

Annual Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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Principal Activities of the Company

The principal activity of Taieri Gorge Railway Ltd is to operate train services as a tourist, charter and community orientated enterprise utilising the Taieri Gorge railway line and the Main South Line of the New Zealand Railways Corporation national network.

As well as the provision of train services on those lines, the company operates a travel agency and retail outlet based at the Dunedin Railway Station.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

- Cruise ship passengers carried on shore excursion trains increase by 32% from 12,704 to 16,709 reflecting sharply increased growth in the New Zealand cruise ship market.
- Total passengers carried increase by 3.2% from 77,511 to 79,958 helped by Rugby World Cup commuter trains.
- Otago Excursion Train Trust, one of our shareholders and the supplier of volunteers for our Excursion and Charter train services, winning the Trustpower Dunedin City Supreme Award at the 2012 Dunedin Community Awards event.
- Excursion and Charter train income increases by 29% over last year to exceed \$2 million for the first time and to reach a record \$2.534 million.
- Attendance at the Tourism NZ Greater China Mission in Shenzhen and at the South Asia Roadshow in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in March.
- Completion of two major locomotive engine overhauls to improve locomotive efficiency.

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

The directors are pleased to present the annual report together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2012.

The company achieved a satisfactory result in spite of experiencing some of the most challenging market conditions in our trading history. The market continues to be affected by recessionary and local factors which have had a particularly negative effect on the tourism industry. Despite these difficulties the company managed to minimise the effect of the downturn in our core daily tourist train market, to increase our business in the cruise ship and excursion train market, and to limit costs and investment expenditure in order to return a reasonable result.

The company has made essential investment during the year in additional and replacement assets to ensure that our reliability, our capacity and our standards will improve over the years ahead. A further refurbished carriage will enter service within the next few months to cater for the increasing cruise ship market. Our locomotive fleet is now in the most reliable condition it has been in for several years. These are major investments for the benefit of the company and for the future prosperity of Dunedin City. The company has also commenced a strategic review of current activities and structure in order to work towards improved efficiencies and towards a focus on concentrating our efforts on what we are best at doing in the future.

In spite of the impact of current market conditions the directors have confidence in the future. The summer ahead is likely to show signs of recovery in tourism growth. Cruise ship visits will again increase over the year ahead giving the board confidence in a further increase in cruise ship customers which justifies the carriage investment programme.

The company has a strong trading base and is highly regarded in the market. It is well placed to grow successfully in the future. Our continuing strategy is to target growth opportunities while managing our large maintenance work load, which includes a significant asset development programme. It would be unduly optimistic to predict consistent profits in the near future. The value of the company is best measured in its contribution to the Dunedin economy and in the long term condition of its assets. In these areas the company continues to make good progress.

During the year Otago Excursion Train Trust, one of our shareholders and the supplier to Taieri Gorge Railway of our volunteer workers on charter and excursion trains, won the Trustpower/Dunedin City Supreme Award at the Dunedin Community Awards event. This award reflects the dedication and hard work of the volunteer workers and the organisational efforts of Otago Excursion Train Trust to make it all happen, and the board and management of Taieri Gorge Railway congratulates Otago Excursion Train Trust on this fine achievement.

The board wishes to acknowledge the contribution of management, staff and volunteers for their dedicated service to the company and particularly for the extra effort made during peak periods that has ensured the company continues to outperform local and national tourist growth figures. Particular thanks are given to our volunteer staff, who not only work so hard and offer so much to the company but also are great ambassadors in the wider promotion of Dunedin City.

J.E. Farry Chairman

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Results for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Year Ended 30 June 2012	Year Ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating Surplus continuing operations pretax Income Tax Expense	35 13	96 93
Net Surplus from continuing operations	22	3

State of Affairs

The directors are of the opinion that the state of affairs of the Taieri Gorge Railway Limited is satisfactory.

The financial structure of the company remains satisfactory with an equity to total assets ratio of 51.1% and a net worth of \$1,725,519 at 30 June 2012.

Dividends

The directors have recommended that no dividend be paid for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Reserves

There have been no transfers made to reserves during the year to 30 June 2012.

Review of Operations

Taieri Gorge Railway Limited operates in three main divisions being the daily tourist train, the Taieri Gorge Limited, Excursions and Charter train services, and a domestic travel agency. There is also minor income from freight and contract work.

The Taieri Gorge Limited

The Taieri Gorge Limited operates in the international and domestic tourism market and has experienced a particularly challenging year. International visitor growth to New Zealand in the holiday market was at 4.7% but the South Island suffered as a result of the Christchurch earthquakes and the global economic recession resulting in shorter stays in New Zealand. Our daily tourist train carried 50,471 passengers, which was a 13.1% decrease over the previous year. Revenue in this division fell by 4.5% to \$2,826,879. The train continues to receive high satisfaction ratings in visitor surveys of Dunedin's attractions and continues to feature in the must-do activities in Dunedin in the latest international guidebooks and is well placed to thrive when markets recover.

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Excursions and Charters

The Excursions and Charters division experienced a very good year as a result of an increase in the number of cruise ship visits. The number of cruise ship passengers carried increased by 32% to 16,709 which was a record for the company. Revenue in this division rose by 29% to \$2,534,339 and a milestone was reached with income in this division exceeding \$2 million for the first ever time. The next year shows a further increase in cruise ship visits and this will underpin our overall financial performance. The remainder of the excursions and charter business has been steady with a focus on university-based business and excursion initiatives in the off-peak period.

Marketing

Our Marketing division concentrated on maximising our returns in a weak market and to increase our market exposure during a difficult trading period. Concentration of effort has been to to keep ahead of the very weak South Island tourist market and to refocus effort as a result of a big downturn in the coach tour market. We continue to increase our level of web marketing by introducing incentives through our website with good results, and we have built our presence in the all important social media market which is likely to be a growth medium in the future. A rebuild of our website is under way so that it becomes totally compatible with new digital technology and a new live reservation system has been approved. This new reservation system will enhance product selection and company income by maximising returns per seat sold and improving presales cash flow. We have focused our marketing efforts to the key short to medium term markets being domestic New Zealand, Australia and Asia in general. During the year the company attended two tourism roadshows in China and South East Asia in order to improve our future presence in these key future markets. The company is seen as a leader in the Asian market sector and this is likely to be our leading growth market in the short to medium term.

Maintenance

Our maintenance workload continues to increase as the locomotives, carriage fleet and track infrastructure ages and we are continually reviewing the future of our carriage fleet as authorities and engineering findings start to limit the future operation of our older equipment. We have progressively introduced additional and more modern carriages into service as demand and finances have allowed and have now commissioned four of these carriages. These improvements will increase our seating capacity and our service standards and will also result in lower future carriage maintenance costs. Overhauls of an existing DJ locomotive and the major overhaul of two locomotive motors were completed during the year and this has resulted in locomotive efficiency improvements. Further major upgrades and renewals are programmed to ensure that our locomotive fleet remains in a reliable and serviceable condition. The need to maintain locomotive and carriage assets in reliable and safe condition is vital to the future of the company

We have a good supply of sleepers on hand for increased replacement as finances allow for this work to take place. This programme will continue to tackle the backlog from previous years then aim for a consistent sleeper input of around 1,200 sleepers on an annual basis over the long term. The track team has been concentrating on our key strategies of replacing weak sleepers and fastenings and of minimising any geometry exceedances in our track.

Outlook

Business levels for the daily train are currently at the lowest levels experienced in eight years. However the forward market is showing signs of stabilisation with some improvement expected as tourists within our target market return without a Rugby World Cup disruption, and also as a result of a return of coach tours now rescheduled as a result of the Christchurch situation. The future cruise ship market looks very strong indeed. Introduction of strategic initiatives both in income and cost divisions will result in improved performance. As a result, we look forward with some confidence to a market recovery for the daily train and to better financial results in the medium term.

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

We are served by a strong and loyal team of employees and volunteers. The staff structure is lean and we continue to use multi-skilling in many divisions of the company. We wish to thank all staff and volunteers formally for their loyalty and commitment to the company under what are often extremely heavy seasonal workloads.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 are attached to this report.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

No material contracts involving directors' interests were entered into during the year ended 30 June 2012 nor existed at the end of this period.

Information on the Directors of Taieri Gorge Railway Limited

Director	Qualifications	Responsibilities	Remuneration
J E Farry	Chairman 17 years Director 17 years	Chairman Appointed jointly by DCC/OETT	\$15,000
G M T Williams	Deputy Chairman 10 years Director 14 years	Deputy Chairman Appointed jointly by DCC/OETT	\$9,231
J M Chapman	Director 10 years	Non-Executive Director Appointed by OETT	\$9,231
B R N Dodds	Director 0.5 years (appointed December 2011)	Non-Executive Director Appointed by DCC	\$4,615
F J McCall	Director 14 years	Non-Executive Director Appointed by DCC	\$9,231
Hon. Stan Rodger	Director 2 years	Non-Executive Director Appointed by OETT	\$9,231
K M H Wilson	Director 10 years (resigned September 2011)	Non-Executive Director Appointed jointly by DCC/OETT	\$676
			\$57,215

No director holds shares in Taieri Gorge Railway Limited nor has acquired or disposed of any shares during the year.

Directors' Insurance

In accordance with the constitution, Taieri Gorge Railway Limited have arranged policies of Directors' Liability Insurance which, together with a deed of indemnity, ensure that the directors will incur no monetary loss as a result of actions undertaken by them as directors, provided that they operate within the law.

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Directors' Benefits

No director of Taieri Gorge Railway Limited has, since the end of the previous financial period, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total remuneration received or due and receivable by the directors as shown in the financial statements).

There were no notices from directors of the company requesting to use company information received in their capacity as directors which would not otherwise have been available to them.

Transactions between related parties are at normal commercial rates. Transactions between Taieri Gorge Railway Limited and companies in which the directors may have an interest were not considered material. No loans were made to directors during the year.

Donations

The company made no monetary donations during the year ended 30 June 2012. The company worked constructively with community groups throughout the year as part of our community support commitment.

Auditors

The auditor for the company is Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor-General. The audit fee for the year ended 30 June 2012 is \$18,350.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance since the end of the financial period not otherwise dealt with in this report or the company's financial statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operation of Taieri Gorge Railway Limited, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

J E Farry

Date: 12 September 2012

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2012 \$'000	Year Ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Profit and Loss			
Revenue	4	5,522	5,304
Financial income	5	-	2
Total revenue		5,522	5,306
Less expenses			
Audit fees - audit of annual report		18	18
Contractors		965	936
Depreciation		253	222
Directors Fees		57	61
Employee expenses		2,381	2,219
Financial expenses		58	51
Raw materials and consumables used		973	934
Other expenses		782	769
Total expenditure		5,487	5,210
Profit before tax		35	96
Income tax expense	8	13	93
Net Profit from continuing operations		22	3
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		22 ======	3

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2012 \$'000	Year Ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Equity at beginning of year		1,704	1,701
Comprehensive Income			
Profit from continuing operations		22	3
Total Comprehensive Income		22	3
Less distribution to owners	6	-	-
Equity at the end of the year		1,726	1,704

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Equity			
Share capital	9	1,572	1,572
Retained earnings	10	154	132
Total Equity		1,726	1,704
Current Liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	12	258	216
Trade and other payables	11	307	294
Other current liabilities (provisions)	12	43	41
Shareholders advances	13	324	316
Current portion-term borrowings	22	12	12
Total current liabilities		944	879
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability (asset)	14	44	44
Term borrowings	22	662	666
Total non-current liabilities		706	710
Total Liabilities		1,650	1,589
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,376	3,293

Balance Sheet (continued)

As at 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	56	48
Trade and other receivables	19	83	135
Inventories	20	230	196
Prepayments		-	2
GST refund receivable		7	2
Tax refund receivable		17	30
Total current assets		393	413
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	21	2,983	2,880
Total non-current assets		2,983	2,880
TOTAL ASSETS		3,376	3,293

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

J E Farry Chairman

Date: 12 September 2012

G M T Williams Deputy Chairman

Date: 12 September 2012

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements presented here are for the company Taieri Gorge Railway Limited.

Taieri Gorge Railway Limited is a Council Controlled Trading Organisation as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The company, incorporated in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993, is 72% owned by the ultimate parent of the group, Dunedin City Council.

The financial statements of Taieri Gorge Railway Limited are for the year ended 30 June 2012.

The registered address of the company is 50 The Octagon, Dunedin.

Taieri Gorge Railway Limited is a profit orientated entity.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company and group operates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with New Zealand Equivalents to IFRS, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit orientated entities that qualify for and take advantage of differential reporting concessions.

The company qualifies for Differential Reporting exemptions as it has no public accountability and is not large as defined in the differential reporting framework. All available reporting exemptions, except deferred tax, allowed under the Framework for Differential Reporting have been adopted.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 12 September 2012.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis.

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

Change of Accounting Policies

There has been no change in accounting policies

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

A number of accounting standards have been issued but as they are not yet compulsory they have not been applied to this set of accounts. The standard to be applied to future financial statements is NZ IFRS9 which replaces IAS39. IAS39 is being replaced through three phases: phase 1 classification and measurement, phase 2 impairment methodology and phase 3 hedge accounting. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and GST.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The stage of completion at balance date is assessed based on the value of services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

Sales of goods are recognised when significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer, when the revenue can be measured reliably and when management effectively ceases involvement or control.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Construction Contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is normally measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company As Lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Company As Lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the company at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee Entitlements

Entitlements to salary and wages and annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. This includes the estimated liability for salaries and wages and annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to balance date at current rates of pay.

Entitlements to long service leave are calculated on an actuarial basis and are based on the reasonable likelihood that they will be earned by employees and paid by the company.

Liabilities for sick leave are recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. This calculation is based on the value of excess sick leave taken with the previous twelve months.

Good and Service 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 balance sheet.

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors.

The entity makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, not necessarily equal the actual results.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment are those assets held by the company for the purpose of carrying on its business activities on an ongoing basis.

All property, plant and equipment, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Self constructed assets include the direct cost of construction to the extent that they relate to bringing the fixed assets to the location and condition for their intended service.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land, properties under construction and capital work in progress, on the straight-line basis. Rates used have been calculated to allocate the asset's cost or valuation less estimated residual value over their estimated remaining useful lives.

Depreciation of these assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation rates and methods used are as follows:

	Rate	Method
Buildings	0% to 17%	Straight Line
Rolling stock	0% to 50%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	3% to 48%	Straight Line
Office equipment	6% to 48%	Straight Line
Vehicles	15% to 20%	Straight Line
Track	0% to 50%	Straight Line
Construction in progress	no depreciation charged	

Construction in progress no depreciation charged

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

Impairment of assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of any previous revaluation increase for that asset (or cash generating unit) that remains in the revaluation reserve. Any additional impairment is immediately transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts or short term borrowings are shown within the cash or cash equivalents figure in either the current liabilities or current assets of the balance sheet.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's balance sheet when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are classified into four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to maturity investments, loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through equity. 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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recorded net of directly attributable transaction costs and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at amortised cost. Finance charges, premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct costs are accounted for on an accrual basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties.

3. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

The profitability and cash flow of the company contains a strong seasonal element in accordance with the tourist season for the region which is at its strongest between the months of October through to April.

The impact of this bias is that the company will typically report a deficit for the first half of the year and any surplus is generated in the second half of the year.

		2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
4.	REVENUE		
	Taieri Gorge Limited tourist train	2,827	2,961
	Excursions/Charters	2,534	1,964
	Other	134	344
	Agency Commission	27	35
		5,522	5,304

Gross Revenue of the company inclusive of Travel Agency revenue was \$5,696,384 (2011: \$5,498,082).

5. FINANCIAL INCOME

	Interest on Deposits with Related Party	-	2
		-	2
	No interest was earned on impaired or restructured assets.		
6.	DIVIDENDS No dividends were paid by the company	-	-
7.	EARNINGS PER SHARE (cents per share)		

1.38

0.20

8.	INCOME TAX	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
	Operating surplus - continuing operations	35	96
	Operating surplus before income tax	35	96
	Tax thereon at 28% (2011:30%)	10	29
	Plus / (Less) the Tax Effect of Differences Revenue not liable for taxation Expenditure not deductible for taxation Under / (over) tax provision in prior years/timing Effect of not recognising tax loss asset	(1) - 4 -	(10) - 34 40
	Tax effect of differences	3	93
	Tax expense	13	93
	Effective tax rate	38%	97%
	Represented by		
	Current tax provision Prior period adjustment Current tax movement Current deferred tax provision Deferred tax movement Under / (over) tax provision in prior years Income tax	13 (4) 4 —————————————————————————————————	59 34 93
	Imputation Credit Account		
	Balance at the beginning of the year Taxation payment / (refund) Credits attached to dividends paid Balance at the end of the year	219 - - - 219	194 25 - 219
0			
9.	EQUITY – Share Capital		
	Issued Capital 1,571,900 ordinary shares	1,572	1,572

There is only one class of share. They are fully paid and carry the right to dividends, with 1,132,300 shares owned by Dunedin City Holdings Limited and 439,600 shares owned by the Otago Excursion Train Trust.

10.	RETAINED EARNINGS	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
	Balance at the beginning of the year Net surplus for the year Dividend distributions	132 22	129 3
	Balance at the end of the year	154	132
11.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Trade payables	289	277
	Due to related parties	18	17
	1		
		307	294
12.	The directors consider the carrying amount of trade payables OTHER LIABILITIES Accruals/Debtor prepayments	43	41
	Employee entitlements	258	216
		301	257
13.	SHAREHOLDERS ADVANCES		
	Otago Excursion Train Trust	324	316
	Total Shareholders Advances	324	316
			=====

Shareholders advances are repayable on demand. No interest has been paid on these advances in the current or comparative period.

14.	DEFERRED TAX	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000
					Closing		
		Opening	Charged	Charged	Balance		
		Balance	to	to	Sheet		
		Sheet	Equity	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	Property, plant and equipment	98	-	11	_	109	109
	Employee entitlements	(49)	_	(12)	(61)	-	(61)
	Tax losses	-	_	-	_	-	-
	Provisions and adjustments	(5)	-	1	(4)	-	(4)
	Balance at the end of the year	44			(65)	109	44
		2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000
					Closing		
		Opening	Charged	Charged	Balance		
		Balance	to	to	Sheet		
		Sheet	Equity	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	Property, plant and equipment	48	_	50	-	98	98
	Employee entitlements	(63)	-	14	(49)	_	(49)
	Tax losses	(34)	-	34	-	-	-
	Provisions and adjustments	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)
	Balance at the end of the year	(49)		93	(54)	98	44

It is probable that the company will generate sufficient tax profit in the future to offset its tax losses and temporary differences.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

The company has no contingent liabilities and assets (2011: nil).

		2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
16.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
	Capital expenditure committed at balance date but not provided for in the financial statements	140	90
17.	LEASE COMMITMENTS		
	Minimum Operating Lease Payments		
	Payable within one year	68	66
	Payable between one to five years	73	78
	Payable later than five years	-	-
		141	144

Significant leasing arrangements include:

Lease of railway workshop ex NZ Railways Corporation was from 1 July 2005 until 30 June 2008 at \$110,000 p.a. currently month to month at same rental pending finalisation of new agreement. Lease of railway station offices from Dunedin City Council commencing 14 December 2008 for 6 years at \$44,300 p.a. with 2 further rights to a renewed term of 6 years each with a final expiry date of 13 December 2026.

Actual operating lease payments in the year amounted to \$195,000 (2011: \$188,000)

18.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
	Cash and Bank	56	48

Cash and short-term deposits in the current year comprise cash held by the company and short-term deposits with Bank of New Zealand. In the previous year this included short-term deposits or short-term borrowings with Dunedin City Treasury Ltd which were covered under an evergreen borrowing facility of 1 year. The current year has an evergreen term facility with Dunedin City Treasury Limited. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value. Short term deposits are made at call deposit rates with an original maturity of three months or less.

A sum of \$10,000 exists as the Star Steam Fund within the operating bank account and constitutes a restriction on cash specifically for the promotion of steam trips.

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	79	70
Accrued subvention payment	-	58
Estimated impairment	-	-
	79	128
Due from related Parties	4	7
	83	135

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

20. INVENTORIES

Raw materials and stores	210	178
Consumables for resale	20	18
Total Inventories	230	196

21. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
	Buildings	Rolling	Plant &	Office	Vehicles	Track	Sub -Total
	\$'000	Stock \$'000	Equipment \$'000	Equipment \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost or Valuation							
Balance at beginning of period	25	3,297	551	321	225	397	4,816
Increase through acquisition Purchases/revaluation	-	275	62	1	- 19	-	357
Sales/prior period adjustment	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of period Accumulated depreciation	25	3,567	613	322	244	397	5,168
Balance at beginning of period	21	1,463	368	143	98	184	2,277
Depreciation	-	171	33	25	24	-	253
Impairment	-	- (5)	-	-	-	-	- (5)
Sales/prior period adjustment Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
	21	1,629	401	168	122	184	2,525
Balance at end of period	4	1,938	212	154	122	213	2,643
Comprising - Cost Valuation	4	1,938	212	154	122	213	2,643
	2012 Sub -Total	2012 Work in Prog.	2012 Total				
Cost	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000				
Balance at beginning of period Increase through acquisition	4,816	341	5,157				
Net Purchases/ revaluation	357	(1)	356				
Sales/prior period adjustment	(5)	-	(5)				
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-				
Balance at end of period Accumulated depreciation	5,168	340	5,508				
Balance at beginning of period	2,277	_	2,277				
Depreciation	253	-	253				
Impairment	- (F)	-	- (5)				
Sales/prior period adjustment Transfer to assets held for sale	(5)	-	(5)				
	2,525	-	2,525				
Balance at end of period	2,643	340	2,983				
Comprising - Cost Valuation	2,643	340	2,983				

21. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
AND EQUIPMENT	Buildings \$'000	Rolling Stock \$'000	Plant & Equipment \$'000	Office Equipment \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Track \$'000	Sub -Total \$'000
Cost or Valuation Balance at beginning of period	25	2,775	539	318	103	397	4,157
Increase through acquisition Purchases/revaluation	-	522	12	3	122	-	659
Sales Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of period	25	3,297	551	321	225	397	4,816
Accumulated depreciation Balance at beginning of period	21	1,327	333	117	73 25	184	2,055
Depreciation Impairment	-	136	35	26 -	25	-	222
Sale Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	1,463	368	143	98	184	2,277
Balance at end of period	4	1,834	183	178	128	213	2,539
Comprising - Cost Valuation	4 -	1,834	183	178	128	213	2,539
	2011 Sub -Total \$'000	2011 Work in Prog. \$'000	2011 Total \$'000				
Cost Balance at beginning of period	4,157	399	4,556				
Increase through acquisition Purchases/ revaluation	659	(58)	601				
Sales	-	(36)	-				
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-				
Balance at end of period Accumulated depreciation	4,816	341	5,157				
Balance at beginning of period	2,055	-	2,055				
Depreciation Impairment	222	-	222				
Sales Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-				
	2,277	-	2,277				
Balance at end of period	2,539	341	2,880				
Comprising - Cost Valuation	2,539	341	2,880				

22. TERM BORROWINGS

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Dunedin City Treasury Limited	662	654
Otago Excursion Train Trust	12	24
	674	678
Current		12
Non current	662	666

The company has entered into a term borrowing arrangement with its shareholder Otago Excursion Train Trust as a financing arrangement to produce a new sales/marketing DVD. The amount of the loan is \$35 400 with an interest rate of 5.00% payable annually and the term of the loan is 3 years payable in 3 equal annual instalments from 1 June 2011 with final payments on 1 June 2013. As at 30 June 2012 the outstanding amount of this loan was \$11 800.

The directors estimate the fair value of the company's borrowings to be at their carrying value.

23. FINANCIAL RISK

Dunedin City Treasury Limited provides financial services to the company and to our majority shareholder, co-ordinates access to domestic financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the company. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. The company's credit risk is mainly attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of comprehensive income are net of allowances for doubtful debts. The company has no significant concern with creditors as exposure is spread over a number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk represents the company's ability to meet its contractual obligations. The company evaluates its liquidity requirements on an ongoing basis and has credit lines to meet these requirements.

23.1 Capital Management Strategy

The company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Economic Corporate Goal listed in the Statement of Intent of the company is to attain a financial performance, as measured by generally accepted standards for railway tourist operations, that represents an acceptable rate of return on investment for its shareholders taking into account the stage of development of the company. It also includes the goal to ensure income growth and enhancement through the development of new markets and the provision and development of on and off train services and facilities.

The intentions of the company in respect of distributions for each three-year period are disclosed in the annual Statement of Intent submitted to the Council in public.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Taieri Gorge Railway Limited is 72% owned by Dunedin City Holdings Limited. Dunedin City Holdings Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Dunedin City Council. The other shareholder in the Company is the Otago Excursion Train Trust.

Taieri Gorge Railway Limited undertakes transactions (including a forgiven shareholders advance) with the Dunedin City Council, other Dunedin City Council controlled entities and Otago Excursion Train Trust on an arms length commercial basis with favourable interest rates being negotiated with Dunedin City Treasury Limited.

Amounts receivable from and payable to related parties at balance date are disclosed in notes 11, 13, 19 and 22.

Major Transactions with the Dunedin City Council Group

Sales of services to the Dunedin City Council Group:

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Ticket sales (Visitor Centre)	158	113
Interest received (Dunedin City Treasury Limited)	-	2
Travel services (Citibus Limited)	-	71
Events/travel (Dunedin City Council)	11	-
Subvention payment (Aurora Energy Limited)	62	33
	231	219
Loss offset to Group	146	76
Purchases of goods and services from the Dunedin City Council Grou	p:	
Rates, events, leases (Dunedin City Council)	68	65
Director's Fees (Dunedin City Holdings Limited)	5	-
Travel services (Citibus Limited)	-	77
Interest paid (Dunedin City Treasury Limited)	57	49
	130	191
Major Transactions with the Otago Excursion Train Trust		
Sales of services to the Otago Excursion Train Trust:		
Charters / Sales	9	4
Equipment reimbursed by Shareholders Advance	8	-
	17	4
Purchases of goods and services from the Otago Excursion Train Trus	st:	
Ticket Sales /Directors fees	38	35

Transactions with companies in which key management personnel or directors have an interest and with close members of the family of key management personnel or directors:

Key management personnel within the company include the chief executive and directors.

During the course of the year:

Mr J M Chapman, Director of Taieri Gorge Railway Limited, carried out contract labour on the daily train and in our maintenance division amounting to \$18,676 (2011: \$18,382).

Mr A W Baylis, Director of Dunedin City Holdings Limited from 31 October 2011, is also a Director of Blackhead Quarries Limited with whom purchases of \$748 were undertaken, and Palmers Mechanical Limited with whom purchases of \$501 were undertaken.

Mr R D Liddell, Director of Dunedin City Holdings Limited until 31 October 2011, is also a Director of Blackhead Quarries Limited with whom purchases of \$748 (2011: \$618) were undertaken, and Palmers Mechanical Limited with whom purchases of \$501 (2011: \$57) were undertaken.

Mr S J McLauchlan, Director of Dunedin City Holdings Limited until 31 October 2011, is also a Director of Scenic Circle Hotels Limited with whom product sales amounting to \$131 (2011: \$1,673) were made, and Cargill Hotel 2002 Limited with whom product sales amounting to \$63 (2011: \$1,175) were made, and Otago and Southland Employers Association with whom purchases of \$2,022 (2011: \$147) were undertaken.

Mr J D Shale, Director Dunedin City Holdings Limited from 31 October 2011, is also a Director of Oceana Gold Corporation with whom purchases of \$20,755 were undertaken and with whom product sales of \$29,794 were made..

Except for these transactions, no other directors or senior management have entered into related party transactions with the company. The amounts outstanding at year end are payable on normal trading terms.

No related party debts have been written off or forgiven during the period.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2012	2011	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Directors' Fees	57	61	
Chief Executive (total remuneration)	113	105	

25. TAXATION RATE CHANGE

A bill introducing tax changes passed its final stages on the 27th May 2010. The changes included the drop in the company tax rate from 30% to 28% which was applied for the 2011/2012 income year. The new tax rate was used in deferred tax calculations for 2010/11 and was used in some deferred tax calculations for 2009/10. Advice from company taxation consultants is that the effect on prior deferred taxation calculations is minor and immaterial therefore there are no tangible prior year adjustments to make requiring separate declaration.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

The following is a statement of service performance relating to specific objectives listed in the Statement of Intent for the year ended 30 June 2012:

General 6.1 Customer Service

To achieve customer survey responses with satisfaction levels greater than 95%.

Not achieved. Our social media based survey has returned positive responses with satisfaction levels at 92%.

6.2 **Resource Use**

To use the resources of the company in such a way to increase cash flows from operations year on year by at least 5% taking into account the short term effects of the overall tourist economy of New Zealand.

Achieved. Cash inflows to the company from operating activities increased by 111%.

Economic 6.3 Financial Performance

To achieve an accounting result which shows profitability and a positive cash flow for the year ending 30 June 2012.

Achieved. The company returned a positive operating cash flow and a profit for the year.

6.4 Growth

To match or exceed national and local tourist visitor growth year on year.

Not achieved. Total train passengers increased by 3.2% while international holiday/vacation tourist numbers to New Zealand rose by 4.7%.

Social 6.5 Good Employer

To ensure there are no breaches of the company's EEO policy.

Achieved.

6.6 **Operating Environment**

To ensure that the company passes its Safety Audits and continues to have a Rail Service Licence as at 30 June 2012.

To target a minimal accident record not exceeding one work related accident per 100,000 hours worked and the number of lost time hours not exceeding 0.05% of total hours worked for the year ending 30 June 2012.

Achieved, as the company passed Safety Audits and was reissued with a Rail Service Licence. There was no lost time due to work-related accidents.

6.7 **Volunteers**

To maintain the level of support provided by volunteers in the year to 30 June 2012 at least at the level of that in the previous year.

Achieved. There was an increased contribution by volunteers to the operations of TGRL as a result of additional cruise ship visits. Otago Excursion Train Trust kept records for the first time and recorded 13 980 manhours of voluntary work over the last season.

Environmental

6.8 **Corporate Citizen**

To have carried out a weed and pest control programme, and to have completed another review of the company's operations for any potential environmental issues by 30 June 2012.

Achieved. Weed and possum control operations continued during the year and continual reviews take place on environmental hazards in accordance with our Safety System and Health and Safety Committee management.

6.9 **Heritage**

To enhance the heritage experience by continuing to preserve and develop the heritage aspects of the line and to ensure that there are no reports of a decline in the heritage nature of rolling stock, structures in the gorge and at Middlemarch.

Achieved. The company has a policy of not disturbing the heritage nature of aspects of the line and there have been no reports of disturbance to heritage items.

6.10 Emission Monitoring

To carry out a survey of carbon-based fuel usage and electricity usage in the year to 30 June 2012. To record passenger numbers carried per litre of fuel used with a view to improving this figure over time.

Achieved with a record of fuel and electricity usage forwarded to Dunedin City Holdings Limited for Group consolidation. Not achieved for fuel usage with passengers carried per litre of fuel used falling from 0.299 to 0.279 reflecting the fall in customer numbers per daily train and the introduction of heavier carriages.

DIRECTORY As at 30 June 2012

DIRECTORS

J E Farry (Chairman)

G M T Williams (Deputy Chairman)

J M Chapman

B R N Dodds

F J McCall

Hon. Stan Rodger

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

M J Bond

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Bank of New Zealand

SOLICITORS

Anderson Lloyd Lawyers

TAXATION ADVISERS

Deloitte

AUDITOR

Audit New Zealand on behalf of

The Auditor-General