outcomes and the services NZWAC deliver work collectively. Together, they contribute to the overarching vision, and

what NZWAC intends to achieve – namely, that New Zealanders and international visitors are able to enjoy the outdoors, with free, certain, enduring and practical public access on both a national and local level.

The specific impact over time which NZWAC contributes to and influences is ensuring all stakeholders are involved in:

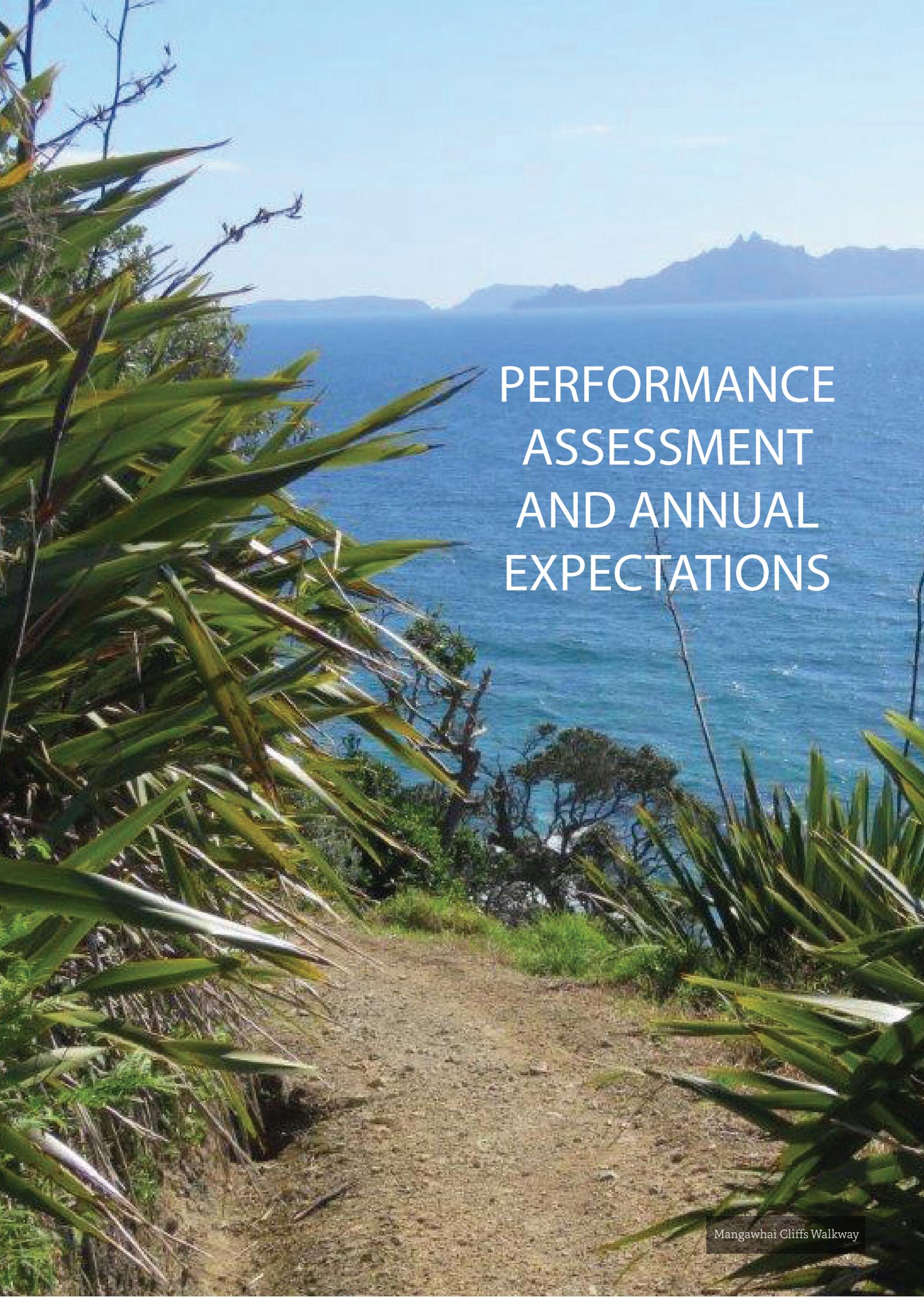
- generating public access opportunities to support healthy and prosperous communities

NZWAC contributes to these impacts through the delivery of its three outcomes and related output services and activities:

- Managed access is available where and when it will add most value to communities:
  - » access facilitation and leadership;
  - » access dispute resolution;
  - » management of the Enhanced Access Fund; and
  - » community engagement.
- People know how to find access
  - » management of the access mapping system; and
  - » provision of tracks and trails information.
- People responsibly access the outdoors
  - » school education programmes;
  - » digital-led behaviour change initiatives; and
  - » walkway compliance.

## Forecast financial statements

The forecast financial statements provide all appropriate information and explanations needed to reflect fairly the forecast financial operations and financial position of NZWAC for the year ending 30 June 2019 in accordance with s149G of the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.



# PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND ANNUAL EXPECTATIONS

# OUR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

<b>Our vision and purpose</b>	<b>Te mauri o te hikoī</b> <b>Journeys across the land and to our special places</b>
	Our purpose is to provide New Zealanders with free, certain, enduring and practical walking access to the outdoors.
<b>Our mission</b>	<b>What we intend to achieve</b>
	Lead national development and support local implementation of public access to the outdoors
<b>Our stretch goal</b>	<b>How we will demonstrate our long-term achievement</b>
	To achieve our mission, we will be working to reach the following stretch target:  95% of all readily available access data is displayed on NZWAC mapping systems by 2025
<b>Impacts over time</b>	<b>How we contribute and influence</b>
	We will actively engage with central and local government agencies, iwi and community groups to generate public access opportunities that support healthy and prosperous communities.
<b>Our outcomes</b>	<b>How we know we are succeeding</b>
	We have identified the following outcomes as being important to the success of the Commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed access is available where and when it will add most value to communities.</li> <li>• People know how to find access.</li> <li>• People responsibly access the outdoors.</li> </ul>
<b>Our outputs</b>	<b>How we deliver</b>
	Under each outcome we are focused on the following outputs.  <i>Managed access is available where and when it will add most value to communities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access facilitation and leadership;</li> <li>• access dispute resolution;</li> <li>• management of the Enhanced Access Fund; and</li> <li>• community engagement.</li> </ul> <i>People know how to find access:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• management of the access mapping system; and</li> <li>• provision of tracks and trails information.</li> </ul> <i>People responsibly access the outdoors:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• school education programmes;</li> <li>• digital-led behaviour change initiatives; and</li> <li>• walkway compliance.</li> </ul>
<b>Our activities</b>	<b>What we work on</b>
	Key activities that support our output delivery include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigation, assessment, facilitation of access disputes;</li> <li>• Handling general access enquiries and case management;</li> <li>• Preparation and delivery of access recommendation reports for the Overseas Investment Office;</li> <li>• Contract management of Enhanced Access Fund applications;</li> <li>• Walking access policy development;</li> <li>• Workshops and meetings with other government agencies, landholders, iwi and community groups to promote access;</li> <li>• Management and maintenance of track and trail data;</li> <li>• Publicising and identifying access across all land types.</li> </ul>

# HOW WE WILL ASSESS PERFORMANCE

## Managed access is available where and when it will add most value to communities

NZWAC works with a range of stakeholders to secure access to the outdoors in urban, peri-urban, regional and rural communities. This is done through negotiation and relationship building with local communities, councils, and government agencies such as the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

NZWAC's work under this output also includes supporting iwi, other communities and local groups to secure new access opportunities through grants from the Enhanced Access Fund, as well as mediating between parties where access is disputed. NZWAC also recommends access for areas subject to the sensitive land provisions of the Overseas Investment Office (OIO).

**Type key: TL – timeliness, QN – quantity numeric**

<b>Output: Access facilitation and leadership</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Standard 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Number of stakeholder meetings or workshops held	QN	5	New	New
Percentage of OIO reports completed within 90 working days	QN	80%	New	New
<b>Output: Access dispute resolution</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Standard 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage of access disputes successfully resolved within 12 months	QN	50%	New	New
<b>Output: Management of the Enhanced Access Fund</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>		<b>Standard 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage of contracts completed within 24 months of funding being approved	QN	90%	New	New
<b>Output: Community engagement</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>		<b>Standard 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage of all public access enquiries are responded within ten working days	TL	90%	New	New

## People know how to find access

NZWAC works with LINZ and DOC to access the GIS data that forms the basis of the Walking Access Mapping System (WAMS). WAMS is available from NZWAC's website and provides up-to-date information on public access rights for both recreational and professional purposes. The NZWAC website also contains a database of tracks and trails, to enable New Zealanders and overseas visitors to find places to go in the outdoors for walking, cycling and horse-riding.

NZWAC wants to understand how the public learns about access opportunities, so it analyses website traffic using Google Analytics, to understand its audiences.

<b>Output: Management of the access mapping system</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Standard 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage of WAMS technical enquiries completed within seven working days of receipt	TL	95%	New	New
Percentage of new gazetted walkways displayed on WAMS within 60 working days	QN	100%	New	New

<b>Output: Provision of tracks and trails information</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Target 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Number of unique visits to tracks and trails database	QN	Baseline to be established	New	New

## People responsibly access the outdoors

Encouraging the public to act responsibly while in the New Zealand outdoors is a key task. NZWAC does this in two ways – by providing educational resources and supplying general information on how to behave when in the outdoors. In addition, it is also responsible for enforcing behaviour on walkways via local and regional councils and DOC, who act as controlling authorities on NZWAC's behalf.

<b>Output: School education programme</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Target 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage increase in digital education resources accessed compared to the previous year (2016/17: 7,190)	QN	5% (7,500)	New	New

<b>Output: Digital-led behaviour change initiatives</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Target 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage increase in people accessing digital information provided by NZWAC	QN	Baseline to be established	New	New

<b>Output: Promoting informal access across private land</b>				
<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Target 2018/19</b>	<b>Estimated 2017/18</b>	<b>Actual 2017/18</b>
Percentage of compliance reports received from controlling authorities	QN	95%	New	New

## Walking Access Act 2008 review

This year is the tenth year since the Walking Access Act 2008 was passed. Under section 80 of the Act, a terms-of-reference for an act review is due to be prepared this year. As per the legislation, the review will consider:

- the need for the act;
- its operation and effectiveness;
- whether any amendments to the act are necessary or desirable.

The terms-of-reference is being prepared by the Ministry for Primary Industries, with the review expected to start by 30 September 2018. It is expected to be completed in 2019, with any findings and recommendations presented to the House of Representatives shortly afterwards.



# FORECAST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The forecast financial statements provide all appropriate information and explanations needed to fairly reflect the forecast financial operations and financial position of the New Zealand Walking Access Commission Ara Hikoi Aotearoa for the year ending 30 June 2019 in accordance with s149G of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

NZWAC activities contribute to the non-departmental output expense, Support for Walking Access, within Vote Agriculture, administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries. NZWAC will receive \$1,789,000 (GST exclusive) in Crown funding in 2018/19 (\$1,789,000 in 2017/18).

NZWAC does not propose to supply any class of outputs in the financial year that is not a reportable class of outputs [section 149E (1)(c)].

## STATEMENT OF FORECAST COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the Year Ending 30 June 2019

	2018/19 Budget	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Estimated Actual
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Crown Revenue	1,789,000	1,789,000	1,789,000
Interest Income	100,000	78,502	112,000
Other Income	25,000	50,400	54,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	1,914,000	1,917,902	1,955,000
Less Expense			
Personnel costs	1,050,000	874,955	902,000
Other operating costs	1,464,000	1,126,840	1,107,000
Depreciation and amortisation	91,000	105,069	100,000
Grant expense	25,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	2,630,000	2,206,864	2,209,000
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>-716,000</b>	<b>-288,962</b>	<b>-254,000</b>

# STATEMENT OF FORECAST FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2019

	2018/19 Budget	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Estimated Actual
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Bank accounts and cash	152,000	566,000	150,000
Investments	350,000	300,000	550,000
Trade and other receivables	90,000	86,000	51,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	592,000	952,000	751,000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property Plant and Equipment	39,000	58,000	29,000
Intangible Assets	67,000	115,000	44,000
Term Investments	2,300,000	1,495,000	2,720,000
Total Non Current Assets	2,406,000	1,668,000	2,793,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	2,998,000	2,620,000	3,544,000
<b>Less Liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accrued expenses	355,000	96,962	187,000
Employee entitlements	42,000	43,000	40,000
Income in advance	447,000	0	447,000
<b>Net Assets</b>	2,154,000	2,480,038	2,870,000
<b>Equity</b>	2,154,000	2,480,038	2,870,000

# STATEMENT OF FORECAST CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ending 30 June 2019

	2018/19 Budget	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Estimated Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Equity as at 1 July	2,870,000	2,769,000	3,124,000
Total Recognised Revenue and Expense	-716,000	-288,962	-254,000
Equity at 30 June	2,154,000	2,480,038	2,870,000

# STATEMENT OF FORECAST CASH FLOWS

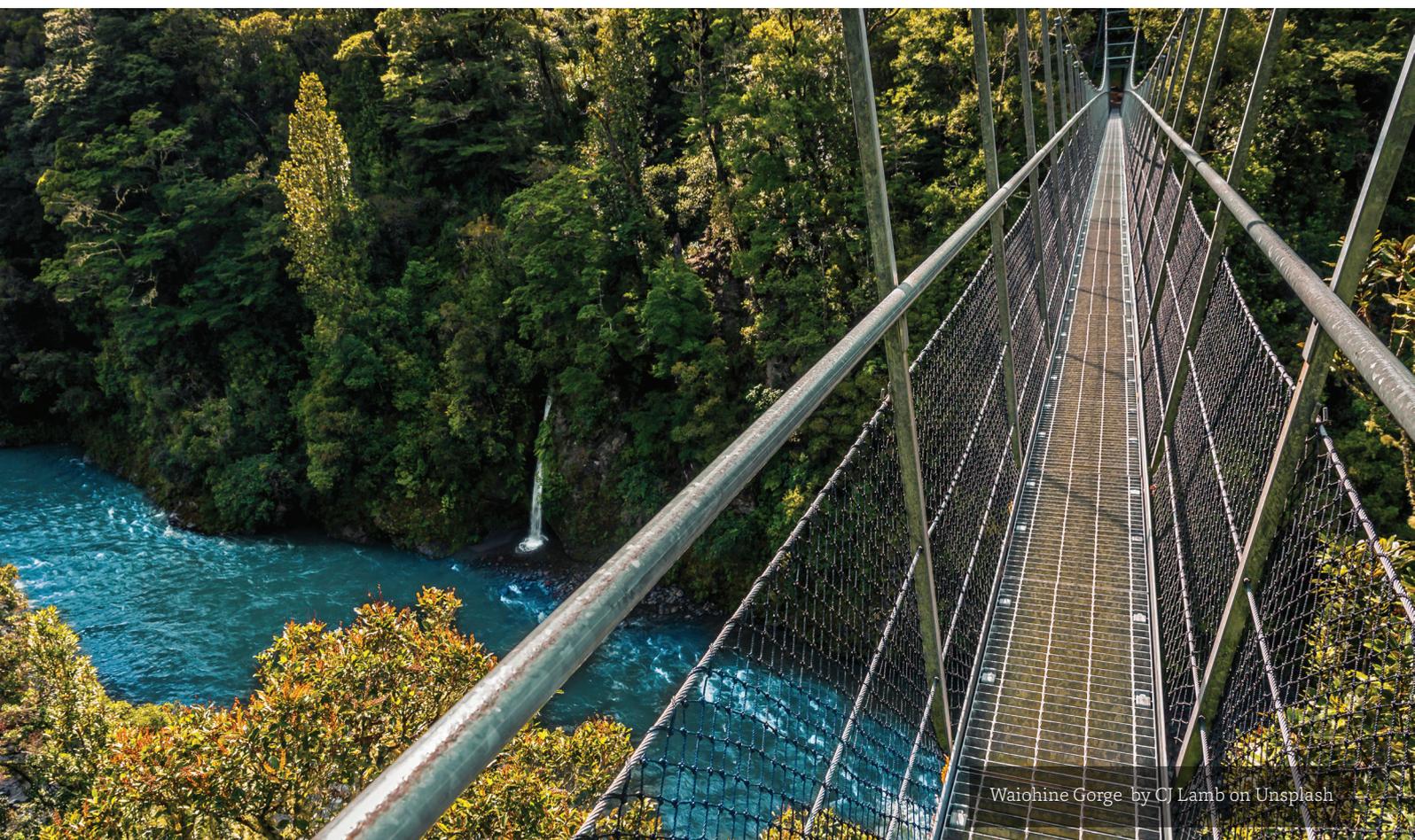
For the Year Ending 30 June 2019

	2018/19 Budget	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Estimated Actual
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Revenue from Crown	1,789,000	1,789,000	1,789,000
Interest received	100,000	102,000	112,000
Other revenue	25,000	50,000	54,000
Payments to employees and members	-1,048,000	-873,000	-902,000
Payments to suppliers	-1,340,000	-1,239,000	-1,191,000
GST (net)	-93,000	-16,000	-16,000
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>-567,000</b>	<b>-187,000</b>	<b>-154,000</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Net (Increase)/Decrease from maturity of investments	620,000	655,000	-233,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-50,000	-100,000	-15,000
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	570,000	555,000	-248,000
<b>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>368,000</b>	<b>-402,000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	150,000	198,000	552,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>566,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>

# STATEMENT OF FORECAST EXPENDITURE BY NATURE

For the Year Ending 30 June 2019

	2018/19 Budget	2017/18 Budget	2017/18 Estimated Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Walking Access Mapping System	367,000	329,864	353,440
Operations	889,000	794,000	773,150
Grants	100,000	100,000	22,090
Governance and Leadership	703,000	481,000	552,250
Communications	238,000	186,000	154,630
Support	230,000	221,000	242,990
Accommodation	103,000	95,000	110,450
<b>Total Expenditure by Nature</b>	<b>2,630,000</b>	<b>2,206,864</b>	<b>2,209,000</b>



Waiohine Gorge by CJ Lamb on Unsplash

# NOTES TO THE FORECAST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Reporting Entity

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission Ara Hikoī Aotearoa (NZWAC) is a Crown entity as defined by the *Crown Entities Act 2004* and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. As such, NZWAC's operations includes the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the *Walking Access Act 2008*. NZWAC's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

The functions and responsibilities of the Commission are set out in the *Walking Access Act 2008*. The Commission's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public as opposed to that of making a financial return. NZWAC has one output: Support for Walking Access. The figures presented in these financial statements are for that one output. Accordingly, NZWAC has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of financial reporting purposes.

The forecast financial statements reflect the operations of the Commission only and do not incorporate any other entities. These forecast financial statements are for the year ending 30 June 2019.

### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements presented here have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and are consistent with the accounting policies to be adopted for the preparation of financial statements. They have been prepared on the assumption that the Commission is a going concern. The forecast financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards.

### 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

## SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Revenue

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

### Funding from the Crown

NZWAC is primarily funded through revenue received from the Crown that is restricted in its use for the

purpose of NZWAC meeting its objectives as specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder.

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

### Interest revenue

Interest income is recognised as it accrues on bank account balances and investments.

### Grant Expenditure

NZWAC grants are those grants where NZWAC 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 NZWAC has approved the expenditure.

### 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. NZWAC 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.

### Debtors and other 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 NZWAC 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

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 NZWAC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

### 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 included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

## 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 NZWAC 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 NZWAC's websites 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.

## Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

NZWAC 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 total impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as is any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss.

## 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.

#### **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.

#### **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. 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**

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





**WALKING ACCESS**  
ARA HĪKOI AOTEAROA

New Zealand Government

PO Box 11181  
Manners St  
Wellington 6142  
(04) 815 8502  
[contact@walkingaccess.govt.nz](mailto:contact@walkingaccess.govt.nz)  
[www.walkingaccess.govt.nz](http://www.walkingaccess.govt.nz)