

Accounting Policies and Assumptions

Reporting entity

Upper Hutt City Council is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

The primary objective of Upper Hutt City Council is to provide goods or services for the local community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Upper Hutt City Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZIFRS).

The Prospective Financial Statements of Upper Hutt City Council are for the year ended 30 June 2012. The Prospective Financial Statements are proposed to be adopted for issue by council on 22 June 2011.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The Prospective Financial Statements of Upper Hutt City Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 98 and Part 3 of Schedule 3 of Schedule 10, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand's generally accepted accounting practices (NZ GAAP).

These Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZIFRS, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Measurement base

The Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, and financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

Functional and presentation currency

The Prospective Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000). The functional currency of Upper Hutt City Council is New Zealand dollars.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Changes in accounting policies

None.

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Significant accounting policies

Consolidated financial statements

The published financial statements are those of the parent. The presentation of consolidated group statements, including the council controlled organisation, Expressions Arts and Entertainment Centre, would make no material difference to council's net surplus/(deficit) or net fixed assets over the term of the plan.

Budget figures

The forecast figures are those approved by council at the beginning of the year after a period of consultation with the public as part of the Long Term Council Community Plan process. The forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by council for the preparation of financial statements and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No. 42 (FRS 42) which applies to Prospective Financial Statements.

The financial statements, associated notes and accounting policies have been prepared under NZIFRS standards, as applying for a Public Benefit Entity ('PBE'). This is an entity whose primary objective is to provide goods or services for community or social benefit and where equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return.

A 'forecast' means prospective financial information is prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events, which council reasonably expects to occur at the date the information is prepared. A forecast differs from a 'projection'. A projection contains financial information prepared on the basis of more hypothetical assumptions (or "what if" scenarios).

Significant risks

It should be noted that:

1. Actual results achieved during the 2010/11 year are likely to vary from the forecasts presented in this document and the variations may prove to be material.
2. The information in this document may not be appropriate for purposes other than as described herein.
3. The rate of inflation and interest rates may differ significantly from the assumptions used in preparing these forecast financial statements. The actual results are likely to vary materially depending upon other circumstances that arise during the period.

Revenue

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

Rates are set annually by a resolution from council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised when payable.

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as the council is acting as an agent for GWRC.

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year-end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

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Traffic and parking infringements

Traffic and parking infringements are recognised when tickets are issued.

Government grants

Council receives government grants from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of Upper Hutt City Council's costs in maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Provision of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, and based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer. Sales are usually in cash or by credit card. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale including credit card fees payable for the transaction. Such fees are included in other expenses.

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income. Assets vested in Upper Hutt City Council are recognised as income when control over the assets is obtained.

Where revenue is derived by acting for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fees on the transactions.

Interest and dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised on an accrual basis net of imputation credits.

Donations – permanent collection - Expressions

Donations of works are brought in at an estimated fair value pending a valuation carried out by an independent registered valuer.

Reserve Fund and Development Contributions

The revenue is recognised when payment is made, which occurs when the subdivision is substantially complete. The contributions are collected and transferred into their respective special funds. These funds can only be used when the capital works in their respective areas can be fully funded.

Borrowing costs

The council and group has elected to defer the adoption of NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (Revised 2007) in accordance with its transitional provisions that are applicable to public

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benefit entities. Consequently, all borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received. Discretionary grants are those grants where the council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of the council's decision.

Allocation of overheads to significant activities

The gross costs of Support Services have been allocated to individual significant activities. These overheads have been allocated at the most appropriate pre-determined basis e.g. actual usage, staff numbers, rates contribution, floor area etc. applicable to the service provided to each significant activity.

Internal transactions

Each significant activity is stated with the inclusion of internal costs and revenues. In order to present a true and fair view in the financial statements these transactions have not been eliminated. This method has no effect on the operating result for the year.

Taxation

Upper Hutt City Council has a tax exemption in relation to the surplus or deficit for the period.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held on call with a bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

Trade and other receivables

Rates arrears and debtors, "Trade receivables" are initially measured at fair value less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that Upper Hutt City Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivable. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared exclusive of GST, with the exception of trade payable and trade receivable, which are stated as GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Inventories

Inventories held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost adjusted when applicable, for any loss or service potential or current replacement cost.

Where inventory is acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

Financial assets

Other financial assets

Upper Hutt City Council classifies its financial assets into the following four categories:

- financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit
- held to maturity investments
- loans and receivables; and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Accounting Policies and Assumptions

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

The four categories for financial assets are:

- **financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit**

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets in this category include shares and bonds.

Currently, Upper Hutt City Council does not hold any financial assets in this category.

- **loans and receivables**

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Loans and receivables are classified as "Trade and Other Receivables" in the Prospective Statement of Financial Position.

Loans, including loans to community organisations made by Upper Hutt City Council at nil, or below market value interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar asset/investment. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The difference between face value and present value of expected future cash flow, of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant.

Investments in this category include term deposits, cash equivalents, debtors, community and related party loans.

- **held to maturity investments**

Held to maturity investments are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Upper Hutt City Council has positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in noncurrent assets.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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Investments in this category include local authority and government stock. Currently, Upper Hutt City Council does not hold any financial assets in this category.

- **financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above.

They are included in noncurrent assets unless management intends to dispose of share investment within 12 months of balance date or if the debt instrument is not expected to be realised within 12 months of balance date.

This category encompasses:

- investment that Upper Hutt City Council intends to hold long term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- shareholdings that Upper Hutt City Council holds for strategic purposes.

After initial recognition these investments are measured at their fair value.

Gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income except for impairment losses which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

On de-recognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans and other receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the council and group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amount.

Accounting for derivative financial instruments

Upper Hutt City Council uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risks arising from financial activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, Upper Hutt City Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Accounting Policies and Assumptions

Upper Hutt City Council has a series of policies providing risk management for interest rates and the concentration of credit risk. Upper Hutt City Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. Upper Hutt City Council has an established Borrowing and Investment policy specifying what transactions can be entered into. The policy does not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. This could particularly impact on the cost of borrowing or the return from an investment.

The interest rates on Upper Hutt City Council investments are disclosed in Note 7, Notes to the Prospective Financial Statements.

The actual management policies are set out in the separate policy document, 'Borrowing and Investment Management Policy'.

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Upper Hutt City Council, causing Upper Hutt City Council to incur a loss.

The maximum amount of credit risk for each class is the carrying amount in the Prospective Statement of Financial Position.

Upper Hutt City Council has minimal credit risk in its holdings of various financial instruments. These financial instruments include bank balances, local authority stock and accounts receivable.

Upper Hutt City Council invests funds only in deposits with registered banks and local authority stock and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution or organisation. Accordingly, the Upper Hutt City Council does not require any collateral or security to support the financial instruments with organisations it deals with.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arm's length transaction.

Investment properties

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its costs, including transactions costs.

After initial recognition, Upper Hutt City Council measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for resale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sales.

Any impairment losses for write down of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less cost to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

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Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

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

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Upper Hutt City Council, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

- computer software 3 years 33%

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amounts exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

The value in use for cash-generating assets is the present value of expected future cash flows.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that asset. Where it results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve for that class of asset; that balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit. For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at revalued amount (other than goodwill) the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include:

Operational property, plant and equipment: These include land, buildings, improvements, library books, plant and equipment and motor vehicles.

Restricted property, plant and equipment: Restricted property, plant and equipment are parks and reserves owned by the council which provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal restrictions.

Infrastructure assets: Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility network systems owned by council and include roading, water, stormwater and wastewater piping. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function.

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential of the item will flow to Upper Hutt City Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Subsequent costs

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

Revaluations

- those assets classes that are revalued are valued on a five yearly valuation cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical costs. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value
- land, buildings, plant, furniture and equipment have been revalued as at 30 June 2009 by Ken Tonks, Registered Valuer of TSE Group Limited, except for minor structures, vehicles, computers and minor miscellaneous office equipment. Minor structures, vehicles, computers and minor miscellaneous office equipment are valued at historical cost. The revalued assets were valued depending on their nature on either a depreciated replacement cost or optimised depreciated replacement basis. Land valuation under \$120,000 was not revalued. This land is based on Quotable Value valuation as at 1 August 2007

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- infrastructure assets are the fixed utility network systems owned by council and include roading, water, stormwater, land under roads, reservoir reserve land and wastewater piping. These assets are valued on the depreciated replacement value basis as at 30 June 2010 by the City Engineers. The valuation of these assets was independently reviewed by two valuers as at 30 June 2008. Infrastructural Assets under Stormwater, Wastewater, Telemetry and Roading was independently reviewed by Graham Hughson, Sector Director, Advisory services of Maunsell Limited. Revaluations are carried out five yearly, however infrastructure assets are valued every year as at 30 June by city engineers. It is the assumption of this annual plan that Infrastructure assets will be revalued in the 2011/2012 period and peer reviewed to meet audit requirements.
- the Hutt Valley Wastewater Scheme was valued on the depreciated replacement value basis as at 1 July 2008. The valuation of these assets was valued by Capacity and independently reviewed by AECOM Limited as at 1 July 2008. The valuer was Graham Hughson, BE (Civil), DIP Mgmt, CPEng, MIPENZ
- land under roads was valued based on fair value. Under NZIFRS Upper Hutt City Council has elected to use the fair value of land under roads as at 30 June 2004 as deemed cost. Land under roads is no longer revalued
- restricted assets are assets that cannot be disposed of because of legal and other restrictions. These assets have been revalued as at 30 June 2009 by Ken Tonks, Registered Valuer of TSE Group Limited. Revaluations will be carried out five yearly
- library collection has been revalued at depreciated replacement cost as at 30 June 2007 in accordance with the guidelines released by the New Zealand Library Association and the National Library of NZ using the readily available market prices to determine fair value. Library valuations are performed by the City Librarian and the methodology is checked by Peter Trewern of New Zealand Book Auctions. The library collection and heritage book collection was revalued as at 30 June 2007 by the City Librarian. The valuation was independently checked by Peter Trewern in 2007. Revaluations are carried out four yearly
- vested assets have been valued on the actual quantities of infrastructure components vested and the current in the ground cost of providing identical services. The vested assets have been valued by the developer's engineers and council's engineering staff
- **works of art**

Works of art are revalued every three years based on an estimate of current market value by an independent registered valuer.

Revaluations are conducted more frequently if, at any balance date, the fair value differs materially from the carrying amount. Increases in the value of works of art are transferred to the asset revaluation reserve. A decrease in value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period it arises where it exceeds the increase previously recognised in the asset revaluation reserve. In subsequent periods, any revaluation surplus that reverses previous revaluation deficits is recognised as a credit to expenditure in the Statement of Comprehensive Income up to its original value.

Accounting for revaluations

Upper Hutt City Council accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class of asset basis.

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset in other comprehensive income. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset

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revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase or revaluation that offset a previous decrease in value is recognised in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset under other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

- all assets, except for land and road formations, have been depreciated on either a Straight Line or Diminishing Value basis at rates estimated to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful life.

Hutt Valley Wastewater Scheme assets are controlled by Hutt City Council. Upper Hutt City Council is entitled to a share in any sale proceeds of these assets. The Seaview wastewater treatment plant is depreciated at 20 years and sewerage pipelines at 40-80 years.

The specific rates of depreciation applied to major classes of Property, Plant and Equipment are:

Depreciation	Years	Rate
Straight-line depreciation		
Bridges	20 to 100 years	1% to 5%
Buildings	10 to 100 years	1% to 10%
Buildings fitout and services	10 to 40 years	2.5% to 10%
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years	20% to 33.3%
Furniture and office equipment	5 to 15 years	6.67% to 20%
Library books	2 to 10 years	10% to 50%
Parks and reserves services	10 to 100 years	1% to 10%
Plant and equipment	4 to 50 years	2% to 25%
Infrastructure Assets		
Roading		
Carparks	50 years	2%
Culverts	50 to 80 years	1.25% to 2%
Footpaths / accessways	35 years	2.86%
Roads (except land and formation)	7 to 20 years	5% to 14%
Road formation	80 to 150 years	0.5% to 1.25%
Road marking	2 to 10 years	10% to 50%
Road signs	10 years	10%
Roundabouts	50 years	2%
Stormwater channels	35 to 60 years	1.66% to 2.8%
Street and traffic lights	5 to 50 years	2% to 20%
Street furniture and other features	15 to 25 years	4% to 6.67%
Subways	80 years	1.25%
Sumps	60 years	1.66%

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Depreciation	Years	Rate
Straight-line depreciation		
Water		
Civil Works	80 to 100 years	1% to 1.25%
Mechanical and electrical plant, outlets, pumps	20 to 50 years	1% to 5%
Pipe work, appurtenances and associated structures	50 to 100 years	1% to 2%
Reservoirs, intake structure	100 years	1%
Stormwater		
Civil works	80 to 100 years	1% to 1.25%
Mechanical and electrical plant, outlets, pumps	20 to 50 years	1% to 5%
Pipe work, appurtenances and associated structures	50 to 100 years	1% to 2%
Wastewater		
Civil works	80 to 100 years	1% to 1.25%
Electronic equipment	10 to 20 years	5% to 10%
Mechanical and electrical plant, outlets, pumps	15 to 50 years	1% to 7%
Pipe work, wastewater mains	50 to 100 years	1% to 2%
Telemetry		
Civil works	80 to 100 years	1% to 1.25%
Electronic equipment	10 to 20 years	5% to 10%
Mechanical and electrical plant, outlets, pumps	20 to 50 years	1% to 5%
Pipe work, appurtenances and associated structures	50 to 100 years	1% to 2%
Diminishing Value Depreciation		
Furniture and office equipment	2 to 15 years	6.67% - 50%
Plant and equipment	4 to 50 years	2% to 25%
Vehicles and plant	5 to 15 years	6.67% - 20%

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

Employee entitlements

Short term employee entitlements

Wages and salaries, annual leave and other entitlements that are expected to be settled within twelve months of reporting date are measured at nominal values on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay. Upper Hutt City Council recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year.

Provisions

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

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Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

Long term entitlements

Entitlements that are payable beyond twelve months, such as long service leave and retirement gratuity, have been calculated on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on:

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

The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that Upper Hutt City Council anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the commencement of the lease term, Upper Hutt City Council recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the Prospective Statement of Financial Position at the lower of the fair value of the leased items or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no uncertainty as to whether Upper Hutt City Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the council or group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date or if the borrowings are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date.

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Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Upper Hutt City Council and is measured as the difference between total assets less total liabilities. Public equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components.

Components of equity are:

- accumulated funds
- restricted reserves
- asset revaluation reserve
- fair value through other comprehensive income reserve

Restricted reserves

Reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the council.

Restricted reserves are those reserves subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the council and which may not be revised by the council without reference to the Courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Council created reserves are reserves established by council decision. The council is legally allowed to alter them without reference to any third party. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the council.

Property revaluation reserves

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income instruments.

Statement of cash flows

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources of council and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets. Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt capital structure of the council.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Accounting Policies and Assumptions

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing Depreciated Replacement Cost valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- the physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example the council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes those that are underground. This risk is minimised by council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets
- estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset; and
- estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example weather patterns and traffic growth. If the useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Upper Hutt City Council could be over or under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit. To minimise this risk Upper Hutt City Council infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of the Upper Hutt City Council's asset management planning activities, which gives Upper Hutt City Council further assurance over its useful life estimates
- experienced independent valuer's perform the council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

- none

Accounting and significant forecasting assumptions

The accounting and significant forecasting assumptions on which this document is based are set out in the next section headed respectively, '**Accounting Assumptions**' and '**Significant Forecasting Assumptions**'.