

Annual Report 2016/17



Whatungarongo te tangata toitū te whenua

While people come and go, the land endures

LINZ takes its Māori name Toitū te Whenua from the proverb *Whatungarongo te tangata toitū te whenua*: “While people come and go, the land endures”. Land is central to New Zealand’s identity and to the country’s economic growth, and it will exist long after we have gone.

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Chief Executive's foreword to the Annual Report

Land Information New Zealand and its predecessors have a proud, century-long history of mapping and surveying New Zealand. Over the past year we have built on our past achievements with a very strong focus on the ways in which LINZ can increase its contribution to New Zealand's future development. To do this, we are focusing on three key objectives – unlocking the value of property, increasing the use of geographic information, and improving New Zealand's resilience to natural events.

We have taken on the challenge to substantially grow the value New Zealand can gain from better use of geographic information. This is not something LINZ can do in isolation. This year we've partnered with stakeholders and customers and made the information LINZ holds more accessible to them.

One example of this is where we partnered with Marlborough District Council to map areas of the sea floor in the Marlborough Sounds, and launched a 10-year programme for sea floor mapping throughout New Zealand waters. This will create essential data for staying safe at sea and for marine science.

This year the LINZ Data Service, a successful online portal which makes data freely available for reuse and innovation, moved to a syndicated contract. This created some cost-savings for LINZ but, more importantly, it makes it easier for other government agencies to use. This means that if other government agencies want to create their own data services they can use LINZ's tried and tested platform to share public data, without having to go through lengthy procurement and negotiation processes.

We're also looking to the future, partnering with agencies here and in Australia on a trial of satellite-based technology to improve the accuracy of positioning data like GPS. This will support the introduction of new technologies such as driverless cars and unmanned aerial deliveries, as well as precision agriculture so our farmers can get the greatest productivity out of their land.

We have given priority to improving the LINZ systems that underpin property ownership and rights in ways that will support New Zealanders to unlock the value of their property.

To ensure New Zealand gains the greatest value from overseas investment the Overseas Investment Office introduced more efficient, transparent and user-friendly processes and boosted enforcement resources to ensure overseas buyers get consent when they need to, give us truthful and complete information, and are held to account for the commitments they make.

Work is underway to improve Landonline, the system used for all of New Zealand's property transactions. The Advanced Survey and Title Services project (ASaTS) will improve functions already offered by Landonline and be a more interactive system for customers like surveyors and conveyancers. It will also give us the ability to link property information held across government, such as ratings valuations and title information. ASaTS will be delivered using an innovative approach where a supplier designs and builds a system that we will use but not own, allowing LINZ to focus on the work it does best – giving New Zealanders the property information they need.

The passing of the Land Transfer Act was another important milestone this year. The result of almost a decade's work, it modernises New Zealand's land transfer legislation, streamlining and simplifying the law. The Act will give property owners better protection and make it easier to make changes to our property transfer system in the future.

Our role in managing Crown property is growing. This year we've signed memoranda of understanding for managing Crown property that is no longer needed for its original purpose with four additional agencies, including the Ministry of Justice. We've taken on the 944 Treaty Settlements Landbank properties, a total of 11,000 hectares, and continued to acquire and manage Red Zone land in Christchurch so it is ready for the next steps in the city's regeneration. We are supporting Te Puni Kōkiri as they lead the development of a service to support Māori land owners.

As our role in Crown property has grown, we are starting to focus on more strategic and proactive management of the Crown land portfolio to provide greater consistency across government and plan for Crown land needs.

The Kaikoura earthquake in November 2016 highlighted the importance of LINZ's contribution to improving New Zealand's resilience to natural events. LINZ helped coordinate aerial imagery to show the extent of the damage caused in order to support reconstruction work. We supplied updated coordinates to surveyors so they could get on with their work, and we partnered with the Australian Defence Force to gather 3D data about the impact on the sea floor so we could keep skippers up to date on any hazards at sea. Our building outlines data, showing the location of buildings, was used in evacuation efforts. We are working to improve these and other datasets to ensure that New Zealand is prepared for future events.

These examples demonstrate some of the ways that LINZ is supporting New Zealand's success and prosperity. In the coming year we will continue to build a high performing organisation, create even more value for New Zealand and forge a future worthy of our past.

Andrew Crisp
Chief Executive



About LINZ

OUR PURPOSE

- We make geographic information accessible and usable
- We protect New Zealanders' property rights
- We ensure Crown property is sustainably managed

OUR MINISTER'S PRIORITIES

In 2016/17 a new Minister was appointed to the Land Information portfolio.

Our Minister set us **four priorities**:



Priority 1:
Quality Overseas
Investment



Priority 2:
New Zealand's
Property System



Priority 3:
Responding to Disaster



Priority 4:
Optimising Land Use

OUR STRATEGY

Our vision is that the power of where drives New Zealand's success.

Our **three strategic objectives** are to:



Strategic Objective 1:
Increase the use of
geographic information



Strategic Objective 2:
Unlock the value
of property



Strategic Objective 3:
Improve resilience to
natural events

OUR LEGISLATION AND STATUTORY OFFICERS

We administer 15 **Acts** and have specific functions under many others

There are four **independent statutory officers** based at LINZ:

- Commissioner of Crown Lands
- Surveyor-General
- Registrar-General of Land
- Valuer-General

THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR (NRS)

We are one of eight agencies in the NRS, a group of government agencies responsible for management and stewardship of New Zealand's natural resources

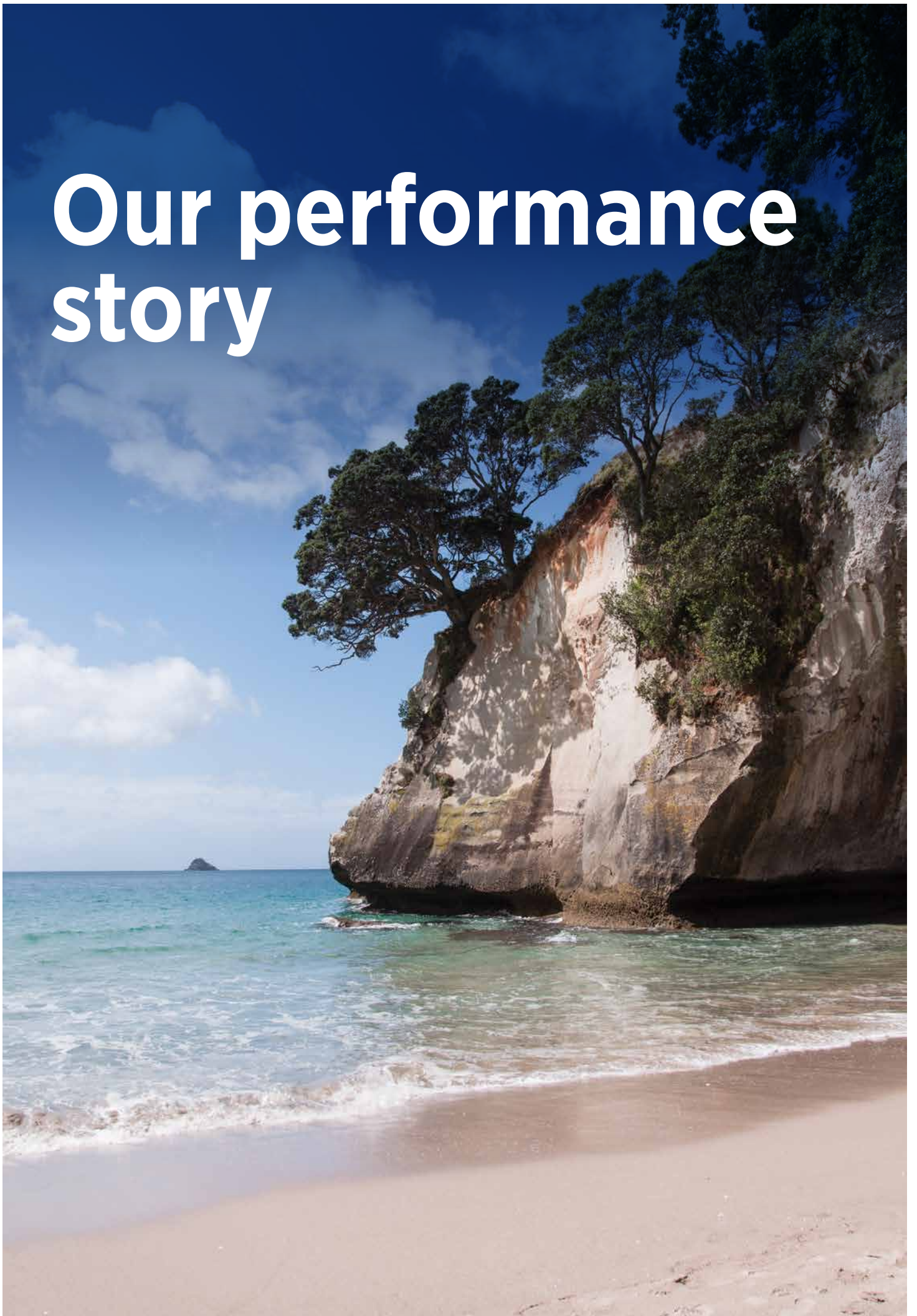
OUR ORGANISATION

We were established in 1996. We currently have approximately 600 staff based in Wellington, Hamilton and Christchurch, and our annual expenditure is approximately \$148 million.

We are structured into six business groups:

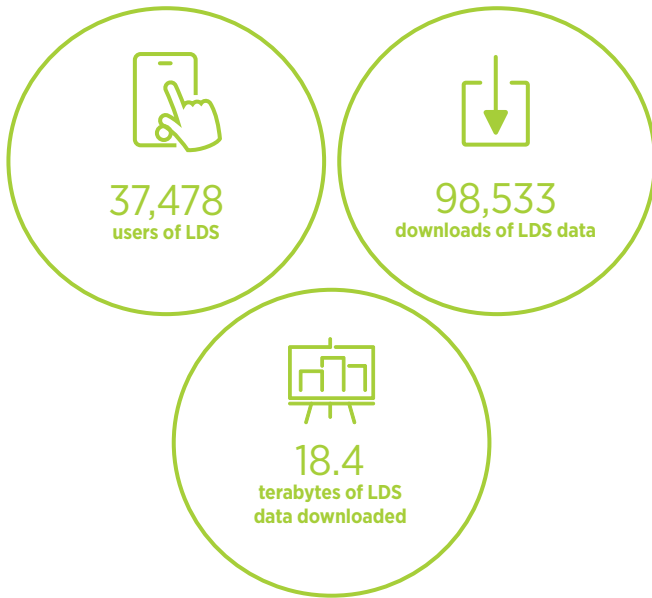
- Corporate
- Location Information
- Property Rights
- Crown Property
- Policy and Overseas Investment
- Strategy and Stewardship

Our performance story



Year at a glance

WE HAVE MADE LAND AND SEABED DATA FREELY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE LINZ DATA SERVICE (LDS):

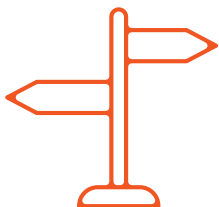


ADMINISTERED NEW ZEALAND'S SURVEY AND TITLE SYSTEM WITH:



- 210,000 titles issued or reissued
- 634,000 instruments¹ lodged
- 10,500 cadastral survey plans approved
- 2.5 million land parcels held
- 2.2 million live titles in Landonline

ADDRESSES:



60,000+ addresses processed on behalf of local councils

MAP SHEETS:



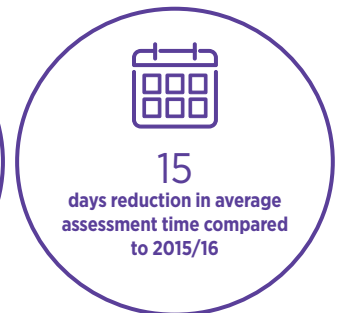
121 map sheets updated and released

MANAGED CROWN LAND:

- Almost 2 million hectares of land managed by LINZ
- Over \$800 million worth of land administered by LINZ
- Almost 2,000 properties administered by LINZ on behalf of other agencies
- 122 tenure reviews completed in total, with 37 currently in progress.



THE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT OFFICE:



PROVIDED CROWN PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL EXPERTISE ACROSS GOVERNMENT WITH:



179 Crown properties sold (for \$58.6 million)



Over 500 Crown properties in the disposal programme

¹An instrument is a legal document such as a transfer of ownership, a mortgage or an easement.

Our Minister's Priorities

The figure below provides a summary of the elements in our Minister's priorities (the full text for each priority is provided in the following sections).



Priority 1: Quality Overseas Investment

- Ensure risk-based assessment is embedded and effective
- Improve the timeliness of processing
- Provide assurance that consent conditions are being met
- Provide a quality service to New Zealanders, investors and Ministers



Priority 2: New Zealand's Property System

- Progress the Integrated Property Service programme
- Progress the Advanced Survey and Title Services project
- Conclude the Land Transfer Bill and its implementation



Priority 3: Responding to Disaster

- Support Christchurch regeneration
- Support the response and recovery following the Kaikoura earthquakes



Priority 4: Optimising Land Use

- Support Te Ture Whenua Māori reforms
- Provide the agreed project leadership and delivery in relation to the ICT components of the Māori Land Service



Priority 1: Quality Overseas Investment

The Overseas Investment Office is responsible for assessing applications from overseas investors, making consent decisions, and enforcing provisions of the Overseas Investment Act to ensure quality investments in valued assets benefit New Zealand.

Our Minister expected LINZ to provide assurance that the overseas investment regime has fair and robust processes that facilitate investment, while ensuring the rules are vigorously applied and enforced.

Our Minister expected LINZ to provide assurance that the overseas investment regime was well functioning, through:

- ensuring the recently introduced risk-based assessment of applications was embedded and effective
- improving the timeliness of processing applications, including a focus on improving processes for ‘repeat’ investors
- providing assurance that consent conditions are being met, and ensuring the recently established enforcement function had taken tangible action on the investors who haven’t complied
- providing a quality service to New Zealanders, investors, and Ministers.

Quality overseas investment

In 2016/17 we made significant changes in the Overseas Investment Office to ensure quality investments in valued assets for the benefit of New Zealand.

We have improved our processes and information flows so that our guidance and application information is clearer, and worked to improve our engagement with applicants through their advisors. Investors are encouraged to take part in pre-application meetings. These meetings provide a good way to understand what the investor’s plans are for the relevant assets, and enable them to get a better understanding of the process.

Over the past two years the number of staff working in the Overseas Investment Office has increased significantly with additional positions to assist with the processing of applications, and the addition of a dedicated enforcement and operational policy team.

These changes have resulted in additional certainty for both vendors and investors, as well as improving the timeliness of decisions, with the average application assessment taking 40 days in 2016/17 compared to 55 days in the previous year.

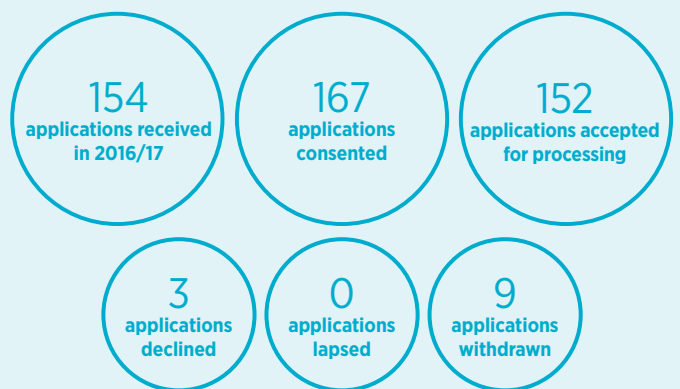
We have set clear strategic priorities which go to the heart of ensuring quality investment in New Zealand’s valued assets. The Overseas Investment Office now has a dedicated enforcement team, including experienced investigators. These priorities ensure that we target investors who:

- have purchased assets but did not get consent
- fail to meet the commitments they made when consent was granted, or
- fail to remain a quality investor on good character grounds.

It is also now easier for the public to report potential breaches. New investigation systems have been designed to improve progress of incidents and allow an in-depth investigation where warranted. We have also commenced two cases in the High Court, which will help set precedent for civil penalties where an investor stands to make a profit but did not have consent to purchase the land.

In 2017/18 the key focus for the Overseas Investment Office will be further development of the enforcement function and continued improvements that enhance application quality and decision timeliness.

LINZ’S OVERSEAS INVESTMENT OFFICE APPLICATIONS:



Improved application processing time by **15 days** on average compared to 2015/16.

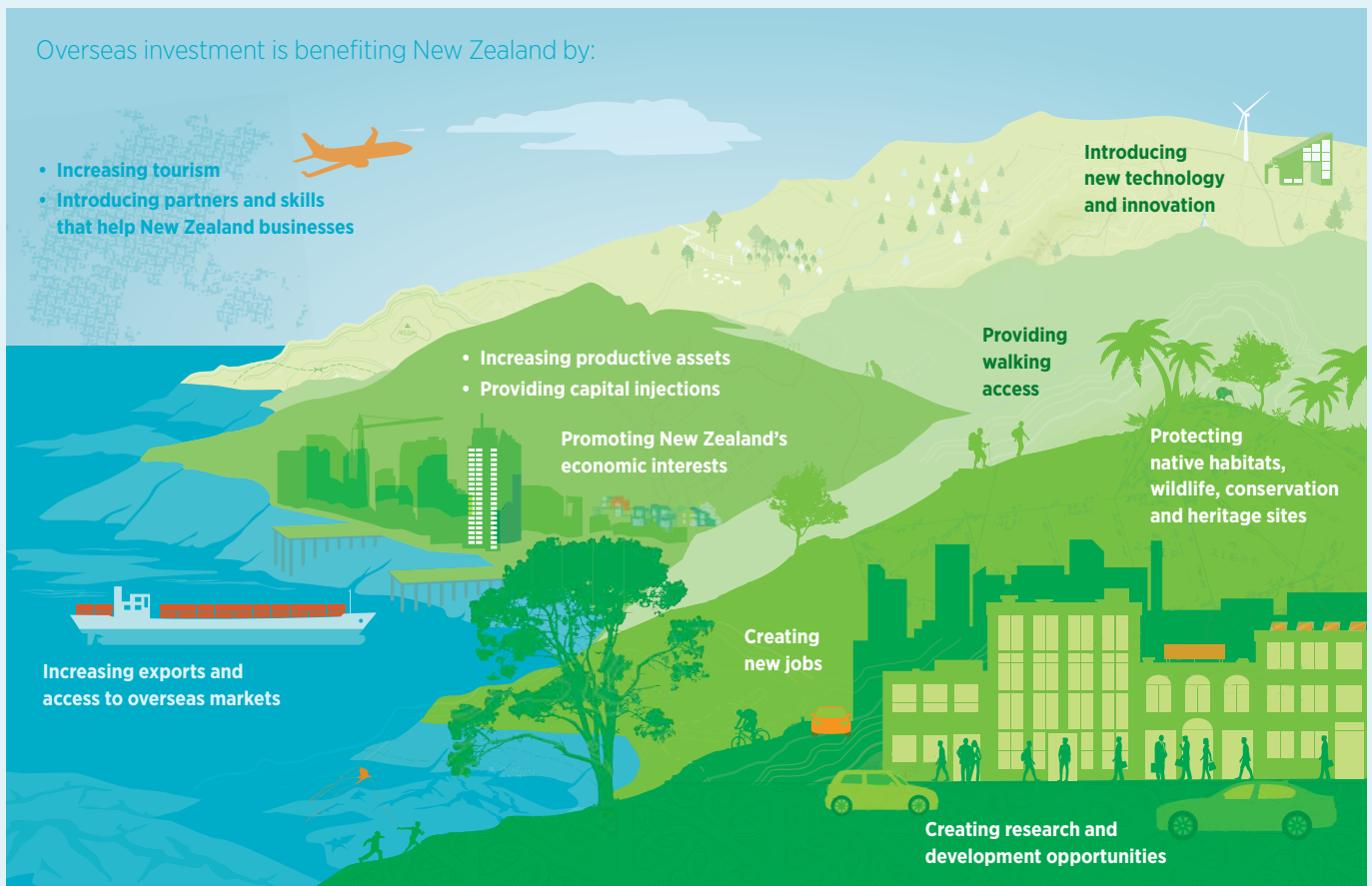


Overseas Investment Office – what we do and why

New Zealand requires overseas people to get consent before they invest in New Zealand’s sensitive land, significant business assets and fishing quota.

It is a **privilege** for overseas people to invest in New Zealand. The Overseas Investment Office (OIO) makes sure New Zealand benefits from overseas investment in our valued assets.

Quality investment is delivered through quality investors. Overseas investors must demonstrate their good character, commit to making quality investments and have good business acumen. They must also deliver on the promises they make.



Our work

APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT:

All investors need to be of good character and their investment must benefit New Zealand.

Investors wanting to buy or lease sensitive land must demonstrate that their investment will create benefits for New Zealanders.

Not everyone gets consent. Declines are rare but the OIO currently rejects about a quarter of the applications it receives at the outset and about 10 per cent are declined or withdrawn during assessment.

ENFORCEMENT:

The OIO’s enforcement function is focused on delivering quality investment by making sure overseas investors:

- get consent when the investment rules require them to
- give us truthful and complete information about themselves and their investment plans
- keep the commitments they make when they apply for consent.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

The OIO works with people and organisations so they understand our role and the rules for overseas people buying sensitive assets; this includes people like real estate agents and lawyers.

We also work with other interested people, such as environmental groups, to help them understand the role of the OIO and how they can engage with applicants.

www.linz.govt.nz/oio



Priority 2: New Zealand's Property System

New Zealand's property system underpins our economy. Every day, New Zealanders buy, sell, and make decisions about their properties. Property and geographic information underpins all New Zealand's infrastructure decisions. There is potential to improve property transacting and to improve the information available to support property-related decision-making by individuals, communities, businesses, local government, and central government.

Our Minister expected LINZ to:

- progress the Integrated Property Services programme to improve visibility and access to property information in New Zealand
- progress the Advanced Survey and Title Services project to modernise and improve the range of survey and title services provided
- conclude the Land Transfer Bill and its implementation.

We progressed Integrated Property Services

In 2016/17 we progressed Integrated Property Services, a programme that aims to make it easier and quicker for property owners, builders and developers to get the information they need.

We worked with Territorial Authorities to better understand the barriers to improving property data quality and accessibility. We have been engaging with the users of our data to better understand the value that improvements to data quality and accessibility will provide. We have also been working with an IT innovation team to test how existing property datasets can be linked together to better understand where improvements can be made.

Integrated Property Services is focused on improving the quality of property data and enabling individual data records about a single property to be linked. The work in this area will continue in 2017/18.

We are procuring a second generation survey and title administration system

We are transforming the delivery of property rights to New Zealanders to create greater efficiency in processing survey and title transactions. In 2016/17 we continued our work in procuring Advanced Survey and Title Services (ASaTS) as a replacement for our aging survey and title platform, Landonline.

ASaTS is expected to improve the functions already offered by Landonline and be a more interactive system for customers such as surveyors and conveyancers. They'll be able to plug in their own software to reduce rework, use ASaTS on tablets and other mobile devices, and represent property boundaries in 3D.

We have taken an 'as a service' approach to developing ASaTS. This means that instead of paying a vendor to build a system that we would then own, we will select a vendor that can deliver a suitable system that we will then pay to access. The opportunities for the vendor to provide that system to other jurisdictions will lower the overall cost to us over the life of the system. We are now working through procurement processes to find a vendor to deliver to this model, with ASaTS expected to be in service in 2021.

The Land Transfer Act has been modernised

In 2016/17 the Land Transfer Bill was progressed, with the final reading and assent taking place in July 2017. The new Act will come into force late in 2018. This is a milestone achievement for us, and modernises and streamlines New Zealand's land transfer legislation.

LAND TRANSFER ACT PROGRESSION:



The Act simplifies the law, improving certainty of property rights and better protecting property owners. It retains the fundamental concept of indefeasible, State-guaranteed title for registered land owners. It also includes new provisions to prevent extreme cases of injustice – for example in the case of property fraud or transfers of Māori freehold land in breach of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act.

The new Act is the first complete overhaul of the previous legislation, which dates back to 1952. The product of nearly a decade's work, the new Land Transfer Act rationalises piecemeal amendments made over the years. It establishes a modern legislative framework with flexibility for future developments, supporting the ongoing evolution of online title registration in New Zealand.



Priority 3: Responding to Disaster

In recent years, New Zealand has learned a lot about how to respond when disaster strikes. The Land Information portfolio covers much of New Zealand's authoritative data and information relating to property, land and sea – critical in the response to, and recovery from, natural events.

Our Minister expected LINZ to:

- support Christchurch Regeneration, through:
 - acquisition and management of properties for future use in anchor projects
 - prioritisation of work to clear and manage properties in the Residential Red Zone
 - implementation of Canterbury Property Boundaries legislation
- support the response and recovery following the Kaikoura earthquakes, by ensuring quality data and information is available to inform the recovery.

We are continuing with work to recover from the Canterbury earthquakes

The Canterbury earthquakes in 2010 and 2011 caused massive damage to the city, including large movements in land rendering areas of the city uninhabitable. In 2015/16 we took over responsibility for the clearance and management of Crown-owned properties in the Residential Red Zones in Christchurch's flat lands and Port Hills.

DEANS HEAD AND SHAG ROCK TRANSFORMATION:



The transformation took **12 months** to complete

In **December 2016** we completed the clearance and transformation of Deans Head and Shag Rock in Christchurch. This was an important piece of work as the road through this area provides the main access route to Sumner. The transformation took **18 months** of planning in collaboration with the Christchurch City Council and **12 months** to complete. **13 buildings** had to be demolished across **8,300 square metres** of land, and **53,000 cubic metres** of soil was moved to Deans Head in order to reduce landslide risk.

Such a challenging task required considerable innovation in order to complete the work safely. The land was geo-modelled to help predict rockfall hazards, drones were used extensively to view sites and capture progress, virtual reality was used to explore 3D imagery of work sites before visits, and in response to the risks involved in working on the Port Hills we developed the world's only remote-controlled excavators.

Canterbury Property Boundaries and cadastral survey rules

Land movement as a result of the Canterbury earthquakes had a significant effect on many property boundaries, and in August 2016 Parliament passed the Canterbury Property Boundaries and Related Matters Act. This law change gives Christchurch property owners affected by the earthquakes certainty on the location of their boundaries. This legislation was supported by the Surveyor-General who issued new rules for surveyors in April 2017 to provide clear direction on how to put the law into practice.

We held discussions with surveyors, lawyers and others to ensure the guidance met the needs of surveyors and communities. The close working relationship between surveyors and the Surveyor-General has led to an outcome that will provide confidence to Cantabrians in relation to the boundaries of their land.

We have supported the Kaikoura recovery

The November 2016 earthquake in Kaikoura had a huge impact on the community and landscape, blocking the major roads leading to the coastal community. The earthquake also resulted in significant movement of land and the seabed in the region.

We played an important role in Kaikoura's recovery immediately following the earthquake. We made aerial imagery available, updated coordinates for repairing roads and other infrastructure, and gathered 3D data about the ocean floor with the assistance of the Australian Defence Force to ensure the safety of vessels at sea. This information was provided directly to the agencies involved such as the New Zealand Transport Agency and Civil Defence, and we have also made all of it available on the LINZ Data Service for use by those assisting in the rebuild.

The alternative route from Picton to Christchurch is now the sole connection between these two significant hubs and ensuring work is coordinated so that delays to motorists are minimised is a priority. We have made the Forward Works Viewer available to assist with scheduling of work along the alternative route.

The Forward Works Viewer was first developed following the Canterbury earthquakes to assist with the sequencing of work associated with recovery activities. In Kaikoura it is being used to analyse the total delay faced by freight and motorists, and determine if more work can be scheduled, or if resequencing is required to reduce impact and delay.

We also worked with the New Zealand Transport Agency, Auckland Transport, and other regional councils to expand the use of the Forward Works Viewer nationally to assist with management of their scheduled road works, and to coordinate when the work has to be done to minimise rework and disruption.



Priority 4: Optimising Land Use

The Land Information portfolio is responsible for the stewardship of a range of land tenure systems. Our Minister's current focus is on Te Ture Whenua Māori reforms, which will help realise the promise of tino rangatiratanga of Māori over their land. The reforms will enable owners to use the land however they agree best suits their vision for their whānau, hapū or iwi.

Our Minister expected LINZ to:

- support Te Ture Whenua Māori reforms
- provide the agreed project leadership and delivery in relation to the ICT components of the Māori Land Service.

We are supporting the establishment of a Māori Land Service

The Māori Land Service is part of a larger reform programme set out in Te Ture Whenua Māori Bill currently before Parliament. The reforms will allow Māori land owners to find out more about their land, administer their land more effectively, decide on the best use of their land, and have those decisions registered without having to go to the Māori Land Court for a decision.

MĀORI LAND COURT RECORDS:



In 2012, there were **1.466 million ha** of Māori freehold land

Māori Land Court records showed that, in **2012**, there were **1.466 million hectares** of Māori freehold land, held across more than **27,000 titles**, and with approximately **100 owners** per title on average². This fragmentation makes it difficult for Māori to know what land they own, what it can be used for, and to then make effective decisions regarding its use.

During 2016/17 we completed work to understand the impact the proposed legislation will have on our core business, and delivered an implementation plan that will commence upon passing of Te Ture Whenua Māori Bill.

We have been working closely with Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Justice to design the Māori Land Service, and will continue to work with them as it is built and implemented. We will be providing the technology behind a Māori Land Register that will be used by both the Māori Land Service and the Māori Land Court.

In supporting the Māori Land Service programme we have progressed the business and information technology requirements for the service, including exploring the reuse potential of existing or in-progress solutions from each of the partner agencies.

² Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 Review Panel Report, Te Puni Kōkiri (2014).

Our vision and goal

In addition to the work that supports our Minister's priorities we have identified specific activities and actions to support our strategic objectives.

The key activities in 2016/17 contributing to the strategic objectives are set out in the following section.

Our vision is that the power of where drives New Zealand's success.

Our goal is to grow by tenfold the value created for New Zealand through the use of geographic information over the next decade.

We will achieve this goal by being the champion for geographic information to inspire better decisions and innovation.

Geographic information tells us where and what things are. This information helps New Zealanders plan for the future and make good decisions about resources and property, including recovery from natural disasters.

Geographic information needs to be easy to find and use, alongside all the other information that New Zealanders use every day. That way, we can increase the significant contribution that this information already makes to New Zealand's success – its economic, environmental, social, and cultural prosperity.

We have three strategic objectives to deliver on our vision and goal.

Our strategic objectives are the critical things we need to do and drive to achieve our goal. Over the next ten years, we will focus our actions and align our skills and resources with these strategic objectives:



Strategic Objective 1:
Increase the use of
geographic information



Strategic Objective 2:
Unlock the value
of property



Strategic Objective 3:
Improve resilience to
natural events



Strategic Objective 1: Increase the use of geographic information

We are driving the delivery of accessible and usable geographic information for industry and government in order to enable better decisions and inspire innovation.

By improving the quality and the range of geographic information available we aim to increase its use, and the value New Zealand gains from it.

We are driving the delivery of accessible and usable geographic information for industry and government

We developed new standards for vital water and building infrastructure

To more effectively manage water infrastructure and building assets, we have been capturing data in a structured manner. This provides better understanding about their capacity and utilisation, when preventative maintenance might be needed, and informs when the assets should be replaced.

Collectively, central and local government is responsible for more than \$370 billion of physical assets on their balance sheets. Maintaining and improving these assets requires billions of dollars of investment each year. However, not all relevant data is readily available in a standardised format to enable informed decisions.

In 2016/17 we worked with the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment, alongside local councils and central government agencies, to develop national metadata standards for the 'three waters' network (potable, waste and storm) and for residential and light commercial buildings. This work will connect with metadata standards previously developed for the road network by the New Zealand Transport Agency and the Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington city councils.

We expect to publish these standards and complete our part in the project late in 2017. Water, building, and roading infrastructure is critical to all New Zealanders and improving how we manage them will deliver significant benefits.

We championed the Open Government Data and Information Programme

Government agencies generate and hold large amounts of data, much of which is not readily available to the public. Evidence suggests that opening up government information for reuse has considerable and widespread benefits to government, industry and the public. At the same time, technological advances also make it cheaper and easier to reuse this data and information.

THE OPEN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND DATA PROGRAMME:



The Open
Government
Information and
Data Programme
launched in 2011

We have been the champion of the Open Government Information and Data Programme since it was launched. Since then we have made significant progress in opening data, and encouraging and supporting government agencies, Crown organisations, and local authorities to make their data more freely available.

In 2016/17 we took stock of progress made by the Open Government Information and Data Programme over the past six years and established a future work plan for the Programme. As part of this, we prepared a successful budget bid in order to secure the future of Open Data in New Zealand.

In 2017 Statistics New Zealand took over the lead on the Open Government Information and Data Programme, drawing on their expertise in data, information and analytics.



We trialled how real-time information can be used to manage cities

New sensing technologies have the potential to provide real-time information and improve the management of our cities. In 2016/17 we concluded our leadership of the Smart Cities trial in Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington, which had begun in 2015/16.

As part of the Smart Cities programme we provided funding and coordination for the Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch city councils to trial new technologies to gather real-time data on how their cities are functioning – for example, sensors that monitor traffic congestion, noise levels, and air and water quality.

Smart Cities allowed local and central government, private and not-for-profit enterprise, and the public to understand in real terms opportunities being presented by emerging technologies.

The Smart Cities programme successfully tested a portfolio of proof-of-concept projects that are now generating ‘smart’ information in areas that include air quality, water quality, and traffic and pedestrian counts. This enables the three cities to be more efficiently and effectively managed in real-time.

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL’S ‘LIVING LAB’ PROJECT:



In April 2017, the ‘Living Lab’ project won a supreme award

In April 2017 the Wellington City Council’s ‘Living Lab’ project, established as part of Smart Cities, won the supreme award at the Asia Pacific Spatial Excellence Awards. The award recognised their work using smart technology to develop solutions to improve community safety and assist vulnerable people in Wellington.

We are working with Environment Canterbury to understand more about the land around braided rivers

New Zealand’s braided rivers are known internationally for their unique attributes, their biodiversity, and their recreational and cultural values, but it is not always clear who is responsible for their preservation.

We are working with Environment Canterbury, the Department of Conservation and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to improve the management and protection of Canterbury’s braided river network.

Currently we do not have a complete picture of who owns parts of the dry, inundated or former river beds for any particular river, so we are building a more detailed understanding of who owns what, starting in May 2017 with the Rangitata River. Once we have gathered information from different parties on which sections of land they are responsible for, and the land management practices and policies they use, we will map the data and make it publicly available.

We led the Indigenous Mapping Wānanga and Geospatial Information System learning events

Understanding how to use Geospatial Information Systems can empower communities by making them aware of the opportunities to use geographic information for their own purposes.

We have continued to raise the public’s awareness and abilities in using geographic information by supporting learning events.

We sponsored and provided technical Geospatial Information Systems training and support to the Indigenous Mapping Wānanga, held over three days in May 2017.

At the Indigenous Mapping Wānanga we helped participants learn how to use state of the art mapping and spatial data technology to tell their stories of connection with the land, rivers and oceans. Participants were taught how to use Google mapping software, Esri mapping and spatial data analytics tools, and open source Geospatial Information Systems tools in a hands-on conference. They also learnt first-hand how iwi and other indigenous communities are using these tools in identifying historic sites of significance, monitoring rivers, and optimising land use.

We also hosted ‘Introduction to Geospatial Information Systems’ workshops at our Wellington office for social service agencies, Māori and iwi, and community groups in the second half of 2016. These workshops provided an introduction to beginners wanting to learn how to use and apply basic mapping and related technologies in support of their cause.



Core functions that support increasing the use of geographic information

We manage and improve New Zealand's Global Navigation systems

Accurate positioning information is increasingly essential in our everyday lives. The ability to determine accurate positions is being driven through the use of satellite-based technologies such as the Global Positioning System, which is one of a number of satellite-based positioning systems collectively known as Global Navigation Satellite Systems.

In August 2016 we convened and chaired the inaugural meeting of the New Zealand Positioning Infrastructure Committee, with representatives from Australia and New Zealand, including representatives from both the public sector and private organisations. The committee will provide national coordination across government and the private sector to increase value from investment in positioning, and to address vulnerabilities in the system.

Satellite navigation systems are now used extensively in many of New Zealand's critical infrastructure sectors, providing positioning, navigation, and timing data to users worldwide. For example, Global Navigation Satellite System timing is critical for the communication, financial, and electricity sectors.

Satellite navigation systems are also a key component in many of the modern technologies that people rely on or interact with daily including surveying, car navigation, and recreational activities.

While satellite navigation systems are becoming a critical infrastructure for many sectors they are susceptible to disruption. These disruptions can be caused by natural events such as space weather, intentionally through jamming, or unintentionally through radio spectrum encroachment. Our increasing dependency on Global Navigation Satellite Systems for positioning, navigation or timing, with little or no back-up service, leaves us potentially vulnerable to these disruptions.

In 2016/17 we began work with Geoscience Australia to trial a new Satellite-Based Augmentation System. The Satellite-Based Augmentation System uses satellites as well as ground-based infrastructure to improve the accuracy, integrity, and availability of basic satellite navigation system signals. Upon successful completion of the two-year trial the Satellite-Based Augmentation System will, if implemented, improve the accuracy of satellite navigation systems so accurate positioning information can be received anytime and anywhere across New Zealand.

We are mapping the ocean floor where it is needed most

Having accurate nautical charts and navigation information is essential for keeping skippers and boaties safe at sea.

We have a programme of work underway to survey areas of the sea floor where it is needed most, based on a robust risk assessment. This work will support both safety at sea and scientific research. In April 2017 we released a plan setting out the areas of New Zealand that we will survey over the next 10 years.

These surveys will be carried out using the latest sonar technology, giving us a fuller picture of the seafloor than we have had in the past. This work also contributes to the Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project – a global initiative to map 100 per cent of the seabed by 2030.

In October 2016 we joined with the Marlborough District Council to commission a hydrographic survey of Queen Charlotte Sound (Tōtaranui) and the Tory Channel (Kura te Au) in the Marlborough Sounds. We had identified these two bodies of water as having the highest priority for surveying as they were last charted some 70 years ago.

The data gathered as part of the survey will benefit both agencies – we will use it to update charts and navigation information for cruise, cargo and fishing vessels, and the Council will use it for managing marine habitats that are crucial for biodiversity.

We syndicated the LINZ Data Service

Our LINZ Data Service is our primary mechanism for sharing geographic information. Over the past year more than 10,000 additional users have joined the service, and more than 18 terabytes of data was downloaded.

In 2016/17 we led the development of a syndicated agreement for the Data Service. The syndicated agreement provides participating agencies with access to data publishing services hosted by our syndicated partner. The syndicated platform follows open-data principles, and the provision of a syndicated agreement creates an easy way for other agencies to readily have their data made available for reuse.

We continue to provide free online access to New Zealand's most up-to-date land, property, and seabed data through the Data Service. We work with central and local government agencies to release data so our users can reuse and combine these datasets with other information to create new products and services.



Strategic Objective 2 : Unlock the value of property

We take a leading role in unlocking the value of property, with many of our responsibilities relating to New Zealand’s property rights system. We also manage some of New Zealand’s most essential property information.

Property underpins our economy. Every day New Zealanders buy and sell land, and make decisions about how to use it. There is potential to make these processes easier, and to give people the information they need to improve their decisions. This will enable them to get the greatest possible value from their land, which in turn brings wider economic benefits.

This objective is about targeting New Zealand’s property services and information so that people making decisions on Crown land, Māori land, and urban intensive areas can realise its potential.

Increasing access to property data

We are making our historical records available

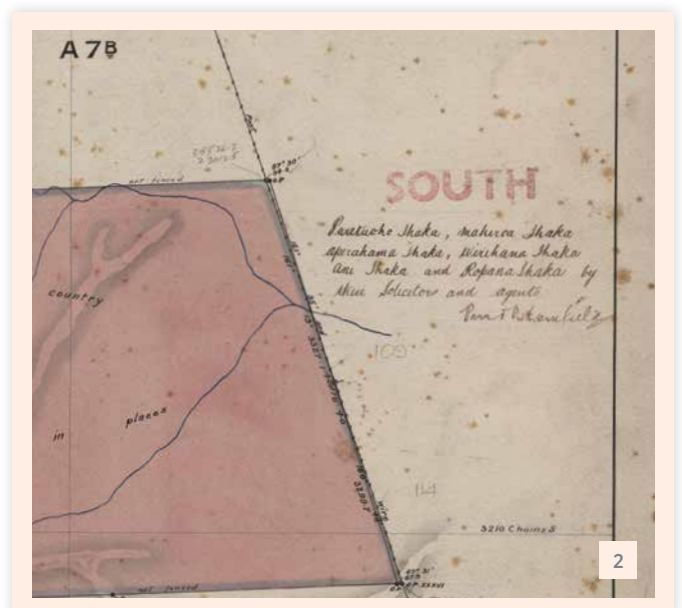
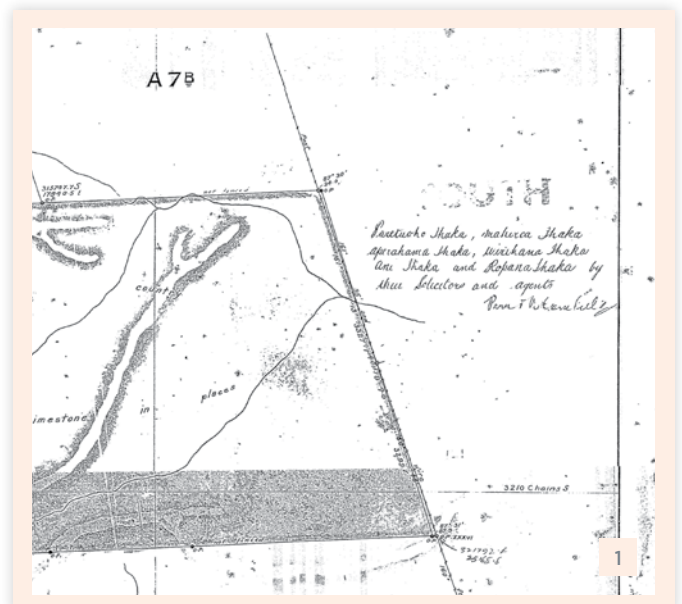
Our Hamilton office holds extensive paper records dating as far back as the 19th century. These are irreplaceable records of the first written registers of New Zealand’s land features and owners.

We are sorting and digitising these documents to ensure artefacts of New Zealand’s past are preserved and available for our customers’ use. These documents include administration files, lands and survey files, maps, documents, plans, and registers from LINZ and its predecessor organisations.

We have worked extensively to sort the paper records, and in June 2017 we signed a contract with New Zealand Micrographic Services to digitise documents that are frequently used or are considered to have high value.

The quality of the scanned images will be a significant improvement on similar work done in the past, for example pencil marks and coloured notations that were invisible or illegible in older scans become clear, vastly increasing the usability of this information for our customers.

A PORTION OF SOUTH AUCKLAND DEPOSITED PLAN 8820 FROM 1913 BEFORE AND AFTER DIGITISATION, SHOWING MARKS AND WRITING THAT BECAME LEGIBLE IN THE NEW COLOUR FILE:



1. ORIGINAL SCAN 2. DIGITISED SCAN



Improving the quality and completeness of data

We implemented a new Addressing Information Management System

Critical services such as emergency services and postal delivery rely on accurate addressing information, but maintaining a consistent address database can be challenging. This is because different people and agencies can use different addresses for the same property. There can also be additional information about an address, such as whether it refers to a flat or a single property, that is important to record and maintain.

In December 2016 our new Addressing Information Management System went live. The Addressing Information Management System enables us to hold more detail about a particular address, such as whether it is a unit within a building. This means the address data we hold will be even more useful for emergency services and others who rely on addresses. We receive addressing data from councils and now store it in the new system, and we are continuing to work with councils to get richer data.

One example of the benefits of a consistently used addressing system is in disaster recovery. Inaccurate and incomplete addressing can result in search and rescue teams missing some properties, or searching others more than once. Accurate and complete information can ensure teams search the correct properties, and only once.

Digital mapping and land classification for Timaru farm rating units

In recent years there have been concerns about the data used to calculate rural valuations. This can occur because the breakdown of land classes can be inconsistent between valuers due to the lack of a common description of land classes based on contours – for example flat, easy, medium, steep or very steep.

As steward of the rating valuation system, the Valuer-General has a role in ensuring ratepayer confidence in the valuations used to set property taxes. Accurate valuations rely on accurate supporting information about land and improvements.

The Office of the Valuer-General has been working with Landcare Research, Environment Canterbury, and the Timaru District Council to develop a digital tool that provides more accurate information for rural property valuations. By combining different datasets, including our own Digital Elevation Model, Landcare Research's Land Cover database, and Timaru District Council's district valuation roll, we have been able to develop a model that provides detailed contour-based land class breakdowns by farm, and calculates the areas of land within each land class. This information can then be used by valuers to achieve greater consistency and accuracy in the analysis of sale properties and valuation of individual farms. Amendments to the Rating Valuations Rules are likely in due course to prescribe the mandatory use of the new land class descriptions for rating valuation purposes.

SUCCESSFUL DIGITAL MAPPING



10,774 rural properties had their land classes calculated

The model was successfully piloted in Timaru District, where all **10,774** rural properties were able to have their land classes displayed and individual land areas within each land class calculated. The Office of the Valuer-General is now exploring what work would be required to make this model available nationally, and whether the addition of other datasets such as soil type would be beneficial.



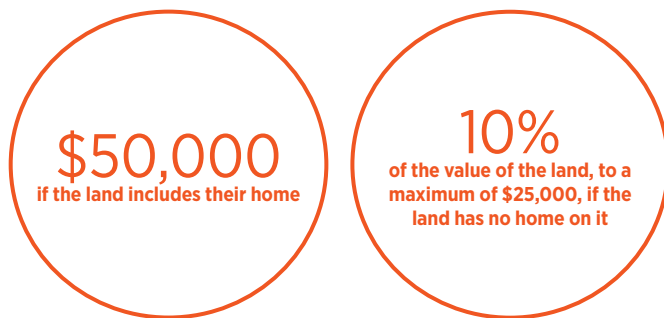
Optimising LINZ's property regulatory settings

We have increased the amount of compensation available to land owners who have their land acquired

The process of acquiring land for public works can be long – up to two years currently. This can mean lengthy delays in starting important projects.

We have supported the amendment of the Public Works Act, so that from April 2017 land owners who have their land acquired for a public work will be entitled to increased compensation. A land owner can now receive up to \$50,000 as additional compensation to the value of their land, if it includes their home. Previously, this payment was set at a maximum of \$2,000. Land with no home on it can also see compensation of up to 10 per cent of the value of the land, to a maximum of \$25,000. Previously there was no additional compensation for these cases.

A LAND OWNER CAN NOW RECEIVE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OF UP TO:



These changes will make it quicker and easier for land owners to negotiate, and for the Government to start on a public work – whether it is a road, a hospital or a school. Approximately 750 hectares of land was acquired under the Public Works Act in 2016/17, with the Minister signing more than 150 notices, including 40 proclamations taking land.

Improving government processes around property

We have taken over management of the Treaty Settlements Landbank

We took control of the Treaty Settlements Landbank of 944 properties from the Ministry of Justice on 1 July 2016. Since the transfer we have been working to improve the management of the portfolio, and undertook a review of the property management outsourcing contracts. Following the review, approximately 450 of the residential properties were incorporated into a new residential property management contract along with an additional 600 residential houses already managed by us.

The remaining properties in the portfolio are being incorporated into our current contract for property management.

We are using the Crown Property Disposals Portal to provide information on the Landbank properties to Māori and iwi

Making information public about the Crown land we have available for disposal means people are able to make informed decisions at appropriate times.

Our Crown Property Disposals Portal is making this information available. Having launched the portal in 2015/16, we have continued to expand it to provide additional information and functionality.

In 2016/17 we have uploaded basic information on all of the Treaty Settlements Landbank properties into the Crown Property Disposals Portal to enable iwi to have better access to information on the properties held in the Landbank. We aim to complete phase two of the information upload by the end of 2017.

The portal provides iwi with more information about these properties, and earlier in the disposals process, than they have previously had access to. Having this information sooner allows iwi to make decisions on, and respond to, Right of First Refusal offers more quickly. The portal also allows them to respond to these offers online, rather than by post.

We are now working with the Office of Treaty Settlements to develop the functionality to enable the Māori Protection Mechanism process to be undertaken by the portal. It is expected that this upgrade will be introduced early in 2018.



Core functions that support unlocking the value of property

We continue to improve our survey and title system.

Our survey and title system provides the backbone of New Zealand's property system. It contains an authoritative record of property boundaries and title information, and both boundaries and titles are backed by a Government guarantee.

Our survey and title system is highly ranked by the World Bank, and in 2017 contributed to New Zealand being ranked number one in the world for the ease of doing business. We continued to meet our service levels in 2016/17 whilst managing increases in both survey and titles transactions.

We have achieved this by continuing to invest in and update our Landonline platform to make improvements for our customers, and by employing the Better Every Day continuous improvement methodology to trial and test improvements to the way that we undertake our work.

We are working with others to manage pest species in Central Otago lakes

Aquatic weed can cause major problems to lakes and those that use them, posing a risk to swimmers, clogging boat engines, and smothering native ecosystems.

As the lead agency responsible for the lakebeds in the Wakatipu, Wanaka and Dunstan lakes in Central Otago, we invest in controlling aquatic weed in these lakes and their surrounding rivers. We have recently started trialling 'bottom-lining' – a cost-effective control method which achieves killing the weed while allowing native species to grow.

We also worked with local and central government, community groups, and iwi in our commitment to the management of aquatic weed. Management groups are now in place for Lakes Wanaka, Dunstan and Wakatipu, and 10-year plans have been developed and published for Wanaka and Dunstan, with one for Lake Wakatipu in development.

We developed the National Wilding Conifer Information System

Accurate information about infestations of wilding pines and control activities underway are vital for managing the pest trees.

In 2016/17 we leveraged our mapping expertise and stakeholder relationships to develop the National Wilding Conifer Information System – a central repository of information about the pest trees, including the mapping of infestations and control work.

The National Wilding Conifer Information System provides authorities and operators fighting the spread of wilding pines with a complete picture of infestations around New Zealand. Information from the System will be used to prioritise future control activities and to monitor any further spread of the pines.

We provided disposal and property management services to other agencies

Over time many agencies have acquired properties that are no longer required, or are not fit for purpose in delivering their services. We use our expertise to support other government agencies with the management and disposal of their properties.

Our advice and services allow Crown agencies to free up land they are no longer using, which can then be used for other purposes. We also free up those agencies to concentrate on delivering their core services, rather than spending time managing properties they no longer require.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:



270 managed on behalf of other agencies.

In **2016/17** we managed **270 properties** through the disposal process on behalf of other agencies. We had **12 memoranda of understanding** in place with eight agencies such as the Department of Corrections, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education.

We also have a team dedicated to providing property services and advice to other agencies. We are involved in a number of projects across government to help government agencies such as the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and New Zealand Trade and Enterprise manage, acquire, or dispose of property. We have set up a Crown Property Network and have begun hosting a regular Crown Property Forum to connect government agencies with councils, Māori and iwi, and private property organisations.

In April 2017 we held the second Crown Property Forum, with 150 Crown property professionals attending. The theme of the forum was 'Working together and engaging others.' Attendees heard presentations from the Minister for Land Information, chief executives from Land Information New Zealand and the Department of Conservation, several iwi, and representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Education, New Zealand Defence Force, the Ministry of Justice, and Heritage New Zealand. The Forum generated support for a more joined-up approach to decision making about the use of Crown-owned land.



Strategic Objective 3: Improve resilience to natural events

Earthquakes, floods, drought, landslides and volcanic eruptions feature in New Zealand's recent history. Events like these have the potential to cause great harm to people and property. A key priority for government is to create resilient communities that are able to quickly recover from disasters.

We are enabling those who are making decisions on the impacts and risks of natural hazards to have the right information that will help protect New Zealanders and their assets.

As the holder or distributor of significant amounts of data about New Zealand's landscape, we are well placed to lead and contribute to datasets and information that enable a better understanding of natural hazard risks and impacts.

We are improving information on the impacts and risks of natural hazards

[We are working to provide better information about flood-prone areas](#)

Floods can cause enormous property damage and disruption, and necessitate the mass evacuation of residential areas for safety reasons.

In 2016/17 we piloted a web service that can help councils plan for, and respond to, flood events. We worked with the Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information using data from three regional councils in Hawke's Bay, Northland and Waikato to pilot the service.

The pilot involved combining several datasets such as elevation, building outlines, civil defence locations, and land use from six different agencies (the three regional councils, LINZ, Ministry for the Environment, and GNS Science) and making the results available through a web application.

The information generated by combining the datasets can be used to improve planning and readiness in areas with a high risk of flooding. The information can also help improve the response time in an emergency situation by identifying the nearest civil defence location.

[We have made LiDAR data freely available for the first time](#)

Accurate elevation data is important to improving resilience to natural events, and for identifying and managing natural hazards such as flooding and landslides.

We have been working with councils around the country to improve the quality and availability of LiDAR data. LiDAR is a 3D mapping technology that gathers data about the height of land and its features using airborne lasers. It provides us with an important resource for planning, land management, and understanding the impact of natural disasters.

In 2016/17 we helped make this data available to the public for the first time. As a result, data collected by regional councils in Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Canterbury, Waikato, and Wellington is now being made freely available online through the LINZ Data Service. As part of our coordination with councils we have also established a set of national standards for how this data is collected and delivered, ensuring the quality of the data released.

We will continue to explore options for how we can use our resources to make the greatest contribution to improving New Zealand's LiDAR data, and will continue to coordinate with councils that procure elevation data to make it freely available through the LINZ Data Service.

We successfully trialled the Building Outlines project

Physical structure information, such as building outlines data, can be used for understanding the impact of natural hazards on assets, for flood modelling, and for emergency response.

In late 2016 we completed the pilot of the Building Outlines project which captured the two-dimensional outline of buildings in Canterbury, Hawke's Bay and Waikato. The outlines were captured through an automated process that was quicker and better value than other methods.

NOVEMBER 2016 KAIKOURA EARTHQUAKE BUILDING OUTLINES DATA:



The building outlines data was used twice in the first 12 hours

Within **12 hours** of the November 2016 **Kaikoura earthquake** the building outlines data was used twice, first in order to direct evacuation efforts in the potential tsunami inundation zone, and then to evacuate downstream of a natural dam that had formed as a result of the earthquake and was at risk of breaching.

In December 2016 we invested in continuing the programme, which enabled us to increase the coverage of building outlines data to approximately 40 per cent of New Zealand. Due to the success of the pilot we will continue to capture building outlines as additional aerial imagery becomes available. We expect to be able to publish building outlines data for the remaining 60 per cent of New Zealand over the next three years.

Becoming a High Performing Organisation

We have challenged ourselves to be as relevant as possible and maximise our contribution to New Zealand's future. To achieve this, we need to understand and keep pace with our dynamic environment, and adapt as our context changes. We have a strong base from which to build an agile, high performing organisation that leads and influences across systems, and connects to strengthen the work of others.

A core focus of our High Performing Organisation framework is building organisational strength, and the High Performing Organisation strategy has four guiding principles:

- Keep it simple – be clear on what we want to achieve and why we are doing it
- Keep engaged – keep our people and stakeholders engaged and connected at the right time
- Agility – strengthen our resilience and capability to be agile and work positively in our changing environment and context
- Pace and urgency matter – it is vital that we are proactive and responsive in everything that we do, that is what New Zealand is demanding of us.

Organisational performance, capability and health

Structural changes

On 3 April 2017 a new organisation structure was implemented to ensure the right combination of skills, capability and perspective in the Executive Leadership Team. LINZ is now made up of the following six business groups:

- Corporate
- Crown Property
- Location Information
- Policy and Overseas Investment
- Property Rights
- Strategy and Stewardship.

Of these, the Policy and Overseas Investment, and Strategy and Stewardship business groups are new.

Policy and Overseas Investment

Policy and Overseas Investment is a new business group that brings together our Policy and Regulatory Frameworks function, and the Overseas Investment Office.

The Policy and Regulatory Frameworks group continues to provide high quality policy advice, and support Ministerial engagement and official correspondence. The team provides legislative stewardship of regulatory frameworks and operational policy for our four statutory office roles and business groups. Developing policy options and providing policy advice to Ministers and government on property and regulatory matters, and our policy framework, is central to this work.

The Overseas Investment Office will continue to ensure that quality investments in valued assets benefit New Zealand. The team assesses applications from overseas investors to make sure they meet the criteria in the Overseas Investment Act. They also make sure investors get consent, give us truthful and complete information about themselves and their plans, and keep the commitments they make when they apply for consent.

Strategy and Stewardship

Strategy and Stewardship is a new business group that leads the development and execution of our strategy and stewardship responsibilities. This includes leading our business strategy, and overseeing stewardship of regulatory systems, and our strategic stakeholders and customers – including Māori and iwi.

The group supports the Chief Executive and Executive Leadership Team in their strategic external engagements and cross-government work. They provide oversight of the statutory functions of the Valuer-General, Surveyor-General and Registrar-General of Land, and the ongoing development, maintenance and implementation of the regulatory intervention framework.

Our Business with Māori team has joined the new Strategy and Stewardship group, and will continue to provide support across the organisation.

Culture and values

We continued to embed our Bold, Expert, Stronger Together (BEST) values, following their launch in 2015/16. In August 2016 we held the BEST Leaders Awards, which reinforce and recognise leadership that aligns with our BEST values. Winners of the awards were given the opportunity to attend a leadership conference with the Chief Executive.

Leadership and management development

We focused on building leadership and management capability, and this has been signalled as a key focus area for us within our High Performing Organisation strategy. During the past year, we invested in building leadership capability by rolling out a leaders programme to our people leaders, and through continued participation in 'Natural Resources Sector Aspiring Leaders' and 'Building Capable Managers' programmes. A 'Side by Side' coaching and mentoring programme was developed for our technical leaders who have an informal role to play in developing the technical capability of others.

Work also began in 2017 on a management development toolkit. This toolkit aims to balance leadership development with management development, and includes a range of tools and resources for managing people and business processes. Phase one of this toolkit will be implemented in September 2017, covering recruitment, on-boarding, performance management, development planning, invoicing, procurement, and wellness and safety. Further toolkits will be developed in the 2017/18 year.

Wellness and safety

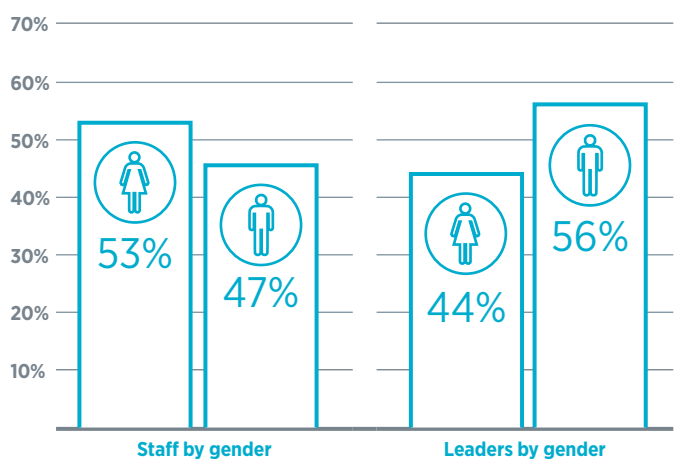
Our leaders are committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for our people, contractors, and the public. In 2016/17, we implemented a number of initiatives to advance our safety and wellbeing maturity. These included:

- Developing a new critical risk register to govern the management of high risk activities across our business
- Establishing wellbeing and safety committees to give more of our people the opportunity to contribute to the management of workplace wellbeing and safety
- Implementing stronger processes to ensure our service contractors have taken all practicable steps to ensure the wellbeing and safety of workers throughout the contracting chain.

We have also taken new approaches to using technology to mitigate risks to staff. In the Port Hills, we have used drone technology to survey distant and dangerous sites, and pioneered the use of remote-control excavators for use on unstable sites. These have kept our people out of harm's way.

Late in 2016/17 we also commissioned an audit of our wellness and safety practices. The results of this audit were received early in 2017/18 and we are establishing a programme of work to address issues raised.

OUR WORKFORCE:



* Staff may nominate more than one ethnicity.
** Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

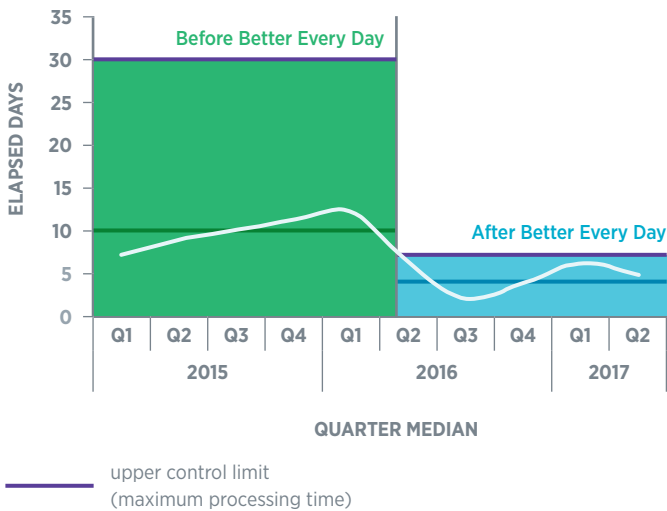
Better Every Day

We use the State Services Commission’s ‘Better Every Day’ approach to drive continuous improvement and deliver better services to our customers. In 2016 we hired dedicated Continuous Improvement coaches and established a Better Every Day advisory group to help apply and embed this method across the organisation.

Our Continuous Improvement coaches work with business teams to understand how the system is performing from the perspective of our customers, and then support the teams to redesign the system to achieve better results.

The Better Every Day method has already achieved significant results in our survey operations, title operations, and Clearances teams. For example, Clearances increased the speed at which customer disposal requests – when an agency declares land to be surplus and they engage a supplier to dispose of it – are processed. The upper control limit – the maximum period of time in which approximately 99 per cent of requests are processed – fell from 29.8 days to 7.1 days. This means a faster and consistently better service for customers as they experience less variation in processing times.

MEDIAN DISPOSAL TIME:



We will continue to apply Better Every Day to other areas of our operations to continually improve our systems and deliver better services. Currently we are looking at our contact centre, our employee recruitment, and our on-boarding and off-boarding processes.

Urupounamu – our business survey tool

Measuring the difference that our initiatives have made to organisational performance, capability, and health is key to understanding our progress in being a High Performing Organisation.

In 2016/17 we began using a new staff survey, called Urupounamu (‘to question, especially important issues and topics’). Urupounamu is aligned to the State Services Commission’s Performance Improvement Framework and asks questions about areas like leadership, continuous improvement, customer focus, and planning. It is much broader than previous engagement surveys run at LINZ.

Eighty-eight per cent of staff completed the survey, providing a clear indication of how we are progressing towards being a High Performing Organisation, and where we need to focus our efforts next. Our top five rated questions provide us with a great platform to build on:

- I understand clearly how the things I do affect the ability of others in my team to do their job
- I am proud of the contribution LINZ makes to our customers
- LINZ is a great place to work
- My leader provides me with opportunities to develop my skills and competencies
- The actions of my leader are consistent with our BEST values.

We intend to conduct a follow-up survey in November 2017, focusing on some of the areas of improvement identified by staff in the survey, such as how poor performance is managed, and the use of technology to support decision making.

Our performance reporting

This section presents our delivery of outputs against the Statement of Performance Expectations measures set out in the Estimates of Appropriations for **Vote Lands 2016/17**.

The Estimates of Appropriations are available from the Treasury's website at: www.treasury.govt.nz/budget/2016




Administering the Overseas Investment Regime

This appropriation is intended to achieve effective administration of New Zealand’s overseas investment regime.


Performance Measures

Measure: The percentage of applications screened for registration within 5 working days of receipt.


2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
83% ³ 	90%	89%

³ Our new application process adds more focus on the quality of applications during the screening stage. While this initial screening now takes longer, it has increased the quality of applications, which will ultimately improve overall timeliness of accepted applications.


Measure: The percentage of accepted applications under active consideration by the Overseas Investment Office that are processed within the timeline specified:
Category 1 Applications – 30 working days or less.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
100% 	90%	100%

Measure: The percentage of accepted applications under active consideration by the Overseas Investment Office that are processed within the timeline specified:
Category 2 Applications – 50 working days or less.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
75% ⁴ 	90%	60%

Measure: The percentage of accepted applications under active consideration by the Overseas Investment Office that are processed within the timeline specified:
Category 3 Applications – 70 working days or less.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
85% ⁴ 	90%	73%

⁴ Legacy applications from the 2015/16 year had an impact on the timeliness of processing newer applications received in 2016/17. We are confident that overall timeframes will continue to improve due to the frontloading of the application process and the recruitment of additional staff.

Measure: The satisfaction score given by the Minister for Land Information for the quality of advice on overseas investment matters.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
8/10	7/10	6/10

Measure: The percentage of monitoring reports assessed within 40 working days of receipt.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
96%	90%	98%

Measure: The percentage of public alerts about potential breaches assessed for possible investigation within 10 working days of receipt.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
95%	90%	100%

Measure: The percentage of initial investigation reports completed within 60 working days of the investigation beginning.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
93%	90%	89%

Financial Performance – Administering the Overseas Investment Regime

Actual	Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
-	-	-	-
2,932	3,355	6,187	5,204
2,932	3,355	6,187	5,204
3,507	3,355	6,187	6,048
(575)	-	-	(844)

LINZ Capital Expenditure Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA)

This appropriation is intended to achieve the renewal upgrade and redesign of life-expired assets, and purchase of new assets in support of the delivery of Land Information New Zealand's services.

Performance Measures

Measure: Capital expenditure is in accordance with the Capital Asset Management Plan.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
 Not Achieved ⁵	 ACHIEVED	 NEW MEASURE

⁵ Although total capital expenditure was within the PLA, expenditure for Property, Plant and Equipment exceeded the PLA due to changes in project priorities.

Financial Performance – Capital Expenditure PLA

Actual	Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
1,106	-	1,000	1,107
1,541	750	1,781	1,558
-	-	-	-
2,647	750	2,781	2,665

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Land Ownership and Management (Multi-Category Appropriation)

The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to support the recovery of Canterbury through the purchase, clearance, maintenance and management of land affected by the Canterbury earthquakes.

Financial Performance – Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Land Ownership and Management: Multi-Category Appropriation (Departmental and Non-Departmental)




Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
2,076	Revenue Crown	7,714	7,714	7,714
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
2,076	Total revenue	7,714	7,714	7,714
	Total expenses:			
2,843	Departmental	6,705	7,714	6,705
	Total expenses:			
22,428	Non-Departmental	22,404	56,605	55,344
25,150	Total expenses	29,109	64,319	62,049
(23,074)	Net surplus/(deficit)	(21,395)	(56,605)	(54,335)

Managing the Recovery

This category is intended to achieve the management of properties and associated issues relating to the Canterbury earthquakes.

Performance Measures

Measure: Ministerial satisfaction with Land Information New Zealand's Residential Red Zone activities.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
7/10 	7/10 	8/10 

Financial Performance – Managing the Recovery (Departmental)

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
1,150	Revenue Crown	1,400	4,883	4,883
-	Revenue other	1,000	-	-
1,150	Total revenue	2,400	4,883	4,883
	Total expenses:			
2,331	Departmental	2,400	4,883	4,753
(1,181)	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	130

Acquisition and Disposal Expenses

This category is intended to achieve payment of costs incurred in acquiring and disposing of land and buildings in Canterbury.

Performance Measures

Measure: The number of properties acquired is in accordance with the agreed plan.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Not reported ⁶	WITHIN 10% OF THE AGREED PLAN	ACHIEVED

⁶ This measure is not reported as LINZ only acquires properties in Canterbury when instructed to by external agencies and therefore does not plan for a set number.

Financial Performance – Acquisition and Disposal Expenses (Departmental)

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
926	Revenue Crown	-	2,831	2,831
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
926	Total revenue	-	2,831	2,831
	Total expenses:			
512	Departmental	-	2,831	1,952
414	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	879

Clearance of Built Structures and Associated Works

This category is intended to achieve the clearance of built structures and other works deemed necessary on Crown-owned land affected by the Canterbury earthquakes.

Performance Measures

Measure: Clearances completed on Crown-owned properties in the flat land Residential Red Zone.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	WITHIN 2% OF THE AGREED PLAN ⁷	NOT ACHIEVED

⁷ The plan for 2016/17 was five properties and seven properties were completed.

Measure: Clearances completed on Crown-owned properties in the Port Hills Residential Red Zone.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	WITHIN 10% OF THE AGREED PLAN ⁸	ACHIEVED

⁸ The plan for 2016/17 was 140 properties and 141 properties were completed.

Financial Performance – Clearance of Built Structures and Associated Works (Non-Departmental)

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
10,780	Total expenses: Non-Departmental	9,391	15,528	10,410

Management and Clearance of Land

This category is intended to achieve management of Crown-owned land in the Residential Red Zone.

Performance Measures

Measure: Land clearance and treatment completed on Crown-owned properties in the flat land Residential Red Zone.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	WITHIN 2% OF THE AGREED PLAN ⁹	ACHIEVED

⁹ The plan for 2016/17 was 30 properties and 30 properties were completed.

Measure: Land clearance and treatment completed on Crown-owned properties in the Port Hills Residential Red Zone.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Not reported ¹⁰	WITHIN 10% OF THE AGREED PLAN	ACHIEVED

¹⁰ Due to the nature and limitations of the land in the Port Hills Residential Red Zone, a measurable treatment plan was not able to be established. Land treatment occurs as required and where it is practical and possible to be completed. Therefore, the performance of work in the Port Hills Residential Red Zone is reported in the measure *Clearances completed on Crown-owned properties in the Port Hills Residential Red Zone*.

Measure: Insurance and Earthquake Commission recoveries received from Crown-owned properties in the Residential Red Zone.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	WITHIN 10% OF THE AGREED PLAN ¹¹	ACHIEVED

¹¹ The plan for 2016/17 was for 1,462 dwelling recoveries and 0 land recoveries. Note all residential dwelling claims as at 30 June 2017 have been completed, and there is one outstanding claim for land with the Earthquake Commission.

Financial Performance – Management and Clearance of Land (Non-Departmental)

Actual	Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
Total expenses:			
4,513	Non-Departmental	47,214	13,420
			4,611

Crown Land (Multi-Category Appropriation)

The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to enable the best economic, environmental and recreational uses of Crown-owned and Crown-used land.

Performance Measures

Measure: Stakeholder satisfaction with Land Information New Zealand's Crown land performance.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
8.1 	7/10	4.6/5 





Financial Performance – Crown Land: Multi-Category Appropriation

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
18,765	Revenue Crown	30,947	29,132	29,132
3,730	Revenue other	8,490	9,159	3,888
22,495	Total revenue	39,437	38,291	33,020
21,376	Total expenses	39,437	38,291	29,319
1,119	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	3,701

Centralised Clearance Service for Acquisitions and Disposals

This category is intended to achieve comfort that the acquisition and disposal of all Crown land is compliant with regulatory and statutory requirements.

Performance Measures

Measure: The percentage of recommendations on reports received from certified suppliers approved, declined or responded to within 10 working days.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
97.9% 	95%	92% 
Measure: The percentage of statutory decisions that meet regulatory and statutory requirements.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
100% 	100%	100% 

Financial Performance – Centralised Clearance Service for Acquisitions and Disposals

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
-	Revenue Crown	-	-	-
960	Revenue other	1,200	1,198	1,095
960	Total revenue	1,200	1,198	1,095
1,145	Total expenses	1,200	1,198	1,096
(185)	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	(1)

Land Disposal Services for Other Agencies

This category is intended to achieve maximum value for the Crown from property that has been assigned to Land Information New Zealand for disposal.

Performance Measures

Measure: Realised disposal value of properties is in accordance with agreed plan ¹² (other agencies).			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE	

¹² The plan for 2016/17 was that realised disposal value is no less than 90% of the current market value for all sales.

Measure: Disposal of properties is within agreed timeframes ¹³ (other agencies).			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE	

¹³ The agreed timeframe was that average disposal time is no more than 36 months. In 2016/17 the average disposal time was 29.5 months.

Financial Performance – Land Disposal Services for Other Agencies

Actual	Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
-	621	621	621
2,382	7,000	6,999	2,196
2,382	7,621	7,620	2,817
2,407	7,621	7,620	2,296
(25)	-	-	521

Land Information New Zealand Biosecurity Programme

This category is intended to achieve the delivery of an effective Land Information New Zealand Biosecurity Programme.

Performance Measures

Measure: Infestation at key sites is controlled in accordance with agreed plan.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
Achieved	WITHIN 10% OF THE AGREED PLAN	ACHIEVED	

Financial Performance – Land Information New Zealand Biosecurity Programme

Actual	Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
3373	2,448	3,157	3,157
342	290	787	484
3,715	2,738	3,944	3,641
3,921	2,738	3,944	4,484
(206)	-	-	(843)

Management of Crown Land

This category is intended to achieve effective and efficient Crown land management.

Performance Measures

Measure: Realised disposal value of properties is in accordance with agreed plan ¹⁴ (LINZ owned properties).		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	100%

¹⁴ The plan for 2016/17 was that realised disposal value is no less than 90% of the current market value for all sales.

Measure: Rental collection from properties is within agreed plan ¹⁵ .		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

¹⁵ The plan for 2016/17 was that outstanding rent is no more than 4% of total revenue.

Financial Performance – Management of Crown Land

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
15,392	Revenue Crown	27,878	25,354	25,354
46	Revenue other	-	175	113
15,438	Total revenue	27,878	25,529	25,467
13,903	Total expenses	27,878	25,529	21,443
1,535	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	4,024

Location Based Information (Multi-Category Appropriation)

The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to enable location information to be widely available, easily accessible and readily used.

Performance Measures

Measure: Customer satisfaction with Land Information New Zealand's location based information products and services.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
8/10	7/10	4.6/5
Measure: Data released by Land Information New Zealand has been assessed under NZGOAL and appropriately licensed ¹⁶ .		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

¹⁶ For more information on the New Zealand Government Open Access and Licensing (NZGOAL) framework, visit: <https://www.ict.govt.nz/guidance-and-resources/open-government/new-zealand-government-open-access-and-licensing-nzgoal-framework/>.

Financial Performance – Location Based Information: Multi-Category Appropriation

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
27,417	Revenue Crown	23,555	29,368	29,368
1,897	Revenue other	2,004	5,629	4,836
29,314	Total revenue	25,559	34,997	34,204
26,720	Total expenses	25,559	34,997	31,035
2,594	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	3,169

Administration of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

This category is intended to achieve high quality advice and decision making on official place names in accordance with the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

Performance Measures

Measure: New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) satisfaction with the support provided by the Secretariat.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
9/10	7/10	4.7/5

Financial Performance – Administration of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
795	Revenue Crown	785	989	989
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
795	Total revenue	785	989	989
779	Total expenses	785	989	805
16	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	184

Land Information New Zealand Location Based Information Infrastructure

This category is intended to achieve high-quality fit for purpose location based information and associated products and services.

Performance Measures

Measure: New allocated addresses are processed within agreed timeframes¹⁷.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

¹⁷ That electronically submitted new allocated addresses are processed within 5 working days and 95.22% were achieved, which was above the agreed 95% standard.

Measure: Maintenance of topographic products is in accordance with agreed timeframes¹⁸.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

¹⁸ That, on average, high visibility changes in the landscape are maintained within 30 working days. On average, road corridor and selected updates are maintained within 12 working days. In 2016/17, the average timeframe for maintaining high visibility changes was 28.9 working days, and for maintaining road corridor changes was 11.3 working days.

Measure: Survey mark defects are rectified in accordance with agreed timeframes¹⁹.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

¹⁹ Note that timeframes vary for different types of work and are agreed with contractors.

Measure: Availability of Global Navigation Satellite System data is in accordance with agreed timeframes²⁰.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

²⁰ Note that timeframes vary for different data and are specified in the contract specifications supplied to the contractor.

Measure: The percentage of cadastral surveys that are connected to geodetic marks.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
99.3%	98%	99%

Measure: Maritime hazards and critical information are notified within agreed timeframes²¹.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

²¹ The agreed timeframe is that maritime hazards and critical information are notified within 1 working day.

Measure: Sea level data is transmitted and received within agreed timeframes²².

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
98.7%	95%	NEW MEASURE

²² The agreed timeframe is that sea level data is transmitted and received within 10 minutes.

Measure: New information from hydrographic surveys is available on charting products within agreed timeframes²³.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
Achieved	ACHIEVED	NEW MEASURE

²³ New information from hydrographic surveys is available on charting products within 12 months.

Financial Performance – Land Information New Zealand Location Based Information Infrastructure

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
19,601	Revenue Crown	19,421	22,293	22,293
1,565	Revenue other	1,854	3,904	3,759
21,166	Total revenue	21,275	26,197	26,052
19,652	Total expenses	21,275	26,197	23,034
1,514	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	3,018

Leading the New Zealand Geospatial Strategy

This category is intended to achieve the development of an integrated spatial data infrastructure.

Performance Measures

Measure: The number of government agencies releasing their geospatial data for reuse that complies with the recommended standards for finding, sharing and reuse.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
14	12 OR MORE	14

Financial Performance – Leading the New Zealand Geospatial Strategy

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
7,021	Revenue Crown	3,349	6,086	6,086
332	Revenue other	150	1,725	1,077
7,353	Total revenue	3,499	7,811	7,163
6,289	Total expenses	3,499	7,811	7,196
1,064	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	(33)

Policy Advice and Related Services (Multi-Category Appropriation)

The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to provide policy advice and other support to Ministers in discharging their policy decision-making and other portfolio responsibilities.

Financial Performance – Policy Advice and Related Services Multi-Category Appropriation

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
4,229	Revenue Crown	3,484	3,950	3,950
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
4,229	Total revenue	3,484	3,950	3,950
4,116	Total expenses	3,484	3,950	3,725
113	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	225

Ministerial Services, Appointments, Implementation and Operational Policy

This category is intended to achieve high quality, timely policy advice and services to Ministers.

Performance Measures

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
7	7/10	8

Measure: Ministerial satisfaction with Land Information New Zealand's ministerial support services.

Financial Performance – Ministerial Services, Appointments, Implementation and Operational Policy

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
1,177	Revenue Crown	1,177	754	754
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
1,177	Total revenue	1,177	754	754
1,175	Total expenses	1,177	754	741
2	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	13

Policy Advice

This category is intended to achieve high quality, timely policy advice and services to Ministers.

Performance Measures

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
7.4	7/10	7.4

Measure: The average rating for policy papers as assessed by the external reviewer.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
7	7/10	8

Measure: Ministerial satisfaction with Land Information New Zealand's policy advice.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
\$127	UP TO \$140 PER OUTPUT HOUR	\$123

Measure: The total cost per output hour of producing policy advice.

Financial Performance – Policy Advice

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
3,052	Revenue Crown	2,307	3,196	3,196
-	Revenue other	-	-	-
3,052	Total revenue	2,307	3,196	3,196
2,941	Total expenses	2,307	3,196	2,984
111	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	212

Property Rights (Multi-Category Appropriation)

The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to ensure that property rights and information are clear, certain, easily tradable and accessible.

Performance Measures

Measure: Customer satisfaction with survey and title services.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
7.6	7/10	NEW MEASURE	
Measure: The percentage of upheld High Court challenges under section 216 of the Land Transfer Act 1952.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
Achieved	LESS THAN 10% OF THOSE LODGED	0%	

Financial Performance – Property Rights Multi-Category Appropriation

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
350	Revenue Crown	2,000	400	400
75,714	Revenue other	72,607	79,035	73,117
76,064	Total revenue	74,607	79,435	73,517
59,553	Total expenses	74,607	74,841	70,284
16,511	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	4,594	3,233

Regulating Valuation

This category is intended to achieve the effective and efficient regulation of registered property valuers and valuation activities.

Performance Measures

Measure: Public complaints to the Valuer-General are screened and initial investigation reports are produced within 9 months of receipt.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
90%	80%	87.5%	
Measure: Valuers Registration Board satisfaction with support provided by Land Information New Zealand.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
9/10	7/10	4/5	
Measure: The percentage of applications for registration as a Valuer that meet the statutory requirements that will be examined at the next available date.			
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE	
100%	100%	100%	

Measure: The percentage of certification decisions that meet regulatory and statutory standards.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
100%	100%	100%

Measure: The percentage of objections to Territorial Local Authority valuations settled within 30% of the original notified valuation.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
90%	80%	90%

Financial Performance - Regulating Valuation

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates	Actual
2016 \$000		2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
-	Revenue Crown	-	-	-
1,400	Revenue other	2,518	2,517	1,444
1,400	Total revenue	2,518	2,517	1,444
1,281	Total expenses	2,518	2,517	1,456
119	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	(12)

The Survey and Title System

This category is limited to the provision of the system for providing information, transacting and recording land property rights including establishing standards²⁴.

Performance Measures

Measure: The number of working days to process 90% of cadastral survey datasets.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
11 working days ²⁵	10 WORKING DAYS	23

²⁵ Temporary resourcing issues and increased demand affected processing times. Additional resourcing and continuous improvement work is expected to improve future timeframes.

Measure: The number of working days to process 90% of manually processed title transactions.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
10 working days	10 WORKING DAYS	10

Measure: The number of working days to satisfy 90% of customer requests for survey and title records.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
3 working days	3 WORKING DAYS	2


²⁴ Note this is the scope statement from the *Estimates of Appropriation 2016/17* as the intention statement had been entered incorrectly.

Measure: The number of working days taken to adjust 90% of datasets into the cadastral survey network following approval.


2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
21 working days ²⁶ 	20 WORKING DAYS	14

²⁶ Resourcing was reprioritised to focus our efforts on meeting the increased demand from customers for processing of cadastral survey datasets.


Measure: The percentage of survey transactions requiring correction.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
0.74% 	2% OR LESS	0.73%

Measure: The percentage of title transactions requiring correction.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
0.18% 	0.2% OR LESS	0.17%

Measure: Landonline system is available to customers in accordance with agreed times²⁷.

2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
99.72% 	99.5%	NEW MEASURE

²⁷ The agreed timeframes are that the Landonline system will be available to customers from 7am to 9pm Monday to Thursday, 7am to 7pm Friday, and 9am to 5pm Saturday. Note that the hours of availability for Friday were incorrectly recorded in the Estimates of Appropriations 2016/17 as 7am to 9pm.

Financial Performance – The Survey and Title System

Actual		Unaudited Main Estimates 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supplementary Estimates 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
2016 \$000				2017 \$000
350	Revenue Crown	2,000	400	400
74,314	Revenue other	70,089	76,518	71,673
74,664	Total revenue	72,089	76,918	72,073
58,272	Total expenses	72,089	72,324	68,828
16,392	Net surplus/(deficit)	-	4,594	3,245

Financial statements



Statement of responsibility

I am responsible, as Chief Executive of Land Information New Zealand, for:

- the preparation of the Department's financial statements, and statements of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them;
- having in place a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting;
- ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by the Department is provided in accordance with sections 19A to 19C of the Public Finance Act 1989, whether or not that information is included in this annual report; and
- the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by the Department, whether or not that information is included in the annual report.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2017 and its operations for the year ended on that date; and
- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2018 and its operations for the year ending on that date.



Andrew Crisp
Land Information New Zealand
29 September 2017

Our financial reporting

Statement of Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
INCOME						
Crown		52,836	44,379	70,564	70,564	54,614
Other income	2	84,273	82,937	89,820	88,042	90,759
Total income		137,109	127,316	160,384	158,606	145,373
EXPENDITURE						
Personnel costs	3	49,486	49,996	56,324	55,101	57,894
Depreciation and amortisation	7, 8	6,877	7,068	6,510	7,398	6,510
Capital charge		3,790	3,790	3,586	3,114	3,586
Restructuring costs		53	18	45	469	45
Other operating expenses	5	57,909	57,915	83,225	82,123	75,225
Total expenditure		118,115	118,787	149,690	148,205	143,260
Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income		18,994	8,529	10,694	10,401	2,113

We have not noted any significant variance against budget for 2016/17.

***Unaudited Budget** – refers to the original budget for 2017 completed in May 2016

***Unaudited Supplementary Estimates** – refers to the revised budget for 2017 completed in May 2017

***Actual** – refers to actual figures

***Unaudited Forecast** – refers to the original budget for 2018 completed in May 2017

The accompanying policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		7,517	9,628	7,003	6,658	7,003
Trade and other receivables	6	70,875	78,625	80,825	86,712	88,276
Prepayments		913	1,045	1,000	668	1,000
Inventory		357	280	275	310	275
Total current assets		79,662	89,578	89,103	94,348	96,554
Non-current assets						
Intangibles – software	8	27,078	19,818	21,333	21,652	17,911
Capital work in progress	9	759	2,411	2,411	1,250	1,129
Total intangibles – software		27,837	22,229	23,744	22,902	19,040
Property, plant and equipment	7	3,391	2,364	3,755	3,794	3,118
Total non-current assets		31,228	24,593	27,499	26,696	22,158
Total assets		110,890	114,171	116,602	121,044	118,712
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	10	6,880	6,667	7,603	12,861	7,600
Provisions	11	3,525	-	-	7,366	-
Employee entitlements	12	3,980	2,824	3,000	4,219	3,000
Deferred revenue		2,579	1,187	1,225	168	1,225
Total current liabilities		16,964	10,678	11,828	24,614	11,825
Non-current liabilities						
Employee entitlements	12	3,257	2,472	3,410	2,726	3,410
Total non-current liabilities		3,257	2,472	3,410	2,726	3,410
Total liabilities		20,221	13,150	15,238	27,340	15,235
Net assets		90,669	101,021	101,364	93,704	103,477
TAXPAYERS' FUNDS						
General funds	13	48,132	101,021	101,364	48,757	103,477
Memorandum accounts	13, 20	42,537	-	-	44,947	-
Total taxpayers' funds		90,669	101,021	101,364	93,704	103,477

The accompanying policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Funds

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
Balance as at 1 July		74,550	92,492	90,669	90,669	101,364
Total comprehensive income/(expense)		18,994	8,529	10,694	10,401	2,113
Capital injections		650	-	-	-	-
Capital repayment		-	-	-	-	-
Other movements		-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of operating surplus to the Crown		(3,525)	-	-	(7,366)	-
Balance as at 30 June	13	90,669	101,021	101,363	93,704	103,477

The accompanying policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Supply of outputs to the Crown		33,999	29,529	63,437	70,472	55,343
Supply of outputs to other departments		1,686	9,250	8,722	1,272	8,798
Supply of outputs to third parties		80,391	73,685	81,800	76,220	81,783
Payments to operating suppliers		(59,054)	(57,898)	(84,370)	(78,504)	(83,218)
Payments to employees		(50,241)	(50,023)	(57,208)	(56,150)	(57,951)
Payments for capital charge		(3,992)	(3,790)	(3,586)	(3,114)	(3,586)
Goods and services tax (net)		(2,629)	3	(6,528)	(8,373)	1
Net cash flows from operating activities	14	160	756	2,267	1,823	1,170
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,106)	-	(1,000)	(1,108)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,541)	(750)	(1,781)	(1,574)	(1,170)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,647)	(750)	(2,781)	(2,682)	(1,170)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Capital contribution		650	-	-	-	-
Capital repayment		-	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		650	-	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,836)	6	(514)	(859)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		9,353	9,622	7,517	7,517	7,003
Cash at the end of the year		7,517	9,628	7,003	6,658	7,003

The GST (net) component of operating activities reflects the net GST paid and received with the Inland Revenue Department. The GST (net) component has been presented on a net basis, as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes.

The accompanying policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Commitments

As at 30 June 2017

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

LINZ leases property, plant, and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases are for premises and photocopiers, which have a non-cancellable leasing period ranging from three to six years.

The Department's non-cancellable operating leases have varying terms, escalation clauses, and renewal rights.

There are no restrictions placed on the Department by any of its leasing arrangements.

During the year ended 30 June 2017, \$3.337 million was recognised as an expense in the Statement of Revenue and Expense in respect of operating leases (2016: \$3.139 million). There was no income recognised in the Statement of Revenue and Expense in the year ended 30 June 2017 in respect of sub-leases (2016: nil).

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS		
Not later than 1 year	3,079	3,511
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,318	8,135
Later than 5 years	690	4,042
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	16,087	15,688

Statement of Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2017

Contingent liabilities

The Department has no contingent liabilities (2016: nil). Contingent liabilities are disclosed at the point at which the contingency is evident.

Contingent assets

The Department has no contingent assets (2016: nil).

Legal proceedings and disputes

Legal proceedings and disputes represents the amounts claimed by plaintiffs in relation to the performance of the Department's statutory role. There is an inherent uncertainty as to the amount and timing of settlement, if any, the Department would ultimately be required to make.

Notes to the Departmental Financial Statements

1. Statement Of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ or the Department) is a government department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand.

The Department reports on the Crown activities and Trust monies it administers.

The primary objective of LINZ is to provide services such as transaction, information and land management to the public. Accordingly, we are designated as a public benefit entity for the purposes of Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards.

These financial statements of LINZ are for the year ended 30 June 2017. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive on 29 September 2017.

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 LINZ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), and Treasury Instructions.

These financial statements, including the comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 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. The functional currency of LINZ is New Zealand dollars.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue Crown

Revenue from the Crown is measured based on the Department's funding entitlement for the reporting period. The funding entitlement is established by Parliament when it passes the Appropriations Act for the financial year. The amount of revenue recognised takes into account any amendments to appropriations approved in the Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Act for the year and certain other unconditional funding adjustments formally approved prior to balance date.

There are no conditions attached to the funding from the Crown. However, the Department can incur expenses only within the scope and limit of its appropriations.

The fair value of Revenue Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the funding entitlement.

The total amount of Crown revenue is non-exchange.

Other revenue

Revenues from the supply of outputs to government agencies and third parties are derived from both exchange and non-exchange transactions. Revenue derived from an exchange transaction is recognised at the time goods are supplied or services are performed. Non-exchange revenue is recognised when the Department has control of the transferred asset (cash, goods, services or property).

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

Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the period to which the charge relates.

Operating leases

The Department leases office premises, office equipment and motor vehicles. As all the risks and benefits of the ownership are substantially retained by the lessor, these leases are classified as operating leases.

Payments made under operating leases are charged as period expense, in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except in those circumstances where an alternative basis would be more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through the profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus and deficit in the Statement of Revenue and Expense.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and funds in the current accounts on deposit with banks.

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Receivables are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the balance.

A receivable is considered impaired where there is objective evidence that the Department will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of the amount to be collected. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Revenue and Expense.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into New Zealand dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.

Inventories

Inventory held for distribution or use in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis is measured at cost (calculated using the weighted average method), adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Where inventory is acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the fair value at the date of acquisition.

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of leasehold improvements, furniture and office equipment, and computer hardware. Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the Statement of Revenue and Expense.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment, other than work in progress, at rates that will write down the cost of the asset to its estimated residual values over its useful life.

The estimated useful lives of major classes of assets are as follows:

Type of asset	Estimated life
Leasehold property improvements	Over term of lease
Computer hardware	2 to 7 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 11 years
Furniture and fittings	4 to 11 years

The cost of leasehold improvements are capitalised and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, whichever is 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 licences 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 by the Department are recognised as an intangible asset.

Subsequent to recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software 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 that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Revenue and Expense.

The useful lives of intangible assets have been estimated at between 3 and 20 years.

Capital work in progress

The value of work in progress is the total of direct costs incurred that are attributed to incomplete capital projects.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life or are not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets 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 amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Value in use is the depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Revenue and Expense.

Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Payables are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the balance.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that the Department expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date, retirement and long-service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

The Department recognises a liability for sick leave 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 the Department anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

The Department recognises a liability and an expense for pay for performance where it is contractually obliged to pay it, 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 leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

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

The discount rate is based on rates supplied by the Treasury. The inflation factor is based on the expected long-term increase in remuneration for employees.

	2016	2017
Long-term discount rate	4.75%	3.92%
Salary inflation rate	3.00%	3.00%

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme, KiwiSaver and the Government Superannuation Fund are accounted for as defined contribution schemes and are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Revenue and Expense as incurred.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market rates and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Taxpayers' funds

Taxpayers' funds comprises the Crown's investment in the Department and any memorandum account balances. This is measured as the difference between total assets and liabilities.

Memorandum accounts

Memorandum accounts reflect the cumulative surplus/(deficit) on those departmental services provided that are intended to be fully cost recovered from third parties through fees, levies or charges. The balance of each memorandum account is expected to trend toward zero over time.

Property revaluation reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of land and buildings to fair value.

Income tax

Government departments are exempt from income tax. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Goods and services tax (GST)

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Statement of cost accounting policies

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

- Costs that are directly related to an output are coded directly to that output.
- Costs that are not directly related to a single output fall into two categories.
 - 1) Overhead costs that cannot be directly attributed to the production of outputs.
 - 2) Costs incurred by Direct Cost Producing Cost Centres that partially relate to the production of outputs but are not sufficiently direct to code directly.

Cost drivers such as number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff spent on the production of outputs and floor usage were used when allocating costs in both of the above instances.

The Department revised its cost allocation calculations during the 2015/16 financial year.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements the Department 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.

Retirement, sick and long-service leave

Note 12 provides an analysis of the exposure in relation to estimates and uncertainties surrounding retirement, sick and long-service leave liabilities. Assumptions made include discount rates, salary inflation and final retirement age.

Intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment useful lives and residual values

At each balance date, the Department reviews the useful lives and residual values of its intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment requires the Department to consider a number of factors such as the condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Department, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset. An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will impact on the depreciable amount of an asset, therefore impacting on the depreciation expense recognised in the Statement of Revenue and Expense, and carrying amount of the asset in the Statement of Financial Position. The Department minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of property, plant and equipment
- asset replacement programmes
- review of future business plans
- technological changes, and
- performance against operating budget.

At 30 June 2017, LINZ is working towards a replacement system for Landonline and is anticipating that this will be undertaken through a 'Software as a Service' arrangement. It is currently still in the research phase and LINZ does not expect that this will result in a capital asset.

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2017 unaudited budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2017 and are consistent with the Department's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the 2017 Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations (SUPPS) for the year ending 2016/17.

The 2018 forecast figures are for the year ending 30 June 2018, these are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the year ending 2017/18.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared as required by the Public Finance Act to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes.

The budget and forecast figures are unaudited and have been prepared using the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

The 30 June 2017 forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the forecast financial information

The forecast figures contained in these financial statements reflect the Department's purpose and activities and are based on a number of assumptions on what may occur during the 2017/18 year.

The forecast figures have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and ministerial expectations at the time the Main Estimates were finalised.

The main assumptions, which were adopted as at 21 April 2017, were as follows:

- Remuneration rates are based on current wages and salary costs, adjusted for anticipated remuneration changes.
- Operating costs are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances and are the Department's best estimate of future costs that will be incurred. Remuneration rates are based on current wages and salary costs, adjusted for anticipated remuneration changes.

Estimated year-end information for 2016/17 was used as the opening position for the 2017/18 forecasts.

The actual financial results achieved for 30 June 2018 are likely to vary from the forecast information presented, and the variations may be material.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

2. Other Income

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
OTHER INCOME		
Crown property clearances fees	960	1,095
Licence and sign-up fees	839	887
Miscellaneous	401	557
Overseas Investment Office applications	2,932	5,204
Rating valuation audit charge	5,666	7,032
Search fees	15,390	15,109
Survey fees	7,388	7,885
Titles fees	50,697	47,777
Project costs	-	2,496
Total other income	84,273	88,042

All other Income is derived from exchange revenue.

3. Personnel Costs

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Salaries and wages	46,318	52,229
Contract employees	423	668
ACC levies	164	(48)
Contributions to defined contribution and benefit schemes	1,666	1,746
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	915	506
Total personnel costs	49,486	55,101

Employer contributions to defined contribution schemes include contributions to the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme, Kiwisaver and the Government Superannuation Fund.

4. Capital Charge

The Department pays a capital charge to the Crown based on its taxpayers' funds excluding memorandum accounts as at 30 June of the previous financial year and 31 December of the current financial year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2017 was 7.0% from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016 and then 6% from 1 January 2017 (2015/16: 8.0%). Changes to taxpayers' funds are mainly affected by capital contributions required for specific outputs and movements in the memorandum accounts. Where the capital charge can be directly attributed to an output, that amount is charged to that output. The remainder is allocated based on the percentage of net plant, property and equipment attributed to outputs, as a proxy for allocating capital charge.

5. Other Operating Expenses

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Fees to Ernst & Young:		
- Audit fees for the financial statement audit	237	268
- Consultancy fees	-	-
Leasing and renting costs	3,139	3,337
Other operating costs	7,093	7,676
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	60	-
Provision for doubtful debts	4	-
Professional services	17,390	25,973
Contracts for topography/hydrography	6,630	8,133
Computer operating costs	13,557	19,582
Crown property services	9,799	17,154
Total other operating expenses	57,909	82,123

6. Receivables

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Receivables from non-related parties	11,718	13,127
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(16)	-
Net receivables	11,702	13,127
Monies receivable from the Crown	59,173	73,585
Total trade and other receivables	70,875	86,712

All debtors are non-interest bearing, are from exchange revenue (other than monies receivable from the Crown) and are normally settled on the 20th of the month following the date of invoice unless specific legislative terms apply; therefore, the carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Those specific debtors that are insolvent are fully provided for. As at 30 June 2017, the Department has identified no debtors (2016: nil) that are insolvent.

Concentration of receivables is with the Crown and therefore the Department has no significant exposure to credit risk. The Department has a policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Risk limits are set for each individual customer; these risk limits are regularly monitored. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Department's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

All overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as follows:

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July		12	16
Additional provisions made/(reversed) during the year	5	4	(16)
Balance as at 30 June		16	-

As at 30 June 2016 and 2017, all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	Gross	2016 Impairment	Net	Gross	2017 Impairment	Net
Not past due	10,183	-	10,183	11,006	-	11,006
Past due 1-30 days	953	-	953	1,151	-	1,151
Past due 31-60 days	352	-	352	265	-	265
Past due 61-90 days	230	(16)	214	705	-	705
Total	11,718	(16)	11,702	13,127	-	13,127

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Computer Hardware \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Furniture and Fittings \$000	Total \$000
COST					
Balance as at 1 July 2015	4,196	307	388	460	5,351
Additions	688	-	-	418	1,106
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016	4,884	307	388	878	6,457
Balance as at 1 July 2016	4,884	307	388	878	6,457
Additions	952	-	-	156	1,108
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2017	5,836	307	388	1,034	7,565
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES					
Balance as at 1 July 2015	1,793	258	168	228	2,447
Depreciation charge for the year	462	17	42	98	619
Eliminate on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016	2,255	275	210	326	3,066
Balance as at 1 July 2016	2,255	275	210	326	3,066
Depreciation charge for the year	517	9	42	137	705
Eliminate on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2017	2,772	284	252	463	3,771
CARRYING AMOUNTS					
As at 1 July 2015	2,403	49	220	232	2,904
As at 30 June 2016	2,629	32	178	552	3,391
As at 30 June 2017	3,064	23	136	571	3,794

Impairment

There has been no impairment to property, plant and equipment during the financial year (2016: nil).

8. Intangibles – Acquired Assets

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
COST		
Balance as at 1 July	81,778	84,350
Additions	2,685	1,203
Disposals	(113)	(10)
Balance as at 30 June	84,350	85,543
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
Balance as at 1 July	51,068	57,272
Amortisation expense	6,257	5,941
Eliminate on disposal	(53)	(74)
Impairment losses	0	752
Balance as at 30 June	57,272	63,891
Total acquired software	27,078	21,652
CARRYING AMOUNTS		
As at 1 July 2015		30,710
As at 30 June 2016		27,078
As at 30 June 2017		21,652*

Restrictions

There are no restrictions over the title of the Department's intangibles; nor are any pledged as security for liabilities.

*Landonline makes up majority of intangible assets.

9. Capital Work in Progress

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July	1,903	759
Additions	2,657	2,636
Work in progress capitalised to property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(3,801)	(2,145)
Balance as at 30 June	759	1,250

The value of work in progress is the total of direct costs incurred that are attributed to incomplete capital projects.

10. Payables

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Trade and accrued expenses	5,738	11,728
ACC levy payable	166	40
GST, FBT and PAYE payable	976	1,093
Total trade and other payables	6,880	12,861

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

11. Provisions

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Return of operating surplus*	3,525	7,366
Total provisions	3,525	7,366

*The provision to return operating surplus to the Crown does not match the full surplus generated by LINZ in the current year due to:

- Surpluses or deficits from third party activities which are held through our memorandum accounts.
- Ministerial approval has been sought to retain the surplus for digitisation of historic imagery and national imagery coordination. Revenue was contributed for a specific purpose however the expense was not incurred in the current year. Retaining this allows the revenue to be used for the purpose intended by contributors. Approval was received before 30 September 2017.

12. Employee Entitlements

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
CURRENT EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS ARE REPRESENTED BY:		
Retirement and long-service leave	104	438
Annual leave	2,957	3,057
Sick leave	101	123
Salaries and wages	818	601
Total current employee benefits	3,980	4,219
NON-CURRENT EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS ARE REPRESENTED BY:		
Retirement and long-service leave	3,257	2,726
Total non-current employee benefits	3,257	2,726
Total employee entitlements	7,237	6,945

Some of the key assumptions used in determining the employee entitlements include:

	2016	2017
Expected retirement age	65	65
Working days in a year	260	260
Salary inflation year 0	0.00%	2.25%
Salary inflation year 1	3.00%	2.25%
Salary inflation years 2+	3.00%	3.00%

Sensitivity analysis has been performed on the provision for long-service and retirement leave, and the maximum impact of changing a single variable is shown below.

Variable	Change \$000
Discount rates increased by 1%	103
Discount rates decreased by 1%	(114)
Salary inflation increased by 1%	(148)
Salary inflation decreased by 1%	135

13. Equity

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
TAXPAYERS' FUNDS		
Balance as at 1 July	74,550	90,669
Net surplus/(deficit)	18,994	10,401
Capital contribution from the Crown	650	-
Memorandum account balance	(42,537)	(44,947)
Return of operating surplus to the Crown	(3,525)	(7,366)
Other movements	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	48,132	48,757
MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS*		
Opening balance 1 July	27,042	42,537
Capital injection for memorandum account opening balances	-	-
Net memorandum account surpluses/(deficits) for the year	15,495	2,410
Balance at 30 June	42,537	44,947
Total equity	90,669	93,704

There were no capital repayments made in 2017 (2016: nil)

*Memorandum accounts form part of the equity balance as they reflect the net assets held by LINZ which are attributable to third parties

14. Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period with Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	18,994	10,401
ADD BACK NON-CASH ITEMS:		
Depreciation and assets written off	619	705
Amortisation of intangibles	6,257	6,693
Movement in non-current employee entitlements	306	(531)
Total non-cash items	7,182	6,867
ADD BACK ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Net loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	60	(60)
MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL		
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(48)	47
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(27,903)	(26,334)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	149	245
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(445)	6,517
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	1,223	3,841
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	948	239
Net movements in working capital	(26,076)	(15,445)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	160	1,823

15. Related Party Information

Identity of related parties

The Department is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The Government significantly influences the role of LINZ, as well as being a major source of revenue.

The Department enters into numerous transactions with other government departments, Crown agencies and State-owned enterprises on an arm's length basis. These related party transactions are not disclosed, as they occur in a normal client/supplier relationship on an arm's length basis.

Apart from the transactions described, the Department has not entered into any other related party transactions. In addition to their salaries, the Department also provides non-cash benefits to staff, and contributes to post-employment defined contribution schemes and defined benefit schemes on their behalf.

Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are the members of the Executive Leadership Team. The Executive Leadership Team consists of 5 Deputy Chief Executives and 1 Chief Executive (2016: 5 Deputy Chief Executives and 1 Chief Executive).

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,834	2,052
Total key management personnel compensation	1,834	2,052

The above key management personnel disclosure excludes the Minister for Land Information. The Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Authority under the Civil List Act 1979 and are paid under Permanent Legislative Authority, and not paid by the Department.

16. Events after Balance Date

There were no events occurring between year-end and the signing of the financial statements that would have a significant effect on these financial statements.

17. Financial Instrument Risks

The Department is party to financial instrument arrangements (and exposure to credit, interest rate and currency risks) as part of its everyday operations. These include instruments such as bank balances, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Department, causing the Department to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, the Department incurs credit risk from trade debtors and transactions with financial institutions.

The Department does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with financial institutions that it deals with, as these entities have high credit ratings. For its instruments, the Department has a concentration of credit with the Crown and therefore is exposed to minimal credit risk.

At balance sheet date, there were no significant other concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position. Refer to Note 6 for a breakdown of the receivables balance.

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments with a remaining life of less than one year is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate, or the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate, due to changes in market interest rates. The Department has no interest-bearing financial instruments and, accordingly, has no exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

The Department has no significant exposure to liquidity risk on its financial instruments.

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Department closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash draw downs from the New Zealand Debt Management Office.

The Department maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements. The table below analyses the Department's financial liabilities that will be settled based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
2016				
Payables (see note 10)	5,738	-	-	-
2017				
Payables (see note 10)	11,728	-	-	-

18. Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	Note	2016 Actual \$000	2017 Actual \$000
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES			
Cash and cash equivalents		7,517	6,658
Receivables	6	11,702	13,127
Total loans and receivables		19,219	19,785
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST			
Payables	10	5,738	11,728
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		5,738	11,728

Estimation of fair values analysis

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the table.

Trade and other receivables/payables

For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. All other receivables/payables are discounted to determine the fair value.

19. Capital Management

The Department's capital is our taxpayers' funds (or equity), which comprises general funds. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Department manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently. The Department's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and compliance with government budget processes and with Treasury instructions.

The objective of managing the Department's equity is to ensure the Department effectively achieves the goals and objectives for which it has been established, whilst remaining a going concern.

20. Memorandum Accounts

These memorandum accounts are notional accounts to record the accumulated balance of surpluses and deficits incurred for outputs operating on a full cost recovery basis. It is intended to provide a long-run perspective to the pricing of outputs.

Survey and Title – Statement of Memorandum Account

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July	27,794	44,049
INCOME		
Operating revenue	74,314	71,673
EXPENSES		
Operating expenses	58,059	68,418
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	16,255	3,255
Balance as at 30 June	44,049	47,304

Overseas Investment Office (OIO) – Statement of Memorandum Account

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July	(936)	(1,511)
INCOME		
Income from the Overseas Investment Office applications	2,932	5,204
EXPENSES		
Expenses from the Overseas Investment Office operations	3,507	6,048
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(575)	(844)
Balance as at 30 June	(1,511)	(2,355)

Crown Property Clearances – Statement of Memorandum Account

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July	184	(1)
INCOME		
Operating revenue	960	1,095
EXPENSES		
Operating expenses	1,145	1,096
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(185)	(1)
Balance as at 30 June	(1)	(2)

Appropriation Statements

The following statements report information about the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2017. They are prepared on a GST exclusive basis.

	Actual*	Expenditure Before Remeasurements*	Approved Appropriation	Actual*
	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000
DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSES				
Administering the Overseas Investment Regime	3,507	3,355	6,187	6,048
MULTI-CATEGORY APPROPRIATIONS				
Policy Advice and Related Services MCA	4,116	3,484	3,950	3,725
Policy Advice	2,941	2,307	3,196	2,984
Ministerial Services, Appointments, Implementation and Operational Policy	1,175	1,177	754	741
Crown Land MCA	21,376	39,437	38,291	29,319
Management of Crown Land	13,903	27,878	25,529	21,443
LINZ Biosecurity Programme	3,921	2,738	3,944	4,484
Centralised Clearance Service for Acquisitions and Disposals	1,145	1,200	1,198	1,096
Land Disposal Services for Other Agencies	2,407	7,621	7,620	2,296
Location Based Information MCA	26,720	25,559	34,997	31,035
LINZ Location Based Information Infrastructure	19,652	21,275	26,197	23,034
Administration of the NZ Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa	779	785	989	805
Leading the New Zealand Geospatial Strategy	6,289	3,499	7,811	7,196
Property Rights MCA	59,553	74,607	74,841	70,284
The Survey and Title System	58,272	72,089	72,324	68,828
Regulating Valuation	1,281	2,518	2,517	1,456
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Land Ownership and Management MCA	2,843	2,400	7,714	6,705
Managing the Recovery	2,331	2,400	4,883	4,753
Acquisition and Disposal Expenses	512	-	2,831	1,952
Total departmental output expenses	118,115	148,842	165,980	147,116
DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Capital expenditure	2,647	750	2,781	2,665
Total departmental capital expenditure	2,647	750	2,781	2,665

* End-of-year performance information can be found in the LINZ annual report.

Statement of Departmental Unappropriated Expenditure and Capital Expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Expenses and capital expenditure approved under section 26B of the Public Finance Act 1989

Nil.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation

Nil.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred without appropriation or other authority, or outside scope of appropriation

Nil.

Breaches of projected net asset schedules

Nil.

Non-Departmental Statements and Schedules

The following non-departmental statements and schedules record the revenue, capital receipts, expenses, assets, liabilities, commitments, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and trust accounts that the Department manages on behalf of the Crown.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the period, reference should be made to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue and Receipts

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
OPERATING REVENUE						
Sale of goods and services		46,413	61,669	81,620	62,368	81,620
Other operational revenue		6,435	1,544	667	18,095	667
Insurance recoveries from Red Zone properties	3	11,915	-	-	(143,141)	-
Total non-departmental operating revenue		64,763	63,213	82,287	(62,678)	82,287

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 2.

* **Unaudited Budget** – refers to the original budget for 2017 completed in May 2016

* **Unaudited Supplementary Estimates** – refers to the revised budget for 2017 completed in May 2017

* **Actual** – refers to actual figures

* **Unaudited Forecast** – refers to the original budget for 2018 completed in May 2017

The accompanying policies and notes form part of the non-departmental schedules.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Capital Receipts

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual	Unaudited Budget*	Unaudited Supp. Estimates*	Actual	Unaudited Forecast*
	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000
CAPITAL RECEIPTS					
Property sales	26,624	6,100	10,601	26,914	6,100
Land tenure reform sales	16,901	85,447	85,447	32,598	85,447
Sale of Landbank properties	-	14,000	14,000	13,101	-
Total non-departmental capital receipts	43,525	105,547	110,048	72,613	91,547

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 2.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual	Unaudited Budget*	Unaudited Supp. Estimates*	Actual	Unaudited Forecast*
	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Non-departmental output classes	620	1,726	3,226	2,099	400
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE CROWN					
Depreciation and amortisation	343	247	1,943	1,731	1,943
Impairment of properties	445	-	-	2,318	-
Rental and leasing costs	685	692	692	685	692
Debts write-off/(recovered)	-	19	100	-	100
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of agricultural assets	(2,175)	-	-	(3,096)	-
(Gain)/loss on sale of properties	(3,289)	-	25,824	(4,292)	-
Remeasurements	11,540	-	-	(4,281)	-
GST input expense	3,847	739	5,754	4,295	5,754
Other operating expenses	71,580	51,696	111,829	80,788	114,655
Total non-departmental operating expenses	83,596	55,119	149,368	80,247	123,544
CAPITAL EXPENSES					
Property purchases	2,915	11,245	81,777	15,695	21,000
Land tenure reform purchases	18,524	131,246	70,000	38,248	131,246
Land exchanges	-	100	100	-	100
Total non-departmental capital expenses	21,439	142,591	151,877	53,943	152,346

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 2.

The accompanying policies and notes form part of the non-departmental schedules.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Assets

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		35,848	40,497	34,214	29,581	29,214
Prepayments		20,159	20,806	19,500	20,432	14,500
Trade and other receivables	3	401,462	376,082	399,540	181,820	359,301
Properties held for sale	5	133,864	162,941	120,000	184,326	120,000
Work in progress		244	762	400	667	400
Total current assets		591,577	601,088	573,654	416,826	523,415
Non-current assets						
Physical assets	7	323,846	627,733	677,811	667,903	676,028
Forests	6	13,128	17,119	19,689	23,547	19,689
Intangible assets	8	3,906	3,746	3,746	3,746	3,586
Share investment at AVS		-	294	335	368	335
Total non-current assets		340,880	648,892	701,581	695,564	699,638
Total assets		932,457	1,249,980	1,275,235	1,112,390	1,223,053

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 2.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Liabilities

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Actual 2016 \$000	Unaudited Budget* 2017 \$000	Unaudited Supp. Estimates* 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Unaudited Forecast* 2018 \$000
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Trade and other payables	4	39,339	48,058	54,649	60,893	31,886
Provisions	9	1,721	2,357	2,357	1,739	2,357
Total current liabilities		41,060	50,415	57,006	62,632	34,243
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Deferred income		7,909	7,722	8,000	7,722	8,000
Provisions	9	31,369	25,231	32,410	27,066	31,410
Total non-current liabilities		39,278	32,953	40,410	34,788	39,410
Total liabilities		80,338	83,368	97,416	97,420	73,653

The accompanying policies and notes form part of the non-departmental schedules.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Commitments

For the year ended 30 June 2017

The Department on behalf of the Crown, has no non-cancellable capital or lease commitments (2016: nil).

Schedule of Non-Departmental Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Quantifiable contingent liabilities are as follows:

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Legal proceedings and disputes	-	5,210
Other contingent liabilities	23,761	18,751
Total contingent liabilities	23,761	23,961

LINZ manages a portfolio of land across New Zealand on behalf of the Crown. The Crown portfolio is a consolidation of land parcels, and includes land surplus to requirements of other government agencies, and other parcels of land that have been discovered and where no owner can be located.

Liabilities in relation to Crown land can arise from a variety of circumstances:

- The requirement to clean up contamination on land that was previously owned by the Crown.
- Land that has been previously obtained by the Crown without following due process. In these cases, legal claims over the land may be made, or offers of compensation may be agreed.
- Fulfilment of obligations conferred on the Crown by the previous land owners, which are now the responsibility of LINZ to rectify.

The table above highlights those Crown contingent liabilities that can be quantified. Numerous other obligations cannot yet be quantified. With regard to potential claims, it is not possible to determine potential reimbursements because their circumstances are too remote or unknown.

The contingent liability for legal proceedings and disputes represents outstanding claims against the Crown. Other contingent liabilities represent the best estimate of the cost of mitigating potential liabilities within the Crown property portfolio.

Contingent assets

The Department on behalf of the Crown has no contingent assets (2016: nil).

Statement of Trust Monies

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	As at 1 July 2016 \$000	Contribution \$000	Distribution \$000	As at 30 June 2017 \$000
ACCOUNT				
Endowment Rentals Trust	1	170	(166)	5
Hunter Soldiers Assistance Trust	57	-	-	57
Crown Forestry Licences Trust	72	5,531	(5,510)	93
Total	130	5,701	(5,676)	155

Endowment Rentals Trust

LINZ administers the Endowment Rentals Trust in relation to lands vested in the Crown as an endowment. There are three endowment leases currently operating: for Victoria University of Wellington, Taranaki Scholarship Board and Dunedin Endowment Leases (University of Otago).

All rentals over the lands are received by LINZ and forwarded to the appropriate party (per above), less a 5% commission charge paid to the Department.

Source of funds: rentals.

Hunter Soldiers Assistance Trust

The Trust was set up to administer monies derived from the sale or lease of certain lands conveyed as gifts to the Crown by Sir George Hunter for settlement to discharged soldiers.

Source of funds: interest on funds held in trust.

Crown Forestry Licences Trust

The purpose of this Trust is to receive Crown forestry licence fee monies on behalf of the Crown Forestry Rental Trust (CFRT). The licence fees are forwarded to CFRT once the licence fees have been agreed. CFRT holds these monies on Trust until the forests have been settled under Treaty settlements.

Source of funds: Crown forestry licence fees and interest on funds held in Trust.

The accompanying policies and notes form part of these non-departmental schedules.

Notes To The Non-Departmental Financial Statements

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

These non-departmental schedules and statements present financial information on public funds managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown.

The non-departmental balances are consolidated into the Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2017. For a complete understanding of the Crown's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the year, reference should also be made to the Financial Statements of the Government.

Basis of Preparation

The non-departmental schedules and statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government's accounting policies as set out in the Financial Statements of the Government, and in accordance with relevant Treasury instructions and Treasury Circulars.

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of these non-departmental statements and schedules are consistent with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards) as appropriate for public benefit entities.

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. The functional currency of LINZ is New Zealand dollars.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these schedules.

Revenue

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the Financial Statements, including Appropriation Statements, are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. In accordance with Treasury instructions, GST is returned on revenue received on behalf of the Crown, where applicable. However, an input tax deduction is not claimed on non-departmental expenditure. Instead, the amount of GST applicable to non-departmental expenditure is recognised as a separate expense and eliminated against GST revenue on consolidation of the Government Financial Statements.

Receivables

With the exception of the EQC and Christchurch City Council receivables, which are valued annually by an actuary due to their size and inherent uncertainty, receivables are measured at fair value on initial recognition, and subsequently at amortised cost less any provision for impairment.

Impairment of a receivable is established where there is objective evidence that the Crown will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into insolvency, bankruptcy, receivership, or liquidation, and default in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the capital charge rate. The carrying amount is reduced through the use of a provision for doubtful debts account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses. When a debt is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision for doubtful debts. Overdue receivables that are renegotiated are reclassified as current (i.e. not past due).

Shares in dairy co-operative companies

To facilitate farm operations on leased properties, shares in co-operative companies are required to be held. Fair value of shares in co-operative companies is determined by the market price for these shares at balance date.

Gains or losses on revaluation of dairy co-operative shares are reported in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses.

Assets held for sale

An item of physical assets is classified as held for sale when the sale and purchase agreement has been signed or when an asset has been included in the property disposal programme. Assets in this category are expected to be disposed of in the near future and are designated current if they are expected to be disposed of in the next 12 months.

Assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Physical assets

Physical assets are categorised as:

- Crown forest land
- Crown pastoral land
- Canterbury regeneration land
- other

The physical assets value is predominately land. However, the value also includes improvements.

Improvements are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment costs.

Revaluations

Land and improvements are revalued at least every five years to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value. Fair value is determined on a class of asset basis as detailed below. The carrying value of revalued items is reviewed at each balance date to ensure those values are not materially different to fair value. Additions between revaluations are initially recorded at cost.

Revaluation methods

For Crown forest land, the fair value is deemed to be either (i) the discounted cash flows of future licence fees expected to be received or (ii) market valuation where the land has been market valued for sale purposes or (iii) at adjusted rating valuation where the property's value is derived from its rating valuation. The adjusted rated value is the rated value multiplied by the Property Index, which takes into account current rating valuations and sales by land type or region. This brings the rated value to a more realistic fair value.

For Crown pastoral land, the fair value of tenure review properties is deemed to be market value. For all other pastoral land the fair value is deemed to be the discounted cash flows of future rental income expected to be received.

For Canterbury regeneration land in the CBD the fair value is deemed to be market value.

For Canterbury regeneration land in the Residential Red Zone, values are calculated using dairy run-off rates by suburb, multiplied by the property area. At this point in time dairy run-off rates are considered to best reflect the current value of the properties.

Non rated properties are held at fair value. If these do not have a market valuation to support the fair value, they are held at the acquisition cost.

For other properties where the value is assessed to be less than \$1 million, the valuations are conducted in accordance with the Rating Valuation Act 1998 (where available) then adjusted to better reflect market values. The adjusted rating value is the rated value multiplied by the property index, which takes into account current rating valuations and sales by land type and region.

For other properties over \$1 million, values are based on market values determined by external valuers. Those properties are valued at least every five years on a rolling cycle.

Improvements are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment costs.

Accounting for revaluations

The Crown accounts for revaluations on a class of assets basis.

Revaluation movements are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation, this balance is expensed in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses will be recognised first in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Additions

The cost of a physical asset 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 Crown and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses.

Subsequent costs

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

All other costs are recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses as an expense in the period they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis on all improvements, other than non-current work in progress, at rates that will write down the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.

Type of asset	Estimated life
Improvements	50 years

Intangible assets

Easements

Intangible assets consist of rights to access land. These rights are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire that right.

Intangible assets are shown at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

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 that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses.

Forests and other biological assets

The Crown's interests in forests and other biological assets are valued annually at fair value less estimated point of sale costs.

Forests

Fair value is determined based on the present value of future cash flows after tax. The valuations as at 30 June 2017 were carried out by valuers, all of who were registered Forestry Consultants (NZIF), from;

- Kohntrol Forest Services Limited
- Alan Bell & Associates
- Morice Ltd
- Interpine
- ForestStat Ltd

Orchards

The fair value of orchards was determined using a direct comparison approach, taking into account analysis of available market evidence. All orchard valuations were carried out by registered valuers from Preston Rowe Paterson.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Land and improvements are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Crown has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market rates and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Commitments

Future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent there are equally unperformed obligations.

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2017 unaudited budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2017 and are consistent with the Department's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the 2017 Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations (SUPPS) for the year ending 2016/17.

The 2018 forecast figures are for the year ending 30 June 2018, these are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the year ending 2017/18.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared as required by the Public Finance Act to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes.

The budget and forecast figures are unaudited and have been prepared using the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

The 30 June 2018 forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, the recognition and measurement requirements of PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

2. Explanation of Major Variance Against Budget

Explanations for major variance from LINZ's non-departmental budget figures are as follows:

Non-departmental output expenses

Non-departmental output expenses include expenditure for Contaminated Sites and Forestry Plantation Activity. Contaminated Sites is a demand-driven appropriation, and expenditure during the year reflects the level of demand for remedial action. The Forestry Plantation Activity appropriation is dependent on a number of factors in relation to the harvesting of forests, such as age of the tree stock, market conditions and weather.

Other operating expenses and sale of goods and services

Other operating expenses are underspent; this is largely due to lower than expected sales of New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) land. LINZ acts on behalf of the NZTA, receiving income from land sales and refunding the proceeds back to the NZTA. These refunds require an appropriation.

Gain/loss on sale of properties

A loss on the sale of properties of \$25.824m had been budgeted for in the current year and reflected the expected losses on disposal of Landbank properties. Due to delays in the timing of disposals, none of these losses were incurred in 2016/17.

Capital receipts

Land tenure reform sales relate to a lessee's purchase of land as part of high country tenure review. This revenue is lower than the revised budget due to uncertainty surrounding the timing of tenure review settlements.

Capital expenses

These relate mainly to the purchase of a lessee's interests as part of high country tenure review. The expense is lower than the revised budget due to uncertainty surrounding the timing of tenure review settlements. These expenses are managed by a Multi-Year Appropriation. The MYA has been approved for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2020. The Department administers these appropriations on behalf of the Crown.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables were budgeted to be very similar to the prior year receivables. At the time of finalising the budgets, information relating to movement in the EQC receivable was not available and as such no movement was anticipated.

Insurance recoveries from Red Zone properties

The negative revenue reflects the reduction in the actuarial valuation of the amount receivable from EQC that resulted mainly from a change in valuation methodology. This is described further in note 3. This change in methodology was not anticipated when the budget was set.

3. Receivables

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Debtors from non-related parties	25,084	51,606
EQC insurance recoveries land	335,851	94,353
Rockfall/roll – Christchurch City Council	40,239	38,500
Other accounts receivable – Crown entities	3,955	435
Accounts receivable – Departments	540	1,413
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(4,207)	(4,487)
Total trade and other receivables	401,462	181,820
Represented by:		
Current	401,462	181,820
Non-current	-	-

Debtors are shown net of provision for doubtful debts, which was \$4.487m in the current year (2016: \$4.207m). The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value.

The provision for doubtful debts does not relate to the insurance recoveries

Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Insurance Recoveries

Insurance recoveries of \$94 million (2016: \$336 million) relate to the Residential Red Zone. The Government's offer for insured Residential Red Zone properties included the acquisition of the property title along with a beneficial interest of the property owner's insurance policy. The receivable represents the value of the insurance and EQC recoveries due to the Crown for the Residential Red Zone properties acquired.

LINZ engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), a professional services firm which employs consulting actuaries, to provide an actuarial valuation of the amount receivable at 30 June 2017. The PwC valuation report presented significantly different valuations depending on the methodologies used. The extent of variation in this claim includes possible scenarios which range from no further receivable to a receivable of \$461m. Higher values in the range recognise full functional loss. Full functional loss is consistent with the LINZ view of the damage to these properties, which is reflected in the carrying value of these properties, where the highest and best use of the land has been deemed to be as use for dairy grazing. A lower recovery position has been adopted for financial reporting purposes due to the level of uncertainty relating to the variables and assumptions.

There are six key assumptions which impact on the valuations in these scenarios

- Number of properties deemed to be a 'functional loss'
- Amount of loss for functional loss properties
- Amount of loss for visible land damage
- Average loss for Port Hills properties
- Amount of loss where data is missing
- Amount of loss for Increased Liquefaction Vulnerability (ILV) and/or Increased Flooding Vulnerability (IFV)

Each of these are subject to challenge, in addition there are seven assumptions considered to be accepted by both parties being

- Excess
- Only one cap
- No change in value between 2010 and 2013
- Minimum lot sizes
- Discount for ILV & IFV
- Amount of loss for bridges, retaining walls and culverts
- Discount rates

The receivable recognised at 30 June 2017 is based on the diminution of value (DoV) methodology for the flatland properties and a repair cost approach for the Port Hills properties. The DoV methodology has been used because EQC publicly states on its website that this is the methodology they commonly used to settle claims. The DoV methodology is not applicable to the Port Hills properties which is different to the estimate of recovery methodology applied in 2016.

Movements in the provision for doubtful debts are as follows:

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Balance as at 1 July	-	(4,207)
Net additional provisions made/(reversed) during the year	(4,207)	(280)
Amounts written off	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	(4,207)	(4,487)

In addition to the change in methodology the receivable has reduced from last year also due to a without prejudice interim payment of \$114.5m from EQC.

There is inherent uncertainty in any estimation of future events. Estimates are based on assumptions derived from analyses of past experience and reliance is placed on information relating to past recoveries as a base from which to estimate future recoveries. Relevant historical information is not always available and deviations from estimates are normal and are to be expected.

The eventual amount received may ultimately be based on a negotiated settlement.

Rockfall/roll receivable

The amount receivable from the Christchurch City Council (the Council) for Residential Red Zone properties in the Port Hills, subject to rockfall or rockroll is \$38.500m (2016 \$40.239m).

The cost sharing agreement signed in June 2013 provides that the Crown and the Council will share the costs of these properties equally between them. Since year end, the Crown and Council are significantly closer to reaching agreement around the payment of this receivable.

Provision for doubtful debts

As at 30 June 2017 and 2016, all overdue receivables were assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied as detailed below.

The provision for doubtful debts has been calculated based on expected losses for the Crown's pool of debtors. Expected losses have been determined based on an analysis of the Crown's losses in previous periods and review of specific debtors. Those specific debtors that are insolvent are fully provided for.

4. Payables

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Trade payables and accrued expenses	38,996	45,693
GST payable	343	15,200
Total payables	39,339	60,893

Trade payables and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

5. Assets Held for Sale

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Crown forest land	54,138	50,583
Pastoral	90	90
Other	79,636	133,653
Total non-current assets held for sale	133,864	184,326

The \$184.326 million (2016: \$133.864 million) includes forest land, pastoral land and other land classified as held for sale. They are expected to be disposed of in the near future.

6. Forests and Other Biological Assets

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
COST		
Carrying amount as at 1 July	10,953	13,128
Additions	-	7,946
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	-	2,473
Disposals	-	-
Gain/(loss) from changes to fair value	2,175	-
Carrying amount as at 30 June	13,128	23,547
Represented by:		
Current	-	-
Non-current	13,128	23,547

7. Physical Assets

	Crown forest land \$000	Crown pastoral land \$000	Canterbury regeneration land \$000	Other \$000	Total \$000
COST OR VALUATION					
Balance as at 1 July 2015	58,895	58,483	-	107,609	224,986
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	10,189	648	3,938	2,142	16,917
Additions	-	17,595	112,916	2,379	132,890
Disposals and transfers to assets held for sale	(3,712)	(34,113)	(6,010)	(6,759)	(50,593)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	65,372	42,613	110,844	105,371	324,200
Balance as at 1 July 2016	65,372	42,613	110,844	105,371	324,200
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	(135)	7,162	(2,731)	45,102	49,398
Additions	-	37,472	13,542	406,606	457,620
Disposals and transfers to assets held for sale	(3,736)	(33,270)	(37,447)	(83,252)	(157,705)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	61,501	53,977	84,208	473,827	673,513
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES					
Balance as at 1 July 2015	-	-	-	(561)	(561)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	(183)	(183)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal on revaluation	-	-	-	370	370
Disposals	-	-	-	20	20
Balance as at 30 June 2016	-	-	-	(354)	(354)
Balance as at 1 July 2016	-	-	-	(354)	(354)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	(1,558)	(1,558)
Impairment losses	-	-	(4,145)	-	(4,145)
Reversal on revaluation	-	-	-	414	414
Disposals	-	-	-	33	33
Balance as at 30 June 2017	-	-	(4,145)	(1,465)	(5,610)
CARRYING AMOUNTS					
As at 1 July 2015	58,895	58,483	-	107,048	224,426
As at 30 June 2016	65,372	42,613	-	105,017	323,846
As at 30 June 2017	61,501	53,977	80,063	472,362	667,903

8. Intangible Assets

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
COST		
Carrying amount as at 1 July	5,026	5,026
Additions	-	-
Gain/(loss) from changes to fair value	-	-
Carrying amount as at 30 June	5,026	5,026
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
Balance as at 1 July	960	1,120
Amortisation expense	160	160
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	1,120	1,280
Total intangible assets	3,906	3,746
CARRYING AMOUNTS		
As at 1 July 2015		4,066
As at 30 June 2016		3,906
As at 30 June 2017		3,746

Intangible assets consist of two easements – being a right to access land. The useful life of one of the rights is 35 years, which is equivalent to the contractual length of the right. The useful life of the other right is indefinite.

9. Provisions

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Provision for onerous leases	479	454
Huntly East provision	387	433
Other	855	852
Total current provisions	1,721	1,739
Provision for onerous leases	10,156	8,423
Huntly East provision	21,213	18,643
Other	-	-
Total non-current provisions	31,369	27,066
Total provisions	33,090	28,805

	Provision of Onerous Lease \$000	Huntly East provision \$000	Other provisions \$000	Total \$000
2016				
Balance as at 1 July 2015	7,325	13,369	996	21,690
Additional provisions made during the year	3,044	5,928	53	9,025
Charge against provision for the year	(685)	-	(194)	(879)
Discounting changes	951	2,968	-	3,919
Unused amounts reversed during the year	-	(665)	-	(665)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	10,635	21,600	855	33,090
2017				
Balance as at 1 July 2016	10,635	21,600	855	33,090
Additional provisions made during the year	681	(535)	1	147
Charge against provision for the year	(681)	-	(4)	(685)
Discounting changes	(782)	(1,989)	-	(2,771)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(976)	-	-	(976)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	8,877	19,076	852	28,805

Provision for onerous leases

LINZ has onerous contract obligations where the unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from them. The provision relates to the lease on 3 The Terrace, Wellington, which expires in 2060. The discount rate used for the provision is the forward rate as provided by Treasury.

Sensitivity analysis has been performed and the maximum impact of increasing or decreasing the discount rate by 1% each year could range from \$1.269m lower to \$1.024m higher provision.

Huntly East subsidence

The Crown has an obligation to purchase properties affected by mining in the Huntly East area (CAB (97) M 33/7A refers). The Huntly East Subsidence Policy states that if a property is not sold on the open market within six months, the Crown will buy the property from the vendor at current market value. Until all properties have been purchased by the Crown, this policy will continue. Properties purchased by the Crown are covenanted to protect the Crown from future liability then on-sold (generally at a lower value as a result of the covenant on the title).

Sensitivity analysis has been performed and the maximum impact of increasing or decreasing the discount rate by 1% each year could range from \$3.114m lower to \$4.211m higher provision.

10. Financial Instruments

	Actual 2016 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES		
Cash and cash equivalents	35,848	29,581
Receivables	401,462	181,820
Total loans and receivables	437,310	211,401
PAYABLES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	38,996	45,693
Total payables	38,996	45,693

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the PBE IPSAS 29 categories are as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation, causing a loss to be incurred. Credit risk arises from debtors and deposits with banks. Funds must be deposited with Westpac, a registered bank.

The maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and net debtors. There is no collateral held as security against these financial instruments, including those instruments that are overdue or impaired. Other than Westpac bank, Christchurch City Council and EQC there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

11. Events after Balance Date

On 11 August 2017, the Metro Sports facility in the Christchurch CBD was transferred from LINZ to Ōtākaro Limited, in line with the transfer agreement dated 15 April 2016. At 30 June the land was being held on the LINZ non-departmental balance sheet at a value of \$30.240m and was transferred for this amount.

Appropriation Statements

The following statements report information about the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2017. They are prepared on a GST exclusive basis

Statement of Budgeted and Actual Expenses and Capital Expenditure incurred against Appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Actual 2016 \$000	Expenditure Before Remeasure- ments 2017 \$000	Approved Appropriation 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Location of End-of-year Performance Information
DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSES					
Administering the Overseas Investment Regime	3,507	3,355	6,187	6,048	LINZ's Annual Report
Total departmental output expenses	3,507	3,355	6,187	6,048	
DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Capital expenditure	2,647	750	2,781	2,665	
Total departmental capital expenditure	2,647	750	2,781	2,665	
NON-DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSES					
Output classes to be supplied by other parties					
Contaminated Sites	90	400	400	288	Exempt
Forestry Plantation Activity	530	1,326	2,826	1,811	
Other expenses to be incurred by the Crown					
Bad and doubtful debts	-	145	145	7	Exempt
Crown forest management	171	400	400	56	
Rates on Crown Land	1,065	1,157	4,300	1,708	
Depreciation and amortisation	343	3,993	3,993	1,731	
Land liabilities	215	843	843	397	
Residual Crown leasehold rents	685	700	700	685	
Proceeds from sale of NZTA properties	47,807	100,000	100,000	56,809	
Soil Conservation Reserve Management	215	380	380	197	
Impairment of the value of Crown Property	445	-	-	-	
Tangoio Catchment Management Fund	100	120	120	100	
Loss on sale of Landbank properties	-	-	14,343	2,318	
Impairment of Land for Treaty Settlements	-	-	11,481	-	
Total non-departmental output expenses	51,666	109,464	139,931	66,107	

	Actual 2016 \$000	Expenditure Before Remeasure- ments 2017 \$000	Approved Appropriation 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Location of End-of-year Performance Information
MULTI-CATEGORY APPROPRIATIONS					
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Land Ownership and Management MCA	28,186	59,005	119,687	42,375	LINZ's Annual Report
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
Managing the Recovery	2,331	2,400	4,883	4,753	
Acquisition and Disposal Expenses	512	-	2,831	1,952	
<i>Non-Departmental output expenses</i>					
Clearance of Built Structures and Associated Works	10,781	9,391	15,528	10,410	
Management and Clearance of Land	4,512	47,214	13,420	4,611	
Mass Movement of Land	4,963	-	3,563	635	
Initial write-down: value of Land	453	-	10,000	4,145	
Vendor Legal Fees	2	-	-	-	
Purchase of Land and Improvements - Operational	1,717	-	12,833	2,603	Exempt
<i>Purchase of capital assets of the Crown</i>					
Purchase of Land and Improvements	2,915	-	56,629	13,266	
Crown Land MCA	21,376	39,437	38,291	29,319	LINZ's Annual Report
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
Centralised Clearance Service for Acquisitions and Disposals	1,145	1,200	1,198	1,096	
Land Disposal Services for Other Agencies	2,407	7,621	7,620	2,296	
Management of Crown Land	13,903	27,878	25,529	21,443	
LINZ Biosecurity Programme	3,921	2,738	3,944	4,484	
Policy Advice and Related Services MCA	4,116	3,484	3,950	3,725	
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
Policy Advice	2,941	2,307	3,196	2,984	
Ministerial Services, Appointments, Implementation and Operational Policy	1,175	1,177	754	741	
Location Based Information MCA	26,720	25,559	34,997	31,035	
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
LINZ Location Based Information Infrastructure	19,652	21,275	26,197	23,034	
Administration of the NZ Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa	779	785	989	805	
Leading the New Zealand Geospatial Strategy	6,289	3,499	7,811	7,196	
Property Rights MCA	59,553	74,607	74,841	70,284	
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
The Survey and Title System	58,272	72,089	72,324	68,828	
Regulating Valuation	1,281	2,518	2,517	1,456	
Total multi-category appropriations	139,951	202,092	271,766	176,738	

	Actual 2016 \$000	Expenditure Before Remeasure- ments 2017 \$000	Approved Appropriation 2017 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Location of End-of-year Performance Information
PURCHASE OF CAPITAL ASSETS OF THE CROWN					
Crown acquisitions – Huntly East	-	1,245	-	-	
Crown Purchases: Land Exchanges	-	100	100	-	Exempt
Purchase of Assets for Possible Use in Future Treaty of Waitangi Settlement	-	10,000	24,746	2,429	
Capital Improvements	-	-	402	-	
Total purchase of capital assets of the Crown	-	11,345	25,248	2,429	
Total appropriations for the year	197,771	327,006	445,913	253,987	

Statement of Departmental Unappropriated Expenditure and Capital Expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Expenses and capital expenditure approved under section 26B of the Public Finance Act 1989

Nil.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation

Nil.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred without appropriation or other authority, or outside scope of appropriation

Nil.

Breaches of projected net asset schedules

Nil.

Statement of Departmental Capital Injections

For the year ended 30 June 2017

The Department has not received any capital injections during the year.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Land Information New Zealand's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Land Information New Zealand (The department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stuart Mutch, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the financial statements of the department on pages 43 to 63, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2017, the statement of revenue and expense, statement of changes in taxpayers' funds, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- the performance information prepared by the department for the year ended 30 June 2017 on pages 6 to 20 and 25 to 40;
- the statements of budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriation of the department for the year ended 30 June 2017 on pages 64 to 65 and 81 to 83; and
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the department on behalf of the Crown on pages 66 to 80 that comprise:
 - the schedules of assets and liabilities; commitments; and contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2017;
 - the schedules of revenue and receipts, capital receipts and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2017;
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2017; and
 - the notes to the schedules that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the department on pages 43 to 63:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2017; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- the performance information of the department on pages 6 to 20 and 25 to 40:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended 30 June 2017:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the department on pages 64 to 65 and 81 to 83 are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the department on behalf of the Crown on pages 66 to 80 present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions:
 - the assets and liabilities; commitments; and contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2017;
 - expenses, and revenue for the year ended 30 June 2017; and
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Our audit was completed on 29 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 Chief Executive and our responsibilities relating to the information to be audited, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.



Basis for our 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 audit opinion.

Uncertainty associated with valuing the Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Insurance Recoveries receivable from the Earthquake Commission (EQC)

Without modifying our opinion, we draw your attention to note 3 on page 74 and 75 of the non-department schedules which describes the uncertainties associated with valuing the Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Insurance Recoveries receivable over residential red zone land for land damage arising from the Canterbury earthquakes which the department acquired when the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Agency transferred its rights to the EQC insurance recoveries to the department. These insurance recoveries arose from the Government's offer to purchase properties in the Canterbury residential red zone. The note explains that \$114.5 million of recoveries have been received from the EQC as an interim payment for land damage, but that this does not directly guide the level of the remaining amounts to be recovered. There are uncertainties in the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation and in particular the extent to which the earthquake events caused loss in value as compared to the weaknesses identified in the land structure and condition being a pre-existing state. We consider these disclosures to be adequate.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive for the information to be audited

The Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the department for preparing:

- financial statements that present fairly the department financial position, financial performance, and its cash flows, and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- performance information that presents fairly what has been achieved with each appropriation, the expenditure incurred as compared with expenditure expected to be incurred, and that complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the department, that are presented fairly, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- schedules of non-departmental activities, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions, that present fairly those activities managed by the department on behalf of the Crown.

The Chief Executive is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information to be audited, Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the department for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the department, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Chief Executive's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information we audited, as a whole, is 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 readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.



For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the department's information on the Department's Budget and Economic Fiscal Update and Supplementary Estimates of Appropriation.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the information we audited.

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 information we audited, 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 internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the department's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Chief Executive and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the department'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 information we audited 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 departments to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Chief Executive 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 during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Chief Executive is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 5, 21 to 23 and 88 to 94, but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the information we audited or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

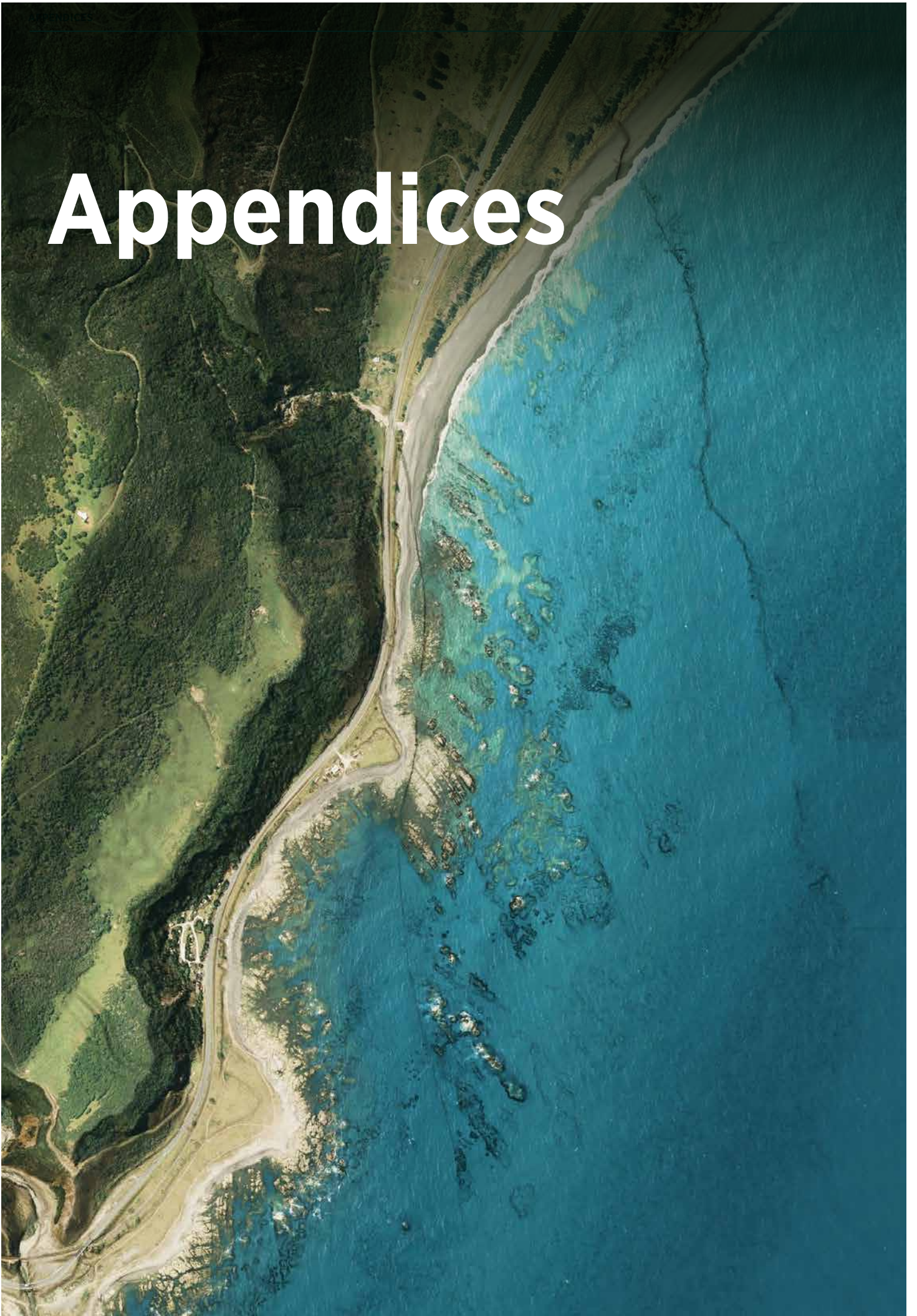
Independence

We are independent of the department 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 the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Department.

Stuart Mutch
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Appendices



Appendix A

New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa – overview of performance in 2016/17



The 2016/17 New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa Annual Report can be found at <http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/place-names/about-new-zealand-geographic-board>

What it does

The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) is New Zealand's national naming authority responsible for official geographic names in New Zealand, its offshore islands and continental shelf, and the Ross Dependency of Antarctica.

Naming New Zealand's places and features preserves our culture and heritage, and builds a common understanding of 'where'.

The Board's responsibilities include:

- considering proposals for new or altered geographic names
- approving and adopting recorded geographic names as official
- fulfilling Treaty of Waitangi partnership obligations by supporting geographic names used in settlements
- validating Crown protected area names
- maintaining a publicly available Gazetteer of geographic names.

Through a Secretariat, LINZ provides support for the Board to perform its role.

Notable achievements

In 2016/17 the Minister for Land Information made the final decision on three proposals to change offensive 'Nigger' geographic names in the South Island or Te Waipounamu. They were changed to 'Kānuka Hills', 'Tawhai Hill' and 'Pūkio Stream', which are Māori words for local alpine flora. The proposals attracted considerable media and public attention along with several hundred submissions.

Other notable achievements in 2016/17 included:

- making 1,558 geographic name decisions, including confirming 537 recorded names as official
- notifying 1,187 geographic names in the *New Zealand Gazette*, including 29 names determined through the Treaty settlement process
- beginning a full review of New Zealand's Antarctic geographic names to improve coordinates and add other administrative information
- signing a new Mahi Tahi agreement with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) in June 2017.

Official geographic names published in the *New Zealand Gazette*

NZGB decisions – assign, alter (no objections)	6
NZGB decisions – approve recorded as official	537*
NZGB decisions – Antarctica	583
NZGB decisions – Undersea	19
Minister's decision	12
Treaty settlement legislation	29
Department of Conservation final decisions on Crown protected areas	1
TOTAL	1,187

* Includes 101 undersea names.

Geographic name decisions from Board meetings

	July 2016	September 2016	May 2017	Total
Treaty	35	39		74
Deferred		3	61	64
Referred to the Undersea Names Committee			2	2
Declined		1	14	15
Minimum requirements not met		3	2	5
Proposed		8	9	17
Board finals		2		2
Reports to the Minister for Land Information		6	4	10
Reports referred back from the Minister for Land Information			2	2
Approved recorded		223	314	537
Antarctic assigned or altered		1	39	40
Antarctic validated			547	547
Undersea assigned or altered			11	11
Undersea adopted			11	11
Crown protected area			1	1
LINZ agreement		15	38	53
Corrigenda		1	166	167
TOTAL	35	302	1,221	1,558

Appendix B

Valuers Registration Board – overview of achievements in calendar year 2016



The Valuers Registration Board Annual Report for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 can be found at:
www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/valuation/valuers-registration-board

The Board is appointed by the Minister for Land Information. The Valuer-General is the Chair of the Valuers Registration Board.

The Board met for 23 days during 2016, and conducted additional teleconference calls and university accreditation meetings.

The Board's primary function is to protect the public through the registration of valuers of land. The Board sets standards of education and practical experience for registration, maintains the register of those valuers who meet the standard, and issues annual practising certificates.

2015	2016
1,142 registered valuers	1,141 registered valuers
857 practising certificates (the remaining registered valuers are retired, overseas, or do not make valuations for the public)	855 practising certificates (the remaining registered valuers are retired, overseas, or do not make valuations for the public)
33 applications received	41 applications received
100 valuers removed from the register (25 resignations, 20 retirements, 55 for non-payment of fees)	68 valuers removed from the register (25 resignations, 10 retirements, 33 for non-payment of fees)

The Board hears complaints against registered valuers.

2015	2016
19 complaints	17 complaints
7 hearings	4 hearings
\$19,000 fines imposed	\$11,500 fines imposed
\$21,525 costs awarded	\$31,700 costs awarded
1 removal from the register	0 removals from the register

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 31 December	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)
Income	947,876	856,568
Less expenditure	782,167	712,493
Net surplus for the year	165,709	144,075

Statement of Movements in Members' Funds

For the year ended 31 December	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)
Members' funds as at 1 January	303,626	469,335
Net surplus for the year	165,709	144,075
Total recognised revenue and expenses for the year	165,709	144,075
Members' funds as at 31 December	469,335	613,410

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)
Members' funds	469,335	613,410
Represented by:		
Current assets	1,041,100	1,123,843
Non-current assets	22,056	18,221
Current liabilities	593,821	528,654
Net assets	469,335	613,410

Appendix C

Land tenure reform acquisitions

This appropriation is a non-departmental capital expenditure with one performance measure that is required to be reported in an appendix to the 2016/17 Annual Report.

Performance Measures

Measure: Pastoral lease acquisitions comply with the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.		
2016/17 ACTUAL	2016/17 BUDGET STANDARD	2015/16 PERFORMANCE
 		

Appendix D

Statutory information

This table details information required under section 181 of the Land Act 1948 for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Details	Number	Total area (hectares)	Price paid (\$)	Total annual rent payable (\$)
Areas of private land or lessees' interest in Crown land purchased during the year	4	12,535	14,995,000	31,667
Areas of land purchased by the Office of Treaty Settlements under section 40 of the Land Act 1948	1	.00645	145,000	n/a
Leases and licences granted during the year	27	372	n/a	50,723
Leases and licences current at the end of the year	1,267	4,964	n/a	849,750

Appendix E

Glossary

ASaTS	Advanced Survey and Title Services.
Bathymetric data	Data about the depth of the ocean floor.
Better Every Day	A State Services Commission-led approach to Continuous Improvement that supports agencies to build operating models that put customers at the front and centre. The approach draws on a range of methods and influences, including the work of John Seddon, W. Edwards Deming, Chris Argyris and Gerard Egan.
Geospatial information	Information describing the location and names of features beneath, on or above the earth's surface. The terms 'geospatial information', 'spatial information' and 'location information' are often used interchangeably.
Hydrography	The science of surveying and mapping the sea floor and coastline.
Cadastre	The cadastre is the system used to record and locate boundaries of land.
Landbank	We manage and maintain properties in the Treaty Settlements Landbank. This land can be used as cultural or commercial redress in a settlement.
Landonline	Electronic database for land ownership administration.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging, or Light Imaging Detection and Radar is a surveying technology that measures distances by illuminating a target with a laser light.
Open Government Information and Data Programme	<p>Initiated in 2008, the programme aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make non-personal government-held data and information more widely available and discoverable, easily usable, and compliant with open government data principles within the NZ legal context; and • facilitate agencies' release of the non-personal government-held data and information that people, communities, and businesses want to use and reuse.

Directory

Offices

Wellington	<p>Level 7, Radio New Zealand House 155 The Terrace PO Box 5501 Wellington 6145 Phone: +64 4 460 0110 or Phone: 0800 665 463 (New Zealand callfree only) Fax: +64 4 472 2244 Email: customersupport@linz.govt.nz</p>	
Hamilton	<p>Corner of Victoria and Rostrevor Streets Private Bag 3028 Hamilton 3240 DX GX 10069 Phone: 0800 665 463 (New Zealand callfree only) Fax (main): +64 7 858 5488 Fax (secondary): +64 7 858 5491</p>	<p>Public services provided: Manual lodgements of land transfer documents Reading room for viewing land records by appointment</p>
Christchurch	<p>CBRE House 112 Tuam Street Private Bag 4721 Christchurch 8140 Phone: 0800 665 463 (New Zealand callfree only) Fax: +64 3 366 6422</p> <p>Ferrymead office Unit E, 1063 Ferry Road Ferrymead Christchurch 8023</p>	<p>Public services provided: Manual lodgements of land transfer documents Reading room for viewing land records by appointment</p>

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