

ANTARCTICA NEW ZEALAND

# Annual Report

2018 – 2019



Antarctica  
New Zealand

New Zealand Government

## Statement of Purpose and Values

### VISION

Antarctica and the Southern Ocean: Valued, Protected, Understood.

### PURPOSE

Inspiring people to connect with Antarctica, through knowledge and collaboration.

### VALUES

People are the key to Antarctica New Zealand's success. This includes permanent staff, fixed-term and contract staff, seconded staff from the New Zealand Defence Force and our many strategic partners in Government, the science community and other National Antarctic Programmes. We seek to create a high-performance organisation underpinned by a culture of shared beliefs:

- We are passionate about what we do
- We care for each other and the environment
- We work together
- We aspire to the highest standards
- We act with integrity

Antarctica New Zealand is the crown entity responsible for developing, managing and executing New Zealand government activities in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. We also manage Scott Base, New Zealand's Antarctic research station which supports science in the Ross Sea region.



# VALUED. PROTECTED. UNDERSTOOD.

Photo Richard Lord © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

## Statement of Responsibility for the Annual Report

The Board of Antarctica New Zealand is pleased to present, in compliance with Section 151 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, the annual report for the Antarctica New Zealand Group for the year ended 30 June 2019.



**Sir Brian Roche**  
Board Chair  
21 October 2019



**Dame Therese Walsh**  
Finance & Audit Committee Chair  
21 October 2019

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Photo Fiona Shanhun © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)



Photo Fiona Shanhun © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

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## The Chairman's Report

It has been an immense 12 months for Antarctica New Zealand as we secured the opportunity to host the Antarctic Science Platform and received funding for the next phase of the Scott Base Redevelopment. As we embark on these future focused projects, our commitment remains to ensure that Antarctica's environment continues to be protected, that scientists are supported to find the answers to complex scientific questions and that science outcomes are communicated back to the public and policy makers.

Last year, the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment invited Antarctica New Zealand to develop a plan to host the Antarctic Science Platform. The Platform is funded through the Strategic Science Investment Fund announced in Budget 2017. This funding of \$49 million over seven years allows for long term collaborative science. It is a unique opportunity involving leading researchers from institutions across the country. The first field season for Platform funded research gets underway this year.

In order to support world-leading science, we need a safe, fit-for-purpose research facility. The current Scott Base is reaching the end of its functional life. Budget 2019 saw \$18.5 million announced for the next phase of the Scott Base Redevelopment Project. In June, we were proud to host the Minister the Right Honourable Winston Peters at our offices in Christchurch as he announced the preferred design for the new base. This consists of three interconnected buildings on the existing site at Ross Island that will future-proof our home on the ice and allow us to support science in Antarctica for many years to come.

In June, we welcomed our new Chief Executive Sarah Williamson. Sarah joins us following a long career at Air New Zealand in a variety of roles, most recently as Group General Manager Business and Performance. I would like to take the opportunity to thank Peter Smith who was Acting Chief Executive ahead of Sarah's appointment. Peter's institutional knowledge and professionalism

were integral to the continued success of Antarctica New Zealand throughout this transitional period.

Antarctica New Zealand is grateful for our close relationship with the New Zealand Defence Force that has been part of our team on ice for more than 60 years. This season, 222 personnel were involved in running Scott Base, ship offload, and supporting New Zealand's interests in Antarctica.

This season, we had the pleasure of hosting the Hon James Shaw, Minister for Climate Change, the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor, Professor Juliet Gerrard, his Excellency David Vogelsanger, Swiss Ambassador to New Zealand and Sir Jonathon Porritt, Chairman of the Air New Zealand Sustainability Advisory Panel. I am delighted to see great interest from our invited visitors in Antarctic science and its relevance and importance in today's climate.

I wish to acknowledge the dedicated focus of the Antarctica New Zealand team. With growing public awareness around climate change, the science we support on the ice is more critical than ever before, allowing decision makers and all New Zealanders to better understand Antarctica's role in the global climate system.



**Sir Brian Roche**  
Chairman

## Chief Executive's Report

The 2018/19 season marked the start of a new era for New Zealand's Antarctic Science programme. An injection of Antarctic science funding and a commitment from the Government to continue the design of a new Scott Base were among the many milestones that were achieved this season. Although the season started with a 14-day weather delay, the Antarctica New Zealand team remained steadfast in their commitment to support world-class Antarctic research. By April 2019, New Zealand supported 27 research teams, a total of 323 personnel on ice and 9479 bed nights at Scott Base.

As New Zealand scientists continue to lead the world in Antarctic research, the need for logistics support for deep field events increases. In the 2018/19 season, we supported 11 Events at remote sites, all of which included safety field support staff to ensure the successful outcome for science objectives and the safe return of personnel. Working in such a high-risk natural environment requires careful management which is embedded in everyday processes and practices. Our team has done a wonderful job working on how we manage all risk at Antarctica New Zealand.

I began my role with Antarctica New Zealand in mid-June – just in time for the biennial New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference. It was a fantastic opportunity to meet the majority of New Zealand's Antarctic community all in one place and to hear first-hand about their research findings.

As a new face in the international Antarctic community, I was delighted to attend the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) in Prague. I was amazed by the mana the New Zealand contingent held within the Treaty meeting and proud of the leadership New Zealand is taking in the environmental space. The Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes (COMNAP) meeting

in Bulgaria was a fantastic opportunity to meet other heads of National Antarctic Programmes and provided a great snapshot of upcoming challenges and opportunities for the Antarctic community.

Collaboration plays a key role in our programme and I would like to acknowledge the close and valued friendship New Zealand has with our Antarctic neighbours, the United States, Italy, Korea, Germany and China. These relationships allow us all to achieve excellent operational and scientific outcomes.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge our staff for an outstanding year of supporting successful Antarctic Research. A specific mention goes to Operations Solutions Manager Jonathan "Johnno" Leitch who celebrated 3000 days on ice this season. This is an incredible achievement and a testament to Johnno's commitment to supporting Antarctic science.

As scientists travel further to understand how Antarctica will react to a changing world, we must find innovative ways to get them there, keep them safe and support them to achieve their research outcomes. We look forward to meeting their ambitious research goals with vigour next season, and in years to come, as we work to maintain our vision: Antarctica and the Southern Ocean: Valued, Protected, Understood.

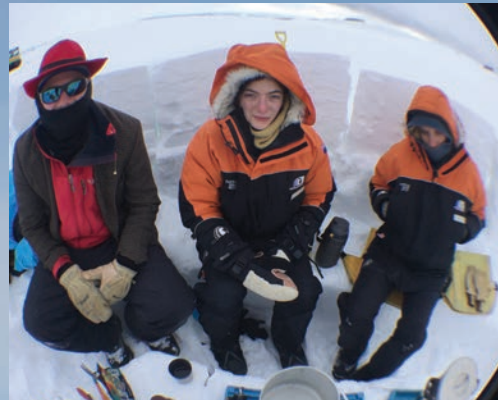


**Sarah Williamson**  
Chief Executive Officer

# YEAR IN REVIEW



Siple Coast Field Site, K001-1819-B



Lorde in Antarctica. © Megan Nicholl.



Whakairo installation. © Vanessa Wells



Antarctica Air Day 2018, Christchurch NZ



Scott Base Redevelopment. © Jasmax Hugh Broughton



1441 nights spent in the field. © Dan Poulton



New CEO Sarah Williamson.



COMNAP SAR Workshop IV 2019. © Bailey Jeffery-Butler



New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference 2019. © Dearnia Doglione

- Air day brings more than 6500 people into the Antarctic Campus in Christchurch
- The New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference was hosted in Christchurch with 175 attendees over three days
- Government commits \$18.5 million to the continuation of the Scott Base Redevelopment project
- Total of 1441 nights conducting science in the field
- \$26 million over six years awarded to long term projects under the Antarctic Science Platform
- Researchers were successfully deployed to the Siple coast after three years of failed attempts due to poor weather
- Lorde travels to Scott Base as an Antarctic Ambassador
- Sarah Williamson appointed as new CEO
- New whakairo installed at Scott Base entrance
- New logo and website developed
- Antarctica New Zealand and the Rescue Coordination Centre New Zealand host the COMNAP Search and Rescue Workshop IV
- Total of 9479 nights spent at Scott Base



## New Zealand's Antarctic Research Programme

New Zealand's Antarctic research focus is underpinned by a unifying theme of global change, and is guided by the framework outlined in New Zealand Antarctic and Southern Ocean Science: Directions and Priorities 2010-2020. New Zealand researchers contribute to our collective understanding of Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments through studying the past and current state of Antarctica and its implications for global change, inland and coastal ecosystems of the Ross Sea region, and Antarctic marine systems.

Antarctica New Zealand supported 27 research teams on ice during the 2018/19 field season. These multidisciplinary teams focused on how Antarctica's physical and ecological systems will be affected by environmental change, and the impacts of that change on New Zealand and the rest of the world.

Research teams operated over vast distances in the Ross Sea region: from Cape Adare at the northern tip of the Ross Sea, to the Siple Coast on the southern side of the Ross Ice Shelf – a distance of nearly 2000 km. New Zealand's world-leading scientists were joined by international experts, and collectively, these research teams will deliver scientific outcomes with both local and global significance. Key findings from this and previous seasons' research were showcased at the 2019 New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference – 'Our Future in Focus'.

The Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor, Professor Juliet Gerrard and the Minister for Climate Change, The Hon James Shaw witnessed this research first-hand during their visit to Scott Base and field camps this season. They learnt about New Zealand's Antarctic Programme and experienced the challenges associated with conducting research in Antarctica.

### 2018/19 Field Season Highlights

#### Ice dynamics in a warming world

- At the Siple Coast, researchers successfully mapped the water cavity and seafloor below the Ross Ice Shelf at the Kamb Ice Stream. This is a significant location where the ice sheet first meets the ocean and begins to float, and is thought to be particularly sensitive to the effects of a warming ocean. This work will help identify sites where researchers can sample sedimentary deposits that contain records of how the ice sheet responded during previous warm periods in Earth's history, helping us to understand the stability of the Ross Ice Shelf in a warming world.
- In McMurdo Sound, work continued to understand the processes and feedbacks that drive changes in the mass, properties and distribution of Antarctic sea ice. Studies of the influence of supercooled water (below its freezing temperature), flowing from beneath the Ross Ice Shelf, on the formation of sea ice in McMurdo Sound provided further insight into how the temperature and salinity of the ocean affects ice dynamics.

#### Long-term monitoring

Long-term monitoring programmes continued to make measurements of atmospheric ozone and greenhouse gas concentrations, the strength and direction of Earth's magnetic field, gravity and sea level, lightning activity and associated energy inputs to the upper atmosphere, Adélie penguin numbers, toothfish abundance, climate, and soil climate. These long-standing programmes provide an important time-series from which we can detect, attribute and monitor change.

#### Biological resilience and adaptation to change

- Ecosystem resilience was studied in a range of inland and coastal ecosystems. At Cape Evans, researchers studied the health of algal communities that grow on the underside of the sea ice – a critical link in the Antarctic food web. Sea stars, collected from Cape Evans, are being reared in New Zealand under a variety of conditions. This study will enable researchers to assess their capacity to adapt to warming and acidifying oceans. On land, researchers studied soil microbes, plants and springtails, and conducted experiments to simulate projected climate changes.

#### Top predators in the Ross Sea marine environment

- Research to support the newly-established Ross Sea region Marine Protected Area included studies of the foraging and breeding success of Adélie penguins, Weddell seal dive and foraging behaviour and killer whale diet and population genetics. The outcomes of this season's work will contribute to international efforts to assess the effectiveness of conservation measures associated with the world's largest marine protected area.

### New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference – 'Our Future in Focus'

The 2019 New Zealand Antarctic Science Conference saw 175 delegates hosted in Christchurch for three-days of presentations and workshops, and an evening of public talks. Researchers addressed the theme of 'Our Future in Focus' through oral and poster presentations, with many also attending workshops that delivered media training for scientists and explored diverse perspectives on kaitiakitanga (stewardship).

# THE PLATFORM



Photo Fiona Shanahan © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

## Antarctic Science Platform

Collaborative, future-focused, world-leading, long-term research.

The purpose of the Antarctic Science Platform, hosted by Antarctica New Zealand, is to conduct excellent science to understand Antarctica's impact on the global earth system and how this might change in a +2°C (Paris Agreement) world.

The Platform is funded by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment through the Strategic Science Investment Fund announced in Budget 2017. It provides funding to support New Zealand's strategic and scientific interests in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, and requires multidisciplinary collaboration between institutions to conduct globally-significant research.

Over the past year, the Platform team developed the detailed 6-year science plan which will address some of society's most important and urgent science priorities, ranging from Antarctica's contribution to global sea level rise, to changes in the global heat budget and greenhouse gas concentrations, and climate change impacts on the polar ecosystem. The Platform is centred on two research programmes that investigate the Antarctic ice-ocean-atmosphere system and Ross Sea region ecosystem dynamics in a warming world. Four core projects will address questions that contribute to these major programmes.

### Project 1: Antarctic Ice Dynamics

- How will marine-based ice sheets respond to a +2°C world?
- What are the effects of this response?
- What are the consequences of surpassing +2°C?

### Project 2: Antarctic Ocean Mechanics

- How does the ocean around Antarctica transport heat, salt, oxygen and meltwater?
- How will these fluxes change in a +2°C world?

### Project 3: Ross Sea region Ecosystem Dynamics

- How can we expect the distributions of organisms to change in a +2°C world?
- How vulnerable are food webs to changes in sea ice dynamic and ocean circulation?
- What are the consequences of these changes for ecosystem integrity?

### Project 4: Sea Ice and Carbon Cycle Feedbacks

- What are the drivers of sea ice variability and changes in Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> uptake?
- Are they related?
- What are the consequences?

The highly interconnected and multidisciplinary projects support 26 early career researchers and develop new science capability and technology. Each project has been peer-reviewed by internationally renowned experts, including the Platform's Independent Science Panel. The Panel has an ongoing role in ensuring the projects maintain strategic and scientific excellence.

Platform-funded researchers will conduct their first field season in Antarctica this summer.



## Antarctic Science Platform

By the numbers

**MBIE RESEARCH INVESTMENT**  
**\$49** MILLION  
OVER SEVEN YEARS

2019  
FUNDING AWARDED  
**\$26** MILLION  
OVER SIX YEARS

Unprecedented research collaboration

  
EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

**4** RESEARCH MODELLING FELLOWSHIPS CREATED





## Scott Base Redevelopment Project

This year saw significant progress on the Scott Base Redevelopment project;

- The concept and preliminary design stages were completed
- The Detailed Business Case was endorsed by Cabinet and the preferred redevelopment option agreed in principle
- Market engagement and procurement of a main contractor has commenced

A dedicated, collaborative project office space has been established in preparation for the next stages of the project

### Business Case & Funding

The Detailed Business Case was submitted in December and endorsed by Cabinet in June 2019, securing funding of \$18.5M for the next stages of the project which will include:

- Completion of design works for tendering;
- Procurement of the main contractor;
- Testing of materials, systems and products for use in the buildings; and
- Feasibility study for development of a new windfarm to support Ross Island.

The final stage of the Treasury's Better Business Case process is an Implementation Business Case. This will be submitted in December 2020 with a final budget bid seeking approval for the full construction funding in Budget 2021.

### Design Works

The Preliminary Design stage was completed over the last year, taking the initial design concepts and sketches through to a single preferred option (verified through the Detailed Business Case).

The design comprises three main buildings interconnected by linkways to provide safe, easy access in all conditions. These are;

- Accommodation & Welfare
- Science & Management
- Engineering & Cargo

A hangar is proposed as a fourth, separate building, in order to safely house critical operational assets.

The next stages of design (developed and detailed design) will begin to build on the work to date to provide a higher level of detail for individual rooms and building systems.

Design work is due to be complete in the middle of 2021 with early contractor engagement from the main and sub-contractors.

### Main Contractor Procurement

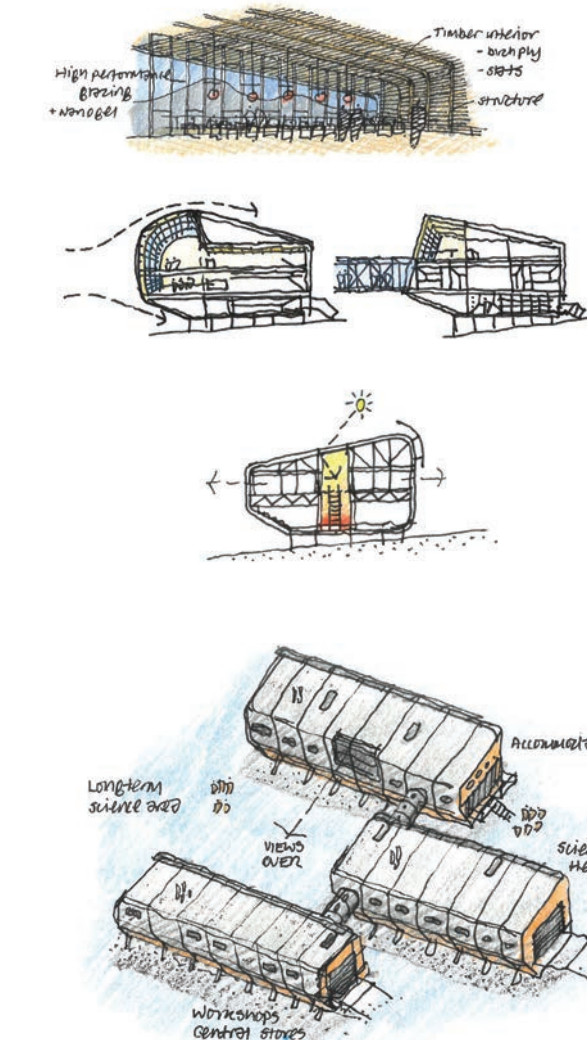
Preparations have now begun to procure the main contractor to undertake the construction works.

Given the complexity of project, finding a suitable contractor is important to Antarctica New Zealand. As such we have carried out extensive market engagement globally, to find suitable organisations with whom to partner.

Antarctica New Zealand, with support from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, will be working with contractors from around the globe in order to develop awareness of the project ahead of the procurement process starting in September 2019.

Final award of the main contract is dependent on Cabinet approval of the Implementation Business Case in September 2021, with construction programmed to begin in 2022 with an indicative completion date of 2030.

Sketches – preferred option







Bia, field training instructor.  
Photo Harry Segar  
© Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

**Policy, Environment, Safety**

**Health and Safety**

Antarctica New Zealand’s health and safety management system maintained its British Standard OHSAS 18001 certification after an audit undertaken in October 2018. The auditor noted the organisation’s positive health and safety attitude, good emergency management processes, management of hazardous substances and active employee participation. Engagement in proactive health and safety conversations continues to be a great strength of Antarctica New Zealand, with involvement from all team members at weekly staff meetings, active HSE Committees at both Christchurch and Scott Base, and a number of health and safety representatives who ensure all areas of the business are involved. Visible health and safety leadership continues to grow with ongoing education and opportunities for leaders at all levels of the business.

Antarctica New Zealand also continues to improve its processes to provide safe and healthy working conditions, systems and culture for the prevention of work-related injury and ill health to all people working for and with us. For the 2018/19 season, there were four incidents reported and assessed with an impact of moderate. There were no notifiable injuries, illnesses or serious harm. There was one notifiable ‘event’ that occurred in December 2018, but no one was harmed in this event. These events were fully investigated by Antarctica New Zealand and actions taken to prevent the recurrence of the incidents put in place.

Health and safety risk management has been strengthened with the development of a more robust Organisational Risk Register. There is increased visibility of critical health and safety risks and associated controls to manage them.

The Scott Base Redevelopment team has ensured that health and safety are key considerations in the planning stage with a focus on Health and Safety by Design.

**Environmental Protection**

Antarctica New Zealand maintained its certification for the Environmental Management System (Enviro-Mark Diamond) and Energy Management System (Energy-Mark Silver). The organisation has also continued to meet the requirement of the Carbon Emissions Measurement and Reduction Scheme (CEMARS) certification having measured greenhouse gas emissions and committed to managing and reducing emissions resulting from operational activities. The organisation was nominated as a finalist in the 2019 Excellence in Climate Action Award organised by Enviro-Mark Solutions.

For the 2018/19 season, the Minister issued 28 notifications of approval to Antarctica New Zealand supported events at the Preliminary Environmental Evaluation level, and four notifications of approval at the Initial Environmental Evaluation level. One reported incident was assessed as having a moderate environmental impact. A full investigation was carried out and all appropriate actions were taken by those involved. No other major non-compliances occurred for the approvals and permit. Five science events were audited during the 2018/19 season. Best practice for both Health and Safety and Environmental Management was observed, confirming high levels of environmental awareness across programme participants.

New Zealand continued its active engagement at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and Committee for Environmental Protection meeting by leading initiatives across both agendas on issues such as science, tourism, protected areas and environmental management more generally. We are underway with preparing the draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) for the proposed Scott Base Redevelopment in line with the preferred design option with a view to submit in 2020. An environmental monitoring programme was established in collaboration with members of the science community for the

CEE and the first season of terrestrial field work was successfully completed in the 2018/19 season. A second year of monitoring is planned for the 2019/20 season, covering both the marine and terrestrial environment of Pram Point.

Antarctica New Zealand also collaboratively worked with the British Antarctic Survey during the last year, inviting the Environmental Manager to visit Scott Base to review and audit Antarctica New Zealand’s Environmental Management System, support the development of a high quality Scott Base Redevelopment CEE and share operational experiences.

**OUR ACHIEVEMENTS**





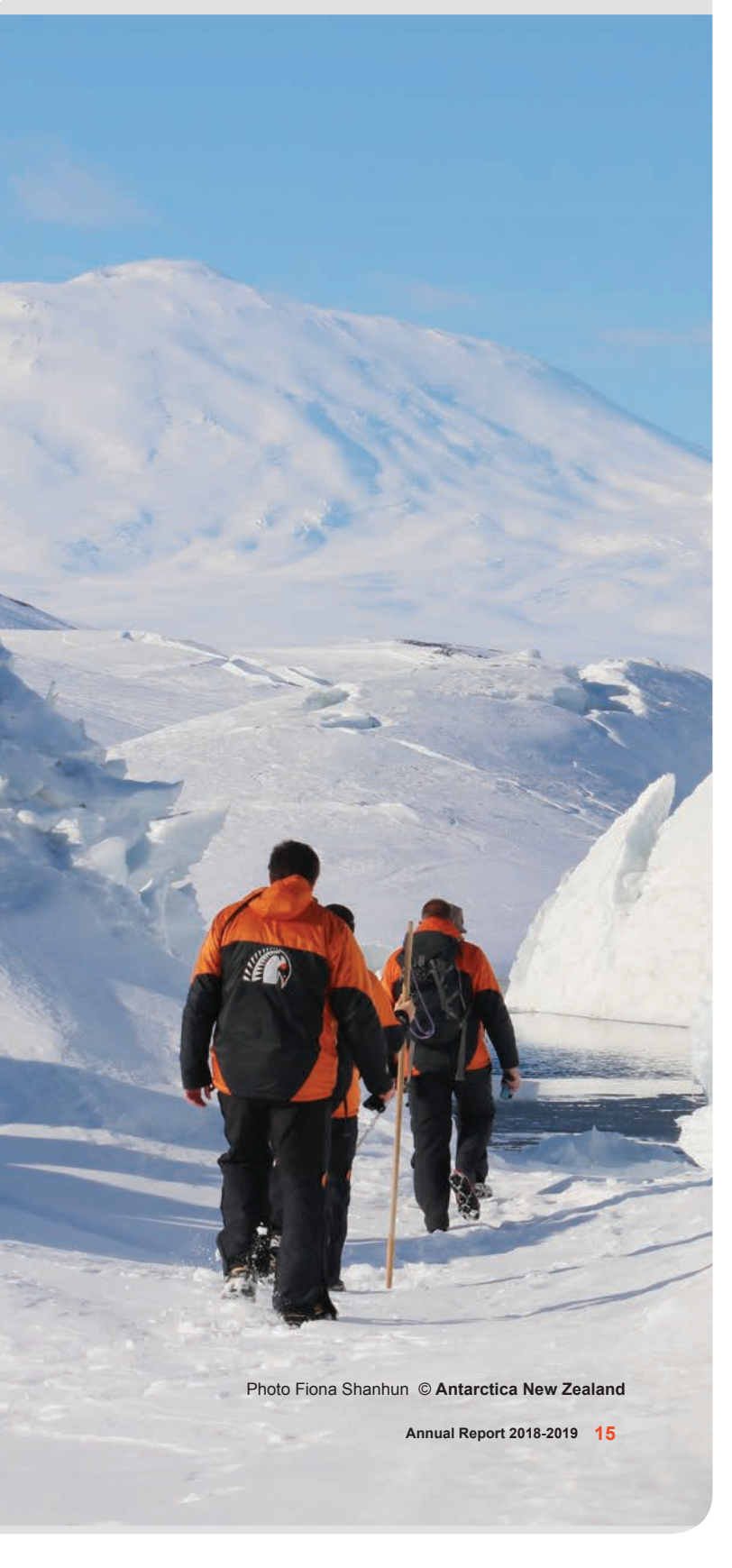


Photo Fiona Shanhun © Antarctica New Zealand



## The Antarctic Heritage Trust

The Antarctic Heritage Trust is an independent charitable trust that was established in 1987. Its mission is to conserve, share and encourage the spirit of exploration. The historic huts of four heroic-era expeditions (1899–1917) still standing in Antarctica today, together with New Zealand's original Scott Base building from 1957, are conserved by the Antarctic Heritage Trust.

The parties to the Antarctic Treaty have recognised the international historic value of the heroic-era hut sites on Ross Island and at Cape Adare by according them Antarctic Specially Protected Area status. The respective management plans for the areas prescribe that a regular programme of conservation shall be undertaken on both the buildings and artefacts within each area. This programme of conservation is undertaken by the Antarctic Heritage Trust on behalf of all Treaty parties.

The New Zealand Government provides ongoing funding towards the Trust's operational costs that enable the Trust to leverage that support for its own fundraising efforts. Antarctica New Zealand has a long history of supporting the Antarctic Heritage Trust and is pleased to provide logistics support to the Antarctic Heritage Trust as part of its obligations for active and responsible stewardship of the Ross Sea region.

### Key Achievements 2018-2019

The Antarctic Heritage Trust, supported by Antarctica New Zealand, has achieved some significant outcomes for the Trust's Ross Sea Heritage Restoration Project in the year:

- The Trust worked closely with Antarctica New Zealand on logistical support and field camp installation for the planned conservation work at Cape Adare.
- The Trust's Conservation Ambassador initiative continued with a secondee from Department of Conservation joining the team at Ross Island for a successful season.
- The team conserved heroic-era artefacts from cache sites at Inexpressible Island and Butter Point.

- Essential ongoing maintenance and monitoring at Scott's and Shackleton's historic bases on Ross Island was completed.
- Following temporary removal for conservation, a century-old Speight's beer barrel was returned to Shackleton's hut at Cape Royds.

### In addition:

- The Trust partnered with Canterbury Museum to open an exhibition *Breaking the Ice: The First Year in Antarctica* showcasing conserved artefacts from Borchgrevink's Huts. This is the only opportunity to see these artefacts outside of Antarctica. It includes the famous century-old fruitcake and the lost watercolour by Dr Edward Wilson – both of which generated huge global media interest when they were discovered.
- The Trust is sharing their expertise in cold climate heritage conservation working with the UKAHT on conserving historic sites on the Antarctic Peninsula.
- The Trust has collaborated with Antarctica New Zealand on feedback to the Antarctic Treaty system, namely reviewing papers relating to heritage management in Antarctica, and proposals for the designation and/or management of heritage sites and monuments in Antarctica.

### The Trust has focused on sharing and encouraging the spirit of exploration:

- The Trust delivered its fourth Inspiring Explorers' Expedition; this time to the Antarctic Peninsula. This programme is dedicated to engaging young people with the Trust's mission in an effort to inspire and educate them.
- A new book *Hillary's Antarctica*, written by the Trust's Executive Director Nigel Watson with photographs by Jane Ussher, was published. It tells the story of the foundation of Scott Base and was launched by the Prime Minister at Parliament.



## Christchurch Gateway to Antarctica

The Christchurch Antarctic Gateway Strategy was ratified by Christchurch City Council in May 2018 and The Antarctic Office was tasked as the body responsible for the delivery of the Strategy. The first action was to integrate The Antarctic Office (TAO) into ChristchurchNZ, the city's economic development and city profiling agency which commenced on July 1, 2018.

The single-minded proposition of Christchurch's Antarctic Gateway Strategy is the vision: "Christchurch is an Antarctic city where we celebrate and realise the value of our gateway status for the benefit of the city and the nation, for current and future generations".

The Antarctic Office co-ordinated and facilitated a busy programme of public, business and civic events to celebrate Antarctic Season Opening in late September 2018 with one of the highlights being the availability of two C17 Globemasters for the public "Air Day" at the International Antarctic Campus. Over 6,500 Christchurch residents turned out for this public celebration of the city's Antarctic connections. A delegation of 40 international diplomats were hosted to business forums, special events and a civic welcome reception celebrating The Antarctic Season Opening and welcoming the Antarctic Programmes back to the city.

December 2018 saw the arrival of the Chinese Icebreaking research vessel, the *Xue Long* on Chinare 35, with a civic welcome arranged in late December to welcome the 35th Chinese expedition to Antarctica. In late March 2019 the Korean Icebreaker *Araon* visited Lyttelton and a small open day was held with VIPs, along with school science teachers and students from local schools.

Antarctica New Zealand partnered with The Antarctic Office to bring the NZ Antarctic Science Conference to Christchurch in June, underlining Christchurch's Gateway status. One of the

highlights of the conference for Christchurch locals was "Antarctic after Dark", an evening of public talks on a variety of Antarctic topics, humorously hosted by raconteur and comedian "Te Radar".

Increasing activity in the Terra Nova Bay region of Antarctica is providing some opportunities for Christchurch as a major gateway to the Ross Sea region. The Italian programme ENEA is over halfway through constructing a hard rock runway near their Mario Zucchelli base, which will open Terra Nova Bay up to summer round flights that were previously restricted by a sea ice runway. Discussions are underway on how future shared air logistics could be realigned to maximise this infrastructure for all Ross Sea region international Programs. The Antarctic Office worked with Antarctica New Zealand to co-ordinate a Ross Sea Region Air Logistics workshop to initiate discussions on possible future scenarios for management of shared air logistics.

From November 2018, The Antarctic Office consulted with key stakeholders in the Antarctic sector around prioritisation of the action areas within the strategy and identified three "Priority Projects", as pillars of the first stage of implementation of the Christchurch Antarctic Gateway Strategy. These key projects target the three main audiences highlighted in the strategy – Businesses, Locals and Visitors.

The announcement of ten year rebuild of McMurdo Station and the New Zealand Government commitment to Scott Base redevelopment is also a boon for the Christchurch and New Zealand Antarctic Business sector. The Antarctic Office is developing a Christchurch & New Zealand Antarctic Business Network and Directory to connect business opportunities to National Antarctic Programmes. The second Priority Project is the enhancement and proliferation of Antarctic related events and the third Priority is the reinvention of the Antarctic Tourism Trail across Christchurch, Lyttelton and Akaroa.

## Being a good employer

Antarctica New Zealand aims to deliver high-quality outcomes for New Zealand science, environmental leadership and managing New Zealand's interests in Antarctica. We do this through the calibre and dedication of the people who work for us. They include a mixture of permanent and fixed-term staff, contractors and seconded staff from the New Zealand Defence Force. We recognise that in order to achieve success our employees need to be treated fairly and properly in all aspects of their employment. Antarctica New Zealand is committed to being a good employer.

Antarctica New Zealand promotes Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) to help ensure that no barriers exist for people wanting to join the organisation and perform to their potential. We have an EEO policy and programme which are reviewed annually. We value continuous improvement and regularly engage with our staff to get their input into the development of our EEO policy and implementation of our people initiatives. Contributions are sought from a variety of regular feedback mechanisms including engagement with our Senior Leadership Team, individual monthly personal performance reviews, our annual staff engagement survey, various working groups and through seasonal debriefs. We use our Diversity Works New Zealand membership to support our programme, raise awareness and educate about diversity issues.

## Leadership, Accountability and Culture

Antarctica New Zealand has a strong culture built upon its vision and organisational values. The annual engagement survey showed that staff are highly engaged, feel safe at work and are proud to work for the organisation. Trends and opportunities identified through the survey are incorporated into initiatives contained in the annual business plan. Staff set key performance indicators (KPIs) that are aligned with business plan objectives, which are regularly reviewed, to ensure accountability and their successful completion.

A focus this year has been building the capability of our leaders, particularly around providing feedback and coaching team members. A tailored leadership development and safety leadership programme has been delivered to Team Leaders and the Scott Base Leadership Team. The Senior Leadership Team continue to develop their individual and collective effectiveness.

## Recruitment, Selection and Induction

We aim to continually improve our processes for attracting and selecting skilled and qualified staff who will contribute positively to Antarctica New Zealand's objectives, values and culture. As part of our EEO programme we follow a structured recruitment process and provide support to hiring managers to ensure EEO principles are followed.

New staff to the Christchurch office complete a standardised on-boarding and induction process, introducing them to the organisation, its culture and policies, and providing the necessary learning to fulfil their role effectively. For those staff travelling to Antarctica, an intensive induction process is completed in Christchurch, ensuring they have the necessary qualifications, knowledge and technical skills to safely and effectively complete the responsibilities of the role and contribute positively to the community environment.

## Employee Development

Team Leaders have a monthly meeting with each of their direct reports to support regular feedback and quality conversations. These conversations provide a formal approach for reviewing performance, recognising achievements, measuring progress against agreed KPIs and highlighting risks and opportunities. From these discussions staff development opportunities are identified and planned.

Although Antarctica New Zealand is a small organisation, opportunities for internal career development can still be created through challenging tasks and assignments, secondments and internal promotions. Organisational training themes to support employee development are identified and incorporated into our annual training plan.

## Flexibility and Work Design

As part of our Wellbeing Framework we recognise the need for workplace design that assists employees in balancing work with the rest of their lives. Flexible working arrangements that do not adversely impact business performance are offered where possible. Team Leaders are accountable for providing support and coaching to manage workloads and ensuring sufficient annual leave is taken.

## Remuneration, Recognition and Conditions

Antarctica New Zealand's remuneration policy ensures staff are rewarded based on performance and in line with the New Zealand employment market. We seek to provide a fair, flexible and transparent recognition and reward system that enables us to attract, retain and motivate staff to meet our organisational goals and objectives.

All roles at Antarctica New Zealand are evaluated using a process developed by an external remuneration provider. Permanent staff members' salaries are reviewed annually during the Remuneration Review, which considers their overall performance and external remuneration market data, to ensure salaries are comparable to the New Zealand employment market.

## Harassment & Bullying Prevention

Antarctica New Zealand is committed to providing a work environment that is free from any form of harassment, including sexual and racial harassment, and has policies to this effect. We have developed guidance to employees and Team Leaders outlining procedures for dealing with any allegation of bullying or harassment on a timely basis. Part of our prevention strategy involves Team Leaders modelling appropriate behaviours and all employees being required to comply with the State Services Code of Conduct.

## Safe and Healthy Environment

Health and safety takes top priority at Antarctica New Zealand. Our vision is "to continually improve the health, safety and wellbeing of our staff, contractors and visitors to ensure no one is harmed". We believe all injuries and occupational incidents are preventable and have set a goal of "zero harm" that we are constantly striving to achieve with an interdependent safety culture.

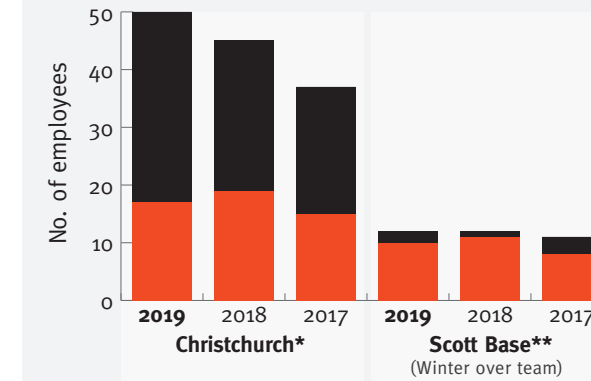
Antarctica New Zealand has a Wellbeing Group made up of representatives from across the organisation. We have developed a Wellbeing Framework based on the Te Whare Tapa Wha model of health. The Wellbeing Framework outlines Antarctica New Zealand's approach to protecting workers from harm, and includes activities to foster and support wellbeing. We offer a range of measures to support wellbeing including health checks, workplace ergonomic assessments, access to EAP service, an annual flu vaccination clinic and an annual mole mapping clinic on site.

Health and safety is embedded in all of our work, for example team meetings start with a topical safety discussion. Our Health, Safety and Environment Committee is proactive in representing the views of Christchurch and Scott Base staff. It provides input to the development of related documentation, monitors metrics and trends, and highlights risks and opportunities to the Senior Leadership Team.

# WORKPLACE PROFILE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

## GENDER DIVERSITY

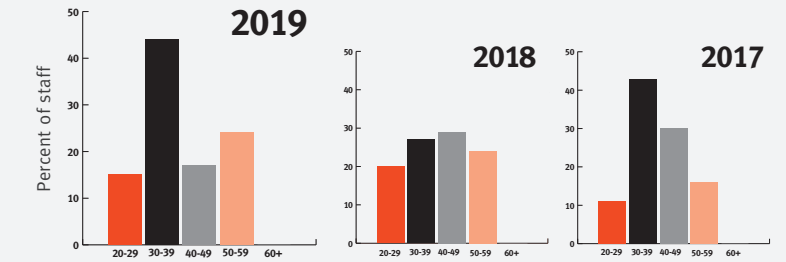


Male Female

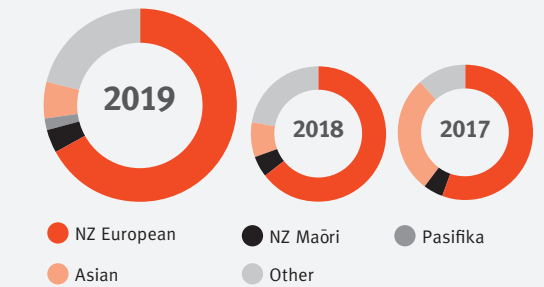
\* Permanent, fixed term staff and seconded staff

\*\* Fixed-term, contract and seconded staff

## AGE DIVERSITY



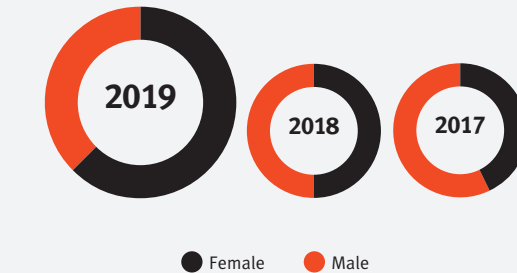
## ETHNIC DIVERSITY



We do not currently have any people with disabilities.

Our people experience an even more diverse workplace through our close working relationships with the New Zealand Defence Force seconded staff at Scott Base and our collaborations with other National Antarctic Programmes, in particular those of the United States, Italy, Korea and China.

## SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM GENDER DIVERSITY



Female Male



Staff 2018/19. Photo Wayne Williamson © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

## STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In terms of Section 155 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, the Board of the Antarctica New Zealand Group is responsible for:

- The preparation of the financial statements and statement of service performance and for the judgements in them
- Establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting

In the Board's opinion, the financial statements and statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2019 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Antarctica New Zealand Group.

*Brian Roche*

**Sir Brian Roche**  
Board Chair  
21 October 2019

*Therese Walsh*

**Dame Therese Walsh**  
Finance & Audit Committee Chair  
21 October 2019

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the readers of New Zealand Antarctic Institute's group financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Antarctic Institute and group (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Dereck Ollsson, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information, of the Group on his behalf.

#### Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Group on pages 36 to 59, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of the Group on pages 26 to 34.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Group on pages 36 to 59:
  - present fairly, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2019; and
    - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information on pages 26 to 34:
  - presents fairly, in all material respects, the Group's performance for the year ended 30 June 2019,

including for each class of reportable outputs:

- its standards of delivery performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
- its actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Our audit was completed on 21 October 2019. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

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

The Board are responsible on behalf of the Group for preparing financial statements and performance information that are fairly presented and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board is responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable them to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board is responsible on behalf of the Group for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board 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 Group, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the New Zealand Antarctic Institute Act 1996.

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

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or

error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Group's statement of performance expectations.

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the Group's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and,

based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board 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 Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 2 to 23, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information 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 Group in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit, we performed a limited assurance engagement reviewing New Zealand Antarctic Institute's finance policies, which is compatible with those independent requirements. Other than this engagement, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Group.



Dereck Ollsson  
Audit New Zealand  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Christchurch, New Zealand

## Statement of Service Performance

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### Performance achieved against agreed measures, standards and costs for all outputs

The overall requirement of Antarctica New Zealand is to deliver Foreign Affairs and Trade Non-Departmental Output Class 01 Antarctic Research and Support.

#### Description

Under this output class, the Minister purchases the following outputs for the development, management and execution of New Zealand activities in respect of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, in particular the Ross Dependency. The outputs purchased will include:

- Operational presence – This class of output is intended to support New Zealand's activities in Antarctica through the year-round safe operation of Scott Base and an efficient logistics supply chain with New Zealand. Performance will be assessed on the effectiveness of the services provided to programme participants and partners
- Environmental stewardship – This class of output is intended to achieve a high standard of environmental performance for New Zealand's Antarctic operations and contribute to the protection of the wider Antarctic environment. Performance will be assessed by a range of service quality measures
- Facilitating and supporting science – This class of output is intended to ensure that only high quality Antarctic research is selected and supported. Performance will be assessed a range of service quality measures. The longer term impact of this output will be assessed by the growth in quality of the research performed
- Engaging the public – This class of output is intended to achieve a raised awareness amongst New Zealander's about Antarctica and the Southern Ocean and its relevance to New Zealand. Performance will be assessed by delivery of services. The effectiveness of the services will be assessed by stakeholder survey
- International linkages – This class of output is intended to connect New Zealand organisations with an interest in Antarctica internationally. Performance will be assessed by the number of international collaborations and engagements facilitated

### Performance reporting against the annual Estimates of Appropriations 2018/19

The annual Estimates of Appropriations 2018/19 require Antarctica New Zealand to report information for its Appropriations in this Annual Report, as follows:

- (i) Reconciliation of the annual Appropriation for Non-Departmental Output Expenses to the detailed output information included in this Statement of Service Performance:

Output Title	Crown Revenue	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
1.1 Operational presence	16,015	14,808
1.2 Environmental stewardship	722	1,022
1.3 Facilitating and supporting science	3,571	4,220
1.4 Engaging and educating the public	618	741
1.5 International linkages	123	258
<b>Total Appropriation (Estimates 2018/19)</b>	<b>21,049</b>	<b>21,049</b>

- (ii) Reconciliation of the annual Appropriation for Non-Departmental Capital Expenditure to the Financial Statements (See Note 22, Page 57) in this Annual Report:

	Crown Capital	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
Scott Base Redevelopment - Detailed Business Case	2,800	2,800
<b>Total Appropriation (Estimates 2018/19)</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>

- (iii) Performance information reporting for the annual Appropriation for Non-Departmental Output Expenses and Non- Departmental Capital Expenditure.

The annual Estimates of Appropriations 2018/19 performance measures reporting information for Antarctica New Zealand is included in this Statement of Service Performance. Relevant performance measures are marked ● Measures and targets are included in the Estimates of Appropriations.

## Output Title 1.0 OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

#### Description

This class of output is intended to support New Zealand's activities in Antarctica through the year-round safe operation of Scott Base and an efficient logistics supply chain with New Zealand. Performance will be assessed on the effectiveness of the services provided to programme participants and partners.

#### Costs

	GROUP		PARENT	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
Revenue – Crown	16,015	14,808	16,015	14,808
Revenue – Other	609	442	609	442
Total Revenue	16,624	15,250	16,624	15,250
Total Expenses	19,305	15,266	19,305	15,266

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Target)	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Result)
Maintain a year-round operational presence at Scott Base.	Achieved.	Achieved. Operational presence has been maintained throughout the 2018/19 summer season and continues through the winter months.  Unfavourable weather conditions in Antarctica during the operational summer period created a number of challenges arising from intercontinental flight delays. The start of the summer season was delayed for over two weeks due to bad weather – in contrast warmer weather conditions in January affected the Antarctic runway and delayed the restart of scheduled wheeled aircraft flights, some of which were scheduled to be provided by the RNZAF.
Health and Safety – Zero Harm	No notifiable injuries, illnesses or serious harm. ●	Achieved. For the 2018/19 financial year there were no notifiable injuries, illnesses or serious harm. There was one notifiable 'event' that occurred in December 2018, when an excavator lost traction and rolled on its side. No one was harmed in this event. The event was fully investigated by Antarctica New Zealand and actions taken to prevent the recurrence of the incident put in place.
Environmental incidents assessed with an impact of "moderate" (offsite spill contained with outside assistance) or more.  Note that this performance measure also contributes to our Environmental Stewardship Output	No moderate incidents.	Not achieved. One environmental incident was assessed with an impact of "moderate". The incident occurred in March 2019 during routine seal research where an anaesthetised Weddell seal was unable to be revived. The incident was reported to the Animal Ethics Committee of the science institution concerned and also to the Department of Conservation. A full investigation was carried out and all appropriate actions were taken by those involved.
Health and Safety systems are of high quality so as to support our commitment to zero harm.	Maintain OHSAS 18001 independent certification of Christchurch health and safety systems.	Achieved. An audit was completed in October 2018. There were six minor non-conformance and a number of opportunities for improvements identified. All of the minor non-conformances were addressed and Antarctica New Zealand's health and safety system was re-certified as BS OHSAS 18001:2007 compliant. The auditor noted the organisations positive health and safety attitude, good emergency management processes, management of hazardous substances and active employee participation.

- Measure and target are included in the Estimates of Appropriations.

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
The US National Science Foundation confirms that New Zealand's agreed commitments to the joint United States/New Zealand logistics pool were met for the year.	Achieved.	Achieved. The US National Science Foundation has confirmed that Antarctica New Zealand met its annual commitments to the joint United States/New Zealand logistics pool were met for the year.
Sustainable and efficient utilisation of Scott Base.	The minimum number of person-days supported in Antarctica for science activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,500 at Scott Base</li> <li>1,500 in the field</li> </ul>	Not achieved. The number of person-days supported in Antarctica for science activities during the 2018/19 season was: <p>Person days at Scott Base – 2003 (2017/18 – 2,597 days),</p> <p>Person days in the field (away from Scott Base) – 1,441 (2017/18 – 1,815 days).</p> <p>The main reason for not achieving the target was due to unfavourable weather conditions at the start of the season and subsequently this reduced the time available to conduct planned science activities.</p>
Antarctic programme participant's rating of how well their logistics support objectives were achieved against the agreed plan – for both science and non-science projects (including any impacts outside of Antarctica New Zealand's control e.g. weather).	85% overall. ●	Achieved. 88.3% overall (2017/18 - 92%). Most of the reason for the inability to achieve objectives was outside the control of Antarctica New Zealand. <p>Through constant re-adjustment of plans during the summer season the impact of the weather delays noted above has only had a limited impact on the achievement of overall logistics support objectives.</p>
The conservation of the historic huts and other heritage sites in the Ross Dependency are effectively supported.	Logistics support provided in accordance with the terms of the Letter of Understanding between Antarctica New Zealand and the Antarctic Heritage Trust.	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand has provided logistics and field support for the Antarctic Heritage Trust in accordance with the terms of the Letter of Understanding, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine maintenance programme for the historic huts on Ross Island,</li> <li>Transportation and delivery of materials and equipment to Cape Adare (the site of Carsen Borchgrevink's hut) was planned in conjunction the Chinese Antarctic programme. Unfortunately an accident to the Chinese icebreaker <i>MV Xue Long</i> forced it to return to China before offloading the cargo at Cape Adare. We will work with China to try and complete delivery in the 2019/20 season.</li> </ul>
Prepare detailed business case for the future redevelopment of Scott Base and ensure it has the support of all key stakeholders.	Budget bid and associated detailed business case for the future redevelopment of Scott Base are submitted to Treasury in accordance with Budget 2019 timetable. ●	Achieved. The Budget bid was submitted in December 2018 in accordance with the Budget 2019 timetable, with the associated Detailed Business Case following in January 2019. <p>The Budget bid was successful and funding of \$18.5 million has been allocated for the next phase of the future redevelopment of Scott Base.</p>

● Measure and target are included in the Estimates of Appropriations.

Output Title 2.0	ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
<b>Description</b>	This class of output is intended to achieve a high standard of environmental performance for New Zealand's Antarctic operations and contribute to the protection of the wider Antarctic environment. Performance will be assessed by a range of service quality measures.				
<b>Costs</b>		GROUP		PARENT	
		Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
	Revenue – Crown	722	1,022	722	1,022
	Revenue – Other	11	14	11	14
	Total Revenue	733	1,036	733	1,036
	Total Expenses	733	1,036	733	1,036

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Target)	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Result)
New Zealand's Antarctic programme is an exemplar of sustainability.	Maintain Enviro-Mark® NZ Diamond Standard accreditation. ●	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand was re-certified to Diamond standard following a certification audit completed in October 2018.
	Maintain Energy-Mark® Silver accreditation. ●	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand was re-certified to Silver standard following a certification audit completed in November 2018.
Ministry Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) indicates satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of environmental advice provided to them and to international meetings.	Achieved. ●	Achieved. MFAT officials confirmed their satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of advice provided to them. Antarctica New Zealand played key roles in supporting New Zealand's leadership in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System.
MFAT indicates satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical advice on Environmental Impact Assessments provided in support of the Minister's responsibilities under the Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.	Achieved.	Achieved. MFAT officials confirmed their satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of technical advice provided to them regarding Environmental Impact Assessments.
Antarctica New Zealand fully complies with the terms of its own Environmental Impact Assessment and permit issued under the Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.	Achieved. ●	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand was fully compliant with its Environmental Impact Assessment and permits.
The state of the Ross Sea region environment is better understood and managed.	Five new information summaries are contributed to the Antarctic Environments Portal.	Achieved. <p>Five new Information or Emerging Issue Summaries have been added to the Antarctic Environments Portal, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Micro plastics in the Southern Ocean</li> <li>Sampling the Southern Ocean: technology for observing the marine system</li> <li>Pathways for the introduction of non-native species</li> <li>Antarctic sub-glacial lakes</li> <li>Diversity of lakes, ponds and streams</li> </ul>

● Measure and target are included in the Estimates of Appropriations.



**Output Title 3.0** **FACILITATING AND SUPPORTING SCIENCE**

**Description** This class of output is intended to ensure that only high quality Antarctic research is selected and supported. Performance will be assessed a range of service quality measures. The longer term impact of this output will be assessed by the growth in quality of the research performed.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
Revenue – Crown	3,571	4,220	3,571	4,220
Revenue – Other	3,865	5,255	3,679	5,095
Total Revenue	7,436	9,475	7,250	9,315
Total Expenses	5,747	9,287	5,289	8,545

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Target)	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Result)
Antarctic science selection.	Work with stakeholders to develop a platform plan to host the new Strategic Science Investment Fund – Antarctic Science Platform and submit to MBIE for approval by 31 August 2018.	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand worked with stakeholders to develop a plan to host the Antarctic Science Platform which was submitted to MBIE for approval by 31 August 2018.  MBIE's Strategic Science Investment Fund assessment panel recommended that Antarctica New Zealand's Platform Plan was a suitable basis to proceed to a seven-year contract for strategic research in Antarctic Science.
	MBIE confirms Antarctica New Zealand as the Platform host by 31 October 2018.	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand has been contracted by MBIE to host the Antarctic Science Platform.
	Work closely with relevant agencies to develop a strategic, transparent and objective process for the allocation of logistics to support science where demand exceeds supply.	In progress. Strategic discussions about prioritisation of Antarctic logistics support have taken place internally at Antarctica New Zealand, as well as during Antarctic Science Platform Steering Group meetings which involve representatives from MFAT, MBIE and Antarctica New Zealand. Further work will be done to develop Antarctica New Zealand's framework for the strategic, transparent and objective allocation of logistics to support science.
The value and relevance of Antarctic research is measured.	Science performance information collected annually to measure the quality of science produced by Antarctica New Zealand supported researchers (papers produced and citations of those papers).	Achieved. 62 papers were published in the 2018 calendar year by researchers supported by Antarctica New Zealand (compared with 72 published in 2017). The cumulative number of citations of papers published between 2013 and 2018 was 5,180, up slightly from 4,828 for the previous 6-year period.  Antarctica New Zealand publications database that collates records on research supported by Antarctica New Zealand was made accessible to the public in November 2018.
Increase understanding of the role Antarctica and the Southern Ocean play in determining future climate change by providing a Ross Sea region focus.	Annual report on New Zealand's scientific achievements in Antarctica including those related to climate change published by 30 June 2019.	In progress. The 2018/19 science programme addressed the three key themes of New Zealand's Antarctic and Southern Ocean Science Directions and Priorities, all of which are underpinned by a unifying theme of global change. The draft annual report on New Zealand's scientific achievements in Antarctica highlights the 2018/19 field season's activities as well as research published in the 2018 calendar year.

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
Antarctic Science Platform	Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy and plan for the Antarctic Science Platform by 31 March 2019.	Achieved. A draft stakeholder engagement strategy for the Antarctic Science Platform was developed by 31 March 2019 and approved by the Antarctic Science Platform Steering Group in June 2019.
	Undertake outcome logic framework exercise as input to delivering revised KPI's Develop revised KPIs with input from key stakeholders. Agree revised KPIs with MBIE by 30 June 2019.	Achieved. An outcome logic framework and associated KPIs for the Antarctic Science Platform have been approved by MBIE by 30 June 2019.
	Complete recruitment and appointment of key Platform personnel by 30 April 2019.	Achieved. Key Antarctic Science Platform personnel have been appointed, and a Data Officer will be recruited in late 2019.

**Output Title 4.0**      **ENGAGING THE PUBLIC**

**Description**      This class of output is intended to achieve a raised awareness amongst New Zealanders about Antarctica and the Southern Ocean and their relevance to New Zealand. Performance will be assessed by delivery of services. The effectiveness of the services will be assessed by stakeholder survey.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
Revenue – Crown	618	741	618	741
Revenue – Other	10	10	10	10
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>751</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>751</b>

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Target)	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Result)
Planned education, outreach and communication actions are undertaken annually to engage the public in why New Zealand's activities in Antarctica are important to New Zealand.	Deliver a comprehensive public awareness programme which includes media, arts, youth and invited visitor initiatives.	Achieved. This year's Community Engagement Programme (CEP) produced positive results and covered a broad range of outreach including a segment for Sesame Street that will reach 150 million children worldwide. Journalists travelling to Antarctica published nearly 40 stories with a total reach of more than 50 million readers/viewers.  To raise awareness of Antarctic environmental issues for Māori, two master carvers travelled to Antarctica and carved a door lintel for Scott Base, depicting the Ross Sea Marine Protected Area. These Kaiwhakairo have brought their story back to marae and iwi in New Zealand.  Antarctica New Zealand's focus on education has seen the launch of a pilot programme where a local Christchurch school is using Antarctica for cross-curriculum theming. The resulting lesson plans and resource will be freely available for all New Zealand schools.
	Two stakeholder outreach functions held annually.	Achieved. The following outreach functions were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Antarctic Season Opening stakeholder event included members of the National Antarctic Programmes and diplomats.</li> <li>■ COMNAP Search and Rescue Workshop attracted 74 participants from around the world to Christchurch.</li> <li>■ The Antarctic Science Conference saw 175 attendees.</li> <li>■ Antarctic Winter School was run in conjunction with the Science Conference this year. A group of very engaged educators, media and artists attended.</li> <li>■ Launch function for "Where Memories Sleep", an interactive performance piece by Wellington designer, Jason O'Hara and musician Warren Maxwell</li> </ul>
	Annual advertising value equivalent of Antarctica New Zealand related media coverage in New Zealand exceeds \$2 million. ●	Achieved. Media articles involving Antarctica New Zealand numbered 923 this year with an advertising equivalent value of \$4.88 million (excluding broadcast items).

● Measure and target are included in the Estimates of Appropriations.

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	Conduct a biennial public awareness survey to track the effectiveness of communications outcomes.	Achieved. This year, we changed providers, although used a similar research method to replicate past benchmarks. 1002 respondents throughout New Zealand were surveyed. About three quarters continue to feel Antarctica is personally important to them. Those who had seen, read or heard about Antarctica are statistically more likely to feel Antarctica is important to them. Those that feel Antarctica is important to them cite ecological importance and climate change as the key reasons. TV News is still the most popular (59%) option to receive media communication about Antarctica with online news next at 39% and Facebook next at 24%. Three quarters of New Zealanders think the government's involvement in Antarctica is important.
Christchurch City Council indicates satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of support provided to its Antarctic Office to promote Christchurch and New Zealand as a valued Antarctic gateway.	Achieved.	Achieved. We have received correspondence from Christchurch NZ and The Antarctic Office expressing their gratitude of our support throughout the year including: Season Opening, the Antarctic Education Forum, National Antarctic Programme ship visits, Public Talks, the decision to hold the Antarctic Science Conference in Christchurch and support with International Ambassador visits.

**Output Title 5.0** | **INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES**

**Description** This class of output is intended to connect New Zealand organisations with an interest in Antarctica internationally. Performance will be assessed by the number of international collaborations and engagements facilitated.

Costs	GROUP		PARENT	
	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	Full Year Actual (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)
Revenue – Crown	123	258	123	258
Revenue – Other	2	3	2	3
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>261</b>

Performance Measures	Performance Standards	
	2018 – 2019 (Full Year Target)	2018 – 2019 (Actual Result)
Internationally well connected Antarctic Programme through international exchanges; collaborations; and representation at international forums.	New Zealand advances the formation of at least two significant collaborative projects with the United States in the Ross Sea region.	Achieved. New Zealand sea ice researchers are collaborating with scientists from the US Antarctic Program who are collecting data underneath the sea ice with a purpose-built underwater robot funded by NASA. The teams will share information to better understand processes influencing sea ice growth, persistence and extent. This work may contribute to future research that explores the potential for life on Europa – one of Jupiter’s icy moons.  Antarctica New Zealand is working closely with the USAP as part of a collaborative working group to support the Scott Base Redevelopment Project and United States Antarctic Program AIMS redevelopment program. This is designed to collaborate on opportunities to create efficiencies in the design, build and logistics of both large scale redevelopment projects.
	Conduct activities under individual co-operation agreements with our current neighbours in the Ross Sea Region and with Australia to realise mutual benefits.	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand has entered into collaborative agreements for logistics sharing and operational support agreements for the 2018/19 season with Ross Sea Region partners USAP, Korea and Italy.
	Support the activities of the COMNAP secretariat based in Christchurch and play an active role at its annual meeting of member Antarctic Programmes.	Achieved. Antarctica New Zealand has worked closely with the COMNAP secretariat to ensure a strong New Zealand leadership presence is maintained through its leadership role in the Experts Safety Working Group and Air Operations Group.  In May 2019 Antarctica New Zealand successfully co-hosted a COMNAP sponsored Search and Rescue Workshop with RCCNZ. It was the first time this event had been hosted outside of South America.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Photo Richard Lord © Antarctica New Zealand (2019)

## Statement of Accounting Policies

### Reporting Entity

Antarctica New Zealand is the trading name of the New Zealand Antarctic Institute, a Crown Entity as defined by the Crown Entities Act 2004. Antarctica New Zealand is domiciled in New Zealand and operates in New Zealand as well as Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. Antarctica New Zealand's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

Antarctica New Zealand is responsible for developing, managing and executing New Zealand Government activities in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, in particular the Ross Dependency.

Antarctica New Zealand ("the Parent") was established by the New Zealand Antarctic Institute Act 1996.

The Antarctica New Zealand Group ("the Group") includes Antarctica New Zealand and its subsidiary the New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI).

NZARI is a charitable trust incorporated under the Charitable Trust Act 1957 and is registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005. The subsidiary is established and domiciled in New Zealand. Its purpose being to operate as a virtual, multi-disciplinary research institute dedicated to Antarctic and Southern Ocean research. The research is funded by philanthropic contributions.

For the purposes of financial reporting under Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS), Antarctica New Zealand and the Group are Public Benefit Entities (PBEs) and have elected to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS.

The financial statements for Antarctica New Zealand and the Group are for the year ended 30 June 2019, and were approved by the Board on 4 October 2019.

### Basis of preparation

#### Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements comply with PBE IPSAS and other applicable financial reporting standards, as appropriate that have been authorised for use by the External Reporting Board for the Public Sector entities. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Parent and Group are eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS on the basis that it does not have public accountability and it is not defined as large.

The Parent and Group have elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 Public Sector PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduced Disclosure Regime ("RDR") disclosure concessions.

The accounting policies adopted in these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

### Summary of accounting policies

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

#### Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

#### Functional and presentation currency

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 the Parent and Group is New Zealand dollars.

### Basis of consolidation

The Group consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Antarctica New Zealand, and its subsidiaries, as at 30 June each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled, either directly or indirectly by the Parent. Control is achieved when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to benefit from its activities.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

The results of Antarctica New Zealand and New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute have been consolidated into the Group's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. All inter-entity balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

### Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Parent and Group, and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured when earned at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised.

#### Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions arise where an entity receives value from another entity without giving approximately equal value in exchange (e.g. grants, donations, gifts and pledges).

#### Revenue from the Crown

Antarctica New Zealand is primarily funded through revenue received from the Crown, which is restricted in its use for the purpose of Antarctica New Zealand meeting its objectives as specified in the Statement of Intent.

Revenue from the Crown is recognised as revenue and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

#### Contributions/Sponsorship Revenues

These revenues are classified as non-exchange revenue due to their nature and are recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement. The fair value of Sponsorships has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements. Sponsorships are recognised immediately on receipt.

#### Grants and Donations

Grants are classified as non-exchange revenue due to their nature and are recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement. The fair value of Grants has been determined to

be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements. These revenues are recognised when the conditions attached to the grant has been complied with. Where there are unfulfilled conditions attached to the revenue, the amount relating to the unfulfilled condition is recognised as a liability and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.

#### Vested assets

Where a physical asset is gifted to or acquired by the Parent and Group for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue in the surplus or deficit. Such assets are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

#### Revenue from exchange transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to another entity in exchange. Examples of exchange transactions are the purchase or sales of goods or services or the lease of equipment at market rates.

#### Interest

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

#### Provision of services

Revenue derived through the provision of services to third parties is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

#### (b) Leases

##### Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease, where the lessor

substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, are recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease in the surplus or deficit. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit over the lease term as an integral part of the total lease expense.

#### (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### (d) Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. Debtors and other receivables issued with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value, unless the effect of discounting is material. Impairment of a receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Parent or Group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable.

#### (e) Investments

##### Bank term deposits

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

#### (f) Joint ventures

The financial statements include Antarctica New Zealand's 25% interest in the jointly controlled Antarctic Drilling Project (ANDRILL). Antarctica New Zealand's share of the assets

and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and cash flows of ANDRILL has been incorporated into the financial statements on a line-by-line basis using the proportionate method.

**(g) Derivative financial instruments, hedging activities and foreign currency transactions**

Antarctica New Zealand uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign exchange risk arising from operational activities.

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

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

Where a derivative qualifies as a hedge of variability in asset or liability cash flows (cash flow hedge), the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative is recognised in equity while the ineffective part is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Where the hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability (e.g. where the hedge relates to purchase of an asset in a foreign currency), the amount recognised directly in equity is included in the initial cost of the asset or liability. Otherwise, gains or losses are recognised in equity transfer to the surplus or deficit in the same periods as when

the hedged item affects the surplus or deficit (e.g. when the forecast cost occurs). Both effective and ineffective parts of the hedge are recognised in the same area of the surplus or deficit as the hedged item.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the surplus or deficit. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is transferred to the surplus or deficit.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at each period and are recognised in the surplus or deficit, except when deferred in equity when hedge accounting is applied.

**(h) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for land and the art collection, which are shown at cost less impairment losses.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost or for a nominal consideration, it is recognised at fair value when control over the asset is obtained.

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

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 surplus or deficit in the period in which the transaction occurs.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the surplus or deficit.

**(i) Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant and equipment, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Typically the estimated useful lives of different classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Clothing	10 years
Communications equipment	5 to 7 years
Computer hardware	2 to 4 years
Leasehold improvements	10 to 15 years
Library collection	20 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Office furniture	3 to 5 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Scott Base fitout	20 years
Tents	10 years
Vehicles – Christchurch	7 years
Vehicles – Scott Base	10 years
Wind farm	15 to 50 years

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

**(j) Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently recorded at cost less any amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is charged to the surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Typically the estimated useful lives of these assets are as follows:

Computer Software	3 to 5 years
-------------------	--------------

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the surplus or deficit.

**(k) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

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

**Non-cash generating assets**

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

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

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

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

**(l) Creditors and other payables**

Creditors and other payables are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Creditors and other payables issued with duration of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value.

**(m) Employee entitlements**

Employee entitlements to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid and include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned, but not yet taken at each reporting date and long service leave entitlements.

**(n) Superannuation schemes**

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

**(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

All items in the financial 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 related 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.



**(p) Income tax**

Antarctica New Zealand is a public authority for the purposes of income tax legislation and is exempt from income tax.

Its subsidiary, New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI), is registered as a charitable entity and is exempt from income tax.

**(q) Equity**

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

- Taxpayers' Funds
- Trustees' Funds
- Other Reserves

**Taxpayers' Funds**

This relates to Antarctica New Zealand's accumulated surplus or deficit since its formation, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves. This also includes Antarctica New Zealand's 25% share of ANDRILL's joint venture funds.

**Trustees' Funds**

On 11 April 2018, Antarctica New Zealand was deemed to have control of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI), with three of its five trustees also being directors of Antarctica New Zealand. On this date it was deemed that a majority of trustees on the Board provided Antarctica New Zealand with the power to govern NZARI and the ability to benefit from its activities. The value of NZARI transferred to the Group at this date has resulted in the formation of the Trustees' Consolidation Reserve.

Following the retirement of two trustees, as at 30 June 2018 the three remaining trustees were also directors of Antarctica New Zealand.

**Other Reserves**

This reserve comprises the Intercontinental Flight Reserve being funding provided by the Crown to Antarctica New Zealand for intercontinental flights between New Zealand and Antarctica.

**(r) Budget figures**

The budget figures are derived from the Statement of Performance Expectations as approved by the Board at the beginning of the reporting period. Subsidiary budget figures were added to the Group figures for the period of consolidation from April 2018. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with PBE IPSAS, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Parent and Group for the preparation of the financial statements.

**(s) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE IPSAS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period are discussed below:

**Estimating the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment**

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

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. Antarctica New Zealand minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of assets;
- asset replacement programs;
- review of second hand market prices for similar assets; and
- analysis of prior asset sales.

Antarctica New Zealand has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values except for the following:

Several components of the Ross Island Wind Energy system (RIWE) were reassessed as having a shorter useful life than initially estimated on acquisition. The additional depreciation resulting from the adjustment in useful lives to 12 years for these asset components has been adjusted in the financial statements.

**(t) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

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

**Contributions/Sponsorship/Grants and Donations received**

The Parent and Group exercise judgement when recognising contributions, sponsorship, grants or donation revenue to determine if conditions of these revenue items have been satisfied. This judgement will be based on the facts and circumstances that are evident for each agreement.

**(u) Comparatives**

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

**(v) Related parties**

The Parent and Group transacts with other Government-related entities on a regular basis, for example the purchase of postage or electricity. These transactions are conducted on an arms'-length basis. Significant transactions are disclosed separately. Transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant are disclosed in aggregate as transactions from Government-related entities.



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	GROUP			PARENT		
		2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>							
Crown revenue	1	21,049	21,049	20,853	21,049	21,049	20,853
Contributions/sponsorship revenue		205	204	66	55	54	55
Grants and donations revenue	2	3,507	4,951	88	3,482	4,951	88
		<u>24,761</u>	<u>26,204</u>	<u>21,007</u>	<u>24,586</u>	<u>26,054</u>	<u>20,996</u>
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>							
Interest revenue		340	223	252	329	213	248
Other operating revenue		345	326	344	345	326	344
Net gain on sale of property, plant & equipment	10	100	20	127	100	20	127
		<u>785</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>719</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>25,546</u>	<u>26,773</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>25,360</u>	<u>26,613</u>	<u>21,716</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Personnel costs		6,298	6,641	6,135	6,234	6,586	6,101
Operating expenses	3	12,415	11,254	10,815	12,363	11,174	10,793
Research grants	4	985	3,571	200	643	2,964	–
Crown capital charge	5	2,324	2,370	2,216	2,324	2,370	2,216
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10/11	4,046	2,765	2,665	4,046	2,765	2,665
Impairment of intangibles	11	470	–	–	470	–	–
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>26,538</u>	<u>26,601</u>	<u>22,031</u>	<u>26,080</u>	<u>25,859</u>	<u>21,775</u>
<b>Net operating surplus/(loss)</b>	6	<u>(992)</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>(301)</u>	<u>(720)</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>(59)</u>

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	GROUP			PARENT		
		2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Net operating surplus/(loss)	6	(992)	172	(301)	(720)	754	(59)
Other comprehensive revenue and expenses		–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year</b>		<u>(992)</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>(301)</u>	<u>(720)</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>(59)</u>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	GROUP			PARENT		
		2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>		38,962	39,280	36,956	38,097	38,495	36,956
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses		(992)	172	(301)	(720)	754	(59)
Trustees' acquired equity		–	–	1,107	–	–	–
Crown capital contribution		2,800	2,800	1,200	2,800	2,800	1,200
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	6	<u>40,770</u>	<u>42,252</u>	<u>38,962</u>	<u>40,177</u>	<u>42,049</u>	<u>38,097</u>

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2019

	Note	GROUP			PARENT		
		2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Equity</b>							
Taxpayers' funds	6	37,177	39,049	35,097	37,177	39,049	35,097
Trustees' funds	6	593	203	865	–	–	–
Other reserves	6	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>40,770</b>	<b>42,252</b>	<b>38,962</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>42,049</b>	<b>38,097</b>
Represented by:							
<b>Current assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,638	2,733	3,943	3,807	2,476	3,417
Debtors and other receivables	8	755	335	800	717	335	344
Investments	9	11,535	7,500	7,888	11,535	7,500	7,888
Prepayments		157	85	129	157	85	129
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>17,085</b>	<b>10,653</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>11,778</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>							
Property, plant and equipment	10	28,166	32,552	27,711	28,166	32,552	27,711
Intangible assets	11	295	962	312	295	962	312
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>28,461</b>	<b>33,514</b>	<b>28,023</b>	<b>28,461</b>	<b>33,514</b>	<b>28,023</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>							
Creditors and other payables	12	4,269	1,465	1,296	3,993	1,411	1,203
Employee entitlements	13	507	450	525	507	450	501
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>4,776</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,704</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>40,770</b>	<b>42,252</b>	<b>38,962</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>42,049</b>	<b>38,097</b>

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	GROUP			PARENT		
		2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>							
Cash was provided from:							
Receipts from Crown revenue		21,049	21,049	20,853	21,049	21,049	20,853
Receipts from other revenue (exchange transactions)		703	326	233	185	326	233
Receipts from other revenue (non-exchange transactions)		3,574	5,155	168	3,549	5,005	143
Interest received		307	223	233	300	213	227
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>25,633</b>	<b>26,753</b>	<b>21,487</b>	<b>25,083</b>	<b>26,593</b>	<b>21,456</b>
Cash was applied to:							
Payments to suppliers		(11,042)	(10,860)	(10,863)	(10,959)	(10,766)	(10,869)
Payments to grant recipients		(201)	(3,571)	(763)	(19)	(2,964)	–
Payments to employees		(6,313)	(6,899)	(5,986)	(6,224)	(6,844)	(5,971)
Payments for Crown capital charge		(2,324)	(2,370)	(2,216)	(2,324)	(2,370)	(2,216)
Goods and services tax (net)		(8)	–	(130)	(117)	–	(19)
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>(19,888)</b>	<b>(23,700)</b>	<b>(19,958)</b>	<b>(19,643)</b>	<b>(22,944)</b>	<b>(19,075)</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>5,745</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>2,381</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>							
Cash was provided from:							
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		94	20	118	94	20	118
Trustees' funds		–	600	778	–	–	–
Cash was applied to:							
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,727)	(5,918)	(2,038)	(3,727)	(5,918)	(2,038)
Purchase of intangible assets		(570)	(750)	(117)	(570)	(750)	(117)
Acquisition of investments		(3,647)	–	(300)	(3,647)	–	(900)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(7,850)</b>	<b>(6,048)</b>	<b>(1,559)</b>	<b>(7,850)</b>	<b>(6,648)</b>	<b>(2,937)</b>



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS *continued*

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note	GROUP			PARENT		
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2019 Budget (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>						
Cash was provided from:						
Crown capital contribution	2,800	2,800	1,200	2,800	2,800	1,200
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>(195)</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>(199)</b>	<b>644</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,943	2,928	2,773	3,417	2,675	2,773
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>3,417</b>

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

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### Note 1 Crown revenue

Antarctica New Zealand has been provided with funding from the Crown for the specific purposes of Antarctica New Zealand as set out in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant government appropriations. In 2017 a one off sum of \$3 million was provided as funding for intercontinental flights between New Zealand and Antarctica. Apart from these restrictions, there are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to government funding.

### Note 2 Grant and donations revenue

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Antarctic Science Platform funding	3,482	88	3,482	88
New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI) donations revenue	25	–	–	–
<b>Total grant and donations revenue</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>88</b>

For details on the Antarctic Science Platform refer to Note 23

### Note 3 Operating expenses

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Remuneration of auditor				
– Audit fees for financial statements audit	50	39	46	35
– Fees for assurance and other services	9	–	9	–
Directors' remuneration (Note 18)	68	82	68	82
Trustees' remuneration	23	9	–	–
Rental and operating lease costs	1,197	517	1,197	517
Helicopter and fixed wing aircraft charter in Antarctica	2,793	2,392	2,793	2,392

Fuel consumed in Antarctica	940	456	940	456
New Zealand air traffic and airport charges	404	329	404	329
New Zealand Defence Force accommodation and allowances	864	702	864	702
Data link between New Zealand and Antarctica	565	563	565	563
Food consumed in Antarctica	218	236	218	236
Scott Base Redevelopment project (Note 22)	1,170	2,258	1,170	2,258
Antarctic Science Platform expenditure (Note 23)	897	88	897	88
Other operating expenses	3,217	3,144	3,192	3,135

**Total operating expenses** **12,415** **10,815** **12,363** **10,793**

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 24.

### Note 4 Research grants

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Antarctica New Zealand Group issued grants as follows:				
Antarctic Science Platform – Grants	643	–	643	–
New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI) – Grants	342	200	–	–
<b>Total research grants</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>–</b>

For details on the Antarctic Science Platform refer to Note 23

### Note 5 Crown capital charge

Antarctica New Zealand pays a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2019 was 6%. (2018 6%).

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

**Note 6 Equity**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Taxpayers' funds</b>				
Balance at 1 July	35,097	33,956	35,097	33,956
Net surplus/(loss) attributable to Taxpayers' funds	(720)	(59)	(720)	(59)
Crown capital contribution	2,800	1,200	2,800	1,200
Transfer (to)/from Intercontinental flight reserve	–	–	–	–
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>37,177</b>	<b>35,097</b>	<b>37,177</b>	<b>35,097</b>
<b>Trustees' funds</b>				
Balance at 1 July	865	–	–	–
Trustees' Consolidation Reserve *	–	1,107	–	–
Net surplus/(loss) attributable to Trustees' funds	(272)	(242)	–	–
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Other reserves</b>				
Intercontinental flight reserve				
Balance at 1 July	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Transfer from/(to) Taxpayers' funds	–	–	–	–
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total equity at 30 June</b>	<b>40,770</b>	<b>38,962</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>38,097</b>

Taxpayers' funds at balance date include \$nil (2018 - \$212,000), attributable to Antarctica New Zealand's 25% share of the assets and liabilities of the ANDRILL project (refer note 14).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs approved the transfer of \$3 million to Antarctica New Zealand to cover any commercial intercontinental flight requirements for the 2016/17 season with unused funds carried over for similar use in future years.

\* Trustees' Consolidation Reserve: On 11 April 2018, Antarctica New Zealand was deemed to have control of New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute, with three of five trustees appointed by Antarctica New Zealand. On this date it was deemed that a majority of Trustees on the Board provided Antarctica New Zealand with the power to govern New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute and the ability to benefit from its activities. The fair value of assets and liabilities of New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute transferred to the Group at this date has resulted in the Trustees' Consolidation Reserve of \$1,107,000.

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	778
Debtors and Other Receivables	385
Investments	600
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Creditors and Payables	(656)
<b>Net Assets Acquired</b>	
Consideration	–
<b>Trustees' Consolidation Reserve</b>	<b>1,107</b>

**Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Cash on hand and at bank	4,638	3,943	3,807	3,417
Cash equivalents – term deposits less than 3 months	–	–	–	–
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>3,417</b>

**Note 8 Debtors and other receivables**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Debtors and other receivables	659	737	625	281
less provision for impairment	–	–	–	–
Term deposit interest	96	63	92	63
<b>Total debtors and other receivables</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>344</b>

*Debtors and other receivables comprises:*

Receivables from exchange transactions	399	250	395	277
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	356	550	322	67

The carrying value of receivables approximates their fair value.

The carrying amount of receivables that would otherwise be past due, but not impaired, whose terms have been renegotiated is nil (2018 – nil).

As at 30 June 2019 and 2018, all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	2019 Actual			2018 Actual		
	Gross (\$000)	Impairment (\$000)	Net (\$000)	Gross (\$000)	Impairment (\$000)	Net (\$000)
Not past due	598	–	598	599	–	599
Past due 1 – 30 days	21	–	21	138	–	138
Past due 31 – 60 days	40	–	40	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>737</b>

Parent	2019 Actual			2018 Actual		
	Gross (\$000)	Impairment (\$000)	Net (\$000)	Gross (\$000)	Impairment (\$000)	Net (\$000)
Not past due	564	–	564	143	–	143
Past due 1 – 30 days	21	–	21	138	–	138
Past due 31 - 60 days	40	–	40	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>281</b>

The provision for impairment has been calculated based on expected losses for the Group or Parent's pool of debtors. Expected losses have been determined based on an analysis of losses in previous periods, and a review of specific debtors. All amounts past due at balance date have since been received in full.

**Note 9 Investments**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Current portion of term deposits	11,535	7,888	11,535	7,888
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>7,888</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>7,888</b>

The carrying value of term deposits with maturity dates less than 12 months approximates their fair value. The weighted average effective interest rate for term deposits is 3.17% (2018 – 3.34%).

**Note 10 Property, plant and equipment**

Movement for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

**GROUP AND PARENT  
2019**

	Cost			Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					Carrying amount at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)	
	Balance at 1 July 2018 (\$'000)	Additions/Transfers (\$'000)	Disposals (\$'000)	Balance at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)	Balance at 1 July 2018 (\$'000)	Depreciation expense (\$'000)	Eliminated on disposal (\$'000)	Impairment losses (\$'000)		Balance at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)
Buildings Scott Base	11,431	–	–	11,431	4,349	364	–	–	4,714	6,717
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leasehold improvements	719	23	–	742	441	52	–	–	493	248
Communications equipment	468	10	–	479	392	22	–	–	413	65
Plant and machinery	3,275	363	(9)	3,630	2,133	203	(9)	–	2,327	1,303
Wind farm	12,448	–	–	12,448	5,086	1,997	–	–	7,082	5,366
Vehicles	6,618	306	(121)	6,804	3,354	470	(121)	–	3,703	3,101
Computer hardware	1,604	88	(113)	1,579	1,262	165	(113)	–	1,314	265
Scott Base fitout	12,227	653	–	12,880	5,948	520	–	–	6,468	6,412
Office furniture	114	60	–	174	71	12	–	–	83	91
Office equipment	140	34	(23)	152	106	13	(22)	–	97	54
Clothing	1,122	147	–	1,269	898	78	–	–	976	294
Tents	606	23	–	630	357	34	–	–	391	239
Library collection	135	–	–	135	135	–	–	–	135	–
Art collection	352	–	–	352	–	–	–	–	–	352
Work in progress	982	2,677	–	3,659	–	–	–	–	–	3,659
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,242</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>(266)</b>	<b>56,362</b>	<b>24,531</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>(265)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>28,196</b>	<b>28,166</b>

In 2019, Antarctica New Zealand disposed of a Hagglund (vehicle) for \$22,000. Asset disposals include assets surplus to requirements including assets originally used at Cape Roberts in Antarctica at \$15,000, and a 25% share of gain on disposal of assets in ANDRILL of \$62,000 on wind up (refer Note 14).

Current year depreciation has been accelerated on the Ross Island Wind Energy system (RIWE) due to components of the system (powerstore, frequency converter and SCADA system) reassessed as having a useful life of 12 years.

In 2018, Antarctica New Zealand disposed of two Hagglands (vehicles) which were surplus to requirements for \$45,000. Asset disposals include assets originally used at Cape Roberts in Antarctica at \$34,000, and a 25% share of gain on disposal of assets in ANDRILL of \$48,000.

Photo Jacob Anderson © Antarctica New Zealand (2018)

**GROUP AND PARENT  
2018**

	Cost			Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					Carrying amount at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)	
	Balance at 1 July 2017 (\$'000)	Additions/Transfers (\$'000)	Disposals (\$'000)	Balance at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)	Balance at 1 July 2017 (\$'000)	Depreciation expense (\$'000)	Eliminated on disposal (\$'000)	Impairment losses (\$'000)		Balance at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)
Buildings Scott Base	11,431	–	–	11,431	3,984	365	–	–	4,349	7,082
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leasehold improvements	690	29	–	719	387	54	–	–	441	278
Communications equipment	422	53	(7)	468	377	22	(7)	–	392	76
Plant and machinery	4,193	464	(1,382)	3,275	3,350	165	(1,079)	(303)	2,133	1,143
Wind farm	12,448	–	–	12,448	4,469	617	–	–	5,086	7,362
Vehicles	5,558	1,411	(351)	6,618	3,281	424	(307)	(44)	3,354	3,264
Computer hardware	1,561	164	(120)	1,604	1,160	222	(120)	–	1,262	342
Scott Base fitout	12,164	63	–	12,227	5,426	522	–	–	5,948	6,279
Office furniture	108	6	–	114	60	11	–	–	71	44
Office equipment	116	24	–	140	97	9	–	–	106	33
Clothing	1,116	6	–	1,122	795	103	–	–	898	224
Tents	495	153	(42)	606	373	25	(42)	–	357	250
Library collection	135	–	–	135	135	–	–	–	135	–
Art collection	350	2	–	352	–	–	–	–	–	352
Work in progress	1,354	(372)	–	982	–	–	–	–	–	982
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,141</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>(1,902)</b>	<b>52,242</b>	<b>23,894</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>(1,555)</b>	<b>(347)</b>	<b>24,531</b>	<b>27,711</b>

Antarctica New Zealand owns buildings at Scott Base in Antarctica which are restricted for Government use. Legal title to the wind farm transferred from Meridian Energy Limited to Antarctica New Zealand upon final payment of the finance lease in May 2013. Antarctica New Zealand's property, plant and equipment are not pledged as security for liabilities.

**Note 11 Intangible assets**

Movement for each class of intangible asset is as follows:

**GROUP AND PARENT**

	Cost			Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses					Carrying amount at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)	
	Balance at 1 July 2018 (\$'000)	Additions/Transfers (\$'000)	Disposals (\$'000)	Balance at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)	Balance at 1 July 2018 (\$'000)	Amortisation expense (\$'000)	Eliminated on disposal (\$'000)	Impairment losses (\$'000)		Balance at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)
Acquired software	1,968	-	(24)	1,944	1,657	117	(24)	-	1,750	195
Work in progress	-	570	-	570	-	-	-	470	470	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>295</b>

**GROUP AND PARENT 2018**

	Cost			Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses					Carrying amount at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)	
	Balance at 1 July 2017 (\$'000)	Additions/Transfers (\$'000)	Disposals (\$'000)	Balance at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)	Balance at 1 July 2017 (\$'000)	Amortisation expense (\$'000)	Eliminated on disposal (\$'000)	Impairment losses (\$'000)		Balance at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)
Acquired software	1,815	289	(135)	1,968	1,666	126	(135)	-	1,657	312
Work in progress	117	(117)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>(135)</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(135)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>312</b>

A provision for impairment of \$470,000 has been made on the Event Management System upgrade project assessed as being impaired. There are no restrictions over the title of Antarctica New Zealand's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

**Note 12 Creditors and other payables**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)
Creditors	1,696	608	1,472	600
Revenue in advance	18	99	18	99
Accrued expenses	2,555	589	2,503	504
<b>Total creditors and other payables</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>1,203</b>

*Creditors and other payables comprises:*

Creditors and other payables under exchange transactions	4,251	1,197	3,975	1,104
Creditors and other payables under non-exchange transactions	18	99	18	99

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on terms of less than 60 days. As such, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

**Note 13 Employee entitlements**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)
Accrued salaries and wages	100	137	100	113
Long service leave	1	1	1	1
Annual leave	406	387	406	387
<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>501</b>

**Note 14 Interest in joint venture**

Included in the financial statements are the following items that represent the Group and Parent's 25% interest in the assets and liabilities of the Antarctic drilling project - ANDRILL.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)	2019 Actual (\$'000)	2018 Actual (\$'000)
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	67	-	67
Debtors and other receivables	-	1	-	1
Investments	-	138	-	138
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Creditors and other payables	-	6	-	6
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212</b>
Revenue	67	53	67	53
Expenditure	0	-	0	-
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>53</b>

On 28 June 2019 Antarctica New Zealand exited the ANDRILL joint venture on wind up. The financial statements of the ANDRILL joint venture for the year ended 30 June 2018 were audited by Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor General.

**Note 15 Events after the balance date**

There have been no significant events after balance date.

**Note 16 Related party transactions and key management personnel**

Antarctica New Zealand is a wholly owned entity of the Crown.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are:

- within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship; and
- on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that is reasonable to expect the Antarctica New Zealand Group to have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Transactions with other government agencies (for example, government departments and Crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are on normal terms and conditions consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies.

**Directors – Related Party Transactions**

Any entity the Antarctica New Zealand Group has transacted with in which a director has an interest has been carried out on an arm's length basis. Any potential conflict is recorded in the minutes of the Board meetings for directors. The interest register containing all relevant interests is updated on a regular and timely basis.

Dame Therese Walsh is a Director of Air New Zealand Limited, and Pro Chancellor of Victoria University. Dr Helen Anderson is a Director of NIWA and Pro Chancellor of Massey University.

**ANDRILL**

Antarctica New Zealand holds a 25% share in the ANDRILL joint venture and is the project operator. It is responsible for providing project management services for ANDRILL including day-to-day project administration and financial management of ANDRILL funds.

During the year the following transactions were carried out with ANDRILL:

	PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Goods and services purchased and recharged to ANDRILL at cost	11	46
Accounts payable to Antarctica New Zealand at 30 June	–	–
Accounts receivable from Antarctica New Zealand at 30 June	–	45

**NEW ZEALAND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI) is accounted for as a subsidiary of Antarctica New Zealand and for accounting purposes is a 'controlled entity' under PBE IPSAS 20.

During the year the following transactions were carried out with NZARI:

	PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Gifted goods and services	263	283
Accounts payable to Antarctica New Zealand at 30 June	–	27
Accounts receivable from Antarctica New Zealand at 30 June	–	–

**Key management personnel compensation**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
Board Members Remuneration	68	82	68	82
Trustees Remuneration	23	9	–	–
Leadership Team Remuneration	1,354	1,346	1,290	1,319
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,401</b>
<b>Total full time equivalent personnel</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.71</b>

Key management personnel include all Board Members, the Chief Executive, and members of the Management Team.

**Note 17 Employees' remuneration**

During the year the following number of employees received remuneration of \$100,000 or more:

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2018 Actual
<b>Remuneration band</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>
\$100,000-\$109,999	4	2	4	2
\$110,000-\$119,999	5	3	5	3
\$120,000-\$129,999	1*	1	1*	1
\$130,000-\$139,999	3	2	3	2
\$140,000-\$149,999	–	1	–	1
\$150,000-\$159,999	2	1	2	1
\$160,000-\$169,999	1	2	1	2
\$170,000-\$179,999	–	–	–	–
\$180,000-\$189,999	1	–	1	–
\$190,000-\$199,999	–	–	–	–
\$200,000-\$219,999	–	–	–	–
\$220,000-\$229,999	1**	–	1**	–
\$230,000-\$329,999	–	–	–	–
\$330,000-\$339,999	–	1*	–	1*

During the year there was a change in Chief Executive with remuneration information as follows:

\* The outgoing Chief Executive's remuneration is in the \$120,000 – \$129,999 band (2018: \$330,000 – \$339,999 band). The outgoing Chief Executive completed his contract on 30 September 2018.

\*\* An Acting Chief Executive was appointed until the commencement of the new Chief Executive on 17 June 2019. The Acting Chief Executive's remuneration is in the \$220,000 - \$229,999 band.

Compensation payments of \$22,000 relating to redundancy was made to one other person during the financial year (2018 - Nil).

**Note 18 Directors' remuneration**

Board Members earned the following fees during the year:

	TERM		GROUP		PARENT	
	Original Appointment Date	Current Expiry Date	2019 Actual \$000	2018 Actual \$000	2019 Actual \$000	2018 Actual \$000
<b>Board Member</b>						
Sir Brian Roche (Chair)	Aug-14	Dec-20	34.0	25.0	22.0	22.0
Dame Therese Walsh (Finance & Audit Committee Chair)	Jul-17	Dec-20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Dr. Helen Anderson	Dec-15	Dec-21	16.0	11.5	10.0	10.0
Mr Tony O'Brien	Nov-12	Dec-20	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Mr Rob Morrison	Dec-15	Dec-21	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Mr Rob Fyfe (Term Completed)	Feb-13	Dec-18	8.0	11.5	5.0	10.0
Ms Sharon Hunter (Term Completed)	Dec-15	Nov-18	0.8	10.0	0.8	10.0
<b>Total Board Member remuneration</b>			<b>90.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>82.0</b>

Antarctica New Zealand was deemed to obtain control of New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute on 11 April 2018. Trustees fees have been recognised from this date.

Sir Brian Roche, Dr Helen Anderson and Rob Fyfe were appointed Trustees of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute on 3 July 2017. Sir Brian Roche was also appointed as the Chair.

Rob Fyfe resigned as a Trustee on 31 December 2018. Tony O'Brien was appointed a Trustee on 12 April 2019.

No Board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation (2018 - nil).

**Note 19 Financial instruments**

Nature of activities and management policies with respect to financial instruments

**1 Foreign Exchange Risk**

Antarctica New Zealand undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies. As a result of these activities exposures in foreign currencies arise. It is the policy of Antarctica New Zealand to hedge significant foreign currency risks and it uses forward and spot foreign exchange contracts to manage this exposure.

In July 2017, Antarctica New Zealand entered into two forward exchange contracts for US\$650,000 and US\$300,000. These were to hedge the costs of the 2017/18 and 2018/19 season fuel and fixed wing costs. The first contract (USD\$650,000) matured on 29 May 2018; the second contract (US\$300,000) mature on 29 May 2019. There were no outstanding contracts as at balance date.

**2 Credit Risk**

In the normal course of business Antarctica New Zealand incurs credit risk from trade debtors and financial institutions. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk from trade debtors and exposures to them are monitored on a regular basis. Antarctica New Zealand places its cash and short term investments with high quality financial institutions which limits the amount of credit exposure. No collateral or security to support financial instruments is required due to the quality of the financial institutions dealt with. It is also Antarctica New Zealand's policy to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one institution.

**3 Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that Antarctica New Zealand's return from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Antarctica New Zealand's interest rate risk is limited to its bank deposits which are held on a short term basis, thus minimising any interest rate risk.

**4 Liquidity Risk**

Antarctica New Zealand structures its cash flows from the Crown in order to meet anticipated commitments. Antarctica New Zealand's policy is to maintain minimum liquid funds of \$2,000,000 at all times. Financial liabilities consist of creditors and other payables of which maturity dates are less than 60 days.

**Note 20 Commitments**

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Capital commitments</b>				
Other property, plant and equipment	242	597	242	597
Intangibles	61	–	61	–
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>597</b>

**Non-cancellable operating lease commitments**

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

Less than one year	594	490	594	490
One to two years	115	476	115	476
Two to five years	–	93	–	93
Over five years	–	–	–	–

**Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments**

	<b>709</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,059</b>
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The non-cancellable operating lease commitment relates to:

- 38 Orchard Road: Office and warehouse space in Christchurch. The current 3 year lease will expire 16 September 2020. There is one 3 year right of renewal remaining with a final expiry date of 16 September 2023.
- 12 Orchard Road: A lease was entered into for the Scott Base Redevelopment project office from 1 April 2019. The current 12 month lease has 5 rights of renewal with a final expiry date of 31 March 2025.

**Note 21 Contingent assets and liabilities**

There are no contingent assets or liabilities that the Antarctica New Zealand Group is aware of (2018- Nil).

**Note 22 Scott Base Redevelopment Project**

In Budget 2017 Antarctica New Zealand received \$6.14 million over two years to fund the work required to prepare a Detailed Business Case for the redevelopment of Scott Base. The second tranche of \$3.74 million was received in the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018 - \$2.4 million).

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Opening Surplus / (Deficit) brought forward</b>	(551)	–	(551)	–
<b>Scott Base Redevelopment Project Funding</b>				
Crown revenue (Note 1)	940	1,200	940	1,200
Crown capital contribution (Note 6)	2,800	1,200	2,800	1,200
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>2,400</b>

**Scott Base Redevelopment Project Expenditure**

Operating costs (Note 3)	1,170	2,258	1,170	2,258
Capital work in progress (Note 10)	1,865	693	1,865	693
Capital additions (Note 10)	152	–	152	–
<b>Total Project Expenditure</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>2,951</b>

<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) carried forward</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(551)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(551)</b>
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The amount of expenditure on the Scott Base Redevelopment project capitalised as an asset was calculated in accordance with accounting standard PBE IPSAS 17.

**Note 23 Antarctic Science Platform**

In November 2018 Antarctica New Zealand entered a contract with the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) to deliver the Antarctic Science Platform over a seven year period. The purpose of the Platform is to foster dynamic and integrated New Zealand Antarctic research community to advance understanding of the impact of Antarctic ecosystems and processes and their influence on the global Earth system, and inform projections of future changes in a warming world.

Antarctica New Zealand is the Platform host and receives annual funding for the costs associated with research, science and technology, and to meet the costs of delivering and administering the Platform. Antarctica New Zealand issues grants under the Platform for the research, science and technology to meet its purpose.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)	2018 Actual (\$000)
<b>Opening Surplus / (Deficit) brought forward</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Antarctic Science Platform Funding</b>				
Grants revenue (Note 2)	3,482	88	3,482	88
Interest revenue	19	-	19	-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Antarctic Science Platform Expenditure</b>				
Research grants (Note 4)	643	-	643	-
Operating costs (Note 3)	897	88	897	88
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) carried forward</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>-</b>

The grant revenue funding received to date has been recognised as income, on the basis that whilst the funding is subject to certain conditions, Antarctica New Zealand has fulfilled these conditions to MBIE's satisfaction as at balance date.

The research grants expenditure is recognised as an expense following receipt of an invoice in accordance with the terms of the funding agreements providing that any conditions associated with the grant as at balance date have been fulfilled to Antarctica New Zealand's satisfaction.

**Note 24 Explanation of significant variances against budget**

Explanations for significant variances from the Antarctica New Zealand Group's budgeted figures in the Statement of Performance Expectations are as follows:

**Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses**

**Grants and donations revenue**

Grants and donations revenue is lower than budget due to a deferral of Antarctic Science Platform funding from the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) to match the later than forecast expenditure on research grants.

**Operating expenses**

Operating expenses are higher than budget due to the following items:

- Building rental is higher than budget due to the US Antarctic Program taking up an office accommodation rental subsidy in lieu of the budgeted expenditure on plant and equipment.
- A provision for additional fuel costs has been made to account for a shortfall in output from the Ross Island Wind Energy system (windfarm) due to the impairment of several component parts.

**Research grants**

Research grants are lower than budget due to Antarctic Science Platform project proposals being finalised later than forecast. Payments of research grants by the New Zealand Antarctic Research Institute (NZARI) were also deferred due to renegotiated contract milestones and timelines.

**Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Depreciation is higher than budget due to an accelerated rate of depreciation applied to windfarm components assessed as having a shorter useful life than originally estimated.

**Impairment of intangibles**

Impairment of the Event Management System upgrade project was recognised due to the test system not progressing according to planned project scope and milestones.

**Statement of financial position**

**Cash and cash equivalents, and Investments**

Combined cash and cash equivalents and investments are higher than budget due to

- An underspend on the Antarctic Science Platform due to delays in the timing of research grant payments.
- Lower expenditure on property, plant and equipment as noted below.
- Higher level of creditors and payables held at year end.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is under budget primarily due to the following items:

- An underspend on the Scott Base Redevelopment project budget in the property, plant and equipment category due to expenditure classified as operating costs.
- Budgeted capital expenditure for passenger transport between the Christchurch Antarctic Passenger Terminal and the airport runway being replaced by a more cost effective operating lease alternative.
- Budget for the redevelopment of the Christchurch office campus for shared accommodation between US, Italy, Korea and New Zealand programs not progressing as planned.

**Intangible assets**

Impairment of the Event Management System upgrade project reduced the carrying value of intangible assets.

**Creditors and other payables**

Creditors and other payables are higher than budget due to additional outstanding liabilities at the year-end including the US office accommodation rental subsidy (noted above), NZDF annual reimbursement of costs, Antarctic Science Platform grant expenditure, higher level of capital expenditure including a K-Loader (joint logistics pool asset) for the US Antarctic Program pending delivery.

**Statement of cash flows**

**Receipts from other revenue (non-exchange)**

Receipts from other revenue (non-exchange) is lower than budget primarily due to the deferral of Antarctic Science Platform funding from MBIE as noted above.

**Payments to grant recipients**

Payments to grant recipients is below budget due to the delay in paying research grants due to Antarctic Science Platform project proposals being finalised later than forecast.

**Purchase of property, plant and equipment**

Purchase of property, plant and equipment is under budget primarily due to classification of expenditure as operating costs on the Scott Base Redevelopment project, in addition to property, plant and equipment expenditure deferred or cancelled, as noted above.

**Acquisition of Investments**

Acquisition of investments is above budget due to lower than forecast expenditure as noted above.

**Note 25 2019/20 Statement of Performance Expectations**

A Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) is required before the start of each financial year under s 149C of the Crown Entities Act 2004. The preparation of the 2019/20 SPE was deferred, with agreement from the Minister, to allow for input from the incoming new Chief Executive. Antarctica New Zealand adopted the SPE on 21 October 2019.

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### Social Media

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### Auditors

Audit New Zealand

### Solicitors

Chapman Tripp

### Bankers

Westpac Banking Corporation



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