

Waitaki District Council

# 2023-24 Annual Plan

## 2023-24 Mahere ā-Tau



*Year 3 of Waitaki's  
2021-31 Long Term Plan*

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



**Waitaki**

DISTRICT COUNCIL  
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI





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# Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

## He karere mai nā te Koromatua nā te Tumu Whakarae

**Kia ora koutou,**

**Welcome to Waitaki District Council's 2023-24 Annual Plan, which marks Year 3 of our 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP).**

**We've carefully considered this Annual Plan, and have taken into account the increasing cost challenges many Waitakians are facing in their everyday lives. This Annual Plan keeps our commitment to looking after Waitaki's community wellbeing and providing the core infrastructure, services, and facilities you rely on, while still keeping these affordable for you and your whānau.**

We're living in a very different world now to the one we were living in while we were planning the 2021-31 LTP. When we engaged with you in April 2023 about our proposed changes for the 2023-24 financial year, we outlined some of the main challenges our district is currently facing. These include finding ways to meet the changing needs of Waitaki's young and elderly populations, successfully managing the rising costs of living, finding people to fill ongoing skill shortages in the district, continuing recovery from the effects of the COVID pandemic, planning for climate change, and navigating the reforms imposed on us by Central Government.

These are all big challenges which won't be going away anytime soon. We've used these challenges and opportunities, alongside Council's strategic framework, and the valued input received from our community, to guide the prioritisation of Council's spending for 2023-24.

### **Rates increase**

The 2021-31 LTP indicated an average rates 9.3% increase in rates in 2023-24. This was forecast in 2021, when the inflation rate for 2023-24 was only expected to be 1.5%. Currently, we're dealing with a much higher inflation rate of more than 7% in 2023-24.

Staying on track to deliver Year 3 of the LTP in the context of the 7% inflation rate would have seen an average increase in rates of around 15% for 2023-24, placing an unreasonable expectation on Waitaki's communities. This wasn't affordable so we have had to review what we were proposing to do.

We've spent the last six months making some tough decisions to get to where we are today, reducing budgets to achieve an average increase in rates of 7.95% for 2023-24.

This is the second year in a row we have achieved a rates increase that is below what our LTP projected, demonstrating our commitment to keeping rates affordable while still investing where our community needs us to.

### **Budget changes**

Achieving a lower rates increase involved going through each line of the budget, finding efficiencies, reviewing project delivery timeframes, and reprioritising spending, while giving due consideration to the effects these decisions would have on Waitaki's communities and the environment, both now and in the future. In doing so, we've made sure we've got deliverable capital works and maintenance and renewals programmes for 2023-24.

### **Affordable Water Reform**

As a result of the recent changes to Central Government's Affordable Water Reform programme (formerly known as the Three Waters Reform), and other factors such as concerns about the funding impacts on the community and levels of staff resourcing, we've decided to scale back the water projects proposed for 2023-24. We will still continue to invest in improving our water infrastructure to ensure it meets our community needs and increasing standards. However, the rate of investment has been slowed to reflect the changed reform timetable.

### **Better-Off funding**

As part of the Affordable Water Reform, Council will receive Tranche One of Better-Off funding to put towards achieving our Economic Development Strategy, improving Waitaki's town centres, improving our local health system, restoring and enhancing biodiversity across the district, and implementing our Housing Strategy. The Government has withdrawn its commitment to the second tranche of funding, but Council had not yet allocated any of the funding to projects, so this has no impact on current plans.

### **Waitaki Event Centre**

*If Option A*

We received a good level of feedback on our proposed options for the Waitaki Event Centre. While the feedback showed 50% of submitters were in favour of Council increasing their contribution to \$15 million, Council listened to ratepayers' concerns about affordability, and has therefore agreed to keep its funding commitment at \$10 million, loan-funded over 20 years. We believe a \$10 million contribution will still deliver a fit-for-purpose facility, which will meet the needs of Waitaki's present and future generations.

#### *If Option B*

We received a good level of feedback on our proposed options for the Waitaki Event Centre. While we acknowledge concerns expressed about affordability, we felt it was in the greater interest of Waitaki's present and future generations to increase Council's funding commitment to the project to \$15 million, loan-funded over 20 years. For the project to proceed, it relies on the Events Centre Trust to fundraise the remaining shortfall, but if they succeed, it will ensure Waitaki receives a fit-for-purpose facility which can be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, for many years to come.

#### **Other changes**

We received a strong level of feedback about the proposal to reduce our funding to the Ōamaru & Waitaki Visitor Information Centre. Council has agreed to allocate a total of \$100,000 to the Centre in the 2023-24 Annual Plan. We have also agreed to fund \$21,000 for the Ōamaru Whitestone Civic Trust to cover their interest costs over the coming year, in recognition of the community benefit they provide. Council will also unfund a portion of depreciation costs in 2023-24, as a temporary measure to keep the average rates increase as low as possible. Additionally, Council will extend free parking in the Ōamaru CBD for 3 months from 1 July 2023, offering one hour fee parking.

## **2023-24 project highlights**

Despite the changes to the budget for 2023-24, we're still looking forward to being able to deliver some significant projects throughout the year. Based on the feedback we received, we've decided to invest an additional \$250,000 towards preparing the district for emergency events. We are also investing in:

- Dealing with coastal landfills that present a hazard to our local environment
- Continuing to improve road safety
- Improving options and safety for walking and cycling
- Improvements around the Ōamaru Harbour
- Dealing with the impacts of climate change
- Upgrading and maintaining our parks and reserves
- Realising the opportunities of the UNESCO Global Geopark designation for our communities and economy.

#### **Transformation Programme**

Council will continue its

Transformation Programme in 2023-24, looking at how we can improve our effectiveness for the benefit of Waitaki's communities. Over the coming year, we'll be putting continued effort into this, and we're looking forward to the community starting to see the benefits of the changes we're making.

#### **2024-34 Long Term Plan**

In 2023-24, Council will be drafting its 2024-34 Long Term Plan. This will be an opportunity for Council to look at the next ten years and plan for Waitaki's future. Towards the end of this year, you'll have the opportunity to engage in meaningful conversations with us about what you'd like to see happening in the Waitaki District over the next ten years.

On a final note, we'd like to thank everyone for their contributions to the 2023-24 Annual Plan. We listened to and considered all of the views submitted and sought to make the best decisions for the district, balancing the range of different opinions. We're very much looking forward to another year of making the Waitaki District the best place to be – whenua taurikura!

Kā mihi nui,



Alex Parmley  
**Chief Executive  
Tumu Whakarae**



Gary Kircher  
**Mayor for Waitaki  
Koromatua**



# Your Mayor & Councillors Tō Koromatua me kā Kaikaunihera



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# Your Community Boards

## Kā Kāhui Hapori

### Ahuriri Community Board



**Calum Reid**

Chair

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**Steve Dalley**

Deputy Chair

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**Karen Turner**

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**Cr Brent Cowles**

Ahuriri Ward Councillor  
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### Waihemo Community Board



**Heather McGregor**

Chair

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**Paul Roy**

Deputy Chair

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**Carol Watson**

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**Cr Jim Thomson**

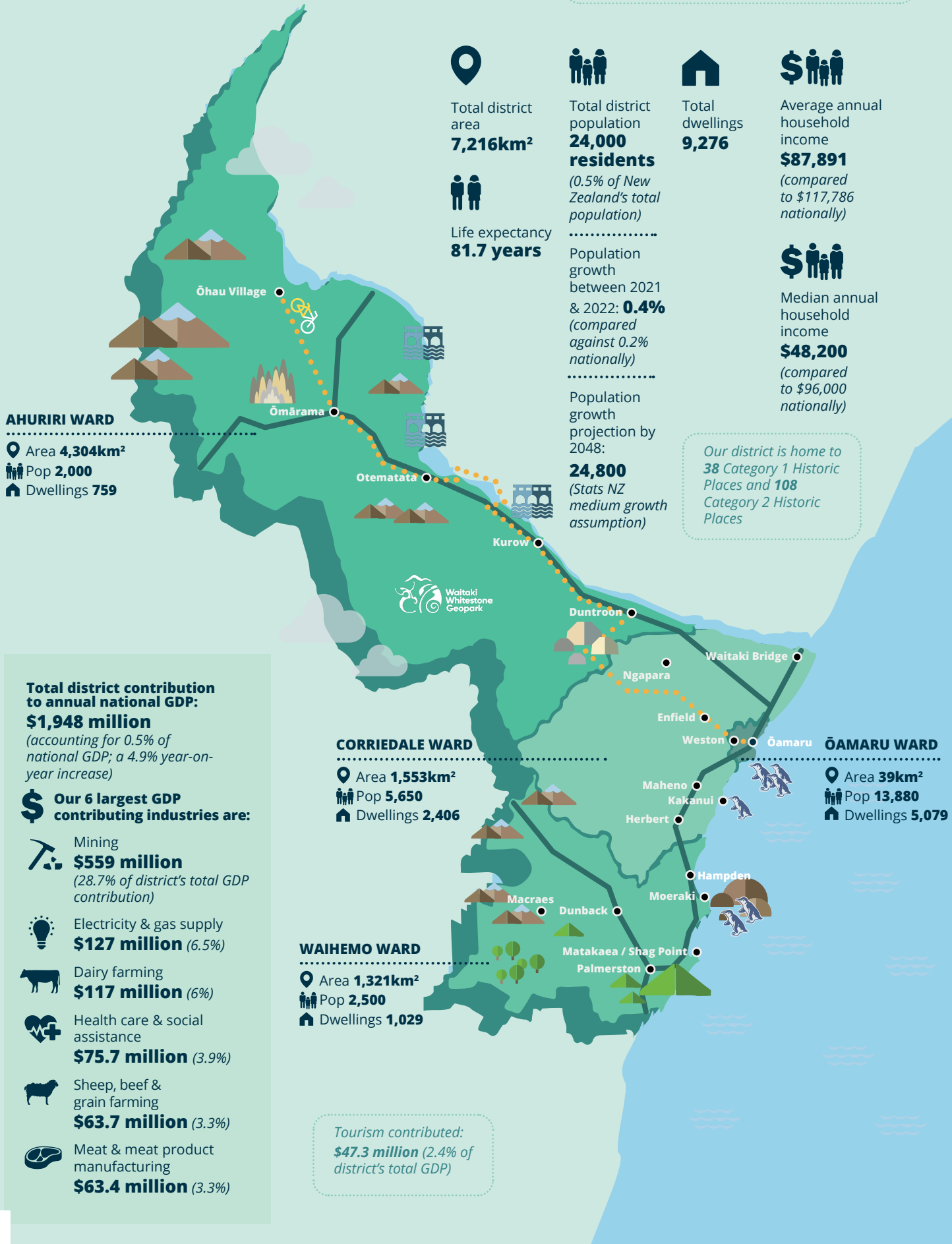
Waihemo Ward Councillor  
✉ jthomson@waitaki.govt.nz  
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# Our district at a glance

## Hei tirohaka ki tō tātau takiwā

The Waitaki District lies within the traditional iwi boundaries of Kāi Tahu. The kaitiaki rūnaka who hold mana whenua for the Waitaki District are Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua and Te Rūnanga o Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki.



Total district area  
**7,216km<sup>2</sup>**



Life expectancy  
**81.7 years**



Total district population  
**24,000 residents**  
(0.5% of New Zealand's total population)

Population growth between 2021 & 2022: **0.4%**  
(compared against 0.2% nationally)

Population growth projection by 2048:  
**24,800**  
(Stats NZ medium growth assumption)



Total dwellings  
**9,276**



Average annual household income  
**\$87,891**  
(compared to \$117,786 nationally)



Median annual household income  
**\$48,200**  
(compared to \$96,000 nationally)

Our district is home to **38** Category 1 Historic Places and **108** Category 2 Historic Places

### AHURIRI WARD

Area **4,304km<sup>2</sup>**  
Pop **2,000**  
Dwellings **759**

### Total district contribution to annual national GDP:

**\$1,948 million**

(accounting for 0.5% of national GDP; a 4.9% year-on-year increase)

### Our 6 largest GDP contributing industries are:

Mining  
**\$559 million**  
(28.7% of district's total GDP contribution)

Electricity & gas supply  
**\$127 million** (6.5%)

Dairy farming  
**\$117 million** (6%)

Health care & social assistance  
**\$75.7 million** (3.9%)

Sheep, beef & grain farming  
**\$63.7 million** (3.3%)

Meat & meat product manufacturing  
**\$63.4 million** (3.3%)

### CORRIEDALE WARD

Area **1,553km<sup>2</sup>**  
Pop **5,650**  
Dwellings **2,406**

### WAIHEMO WARD

Area **1,321km<sup>2</sup>**  
Pop **2,500**  
Dwellings **1,029**

### ŌAMARU WARD

Area **39km<sup>2</sup>**  
Pop **13,880**  
Dwellings **5,079**

Tourism contributed:  
**\$47.3 million** (2.4% of district's total GDP)



**Section one Wāhaka tuatahi**

# **Overview**

## **Tirohaka whānui**

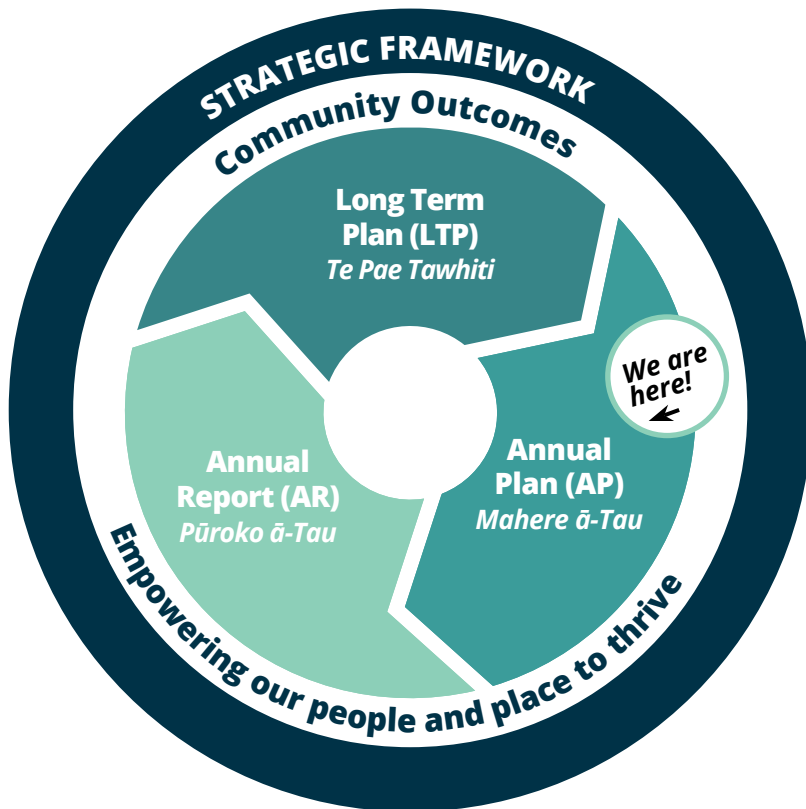
# What's this document all about?

## He aha tēnei?

**We're committed to our vision of making the Waitaki District the best place to be – whenua taurikura!**

Part of this involves developing an Annual Plan for each financial year, which shows the community outcomes we want to achieve for the district, alongside our programme of activities, finances, and rates requirements, which are set through the Annual Plan process. But the Annual Plan is just one part of a much bigger picture...

## How it all works



### Long Term Plan (LTP)

#### Te Pae Tawhiti

Council makes an LTP every 3 years to set the strategic direction, levels of service, programme of activities, budget, and measures of success for the 10 years ahead. Council's most recent LTP is the 2021-31 LTP, of which we are currently in Year 3. The 2021-31 LTP can be found on Council's website at [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz). Our next LTP will be the 2024-34 LTP.

### Annual Plan (AP) → We are here!

#### Mahere ā-Tau

In each of the two years in between an LTP, Council prepares an AP like the one you're reading. An AP takes a fresh look at what was set in the LTP, to determine whether any changes need to be made in order for Council to keep the commitments it made to looking after the district's community wellbeing for the year ahead. The 2023-24 AP is Year 3 of the LTP.

### Annual Report (AR)

#### Pūroko ā-Tau

Council writes an AR for each financial year. Our financial year ends on 30 June every year. An AR lets you know how Council did against its most recent LTP and AP, including how it progressed on its planned programme of activities, and what its actual financial position was compared with what was forecast for the year. Council's latest AR, the 2021-22 Annual Report for the financial year ended June 2022, is available at [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz).

## Why is our strategic framework important?

When we're planning our work for the year ahead, we're focused on our vision, community outcomes, and strategic priorities.

Our vision sets the overall direction for Council's activities. We believe Waitaki can be the best place to be, through empowering our people and place to thrive.

Our community outcomes are goals we set for developing and enhancing the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities across the district, while our strategic priorities are our key deliverables for achieving these outcomes.

# Our strategic framework

## Kia kōkiri whakamua





# Drafting the 2023-24 Annual Plan

## Tā tātau rautaki



### JUNE 2021

Council adopted the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP), which set the scene for the 2023-24 financial year. Year 3 of the 2021-31 LTP indicated an average rates increase of 9.3% for 2023-24.



### NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2022

Officers presented new proposals and changes to fees and charges and budgets for the draft 2023-24 Annual Plan, to be considered by the Governance Team.



### DECEMBER 2022

The Governance Team started discussions about the draft 2023-24 Annual Plan.



### FEBRUARY – MARCH 2023

Budgets and financial implications were discussed in more depth by the Governance Team to ensure Council would be delivering on its community outcomes.



### MARCH 2023

The Governance Team agreed on a draft budget for 2023-24, including a proposed average rates increase of 8.06%. Council approved the engagement plan and engagement document to allow community engagement to start.



### APRIL 2023

Council engaged with the community on the proposed changes to Year 3 of the 2021-31 LTP in the draft 2023-24 AP between Friday 31 March and Sunday 30 April 2023. The community could provide feedback online, in person at drop-in sessions, via online Q&A livestream sessions, via email or post.



### MAY 2023

Hearings and deliberations were held on Tuesday 16 May 2023, where feedback received on the draft 2023-24 Annual Plan was considered.

The Governance Team agreed on the draft 2023-24 budget at the Council Meeting on 30 May 2023 and directed officers to prepare the 2023-24 Annual Plan for adoption.



### JUNE 2023

Council committed to an average rates increase of 7.95% for the 2023-24 financial year and formally adopted the 2023-24 Annual Plan.



# Our key challenges & opportunities

## Kā taero me kā whai wāhitaka

When we were drafting the 2023-24 Annual Plan, we identified some key challenges Waitaki's communities are currently facing. The 2023-24 Annual Plan responds to these challenges, some of which also present opportunities for development and growth across the district.



**Waitaki's population is changing...**

### → What's happening?

Our population is growing. Our total district's population growth was 0.4% in 2022, higher than the national population growth for the same year (0.2%).

People are moving from cities to regional areas such as Waitaki.

Our population is ageing, with 23.4% of residents over 65 years, despite our growing Māori and Pasifika population being younger.

### → Why is this a challenge?

Different age groups have different needs in terms of health care, housing, transport, and recreation. The things we do to remain connected change over time.

Those over 65 are more likely to be on a fixed income. While overall population growth is good for our district, it can place strain on our infrastructure and service capacity if we don't plan ahead.

### → Our response

**We've worked to keep the rates increase to a minimum, while still delivering the services you need.**

**We have some projects planned that are being funded through Better Off funding to improve our community wellbeing through investment in our towns and hospital. We have also received a grant to improve our roadways and connectivity.**



**we have a housing issue...**

### → What's happening?

Like the rest of New Zealand, house and land values in Waitaki have increased significantly.

In 2020, QV house values increased by 33.7% and land by 45.4% since 2017. Values continued to increase through 2022, though they are now easing. With building costs increasing, building material shortages, and new bank lending rules, it is harder to build or buy a home. Waitaki also has a shortage of smaller homes available to rent or buy.

### → Why is this a challenge?

Buying, building or renting a home costs a lot more now, meaning people are looking for more affordable options.

We have a shortage of housing, particularly smaller houses, meaning that many of our older residents are living in larger homes that are hard to keep.

The average house price in Waitaki (Sept 2022) was \$480,990.

### → Our response

**Supported by Better Off funding, we are delivering our Housing Strategy to have healthy, affordable and appropriate homes for all.**

**We want to work with partners on affordable homes projects, and our new District Plan will let people build smaller homes in some areas. The District Plan will be ready for your feedback in the next 12 months.**



## ...and rising costs and affordability

### → What's happening?

Events in New Zealand and across the world are impacting the supply and costs of everyday items, as well as our inflation and interest rates. From the pandemic, to the war in Ukraine, coupled with the recent damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle, things aren't getting any easier.

### → Why is this a challenge?

Rising costs mean that those on a fixed budget have less to spend on living.

Costs of basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter are becoming unaffordable, which reduces our quality of life.

### → Our response

We've had to take a hard look at what work we can afford to do this year to keep our rates down and ensure the services you need are affordable, and that you see value for money in what we provide. Our Transformation Programme will improve Council efficiency to deliver a better customer experience and will look at other ways we can support our district.



## as well as ongoing skill shortages...

### → What's happening?

Finding the right people to fill jobs in Waitaki is hard. Across the country and internationally, skilled workers are in short supply, and housing challenges mean employers are finding it tough to get the workers they need.

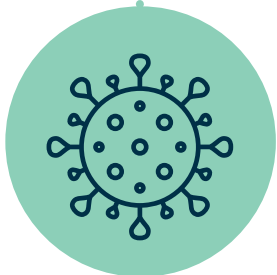
Additionally, without any local providers of higher education we risk losing our young people once they leave school.

### → Why is this a challenge?

Businesses across Waitaki are struggling to fill positions which places increased workloads on people covering vacant roles. This has resulted in employers having to offer staff more money to fill roles, or turn down work, or contract out work, in order to manage workloads. These additional costs for employers impact on affordability.

### → Our response

Our Economic Development Strategy proposes combining the management of economic development and tourism to build a more prosperous community. The implementation of some parts of the strategy will be funded by Better Off funding, including looking at how we support developing skills locally and how we attract skills our businesses need. We are partnering with others, such as Business South, to make this happen.



## COVID is still impacting us...

### → What's happening?

The lockdowns may be over but COVID's still very much present in our district. COVID is affecting our people through ongoing infection, our ability to access health services, and our business-as-usual operations due to shortages in staff and supplies.

### → Why is this a challenge?

COVID is still causing disruption to supply chains, business hardship, and loss of income.

The presence of COVID limits access to workplaces, services, events, and recreation, which affects the quality of everyday life.

### → Our response

We're trying to support our community by keeping rates as low as we can without impacting the services you receive. Implementing our Economic Development Strategy will bring benefit to our district and help overcome the challenges created by COVID and more recent events.





## our climate is changing...

### → What's happening?

The world's climate is changing. We can see that in New Zealand and in other countries too. And the climate scientists say more change is coming in the decades ahead. The events we are seeing are becoming bigger and are impacting our communities and infrastructure.

### → Why is this a challenge?

We've seen the damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and earlier storms in the North Island. The scale of these weather events may be repeated.

We may see warmer temperatures and droughts, less snow, extreme winds, an increase in storm intensity, and sea level rise. Loss of properties and loss of land are likely in these events.

### → Our response

**We need to be prepared for more events. We have planned work to improve our infrastructure networks, and we're looking at coastal erosion concerns. We are remediating coastal landfill risks, and we have a Better Off funded biodiversity project focused on our natural environment. We will be working with communities to help improve resilience and readiness for future emergency events.**



## ...and so is our political environment

### → What's happening?

The Government is making big changes that will affect all councils and our communities.

The Affordable Water Reform (previously known as Three Waters Reform) means Council will no longer own or manage the district's water infrastructure. Ten new entities will take over those services. RMA reforms will see changes to the planning system that means planning will be undertaken at a regional level, not locally. There are other big changes in the pipeline coming from Government.

### → Why is this a challenge?

The reforms will impact the way you receive the services you are used to getting from Council.

As a resident there may be some anxiety about the changes proposed as the future service structure is not clear.

### → Our response

**We brought some projects forward last year to future proof Waitaki's water infrastructure. Some of these will continue this year, however, due to recent changes to the Government's Reform programme, and other factors, some projects have been scaled back.**

**Our Transformation Programme will reshape Council to respond to the reforms, ensuring we can deliver better outcomes for our communities.**

# Summary of community engagement

## Te whakarāpopotaka o te honoka ā hapori

### Council engaged with Waitaki’s communities on the draft 2023-24 Annual Plan between Friday 31 March 2023 and Sunday 30 April 2023.

We received 251 feedback submissions (including late submissions) during this time. Below is a summary of what we heard.

## What did we hear from you?

### On the Waitaki Event Centre...

**We asked:**

Would you support Council contributing extra funds for the project to continue?

**We provided the following options to choose from:**

**Option A**

Proceed with Council’s contribution of \$10 million as committed in the 2021-31 LTP, loan-funded over 20 years.

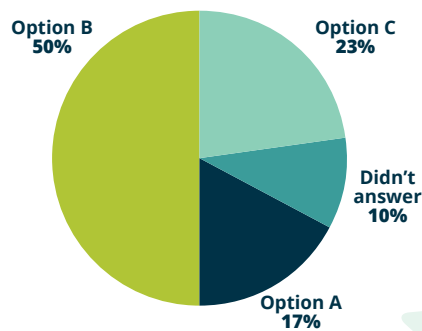
**Option B**

Increase Council’s contribution from \$10 million to \$15 million, loan-funded over 20 years.

**Option C**

Discontinue the Event Centre project based on increasing costs.

**What we heard:**



**If Option A**

Council agreed to keep its funding commitment at \$10 million, loan-funded over 20 years. We are confident this will support the Trust to deliver a fit-for-purpose facility which will meet the needs of our present and future generations, while being mindful of affordability.

**If Option B**

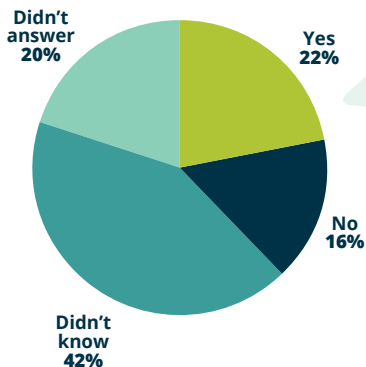
Council agreed to increase its contribution from \$10 million to \$15 million, loan funded over 20 years. Read on to page 18 of the 2023-24 Annual Plan to find out more.

### On unfunding depreciation...

**We asked:**

Do you support Council unfunding a portion of the depreciation for 3 Waters and Property assets for 2023-24?

**What we heard:**



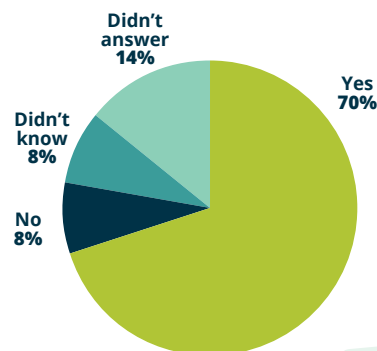
Council agreed to unfund a portion of the depreciation costs in 2023-24 to keep the rates increase as low as possible for our communities.

### On preparing for emergencies...

**We asked:**

Do you support Council investing in tools to ensure community readiness in an event?

**What we heard:**



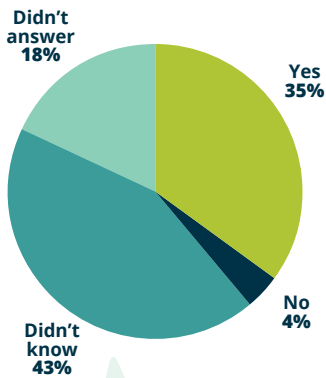
Council heard your support for investment in community readiness. The project has been included in the 2023-24 Annual Plan and the amount increased to \$250k. Read on to page 18 to find out more.

## On Maheno Water Supply...

### We asked:

Do you support Council taking over the scheme, which will result in a new rate for Maheno users?

### What we heard:



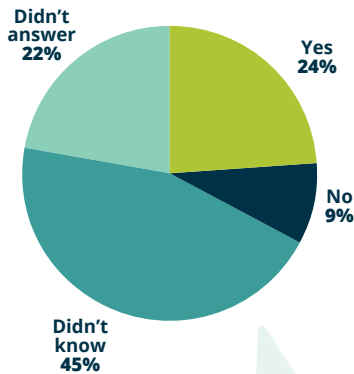
Council will take over the Maheno water supply scheme from 1 July 2023. Read on to page 18 to find out more.

## On the proposed Significance & Engagement Policy...

### We asked:

Do you support the updated list of Council's strategic assets?

### What we heard:



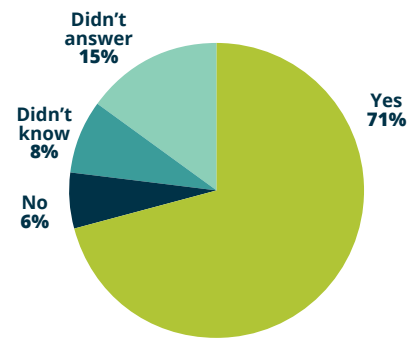
The Significance and Engagement Policy is scheduled to be adopted in August 2023 – watch this space!

## On coastal erosion...

### We asked:

Do you support Council investing in a plan to address coastal erosion?

### What we heard:



Council has agreed to include \$150k in the 2023-24 Annual Plan to work with partners on creating a plan to address coastal erosion.

## What else did we hear from you about?

### Ōamaru & Waitaki Visitor Information Centre

We listened to your concerns about the proposed funding reduction to the Ōamaru & Waitaki Visitor Information Centre. Council has agreed to allocate \$100k of funding in the 2023-24 Annual Plan to continue its support for the Centre.

### Closure of Harbour Street

We received a high level of support for the pedestrianisation of Harbour Street. Council needs to look at the cost and ways of implementing this request before a decision can be made.

### Affordability & the cost of living

We listened to your concerns about the cost of living in the Waitaki District at present. Council has carefully considered each line of the 2023-24 Annual Plan budget to make sure our services and rates requirements are as affordable as possible.



# Summary of changes for 2023-24

## Te whakarāpopotaka o kā panoni o 2023-24

**We'll be working on some new projects in 2023-24, which weren't included in Year 3 of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan...**

### Better-Off projects

Council will receive Tranche One of Better-Off funding as part of the Government's Affordable Water Reform programme (formerly known as the Three Waters Reform). Council has agreed to put this funding towards new projects which will achieve community outcomes across the district, through improving town centres, improving our local health system, restoring and enhancing biodiversity, and implementing Council's Housing and Economic Development Strategies.

### Dog Control Bylaw review

We'll be reviewing our Dog Control Bylaw in 2023-24, to make sure it aligns with the needs and expectations of our communities.

Community engagement on this will open late 2023 – we look forward to receiving your feedback!



### Interim speed management plan

We'll be implementing speed limit changes around Phase One schools and adding them to the National Speed Limit Register, to have effect from the start of Term 4 2023. Community engagement on speed limits around Phase Two schools will open late 2023.

### Climate Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) (Roads & Footpaths)

We've received funds from Waka Kotahi, through the Transport Choices Programme, to reduce emissions and make our roads, intersections, and crossings safer. Waka Kotahi have approved several projects, including three new sets of traffic lights on Thames Highway and a redesign of the Severn Street and Awamoia Road intersection.



### Civil defence & community readiness

Wild weather has hit New Zealand hard recently and we've seen affected communities lose power, phone, internet, and other essential services for days or even weeks. In Waitaki, we've experienced communities being cut off by weather events before. It's made all of us aware that we need to be better prepared, especially if climate change means events like this will happen more often and become more intense.

Council has included a new project in the 2023-24 Annual Plan, with a budget of \$250k, to improve Waitaki's resilience when events occur. We'll work with communities to decide how this can best be spent, which may include buying communication tools and ensuring community halls can operate as support centres.



### Maheno Water Supply connection & management

Council has agreed to take over the Maheno water supply scheme from 1 July 2023 at the request of the Maheno Water Committee. A new project has been included in the 2023-24 Annual Plan, for work to be done to 'plug' Maheno into the Ōamaru to Moeraki pipeline. The change will result in a new rate for Maheno consumers based on the supply improvements that need to be done to join the wider Ōamaru supply.

### Developing the visitor economy

We've got a new project in the 2023-24 Annual Plan for promoting the Waitaki District as a destination for visitors to stay longer and enjoy what we have to offer.

## And some familiar projects from Year 3 of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan have changed slightly for 2023-24...

### An update on the Waitaki Event Centre

*If Option B:* We've increased our contribution to the Waitaki Event Centre from \$10 million to \$15 million, loan-funded over 20 years. Increasing our contribution will make sure Waitaki gets a multipurpose facility, which can be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, for many years to come.

We believe the benefits which will come from having an Event Centre in the Waitaki District will outweigh the costs. Council is excited to continue its support for the Trust on its journey to completion of the Centre for the wellbeing of our communities.

### Coastal landfill remediation & Palmerston Landfill upgrade

Both last year and during engagement on the 2023-24 Annual Plan, we told you about the coastal erosion happening at three historical landfill sites Council inherited – the closed Hampden Landfill and two unauthorised dumping sites on Beach Road. The waste at these sites is in danger of slipping into the sea if nothing is done to stop it, which would cause damage to our natural environment.

Since letting you know last year of the action we're taking, we've developed a plan for using Palmerston Landfill, up until its closure in 2027. This includes putting the waste from the historic landfill sites there and implementing measures to better protect the local environment. We have discussed these plans with local residents and received approval from Otago Regional Council to take the waste to the Palmerston Landfill. Over the next 12 months, we will make the improvements to Palmerston Landfill and start removing the waste from the eroding sites.

You can find out more about this project at [www.projectreclaim.co.nz](http://www.projectreclaim.co.nz).



### Changes to our Water Supply, Stormwater & Wastewater programme

In December 2021, Council agreed to bring forward \$38 million worth of water projects from the 2021-31 LTP, into the 2023-24 financial year. This was done to prioritise investment in key infrastructure ahead of the transfer of Council's waters assets and services to the new water services entity.

Recent changes to the timing of the Government's Reform programme mean we've decided to scale back the water projects agreed on for 2023-24.

### Council HQ roof & clock tower repairs & restoration

We've changed an existing project in the 2023-24 Annual Plan for repairing and restoring the Council HQ roof and clock tower, to make sure the building is safe and remains structurally sound for years to come. We need to do more work on the clock face than initially costed to preserve the workings of the clock.



### Ōamaru recreational & urban cycle connection (Eden Street along Ardgowan Road to Ardgowan School)

We'll be starting work on the shared pathway along Eden Street and Ardgowan Road to Ardgowan School. This will improve safety along these roads and support families walking and biking to school.

### Waitaki Whitestone Geopark support


We've increased our funding to the Waitaki Whitestone Geopark this year to \$140k. With the recent announcement that Waitaki's Whitestone Geopark is the first location in Australasia to receive UNESCO status, it's important that we support the venture as it gets ready for visitors from around the world.



# What do your rates get you? Ka ahatia ō rēti?

For every \$10 of rates you pay as part of this plan, we will spend (on average):



 **\$2.08**  
on Water Supply  
15 water supplies

 **\$0.26**  
on Property & Buildings  
181 buildings & facilities

 **\$0.32**  
on Parks & Green Spaces  
120 hectares of parks & reserves

 **\$1.95**  
on Roads, Bridges, and Footpaths  
1,800km of roads, 166km of footpaths, 171 bridges & 10 major culverts

 **\$0.26**  
on the Aquatic Centre

 **\$0.02**  
on Civil Defence

 **\$0.28**  
on Solid Waste


 **\$0.09**  
on Alps 2 Ocean  
Over 300km of trail

 **\$1.02**  
on Leadership, Governance, and Consultation

 **\$0.30**  
on Economic Development

 **\$0.02**  
on Camping Grounds  
6 Camping Grounds

 **\$0.77**  
on Wastewater Treatment  
8 waste water systems

 **\$0.23**  
on the Ōamaru Opera House

 **\$0.09**  
on Cemeteries  
13 cemeteries

 **\$0.37**  
on Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum & Archive Te Whare Taoka o Waitaki

 **\$0.19**  
on Community Development

 **\$0.09**  
on Stormwater Disposal

 **\$0.42**  
on District Planning

 **\$0.17**  
on Public Toilets  
37 public toilet facilities

 **\$0.13**  
on the Ōamaru Public Gardens  
5-Star Garden of Significance

 **\$0.42**  
on Libraries  
1 central library & 5 district branch libraries

 **\$0.18**  
on Sports Fields & Playgrounds  
23 playgrounds, 3 bike parks & 4 skate parks

 **\$0.34**  
on Regulatory & Building Control

*Average only – does not apply to every ratepayer*

**Section two Wāhaka tuarua**

# **Our activities**

## **Ā mātou mahi**



# District Leadership

## Kā Manukura

**Your Mayor, Councillors, Community Board Members, and Youth Councillors represent you when making decisions for the district to achieve Council's community outcomes.**

Our Communications Team work to keep you informed and engaged. Our Customer and Support Services teams provide the resourcing, finance, administration, and technology functions required for the effective and efficient delivery of core Council services and activities. Our Economic Development Team is working to grow our economic base and provide sustainable opportunities for business and district development.

### Projects in 2023-24:

**Project name** **Cost in 2023-24**

Support Services	
Better Off health project	\$165,000
Civil defence & community resilience	\$250,000
Digitisation of property files (Stage 2) (Information Management)	\$540,000
Disaster recovery (Information Services)	\$38,709
Hansen replacement (Information Technology)	\$10,200
Network upgrade & enhancement (Information Services)	\$120,000
Talent pipeline scholarship & cadetship programme	\$104,040
St John build support	\$65,000
Transformation Programme	\$2,115,000
Transformation Programme (customer relationship management)	\$130,000
Transformation Programme (ERP renewal)	\$571,200
Transformation Programme (Hive/Office365)	\$301,527
Transformation Programme (identity management)	\$109,140
Economic Development	
Developing the visitor economy	\$400,000
Placemaking & district identity	\$575,000
Vanished World support	\$40,000
Waitaki Economic Development Strategy implementation	\$250,000
Waitaki Whitestone Geopark support	\$140,000



**Democracy & Accountability**



**Customer Services**



**Support Services**



**Communications**



**Economic Development**

**Capital**  
**\$3.7m**

**Operating**  
**\$24.4m**

*District Leadership contributes to the following community outcomes:*



**PROSPEROUS DISTRICT**



**QUALITY SERVICES**



**STRONG COMMUNITIES**

# Property

## Kā Rawa

**We manage the use of publicly owned land and buildings, community housing properties, the Ōamaru Harbour, and Ōamaru Airport, on behalf of our communities.**

We work to keep the district’s unique heritage, while supporting lifestyles and experiences, opportunities for businesses, and contributing to the local economy.

### Projects in 2023-24:

Project name	Cost in 2023-24
<b>Property Management &amp; Investment</b>	
Council HQ roof and clock tower repairs & restoration	\$1,000,000
Normanby Wharf needs assessment & upgrades	\$72,012
Red Sheds utilisation & maintenance	\$93,232
Strategic review of Council’s community housing	\$15,000
Sumpter Wharf restoration (Stage 1)	\$30,000



**Property Management & Investment**

**Capital**  
**\$206k**

**Operating**  
**\$2.3m**

*Property contributes to the following community outcomes:*



**PROSPEROUS DISTRICT**



**QUALITY SERVICES**



**STRONG COMMUNITIES**



**VALUED ENVIRONMENT**

# Heritage, Environment & Regulation

## Te Tiaki Hapori

We look after the district's communities and natural and built environments, protecting them from natural and man-made harms, while promoting and protecting the heritage of our district.

We coordinate and support emergency responses across Waitaki. We do this to create a district that is safe and protected.

### Projects in 2023-24:

Project name	Cost in 2023-24
<b>Heritage &amp; Planning</b>	
Better Off biodiversity projects	\$135,000
Climate change projects	\$60,000
District Plan review (post-proposed plan)	\$675,000
ePlan	\$43,000
Waitaki Heritage Annual Replenishment Fund	\$100,000
<b>Regulatory, Environmental &amp; Building</b>	
Dog Control Bylaw review 2024	\$10,000
<b>Community Development &amp; Engagement</b>	
Better Off housing project	\$140,000



Heritage & Planning



Regulatory, Environmental & Building



Community Development & Engagement

Capital  
\$250k

Operating  
\$4.8m

*Heritage, Environment & Regulation contributes to the following community outcomes:*



**PROSPEROUS DISTRICT**



**QUALITY SERVICES**



**STRONG COMMUNITIES**



**VALUED ENVIRONMENT**

# Infrastructure & Services

## Te Whakahaka Tuapapa

### Robust core infrastructure and services are essential to Waitaki's community wellbeing.

We provide roads and footpaths to connect people, properties, and places. We supply safe drinking water, treat wastewater to a high standard for its safe disposal, and manage stormwater to prevent and minimise flooding events. We provide recreational facilities and services which contribute to the quality of life. We also provide accessible waste disposal services and focus on supporting waste minimisation within the district, encouraging people to recycle and protect our environment.

### Projects in 2023-24:

Project name	Cost in 2023-24
<b>Roads &amp; Footpaths</b>	
Transport Choices Programme (CERF funded)	\$5,200,000
Drainage improvements	\$51,500
Drainage renewals	\$521,700
Entrance signage for townships	\$21,239
Footpath renewals	\$430,000
Interim speed management plan	\$50,000
Kakanui Point Bridge planning & design	\$422,856
Minor roading improvements	\$1,121,194
Moeraki stormwater outfall consent	\$150,000
Non-financially assisted carpark renewals	\$58,246
Ōamaru recreational & urban cycle connection (Eden Street to Ardgowan School)	\$300,000
Replacement of structures	\$432,880
Road stormwater discharge treatment	\$40,000
Sealed pavement rehabilitation	\$1,719,500
Sealed road resurfacing	\$1,876,151
Signpost & structure renewals	\$186,000
Unsealed road metalling	\$1,117,000



**Roads & Footpaths**



**Water Supply**



**Wastewater**



**Stormwater**



**Recreation Services**



**Waste Management & Minimisation**

**Capital**  
\$61.9m

**Operating**  
\$21m

*Infrastructure & Services contributes to the following community outcomes:*



**PROSPEROUS DISTRICT**



**QUALITY SERVICES**



**STRONG COMMUNITIES**



**VALUED ENVIRONMENT**



## Water Supply, Stormwater & Wastewater

### Water Supply

Backflow Prevention Plan	\$1,000,000
Bushy Creek drinking water supply upgrade	\$250,000
Lake Ōhau drinking water supply upgrade	\$200,000
Maheno water supply (connection)	\$963,000
Maheno water supply (management)	\$50,000
Meet revised drinking water standards for Ōamaru water treatment plant	\$150,000
Ōamaru water additional storage	\$3,000,000
Ōamaru water capacity study & upgrades	\$100,000
Ōamaru water facilities renewals	\$200,000
Ōamaru water main renewals	\$3,250,000
Otematata drinking water supply upgrade	\$200,000
Otematata water main renewals & upgrades	\$500,000
Stoneburn drinking water supply upgrade	\$750,000
Tokarahi drinking water supply upgrade	\$200,000
Urban water main upgrades & renewals	\$400,000
Waihemo water main upgrades	\$6,645,000
Weston Zone service level upgrades	\$6,200,000

### Stormwater

Stormwater main inspection & cleaning programme	\$300,000
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### Wastewater

Hampden wastewater issues & options	\$80,000
Moeraki wastewater main renewals & upgrades	\$150,000
Ōamaru wastewater facilities renewals & upgrades	\$300,000
Ōamaru wastewater main renewals & upgrades	\$50,000
Ōamaru wastewater new monitoring equipment	\$150,000
Ōamaru wastewater overflow mitigation	\$250,000
Ōamaru wastewater treatment plant capacity study	\$100,000
Palmerston wastewater main renewals & upgrades	\$50,000
Palmerston wastewater overflow mitigation	\$550,000
Sewer Lateral Policy	\$30,000
Urban wastewater main renewals & upgrades	\$50,000
Wastewater inflow & infiltration programme	\$250,000

## Recreation Services

Accessible play	\$20,808
Camp water treatment plants (x2)	\$104,040
Cape Wanbrow Concept Plan implementation	\$171,411
Coastal erosion mitigation	\$64,679
Great Rides	\$31,212
Ōamaru coastal erosion protection	\$150,000
Puketapu walkway	\$418,404
Removal & replanting of sycamores at the Ōamaru Public Gardens	\$20,808
Toilet renewals & replacements	\$311,916
Waitaki Event Centre funding	\$8,000,000

## Waste Management & Minimisation

Coastal landfill remediation	\$2,917,400
Palmerston Landfill upgrade (as part of the coastal landfill remediation)	\$1,620,000

# Arts, Culture & Community

## Te Kāhui Ahurea

We contribute to a vibrant Waitaki through art and culture, enriching the lives and wellbeing of residents and visitors.

### Projects in 2023-24:

Project name	Cost in 2023-24
<b>Waitaki District Libraries</b>	
Community Library Koha installation	\$14,000
<b>Ōamaru Opera House</b>	
Conferencing audio visual equipment	\$153,000



Waitaki District Libraries



Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum & Archive  
Te Whare Taoka o Waitaki



Ōamaru Opera House

Capital  
\$267k

Operating  
\$3.2m

*Arts, Culture & Community contributes to the following community outcomes:*



**PROSPEROUS DISTRICT**



**QUALITY SERVICES**



**STRONG COMMUNITIES**



**VALUED ENVIRONMENT**



**Section three Wāhaka tuatoru**

# **Our finances**

# **Ō mātou tahua pūtea**



# Disclosure statement

## Te tauākī

### Annual Plan disclosure statement projected for the year ending 30 June 2024

#### What is the purpose of this statement?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

Council is required to include this statement in its Annual Plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Detail of quantified limit	Quantified Limit	Projected Performance	Met
<b>1 Rates affordability benchmark</b>				
For this benchmark —				
(a) planned rates income for the year is compared with quantified limits on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the long-term plan; and				
(b) planned rates increases for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan.				
The rates affordability benchmark is achieved when —				
(a) planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and				
(b) planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.				
Rates affordability benchmark				
• income	Rates fund 70% or less of total operating cost	<70% of operating costs	55.28% of operating costs	Yes
• income	The rate on an average home in Ōamaru is less than 10% of projected married national superannuation, net of tax	<10% of married superannuation	7.13% of married superannuation	Yes
• increases	Projected rate increases will not exceed the projected Local Government Cost Index, plus 2%	<6.3% increase	7.95% increase	No
<b>2 Debt affordability benchmark</b>				
Borrowing is compared with a quantified limit contained in the financial strategy included in the long-term plan. Council meets the debt affordability benchmark when planned borrowing is within the limit.				
Debt affordability benchmark	External debt will not exceed 175% of total projected revenue (excluding development and financial contributions)	<175% of net revenue	68.65% of net revenue	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark	Interest cost will not exceed 20% of total projected revenue (excluding development and financial contributions)	<20% of net revenue	2.94% of revenue	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark	Interest cost will not exceed 25% of total annual rates	<25% of rates	5.23% of rates	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark	External debt will not exceed \$4,000 per rateable property	<\$4,000 per property	\$3596 per rateable property	Yes
Benchmark	Detail of quantified limit	Quantified Limit	Projected Performance	Met
<b>3 Balanced budget benchmark</b>				
Planned revenue (excluding development and financial contributions, vested assets and revaluations of property, plant and equipment) is presented as a proportion of planned operating expenses (excluding losses on revaluations of property, plant, or equipment). Council meets the balanced budget benchmark when its revenue equals or exceeds its operating expenses.				
Balanced budget benchmark	Revenue, net of development and financial contributions and vested assets, exceeds operating costs	>100% of operating costs	100.41% of operating costs	Yes
<b>4 Essential services benchmark</b>				
Planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services. Council meets the essential services benchmark if planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than projected depreciation on network services.				
Essential services benchmark	Expenditure on infrastructure exceeds the cost of depreciation on those assets	>100% of depreciation	396.75% of depreciation	Yes
<b>5 Debt servicing benchmark</b>				
Planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development and financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).				
Because Statistics New Zealand projects that population in the District will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its planned revenue.				
Debt servicing benchmark	Debt servicing is less than 10% of total revenue, less development and financial contributions and vested assets	<10% of net revenue	2.94% of total revenue	Yes

# Financial statements

## Te tauākī pūtea

### Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense

Projected for the year ended 30 June 2024

2022 Actual \$000			2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Revenue</b>					
35,516	Rates Revenue	1	38,109	42,091	41,196
3,116	User Charges		3,099	3,407	3,252
2,344	Property Rental		2,676	2,462	2,932
2,128	Regulatory Charges		2,290	2,128	2,405
1,972	Development and Financial Contributions		1,586	1,044	1,327
12,790	Government Grants and Subsidies	2	11,211	8,937	16,141
913	Other Grants and Donations	3	8,781	2,231	5,034
911	Finance Revenue	4	1,311	843	1,615
194	Petrol Tax		226	226	204
53	Infringements and Fines		64	69	91
32	Dividends received		350	350	350
1,594	Assets vested in Council		-	-	-
61,563	<b>Total Revenue</b>		69,703	63,788	74,547
<b>Expenses</b>					
13,657	Personnel costs	5	15,067	15,685	17,730
17,318	Depreciation and amortisation	6,8	17,715	18,096	18,928
299	Finance Costs	4	810	360	2,156
27,482	Other expenses	7	30,770	27,896	34,105
1,726	Non-trading Losses/(Gains)		-	-	-
60,482			64,362	62,037	72,919
121	Share of joint venture's surplus/(deficit)		-	-	-
5	Interest on LGFA Borrower Notes		17	2	38
1,207	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) before Tax</b>		5,358	1,753	1,666
-	- Income Tax Expense/(Refund)		-	-	-
1,207	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) after tax</b>		5,358	1,753	1,666
<b>Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</b>					
-	Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of Infrastructural Assets	8	44,750	20,681	31,000
42,222	Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	8	-	-	-
42,222			44,750	20,681	31,000
<b>\$43,429</b>			<b>\$50,108</b>	<b>\$22,434</b>	<b>\$32,666</b>

### Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

Projected for the year ended 30 June 2024

2022 Actual \$000			2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
1,019,825	<b>Equity at 1 July</b>		1,040,000	980,659	1,153,600
43,429	Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		50,108	22,434	32,666
<b>\$1,063,254</b>	<b>Equity at 30 June</b>		<b>\$1,090,108</b>	<b>\$1,003,093</b>	<b>\$1,186,266</b>

# Prospective Statement of Financial Position

Projected as at 30 June 2024

2022 Actual \$000			2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Equity</b>				
310,208	Ratepayers' Equity		310,208	310,208	310,208
714,415	Revaluation Reserve		737,944	653,440	820,165
20,888	Operating Reserve		24,069	27,204	39,318
17,743	Other Reserves		17,887	12,241	16,575
<b>\$1,063,254</b>	<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,090,108</b>	<b>1,003,093</b>	<b>1,186,266</b>
	<b>Non-Current Assets</b>				
1,043,699	Property, Plant and Equipment	8	1,088,885	1,011,616	1,197,024
1,898	Intangible Assets	9	2,528	995	2,538
338	Forestry		400	340	338
1,150	Assets held for Sale		1,150	-	-
	Financial Assets				
4,703	- Investments in Subsidiaries	10	4,703	4,703	4,703
1,765	- Investment in Joint Venture	10	1,644	1,675	1,765
612	- Investments in other entities	10	910	1,083	1,077
33,053	- Loans to other entities	11	33,075	20,336	31,415
1,087,218			1,133,295	1,040,748	1,238,860
	<b>Current Assets</b>				
2,060	Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,185	1,971	3,384
4,974	Receivables	12	6,678	5,765	5,355
1,008	Prepayments		840	728	1,135
112	Inventory		174	156	115
	Financial Assets				
2,003	- Term deposits		-	3,510	-
51	- Investments in other entities		89	-	157
401	- Loans to other entities	11	687	1,827	1,842
	- Assets held for Sale		180	1,150	1,150
10,609			9,833	15,107	13,138
<b>1,097,827</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,143,128</b>	<b>1,055,855</b>	<b>1,251,998</b>
	<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>				
18,500	Borrowings	13	30,000	35,000	36,000
281	Provisions		377	362	295
103	Employee Entitlement Liabilities	14	107	-	117
18,884			30,484	35,362	36,412
	<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
7,446	Trade and Other Payables	15	12,532	10,475	13,175
1,661	Employee Entitlement Liabilities	14	1,669	1,855	1,815
8	Provisions		263	20	65
6,574	Borrowings	13	8,072	5,050	14,265
15,689			22,536	17,400	29,320
<b>34,573</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>53,020</b>	<b>52,762</b>	<b>65,732</b>
<b>\$1,063,254</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,090,108</b>	<b>1,003,093</b>	<b>1,186,266</b>

## Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

Projected for the year ended 30 June 2024

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>				
<b>Receipts</b>				
35,429	Receipts from Rates Revenue	37,665	41,955	41,716
899	Interest received	1,272	843	1,593
32	Dividends received	350	350	350
22,665	Receipts from other revenues	30,437	20,421	32,701
<b>Payments</b>				
(41,890)	Payments to suppliers and employees	(44,326)	(42,143)	(48,082)
(247)	Interest paid	(788)	(360)	(1,891)
88	Net GST	(380)	(220)	260
<u>16,976</u>	<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	<u>24,230</u>	<u>20,846</u>	<u>26,647</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>				
318	Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	144	203	179
5,082	Proceeds from sale of Investments	32,226	20,991	27,727
(20,846)	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(60,269)	(38,332)	(60,619)
(10,650)	Acquisition of Investments	(12,015)	(18,500)	(8,000)
<u>(26,096)</u>	<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities</b>	<u>(39,914)</u>	<u>(35,638)</u>	<u>(40,713)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>				
14,250	Proceeds from Borrowing	24,000	20,000	14,500
(5,250)	Repayment of Borrowing	(11,021)	(5,000)	(6,500)
<u>9,000</u>	<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>	<u>12,979</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
(120)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash	(2,705)	208	(6,066)
2,180	Total Cash Resources at 1 July	3,890	1,763	9,450
<u>2,060</u>	<b>Total Cash Resources at 30 June</b>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>1,971</u>	<u>3,384</u>

## Reconciliation of Prospective Net Operating Surplus to Prospective Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Projected for the year ended 30 June 2024

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
1,207	Net Operating Surplus	5,341	1,753	1,666
<b>Add/Less non-cash items</b>				
17,318	Depreciation/Amortisation	17,715	18,096	18,928
36	Interest compounded	39	-	22
44	Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	25
(332)	Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for Closed Landfill	(33)	(6)	60
(119)	Increase/(Decrease) in ECL's on Investments	-	-	-
1,707	Net Loss/(Profit) on sale of Assets	-	-	-
19	Loss/(Gain) on forestry revaluation	-	-	-
(1,594)	Vested Assets	-	-	-
(122)	Share of Joint Venture Deficit/(Surplus)	-	-	-
<u>16,957</u>		<u>17,721</u>	<u>18,090</u>	<u>19,035</u>
<b>Add/(Less) movements in Other Working Capital items</b>				
785	Decrease/(Increase) in Trade & Other Receivables	(403)	(219)	580
(273)	Decrease/(Increase) in Prepayments	(30)	(14)	80
42	Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	(3)	(3)	-
(1,965)	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade & Other Payables	1,653	1,185	5,300
223	Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Entitlements	(49)	54	(14)
<u>(1,188)</u>		<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>5,946</u>
<u>16,976</u>	<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<u>24,230</u>	<u>20,846</u>	<u>26,647</u>

# Prospective funding impact statements

## Kā tauākī pūtea

### Prospective funding impact statement for 2023-24 Annual Plan whole of Council

Funding Impact Statement - Whole of Council				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
7,840	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	8,554	9,053	9,972
27,676	Targeted Rates	28,794	32,147	31,224
35,516	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	37,348	41,200	41,196
4,553	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	4,907	3,992	6,349
6,511	Fees and Charges	7,807	7,378	7,663
942	Interest and Dividends from Investments	1,678	1,191	2,003
1,335	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	1,461	1,934	1,029
13,341	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	15,853	14,495	17,044
48,857	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	53,201	55,695	58,240
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
41,139	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	46,162	43,836	51,834
299	Finance Costs	810	360	2,157
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
41,438	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	46,971	44,196	53,991
7,419	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	6,229	11,499	4,249
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
9,141	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	15,258	7,299	15,019
1,972	Development and Financial Contributions	1,586	1,044	1,327
9,053	Increase/(Decrease) in Debt	13,054	15,010	8,014
962	Proceeds from Sale of Assets	144	203	179
21,128	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	30,042	23,556	24,539
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
7,907	Improve Levels of Service	17,093	22,759	39,525
12,185	Replace Existing Assets	44,176	15,573	26,944
3,250	Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve	(23,093)	(2,277)	(35,777)
5,205	Increase/(Decrease) in Investments	(1,904)	(999)	(1,904)
28,547	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	36,272	35,055	28,788
(7,419)	<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(6,229)	(11,499)	(4,249)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-



## Reconciliation of prospective funding impact statements by groups of activities

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
3,667	Roads & Footpaths	4,301	3,898	4,243
564	Wastewater (Treatment & Disposal)	554	624	677
-	Stormwater Drainage	-	-	-
(129)	Water Supply	550	826	(125)
253	Waste Management & Minimisation	640	210	700
729	Arts, Culture and Community	606	611	733
645	Parks & Recreation	1,324	1,023	1,372
26,798	Democracy & Accountability	29,133	30,653	30,855
3,177	Economic Development & Property	2,650	2,560	2,939
3,090	Heritage, Environment & Regulation	3,244	3,483	4,933
<b>38,794</b>	<b>Operational Revenue per Activity FIS</b>	<b>43,002</b>	<b>43,888</b>	<b>46,326</b>
	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>			
3,000	Roads & Footpaths	4,829	4,642	9,862
1,411	Wastewater (Treatment & Disposal)	307	168	261
-	Stormwater Drainage	-	-	-
4,884	Water Supply	13,857	519	624
-	Waste Management & Minimisation	-	-	-
49	Arts, Culture and Community	12	-	3
165	Parks & Recreation	9,397	2,804	5,137
9,993	Democracy & Accountability	90	15,074	8,106
1,108	Economic Development & Property	1,071	139	84
518	Heritage, Environment & Regulation	480	210	461
<b>21,128</b>	<b>Capital Revenue per Activity FIS</b>	<b>30,043</b>	<b>23,556</b>	<b>24,539</b>
35,516	Add total Rates	37,023	40,945	41,196
(25,453)	Less Internal recoveries included	(27,148)	(29,387)	(29,282)
<b>69,985</b>	<b>Revenue per Total Activities FIS</b>	<b>82,920</b>	<b>79,002</b>	<b>82,779</b>
(9,053)	Remove (increase)/decrease in debt	(13,054)	(15,011)	(8,014)
(318)	Remove proceeds from sale of assets	(146)	(203)	(179)
-	Remove Interest on LGFA Borrower Notes	(17)	-	(38)
<b>60,614</b>	<b>Revenue per prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure</b>	<b>69,703</b>	<b>63,788</b>	<b>74,547</b>
	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
7,150	Roads & Footpaths	8,738	7,764	8,019
3,090	Wastewater (Treatment & Disposal)	2,284	2,722	2,938
338	Stormwater Drainage	454	273	319
6,163	Water Supply	5,590	6,128	6,740
1,326	Waste Management & Minimisation	4,543	1,563	4,761
3,864	Arts, Culture and Community	4,518	4,610	5,046
5,155	Parks & Recreation	5,377	5,775	5,712
27,000	Democracy & Accountability	31,447	33,289	36,417
5,323	Economic Development & Property	3,307	3,728	4,666
7,483	Heritage, Environment & Regulation	7,537	7,481	8,657
<b>66,892</b>	<b>Total Operational expenditure per FIS</b>	<b>73,795</b>	<b>73,333</b>	<b>83,273</b>
(23,733)	Less internal recoveries	(24,436)	(27,291)	(27,278)
<b>43,159</b>	<b>Expenditure per Total Activities FIS</b>	<b>49,359</b>	<b>46,042</b>	<b>55,995</b>
(1,721)	Less internal charges included in capital	(2,712)	(2,101)	(2,004)
1,726	Non-trading losses/(gains)	-	-	-
17,318	Add Depreciation and Amortisation	17,715	18,096	18,928
<b>60,482</b>	<b>Expenditure per prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure</b>	<b>64,362</b>	<b>62,037</b>	<b>72,919</b>

# Prospective funding impact statement for Democracy & Accountability

<b>Democracy &amp; Accountability</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
2,095	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	2,394	2,449	3,155
1,929	Targeted Rates	1,924	2,479	2,394
4,024	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	4,319	4,928	5,549
84	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	43	-	869
3	Fees and Charges	6	7	4
942	Interest and Dividends from Investments	1,678	1,191	2,003
25,099	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	26,798	28,967	27,843
670	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	609	488	136
26,798	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	29,133	30,653	30,855
30,822	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	33,452	35,582	36,404
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
15,185	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	19,163	19,594	22,316
299	Finance Costs	810	360	2,157
11,516	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	11,798	13,590	11,944
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
27,000	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	31,772	33,544	36,417
3,822	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	1,680	2,038	(13)
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
885	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
9,053	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	13,054	15,010	8,014
55	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	90	64	92
9,993	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	13,144	15,074	8,106
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
3,057	Improve Levels of Service	375	1,366	1,394
210	Replace Existing Assets	1,388	1,896	2,362
5,343	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	14,965	14,849	6,242
5,205	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	(1,904)	(999)	(1,904)
13,815	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	14,824	17,112	8,094
(3,822)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(1,680)	(2,038)	13
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

# Prospective funding impact statement for Economic Development & Property

<b>Economic Development &amp; Property</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
197	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	170	290	156
799	Targeted Rates	883	1,539	1,353
996	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	1,054	1,829	1,509
338	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	61	-	119
2,508	Fees and Charges	2,540	2,517	2,792
-	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
205	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	11	12	16
126	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	38	31	12
3,177	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	2,650	2,560	2,939
4,173	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	3,703	4,388	4,448
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
3,803	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	1,673	2,301	2,317
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
1,520	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,634	1,426	2,349
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
5,323	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	3,307	3,728	4,666
(1,150)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	396	661	(218)
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
203	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	1,020	-	-
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
905	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	51	139	84
1,108	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	1,071	139	84
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
288	Improve Levels of Service	4,059	-	-
621	Replace Existing Assets	250	494	206
(951)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(2,841)	305	(339)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
(42)	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	1,467	800	(133)
1,150	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(396)	(661)	218
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

# Prospective funding impact statement for Heritage, Environment & Regulation

<b>Heritage, Environment &amp; Regulation</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
2,798	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	3,142	3,166	3,444
(52)	Targeted Rates	(75)	(51)	(127)
2,746	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	3,067	3,115	3,317
584	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	376	378	823
2,253	Fees and Charges	2,628	2,449	2,717
	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
55	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	22	64	1,136
198	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	218	591	257
3,090	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	3,244	3,483	4,933
5,836	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	6,310	6,598	8,250
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
4,265	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	3,968	3,742	4,840
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
3,218	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	3,569	3,740	3,817
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
7,483	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	7,537	7,481	8,657
(1,647)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	(1,227)	(884)	(407)
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
-	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-
518	Development and Financial Contributions	480	210	461
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
518	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	480	210	461
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
12	Improve Levels of Service	100	-	250
-	Replace Existing Assets	-	-	-
(1,141)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(847)	(674)	(196)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
(1,129)	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	(747)	(674)	54
1,647	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	1,227	884	407
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

## Prospective funding impact statement for Roads & Footpaths

Roads & Footpaths		2023	2024	2024
2022		Annual Plan	LTP Yr 3	Annual Plan
Actual		\$000	\$000	\$000
\$000				
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
46	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	62	48	66
7,117	Targeted Rates	8,089	8,017	7,917
7,163	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	8,151	8,066	7,983
3,178	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	3,828	3,230	3,782
285	Fees and Charges	-	-	-
	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
10	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	11	6	13
194	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	462	661	448
3,667	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	4,301	3,898	4,243
10,830	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	12,452	11,964	12,226
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
5,660	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	6,871	5,907	5,955
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
1,490	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,867	1,857	2,064
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
7,150	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	8,738	7,764	8,019
3,680	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	3,714	4,200	4,207
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
2,772	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	4,659	4,362	9,690
228	Development and Financial Contributions	170	280	172
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
3,000	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	4,829	4,642	9,862
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
409	Improve Levels of Service	1,727	1,581	7,101
4,758	Replace Existing Assets	7,210	6,249	7,002
1,513	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(394)	1,012	(34)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
6,680	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	8,542	8,841	14,069
(3,680)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(3,714)	(4,200)	(4,207)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-



# Prospective funding impact statement for Water Supply

<b>Water Supply</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
1	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	1	3	7
8,440	Targeted Rates	8,234	8,864	9,054
8,441	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	8,235	8,867	9,061
-	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	-	-	-
25	Fees and Charges	648	744	19
	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
(160)	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	(139)	52	(199)
6	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	40	31	55
(129)	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	550	826	(125)
8,312	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	8,785	9,694	8,936
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
4,049	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	3,950	3,988	4,236
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
2,114	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,640	2,140	2,504
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
6,163	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	5,590	6,128	6,740
2,149	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	3,195	3,565	2,196
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
3,949	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	131	118	145
935	Development and Financial Contributions	672	401	479
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
4,884	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	803	519	624
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
3,170	Improve Levels of Service	10,592	9,670	21,789
4,465	Replace Existing Assets	19,645	3,748	13,200
(602)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(26,240)	(9,334)	(32,169)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
7,033	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	3,998	4,084	2,820
(2,149)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(3,195)	(3,565)	(2,196)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

## Prospective funding impact statement for Stormwater

<b>Stormwater Drainage</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
-	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	-	-	-
540	Targeted Rates	368	603	369
540	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	368	603	369
-	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	-	-	-
-	Fees and Charges	-	-	-
-	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
-	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-
-	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	-	-	-
-	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	-	-	-
540	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	368	603	369
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
136	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	320	55	147
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
202	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	134	218	172
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
338	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	454	273	319
202	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	(86)	330	50
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
-	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
-	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
-	Improve Levels of Service	-	-	-
-	Replace Existing Assets	100	-	-
202	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(186)	330	50
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
202	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	(86)	330	50
(202)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	86	(330)	(50)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

## Prospective funding impact statement for Wastewater

<b>Wastewater (Treatment &amp; Disposal)</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
-	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	-	-	-
2,957	Targeted Rates	3,049	3,495	3,085
2,957	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	3,049	3,495	3,085
-	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	-	-	-
320	Fees and Charges	333	333	428
244	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
-	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	221	291	249
-	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	-	-	-
564	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	554	624	677
3,521	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	3,603	4,119	3,762
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
1,896	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	1,479	1,660	1,628
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
1,194	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	805	1,061	1,310
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
3,090	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	2,284	2,722	2,938
431	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	1,319	1,397	824
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
1,120	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	42	15	47
291	Development and Financial Contributions	265	153	214
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
1,411	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	307	168	261
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
562	Improve Levels of Service	16	544	317
1,805	Replace Existing Assets	1,755	2,032	1,500
(525)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(145)	(1,010)	(732)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
1,842	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	1,625	1,566	1,085
(431)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(1,319)	(1,397)	(824)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

## Prospective funding impact statement for Recreation Services

<b>Parks &amp; Recreation</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
1,378	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	1,495	1,627	1,633
2,683	Targeted Rates	2,544	3,280	2,989
4,061	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	4,038	4,908	4,622
45	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	39	91	42
576	Fees and Charges	1,253	888	1,297
-	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
-	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-
24	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	32	43	33
645	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	1,324	1,023	1,372
4,706	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	5,362	5,930	5,994
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
4,253	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	4,466	4,262	4,766
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
902	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	911	1,513	946
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
5,155	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	5,377	5,775	5,712
(449)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	(15)	155	282
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
165	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	9,397	2,804	5,137
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
165	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	9,397	2,804	5,137
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
358	Improve Levels of Service	188	9,584	8,619
106	Replace Existing Assets	13,598	981	841
(748)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(4,404)	(7,606)	(4,041)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
(284)	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	9,382	2,959	5,419
449	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	15	(155)	(282)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

# Prospective funding impact statement for Waste Management & Minimisation

<b>Waste Management &amp; Minimisation</b>				
2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
995	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	909	1,121	1,121
-	Targeted Rates	-	-	-
995	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	909	1,121	1,121
146	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	299	91	357
107	Fees and Charges	116	120	118
-	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
-	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	225	-	225
-	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	-	-	-
253	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	640	210	700
1,248	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	1,549	1,332	1,821
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
923	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	4,038	1,291	4,344
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
403	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	505	271	417
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
1,326	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	4,543	1,563	4,761
(78)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	(2,994)	(231)	(2,940)
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
-	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
-	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-
-	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
-	Improve Levels of Service	-	-	-
-	Replace Existing Assets	-	-	1,620
(78)	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(2,994)	(231)	(4,560)
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
(78)	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	(2,994)	(231)	(2,940)
78	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	2,994	231	2,940
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-



# Prospective funding impact statement for Arts, Culture & Community

<b>Arts, Culture and Community</b>				
2022		2023	2024	2024
Actual		Annual Plan	LTP Yr 3	Annual Plan
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
330	General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charge, Rates Penalties	380	346	391
3,263	Targeted Rates	3,779	3,921	4,190
3,593	<b>Rates Revenue</b>	4,159	4,267	4,581
178	Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	262	202	356
434	Fees and Charges	282	320	289
-	Interest and Dividends from Investments	-	-	-
-	Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-
117	Local Authorities' Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees and Other Receipts	62	89	88
729	<b>Operating Revenue</b>	606	611	733
4,322	<b>Total Sources of Operating Funding</b>	4,765	4,878	5,314
	<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
2,690	Payments to Staff and Suppliers	2,945	3,136	3,289
-	Finance Costs	-	-	-
1,174	Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,573	1,474	1,757
-	Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-
3,864	<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	4,518	4,610	5,046
458	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	247	268	268
	<b>Sources of Capital funding</b>			
47	Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	9	-	-
-	Development and Financial Contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	-	-	-
2	Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	3	-	3
49	<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	12	-	3
	<b>Applications of Capital funding</b>			
	Capital Expenditure			
-	Meet Additional Demand	-	-	-
51	Improve Levels of Service	38	15	55
219	Replace Existing Assets	230	172	213
237	Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	(8)	82	3
-	Increase / (Decrease) in Investments	-	-	-
507	<b>Total Applications for Capital Funding</b>	259	268	271
(458)	<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	(247)	(268)	(268)
-	<b>Funding Balance</b>	-	-	-

# Accounting policies

## Kā here ā kaute

### Reporting entity

The Waitaki District Council (Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA, the Act), domiciled and operating exclusively within New Zealand. Relevant legislation governing Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Group consists of the ultimate parent, Waitaki District Council, and its subsidiaries:

- Whitestone Contracting Ltd (100% owned) and Group
  - Whitestone Quarries and Landfill Ltd (non-trading)
  - Dunstan Sprayers Ltd (non-trading)
  - Dunstan Contracting Ltd (non-trading)
- Waitaki District Health Services Ltd (100% owned) and Group
  - Waitaki District Health Services Trust
  - Observatory Village Charitable Trust and Group
    - Observatory Village Lifecare Ltd
    - Observatory Village Care Ltd
- Tourism Waitaki Ltd (100% owned)
- Waitaki Whitestone Geopark Trust

Council's 50% investment in Ōmārama Airfield Ltd is regarded as a joint venture and equity accounted into the Group financial statements.

All entities are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

The primary objective of Council and the Group is to provide local infrastructure and public services, and to perform regulatory functions in the community for social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Council has designated itself and the Group as public benefit entities (PBEs) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP).

The prospective financial statements presented are for the year commencing 1 July 2023 and ending 30 June 2024 and were authorised for issue by Council on 27 June 2023.

Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements, and all other required disclosures.

### Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, based on best-estimate assumptions concerning future

events, in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 42, and are for Council itself.

### Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) and the requirements of the LGA, particularly section 93 and part 1 of Schedule 10 to the Act and comply with NZ PBE and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate for Public Benefit Entities. All requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which include the requirement to comply with NZ GAAP, have been complied with.

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on an historic cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment: land and buildings, infrastructure and biological assets, in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards, and are fully compliant with those standards.

### Presentation currency & rounding

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values, unless otherwise stated, are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

### Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies affecting the measurement of operating results, cash flows and financial position may be found in the notes to the financial statements. All accounting policies have been applied consistently in preparing these financial projections.

### Comparative & budget figures

- Figures presented for the 2021-22 financial year are sourced directly from the audited Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.
- Budget figures for 2022-23 are sourced from Council's unaudited 2022-23 Annual Plan.
- Budget figures for 2023-24 are sourced from Council's audited 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- All comparative and budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies consistent with those adopted by Council for the preparation of these prospective financial statements.

## Groups of activities

Groups of Activities report the net cost of services for each significant activity of Council, and are represented by the costs of providing the service less revenue that can be allocated to these activities. Net cost of service for each significant activity is derived using the cost allocation system outlined below:

- Direct costs are directly attributable to a significant activity and are charged accordingly.
- Indirect costs cannot be attributed in an economically feasible manner to specific activities and are allocated as overheads using appropriate drivers (actual usage, staffing, floor area occupied, etc).

## Goods & Services Tax (GST)

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a GST-exclusive basis, except for receivables and payables which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Net GST due or owing at balance date is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position as appropriate. GST that is not recoverable as an input tax is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

## Foreign Currency Transactions

Council does not undertake significant transactions in foreign currencies. Foreign currency transactions are translated into New Zealand currency upon receipt or payment at the prevailing spot rate. Council does not recognise gains or losses on such transactions and holds no assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

## Critical accounting estimates & assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value. Specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are detailed below:

- **Rates income**  
Income from General rates, Targeted rates and Uniform Annual General Charges is recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution pertains at the full amount due. Revenue from water-by-meter charges is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Income arising from late payment penalties is recognised as revenue when rates become overdue. Rate remissions are recognised as a reduction in rate revenue when Council receives an application that satisfies its rate remission policy.
- **Grants and subsidies provided by external agencies**  
Revenue from both government agencies and other external funding agencies is recognised as income when eligibility has been established unless there is an obligation to return the funds if conditions attached to the grant cannot be fulfilled. Such grants are initially recorded as income charged or received in advance and is subsequently recognised as income when conditions have been satisfied.
- **User & regulatory charges, sales of goods & revenue from commercial activities**  
Fees and charges, and proceeds from sales of goods, are recognised when invoiced or when an item is sold, or a service is provided to a customer. Gross revenue from other commercial operations undertaken in the normal course of business is recognised when earned.
- **Rental income**  
Rental income is recognised as revenue over the course of individual lease terms.
- **Finance income**  
Interest income is recognised when earned. Interest due at year end is added to the principal of the relevant loan or deposit for reporting purposes.
- **Petrol tax**  
Petrol Tax is recognised when earned.
- **Development & RMA Contributions**  
Revenue is recognised at the later of invoicing or the event that will give rise to a requirement for a development or financial contribution under the relevant legislation.
- **Infringements & fines**  
Revenue is recognised when an infringement notice is issued. The degree to which income is recognised accounts for the likelihood that the fee or fine will be collected.
- **Dividends**  
Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- **Vested or donated physical assets**  
Assets received for no or nominal

consideration are recognised at fair value when Council obtains control of the asset. Fair value is determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset, which may be based on information from the property developer, or on certified engineers' certificates.

## Expenditure recognition

Expenses are measured at fair value. Specific accounting policies for significant expense categories are detailed below:

- **Personnel costs**  
Salaries and wages, and associated personnel costs, are recognised as an expense as the employee provides service. Contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes, including both Kiwisaver contributions and those made to the Lump Sum National Scheme administered by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund, are recognised as an expense as incurred.
- **Finance costs**  
Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred, and any amounts unpaid but owing at year end are added to the principal of the relevant loan for reporting purposes.
- **Other expenses**  
Grants, both discretionary and non-discretionary, are recognised as an expense when applications are approved and payment is made.  
Operating leases are those which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.
- **Non-trading losses / (gains)**  
Gains or losses realised on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment, including depreciation recovered, are recognised as non-trading gains or losses upon completion of the sale transaction.  
Changes in value arising from the annual revaluation of Council's forestry holdings is recognised upon completion of the revaluation process.  
Impairment of investments or other assets arising from abnormal or other non-operational reduction or loss of service potential is recognised as a non-trading loss when this loss of service potential becomes apparent.

## Revenue from exchange transactions

Council derives revenue from exchange transactions, where a measurable service is provided in exchange for the revenue earned by Council. Examples include:

- User charges for use of the Aquatic Centre, landfill, and similar services.
- Regulatory charges for building consents, liquor licenses, dog registration, and similar services.
- Interest received in relation to funds deposited, invested, or lent externally.

## Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Council derives revenue from non-exchange transactions, where monies are received in relation to services which may not be provided specifically to the payer, or which may not be provided for some time, or which may not reflect a value equivalent to the revenue earned. Examples:

- Rates, which fund services that may not be accessed equally, or at all, by all ratepayers, or may not be expended in the year in which they are received.
- Development Contributions, which are held for future infrastructure requirements.
- Infringements and fines, which are charged by Council, but for which no service is provided.

## Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Council, measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into components that better distinguish the specific uses that Council makes of its accumulated surpluses.

The components of equity are:

- Ratepayers equity – uncommitted accumulated operating surpluses. Operating surpluses that represent funds that are not committed to specific projects or purposes are transferred irregularly to this fund from operating reserves.
- Restricted reserves (special funds) – these generally represent a particular purpose to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the Council.
- Trust Funds, which may be either created by, or received by, Council, and are held under terms that may restrict their use. All such funds are available only for the purpose specified. These reserves are, in many cases, subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council and which Council may not revise without reference to the Courts or third parties. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.
- SPARC and Creative Community Funds, which are provided for distribution to local community and sporting groups by SPARC and

Creative Communities nationally. Depending on the number and quality of funding applications received, Council may not distribute all funds provided and may carry any undistributed balance forward for future periods.

- Operating reserves – established by Council decision and may be altered by Council without reference to third parties or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are made at Council discretion. Operating reserves are unappropriated surpluses and are paper transactions and not fully represented by cash funds.
- Asset revaluation reserves – represent unrealised gains on assets owned by Council, being the difference between revalued assets and the value of those assets originally incorporated in Council's financial statements. These gains are held in the reserve until such time as the gain is realised and a transfer is made to operating reserves.

## Capital management

Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), comprising retained earnings and reserves. Net Equity is represented by net assets.

The LGA requires Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayers' funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the LGA and applied by Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising Council's assets but does not expect them to meet the full cost of long-term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Council has also established asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the full costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The LGA requires Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan (where applicable) to meet expenditure needs identified in those plans, and sets out factors to be considered when determining appropriate sources of funding for each activity. The sources and levels of funding are outlined in funding and financial policies in Council's LTP.

## Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and consists of:

- **Operational assets**  
Including land, buildings, landfill (post-closure), library books, plant and equipment, furniture and fittings, and motor vehicles.
- **Restricted assets**  
Mainly parks, reserves, and other property owned by Council for the benefit of, or service to, the community, and which cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.
- **Infrastructure assets**  
Fixed utility systems owned by Council and the Group. Each asset class includes all items required for the network to function, for example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land (both operational and restricted, except land under roads), buildings and improvements (operational and restricted), library books, bridges, water supply, sewerage schemes, drainage schemes, and solid waste facilities are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

## Accounting for revaluations

Operational and restricted land and buildings (except for land under roads), library books, roads and bridges, water, waste and drainage assets, property, parks, and the Ōamaru Airport, are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying value does not differ materially from their fair value, and at least every three years.

Revaluation movements are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis. The results of revaluations of property, plant and equipment are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and accumulated in an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is instead recognised directly in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

## Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the Group, 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

Capital projects that are incomplete at balance date are regarded as Work in Progress and included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Such assets are not depreciated until they are complete and commissioned. Work in Progress is recognised at cost less any impairment. Movements into Work in Progress represent the value of work done on incomplete capital projects, while movements out of Work in Progress represent the final capitalisation of the completed project.

## Subsequent costs

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

## Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net 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 retained earnings.

## Depreciation

Other than land and certain elements of cultural and heritage collections, and unless otherwise stated in the following table, fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates that will write off the cost, or valuation, of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives or, for certain members of the group, on a diminishing value basis. Useful lives and related depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

## Straight line depreciation

Asset category / type	Useful life	Depreciation
<b>Buildings</b>	11 – 100 years	1% - 9%
<b>Improvements</b>	4 - 100 years	1% - 25%
<b>Infrastructure Assets</b>		
<b>Roading</b>		
Formation, sub-base course	Not depreciated	N/A
Pavement structure	20 – 70 years	1.43% - 5%
Surfacing	2 – 30 years	3.33% - 50%
Drainage, Footpaths	10 – 100 years	1% - 10%
Bridges, retaining structures	25 – 100 years	1% - 4%
Streetlights, railings and markers	4 – 35 years	2.85% - 25%
Signage and parking meters	5 – 15 years	6.67% - 20%
<b>Water Schemes</b>		
Headworks	5 – 140 years	0.71% - 20%
Reservoirs	10 – 80 years	1.25% - 10%
Pumping stations	15 – 100 years	1% - 6.67%
Reticulation	15 – 150 years	0.67% - 6.67%
<b>Sewerage Schemes</b>		
Reticulation	15 – 150 years	0.67% - 6.67%
Pumping stations	15 – 100 years	1% - 6.67%
Treatment works	2 – 100 years	1% - 50%
<b>Stormwater – reticulation</b>	45 – 150 years	0.67% - 2.22%
<b>Transfer stations, landfill development</b>	3 – 60 years	1.67% - 33.33%
<b>Harbour – wharves and breakwater</b>	8 – 100 years	1% - 12.5%
<b>Alps 2 Ocean Cycle Trail</b>		
Track formation, sub-base course	Not depreciated	N/A
Track surface	10 years	10%
Bridges, retaining structures	50 – 60 years	1.67% - 2%
Facilities – signage	12 years	8.33%
Facilities – livestock proofing	35 years	2.85%
<b>Motor vehicles</b>	3 – 10 years	10% - 33.33%
<b>Other Plant</b>	1.5 – 40 years	2.5% - 67%
<b>Office equipment</b>	2 – 20 years	5% - 50%
<b>Office furniture &amp; fittings</b>	1.5 – 30 years	3.33% - 67%
<b>Cultural and heritage assets – library books</b>	5 – 7 years	14.29% - 20%

## Revaluations

Certain classes of assets, as detailed below, are revalued on a three-yearly cycle, and fair value assessments are undertaken annually in the intervening years to ensure that these assets reflect the most current and up to date valuations.

### Land & buildings

Property holdings, including parks, the Aquatic Centre, and the Ōamaru Airport, are valued every three years – the results of the next such valuation will be recognised in the 2025 financial year.

### Infrastructural Assets

These are utility assets that provide a continuing service to the community and are recorded at valuation, based on optimised depreciated replacement cost, with subsequent additions recorded at cost until the next valuation. Valuations are performed every three years.

The next revaluation of Council's Roading network will be recognised in the 2023 financial year, while the next revaluation of Water infrastructure will be recognised in the 2024 financial year.

## Valuation methodology and uncertainty

The valuation methodology used in the valuation of property, plant, and equipment is based on fair value of the asset. Where this can be determined by reference to price in an active market for the same or a similar asset, the fair value can be determined using this information.

Where fair value cannot be reliably determined using market-based evidence (apart from land which uses market value) optimised depreciated replacement cost is considered the most appropriate basis for determining fair value. Infrastructure assets, and many assets within the land and buildings category, are considered to be specialised. In these cases, land is valued at market value while buildings and other items use optimised depreciated replacement cost.

### Land under roads

Land under roads was initially recognised by Council at fair value. On transition to New Zealand equivalents of International Financial Reporting Standards on 1 July 2006, Council elected to use the fair value of land under roads at 30 June 2005 as deemed cost. Land under roads is not revalued.

### Harbour assets

Deemed cost of harbour wharves and other structures, and of the Ōamaru Harbour breakwater, was established by Royds Garden Ltd, Consulting Engineers, at June 1992, with subsequent additions recorded at cost. These assets are not revalued.

## Library collection

Library collections are carried at depreciated replacement cost. Valuations are performed annually by the Library Manager and are not subject to independent review because they are based on readily available market prices.

## Cultural & heritage assets

These assets provide a cultural or heritage service to the community, and include artefacts held in the Waitaki Museum & Archive Te Whare Taoka o Waitaki, the Forrester Gallery art collection and Library resources. They are recorded at valuation, based on net current value, with subsequent additions at cost.

## Assets disposed of & held for sale at year end

Council and the Group may dispose of assets at any time during the financial year. Gains or losses recorded on disposal are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as part of Non-trading Losses or Gains. Non-current assets held for sale at year end are recognised as a current asset when the sale is highly probable, there is commitment to a plan to sell, and that sale is expected to occur within one year. Those assets are valued at the lower of the carrying value and fair value less disposal costs, and any impairment losses for write-downs are recognised in surplus or deficit, as are any increases in fair value (less costs to sell), up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised. Non-current assets are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

## Critical accounting estimates & assumptions

### Estimating the fair value of land, buildings, and infrastructure

Land and buildings, including parks and the Ōamaru Airport, were revalued at 30 June 2022 in accordance with NZ IPSAS 17, PINZ Professional Practice Standards and New Zealand Infrastructure Valuation and Depreciation guidelines.

- **Land (operational, restricted, and infrastructural)**

Land is valued at fair value using market-based evidence based on its highest and best use with reference to comparable land values. Where there is a designation against the land or the use of the land is restricted because of reserve or endowment status, the valuation approach reflects the restriction in use. Such land is valued based on rural land value plus a location adjustment to reflect different zoning, which are based on the valuer's judgement.

Restrictions on the Council's ability to sell land would not normally impair the value of the land because the Council has operational use of the land for the foreseeable future and will substantially receive the full benefits of outright ownership

- **Buildings (operational and restricted)**  
Specialised buildings are valued at fair value using depreciated replacement cost because no reliable market data is available for such buildings. Depreciated replacement cost is determined using a number of significant assumptions.

## Critical judgements in applying Council's accounting policies

Management has exercised these critical judgements in applying Council's accounting policies:

### Classification of property

- **Community housing**  
Council owns and maintains properties to provide community housing. Receipt of market-based rental is incidental to holding these properties, which are held for service delivery objectives as part of Council's social housing policy, and are accounted for as property, plant, and equipment.
- **Unoccupied land**  
Council owns unoccupied land which is classified as property, plant, and equipment. Due to uncertainty over the future intended use of the land, Council has not classified the land as investment property.

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.

The main categories of intangible assets are:

- **Software**  
Computer software licenses are capitalised based on costs incurred to acquire and bring into service. Costs, including employee costs and related overheads, associated with developing software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Costs related to staff training, maintaining computer software, and developing and maintaining Council's website are expensed when incurred. The useful life of software is 3 to 10 years, and the cost is amortised on a straight-line basis.
- **Carbon credits**  
Carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition and those received from the Crown under the Emissions Trading Scheme are recognised at fair value, being the value on the tradable carbon credit market at the time

of receipt. Carbon credits are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, and are derecognised when surrendered to satisfy carbon emission obligations. Carbon credits surrendered to meet Council's obligations related to assessed landfill emissions are treated as disposals.

- **Aerial photographic images**

Council undertakes a programme of aerial photography throughout the Waitaki District. Images arising from this activity are available to view through Council's systems. The value of the photographic images is established as the cost of completing the aerial photography programme and is amortised on a straight-line basis over five years.

## Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may no longer be recoverable. If there is an indication of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated 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 economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service.

## Forestry assets

Forestry is the estimated worth of maturing tree stocks in Council's forests at the date of valuation. The valuation method adopted is Net Present Value based on the age and condition of the trees. Trees under 15 years are valued at replacement cost.

Council is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in timber prices. Council is a long-term forest owner and has therefore not taken any measures to manage this risk.

Council's forestry assets are subject to the risk of fire and storm damage and Council has arranged insurance cover for fire-fighting costs and for replanting and re-establishment of forest holdings that have been damaged.

## Emissions Trading Scheme

Forestry stands are professionally managed and Council adheres strictly to a replanting plan developed by its advisers to ensure that there is no liability related to the Emissions Trading Scheme. Council holds carbon credits specifically related to its forestry asset.

## Financial assets

Financial assets, other than shares in subsidiaries, are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, if any, unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit, in which case transaction costs are expensed when incurred.

Classification of financial assets depends on their cash flow characteristics and the Council's management model for managing these. The following categories (as recognised in PBE IPSAS 41 Accounting Standard) are those used for initial classification and subsequent measurement:

- **Amortised cost**

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if they give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and are held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any expected credit losses (ECL – refer policy below). Where applicable, interest accrued but unpaid at balance date is added to the investment balance. Includes term deposits, and external loans.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive revenue & expense (FVTOCRE)**

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense if they give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest and are held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Council holds no assets in this category.

- **Fair value through surplus & deficit (FVTSD)**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value through surplus and deficit. However, the Council and group may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at fair value with fair value gains or losses recognised in surplus or deficit. Interest revenue recognised from such financial assets are separately presented within revenue. Includes equity investments, LGFA borrower notes, and the investment in the Ōmārama Airfield Limited joint venture.

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

## Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

Council recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as fair value through surplus and deficit. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council and group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council and group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council and group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Council and the Group consider a financial asset to be in default when the asset is more than 90 days past due. It may be determined that a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

## Investment in subsidiaries

Council consolidates in the Group financial statements all entities where Council can control financing and operating policies to obtain benefits from the activities of the subsidiaries. This right exists through the exercise of majority voting power on the governing body, where such policies have been irreversibly determined by Council, or where the determination of such policies would not materially affect the potential ownership benefits arising from the subsidiary. Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost in Council's parent entity financial statements.



## Interest in joint venture (fair value through surplus & deficit)

Council holds 50% ownership of Ōmārama Airfield Ltd for strategic reasons and adjusts the value of its holdings by its share of the company's surplus or deficit at each balance date.

## Listed & unlisted shares, LGFA borrower notes (fair value through surplus & deficit)

Council holds listed or unlisted shares for strategic or other reasons. The intention on acquisition is normally to hold long term. Shares are classified as non-current unless disposal is expected within the following year.

## Term deposits, community and other loans (amortised cost)

- These assets are held for the purposes of receiving cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest and are reported as current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets.
- Loans made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The difference between the loan balance and the present value of future cash flows for the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant expense.
- After initial recognition, term deposits, community and other loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the outstanding balance of the investment.
- At year end, all assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. Impairment is established when Council and the group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the investment. Indicators of impairment include significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation, and default in payments due. If assets are considered impaired, the amount of the impairment is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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.

The carrying value of cash at bank and term deposits with maturities less than three months approximates fair value.

## Trade & other receivables

Receivables from both non-exchange and from exchange transactions are recorded at the amount due less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

Council and Group members apply a simplified ECL model for recognising lifetime ECL for receivables. In measuring ECLs, receivables are grouped into Rate receivables and Other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rate receivables are "written off":

- When remitted in accordance with Council's rate remission policy; and
- In accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Māori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002.

Other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than a year overdue.

## Borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are classified as other non-derivative financial instruments and are initially recognised at the amount borrowed. Interest due but unpaid at balance date is accrued and added to the outstanding balance as a current liability. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities when settlement is contractually due within 12 months after balance date. In all other circumstances, borrowings are classified as term liabilities.

## Security

Loans reported by Council are secured over current and future rates revenues, while members of Council's consolidated group provide security by way of debentures over assets, first mortgages over property and security interests over plant and equipment.

## Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) resulting from past events, and it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate reflecting the current assessment of the time value of money and of the risks specific to the obligation.

## Employee entitlements

### Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned, but not yet taken, at balance date, and long service leave, and other entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months.

### Long-term benefits

Entitlements payable beyond 12 months, such as un-vested long service leave, are calculated on an actuarial basis having consideration of:

- Likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service and years to entitlement; and
- Likelihood of staff reaching the point of entitlement; and
- Contractual entitlements information; and
- Present value of estimated future cash flows, using appropriate discount rates and inflation factors.

## Trade & other payables

Trade and other payables are recorded at face value, are non-interest bearing, and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

Revenue charged or Received in Advance relates to funds that have been received, but not yet earned by Council, and is regarded as a liability until conditions related to the stipulated use of the funding have been fulfilled. Such revenue includes Rates paid in advance and Government and other external funding received for which conditions have still to be met.

Deposits held by Council relate to undertakings made by developers and other parties in respect to work that Council has required be completed.

Deposits are refunded when Council receives evidence to its satisfaction that the required works have been completed.

## Financial instruments

Council is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of normal operations, including bank overdraft and draw-down facilities, short- and long-term borrowings, short-term deposits, investments, debtors and creditors.

All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, while related income and expenditure is recognised in the surplus or deficit.



# Notes to the prospective financial statements

## Kā āpiti haka tauākī pūtea

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 1: Operational Revenue - Rates</b>				
7,900	General Rates	8,554	9,053	9,972
	<i>Targeted Rates attributable to activities</i>			
7,117	Roads and Footpaths	8,088	8,017	7,917
2,957	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	3,049	3,495	3,085
540	Stormwater Drainage	368	603	369
7,868	Water Supply	8,234	8,864	8,387
572	Metered Water supply	631	726	667
3,263	Arts, Heritage & Community	3,779	3,921	4,190
2,683	Recreation Services	2,544	3,280	2,989
1,929	District Leadership	1,924	2,479	2,174
799	Property Management and Development	883	1,539	1,353
(52)	Heritage, Environment and Regulation	(75)	(51)	(127)
<u>35,576</u>		<u>37,979</u>	<u>41,926</u>	<u>40,976</u>
425	Rates Penalties charged	455	420	495
(485)	Less Rates Remitted	(325)	(255)	(275)
<u>35,516</u>		<u>38,109</u>	<u>42,091</u>	<u>41,196</u>
<b>Note 2: Operational Revenue - Government Grants</b>				
5,977	Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency roading subsidy	8,487	7,592	13,472
-	Department of Internal Affairs - Better Off funding	-	-	1,265
-	Grants for the Indoor Sports and Events Centre	1,530	780	650
145	Ministry for the Environment	299	91	357
470	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	150	-	153
106	Ministry of Social Development	70	328	61
4,817	Department of Internal Affairs - Three Waters Reform	-	-	-
885	NZ Lotteries Grants Board - Cultural Facilities project	510	-	-
288	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Libraries Partnership	50	-	-
102	Other Government Grants and Subsidies	115	146	183
<u>12,790</u>		<u>11,211</u>	<u>8,937</u>	<u>16,141</u>
<b>Note 3: Operational Revenue - Other Grants and Subsidies</b>				
-	Grants for the Indoor Sports and Events Centre	7,718	1,821	4,250
462	Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs	250	-	255
38	North Otago Rugby Club	34	35	35
177	Otago Community Trust	-	-	-
25	Grants for the Cultural Facilities development	510	-	-
211	Other Grants and Subsidies	269	375	494
<u>913</u>		<u>8,781</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>5,034</u>

## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000	2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 4: Finance Revenue and Costs</b>			
<b>Finance Revenue</b>			
27 Bank deposits	49	28	82
472 North Otago Irrigation Company Ltd	458	435	446
302 Observatory Village Lifecare Ltd	594	275	812
74 Kurow-Duntroon Irrigation Co Ltd	174	90	177
32 Advances to other entities	36	15	98
4 Sundry interest	-	-	-
911 Total Finance Revenue	1,311	843	1,615
<b>Less Finance costs</b>			
297 Interest on LGFA borrowings	810	360	2,156
2 Interest on bank borrowings	-	-	-
299 Total Finance Costs	810	360	2,156
612 Net Finance Revenue/(Expense)	501	483	(541)
<b>Note 5: Personnel Costs</b>			
14,903 Salaries and Wages	17,216	17,245	19,094
12 Redundancy and Severance payments	-	-	-
411 Defined Contribution Plan - employer contribution	510	498	567
52 Fringe Benefit Taxes	53	43	73
15,378	17,779	17,786	19,734
(1,721) Recoveries from capital projects	(2,712)	(2,101)	(2,004)
13,657	15,067	15,685	17,730
<b>Note 6: Depreciation expense</b>			
7,454 Roads and Footpaths	7,503	8,050	7,820
1,698 Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	1,786	1,563	1,773
328 Stormwater Drainage	344	324	332
2,697 Water Supply	2,811	2,668	2,822
62 Waste Management & Minimisation	58	59	71
245 Arts, Heritage & Community	248	301	241
1,900 Recreation Services	1,058	1,317	1,189
971 District Leadership	1,920	1,791	2,261
1,908 Property Management and Development	1,930	1,961	2,406
55 Heritage, Environment and Regulation	57	62	14
17,318	17,715	18,096	18,928

## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 7: Other Expenses</b>				
188	Audit Fees - Annual Report	209	213	220
35	Audit Fees - Prior year Annual Report	-	-	-
-	Audit Fees - Long Term Plan	-	125	155
994	Community Grants and Donations	1,006	979	1,098
2,156	Consultants	1,664	1,611	2,012
14,727	Contractors	17,593	14,957	19,823
509	Elected Members Remuneration	628	605	647
1,904	Electricity supply	2,250	1,919	2,346
54	Impairment of Receivables	150	150	150
779	Insurance Premiums	833	902	1,068
271	Legal Fees	177	233	241
228	Operating Lease expense	247	270	275
(333)	Provision for Closed Landfill	(33)	(2)	(26)
337	Valuation Expenses	226	241	242
5,633	Other Expenditure	5,820	5,693	5,854
<u>27,482</u>		<u>30,770</u>	<u>27,896</u>	<u>34,105</u>
<b>Note 8: Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>				
<b>Opening Balance</b>				
61,736	Land	62,616	64,066	81,285
60,706	Buildings and Improvements	67,253	90,952	78,421
577,617	Roads & Bridges	575,675	618,153	651,046
112,505	Water Supply	112,675	90,833	119,905
129,516	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	129,200	52,737	131,595
20,786	Stormwater Drainage	20,175	18,663	20,390
110	Solid Waste	110	175	27
26,082	Ōamaru Harbour	26,700	27,036	26,637
5,592	Alps2Ocean	5,225	4,540	5,371
1,384	Plant, Equipment & Vehicles	1,175	825	1,812
1,649	Office Equipment & Fittings	1,615	3,047	1,657
1,507	Collections	1,570	1,582	1,570
<u>999,190</u>		<u>1,003,989</u>	<u>972,609</u>	<u>1,119,716</u>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>				
16	Land	-	-	65
1,954	Buildings and Improvements	16,907	12,100	11,278
5,657	Roads & Bridges	8,937	7,829	13,784
7,824	Water Supply	30,238	13,419	34,988
2,788	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	1,770	2,576	1,817
404	Stormwater Drainage	100	-	-
-	Solid Waste	-	-	1,620
739	Ōamaru Harbour	364	364	364
113	Alps2Ocean	-	-	-
484	Plant, Equipment & Vehicles	208	208	608
726	Office Equipment & Fittings	655	1,188	915
176	Collections	190	148	190
<u>20,881</u>		<u>59,369</u>	<u>37,832</u>	<u>65,629</u>

## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 8: Property, Plant &amp; Equipment (continued)</b>				
<b>Revaluations</b>				
19,333	Land	-	-	-
22,889	Buildings and Improvements	-	-	-
-	Roads & Bridges	44,750	-	-
-	Water Supply	-	10,933	18,000
-	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	-	7,113	10,000
-	Stormwater Drainage	-	2,635	3,000
42,222		40,000	20,681	31,000
<b>Disposals</b>				
-	Land	(400)	(250)	(350)
(45)	Buildings and Improvements	(200)	(200)	(200)
(1,318)	Water Supply	(1,000)	(900)	-
(37)	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	(75)	(150)	-
(228)	Stormwater Drainage	-	(30)	-
(3)	Solid Waste	-	-	-
-	Ōamaru Harbour	-	-	-
-	Alps2Ocean	-	-	-
-	Plant, Equipment & Vehicles	(140)	(140)	(140)
(3)	Office Equipment & Fittings	(5)	(5)	(5)
(32)	Collections	(10)	(10)	(20)
(1,666)		(1,830)	(1,685)	(715)
<b>Depreciation</b>				
-	Land	-	-	-
(3,253)	Buildings and Improvements	(3,580)	(3,963)	(4,188)
(7,475)	Roads & Bridges	(7,503)	(8,050)	(7,825)
(2,695)	Water Supply	(2,811)	(2,668)	(2,821)
(1,686)	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	(1,786)	(1,563)	(1,773)
(328)	Stormwater Drainage	(344)	(324)	(332)
(22)	Solid Waste	(58)	(43)	(71)
(359)	Ōamaru Harbour	(475)	(443)	(475)
(239)	Alps2Ocean	(245)	(190)	(245)
(191)	Plant, Equipment & Vehicles	(115)	(108)	(205)
(555)	Office Equipment & Fittings	(360)	(359)	(545)
(125)	Collections	(116)	(110)	(126)
(16,928)		(17,393)	(17,821)	(18,606)
(390)	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(322)	(275)	(322)
(17,318)		(17,715)	(18,096)	(18,928)
<b>Closing Book Value</b>				
81,085	Land	62,216	63,816	81,000
82,251	Buildings and Improvements	80,380	98,889	85,311
575,799	Roads & Bridges	621,859	617,932	657,005
116,316	Water Supply	139,102	111,617	170,072
130,581	Sewerage (Treatment & Disposal)	129,109	60,713	141,639
20,634	Stormwater Drainage	19,931	20,944	23,058
85	Solid Waste	52	132	1,576
26,462	Ōamaru Harbour	26,589	26,957	26,526
5,466	Alps2Ocean	4,980	4,350	5,126
1,677	Plant, Equipment & Vehicles	1,128	785	2,075
1,817	Office Equipment & Fittings	1,905	3,871	2,022
1,526	Collections	1,634	1,610	1,614
1,043,699		1,088,885	1,011,616	1,197,024

## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 9: Intangible Assets</b>				
1,525	Opening balance	1,950	770	2,020
847	Additions	900	500	840
(392)	Amortisation	(322)	(275)	(322)
<u>1,980</u>	Closing balance	<u>2,528</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>2,538</u>
<b>Note 10: Investments</b>				
<b>Council Controlled Organisations</b>				
4,600	Whitestone Contracting Ltd	4,600	4,600	4,600
103	Tourism Waitaki Ltd	103	103	103
<u>4,703</u>		<u>4,703</u>	<u>4,703</u>	<u>4,703</u>
<b>Joint Venture</b>				
<i>Ōmārama Airfield Ltd - 50% owned</i>				
1,644	Opening balance of investment	1,675	1,675	1,765
121	Share of reported Surplus/(Deficit)	-	-	-
<u>1,765</u>		<u>1,675</u>	<u>1,675</u>	<u>1,765</u>
<b>Investments in other entities</b>				
467	LGFA Borrower Notes - non-current	750	938	900
50	LGFA Borrower Notes - current	87	-	150
1	Accrued interest	17	-	39
518		854	938	1,089
114	Civic Financial Services Ltd	114	114	114
31	Lower Waitaki Irrigation Co Ltd	31	31	31
<u>663</u>		<u>999</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>1,234</u>
<b>Analysis</b>				
612	Classified as Non-current	910	1,083	1,077
51	Classified as Current	89	-	157
<u>663</u>		<u>999</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>1,234</u>

## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 11: Loans to Other Entities</b>				
<b>Non-current Asset</b>				
13,824	North Otago Irrigation Company Ltd	13,213	12,465	12,947
15,599	Observatory Village Lifecare Ltd	15,549	5,017	14,099
3,130	Kurow-Dunroon Irrigation Company Ltd	3,112	2,472	3,100
500	Advances to other entities	1,201	382	1,269
<u>33,053</u>	<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>	<u>33,075</u>	<u>20,336</u>	<u>31,415</u>
<b>Current Asset</b>				
377	North Otago Irrigation Company Ltd	611	1,049	266
-	Observatory Village Lifecare Ltd	-	408	1,500
-	Kurow-Dunroon Irrigation Company Ltd	-	320	30
24	Advances to other entities	49	39	46
-	Interest Accrued on balances at year end	27	11	22
<u>401</u>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>687</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>1,864</u>
<u>33,454</u>	<b>Total Loans to Other Entities</b>	<u>33,762</u>	<u>22,163</u>	<u>33,279</u>
<b>Note 12: Trade and Other Receivables</b>				
1,667	Rates	1,869	1,595	2,035
2,006	Sundry Debtors	2,964	2,367	2,085
1,413	Accrued Revenue	1,935	1,908	1,520
81	Infringements	75	55	85
198	Owed by subsidiaries and associates	65	70	55
<u>5,365</u>		<u>6,908</u>	<u>5,995</u>	<u>5,780</u>
(391)	Less Allowance for Credit Losses	(230)	(230)	(425)
<u>4,974</u>	<b>Total Receivables</b>	<u>6,678</u>	<u>5,765</u>	<u>5,355</u>
<b>Note 13: External Borrowings</b>				
15,021	Opening balance	25,021	25,040	42,185
12,000	New borrowing	24,000	21,500	14,500
(2,021)	Borrowing repaid	(11,021)	(6,540)	(6,685)
74	Interest accrued	72	50	265
<u>25,074</u>	<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<u>38,072</u>	<u>40,050</u>	<u>50,265</u>
<b>Current Liability</b>				
6,500	LGFA Loans	8,000	5,000	14,000
74	LGFA Loans - accrued interest	72	50	265
<u>6,574</u>	<b>Total Current Liability</b>	<u>8,072</u>	<u>5,050</u>	<u>14,265</u>
<b>Non-current Liability</b>				
18,500	LGFA Loans	30,000	35,000	36,000
<u>18,500</u>	<b>Total Non-current Liability</b>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>
<u>25,074</u>	<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<u>38,072</u>	<u>40,050</u>	<u>50,265</u>



## Notes to the prospective financial statements (continued)

2022 Actual \$000		2023 Annual Plan \$000	2024 LTP Yr 3 \$000	2024 Annual Plan \$000
<b>Note 14: Employee Entitlements</b>				
<b>Current Liability</b>				
228	Accrued Salary and Wages	314	659	364
1,372	Annual Leave	1,305	1,142	1,385
61	Long Service Leave	50	54	66
1,661	Total Current Liability	1,669	1,855	1,815
<b>Non-current Liability</b>				
103	Long Service Leave	107	-	117
103	Total Non-current Liability	107	-	117
1,764	Total Employee Entitlements	1,776	1,855	1,932
<b>Note 15: Trade and Other Payables</b>				
4,638	Sundry Creditors	8,560	7,132	7,450
716	Accruals	1,315	1,488	1,065
469	Owing to Subsidiaries	972	605	1,150
1,424	Revenue charged or received in Advance	1,445	1,100	1,825
199	Deposits	240	150	285
7,446	Total Trade and Other Payables	12,532	10,475	11,775

# Rating information

## Pūroko tāke kaunihera

### Rating base information

Council must include in its Annual Plan, in accordance with section 20A of the Local Government Act 2002, information related to its projected rating base

	Actual 30 June 2022	Projected 30 June 2023
Number of Rating Units in the district	13,865	13,977
Total Land Value of Rating Units	\$4,776,475,550	\$4,803,178,900
Total Capital Value of Rating Units	\$9,714,183,500	\$9,871,318,100

### Rating funding impact statement

#### Background

Council has worked through the requirements of the Revenue and Financing Policy under the Local Government Act 2002. The LGA 2002 and Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 require Council to disclose some funding and rating information and policies in the Annual Plan, while other information is disclosed by other means, primarily by being available at [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz).

#### Introduction

Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the inclusion of a funding impact statement which supports the setting of the rates for any year. The funding impact statement shows for each rate that Council will charge: the basis of the rate, the activities the rate funds, and the amount of the rate. This section also includes several other policies required by the Local Government Act 2002 related to rates collection, remissions, relief, and postponement.

The funding impact statement includes the following matters, with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Section references:

- The basis of setting the General Rate, i.e., Land Value, Annual Value, or Capital Value (Section 13).
- Any category or categories that will be used for differentiating the General Rate (Section 14).
- The function or functions for which Targeted Rates are set (Section 16).
- Any category or categories of land that will be used to set a Targeted Rate on a differential basis or determine whether a property will be liable for a Targeted Rate (Section 17).
- Any factor or factors that will be used to calculate liability for a Targeted Rate (Section 18).
- An indication that we wish to set a charge for water supply by volume of water consumed if we are intending to do so (Section 19)

Within this document there is further information on Council policies relating to rate remissions, postponements, and relief for Māori land that may be in effect.

Maps showing boundaries of Targeted Rates based on locality are available on request.

#### General Rate

Council set a General Rate based on the land value of each Rating Unit in the district. The General Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The General Rate will contribute to funding for:

- Council
- Community Boards
- Resource Consents processing
- Noxious Plants
- Forestry
- Community planning and accountability
- Sports grounds
- District planning
- Waitaki Community Recreation Centre Grant
- Ōamaru Harbour port operations

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

#### Uniform Annual General Charge

Council will charge a Uniform Annual General Charge on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the district.

The Uniform Annual General Charge will contribute to the funding for:

- Community safety, development, and grants
- Cemeteries
- Public toilets
- Liquor licensing
- Tourism development and visitor services
- Civil defence
- Tūhura Otago Museum grant
- Sports grounds
- Building control
- Environmental health
- Residual waste disposal, closed landfills, and waste minimisation
- Environmental monitoring and enforcement

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

## Targeted Rates

### Targeted Rate for District Services

Council set a Targeted Rate for District Services, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the district. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The targeted rate will contribute to the funding for:

- Council
- Community Boards
- Waitaki Community Recreation Centre
- Commercial property
- Town centres
- Christmas decorations
- Community planning and accountability
- Economic development
- Community housing
- Waitaki Lakes Camping
- Ōamaru Harbour coastal protection

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

### Targeted Rates by Ward

Targeted Rates by Ward are charged on Rating Units within the Ward boundaries.

#### Ahuriri Ward Services Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Ahuriri Ward Services, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Ahuriri Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Ahuriri Ward Services Rate will contribute to the funding for:

- Reserves and open spaces

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

#### Ahuriri Ward Community Board Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Ahuriri Community Board, based on the Land Value of each Rating Unit in the Ahuriri Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Ahuriri Ward Community Board Rate will be used to fund 60% of the costs of the Ahuriri Community Board.

#### Ahuriri Ward Services Charge

Council set a Charge on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a Rating Unit in the district differentiated by Ward.

The Ahuriri Ward Services Charge will contribute to the funding for:

- Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum and Archive
- Ōamaru Public Gardens
- Streetscapes and town centres
- District libraries
- Ōamaru Opera House
- Waitaki Aquatic Centre

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

#### Corriedale Ward Services Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Corriedale Ward Services, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Corriedale Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Corriedale Ward Services Rate will contribute to the funding for:

- Reserves and open spaces

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

#### Corriedale Ward Services Charge

Council set a Charge on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a Rating Unit in the district differentiated by Ward.

The Corriedale Ward Services Charge will contribute to the funding for:

- Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum and Archive
- Ōamaru Public Gardens
- Streetscapes and town centres
- District libraries
- Ōamaru Opera House
- Waitaki Aquatic Centre

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

#### Ōamaru Ward Services Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Ōamaru Ward Services, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Ōamaru Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Ōamaru Ward Services Rate will contribute to the funding for:

- Reserves and open spaces

#### Ōamaru Ward Services Charge

Council set a charge on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the district differentiated by ward.

The Ōamaru Ward Services Charge will contribute to the funding for:

- Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum and Archive
- Ōamaru Public Gardens
- Streetscapes and town centres
- Parking enforcement
- District libraries
- Ōamaru Opera House
- Waitaki Aquatic Centre

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

### Waihemo Ward Services Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Waihemo Ward Services, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Waihemo Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Waihemo Ward Services Rate will contribute to the funding for:

- Waihemo Service Centre
- Reserves and open spaces

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

### Waihemo Ward Community Board Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for Waihemo Community Board, based on the Land Value of each Rating Unit in the Waihemo Ward. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Waihemo Ward Community Board Rate will be used to fund 60% of the Waihemo Community Board and Waihemo Service Centre.

### Waihemo Ward Services Charge

Council set a charge on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the district differentiated by ward.

The Waihemo Ward Services Charge will contribute to the funding for:

- Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum and Archive
- Ōamaru Public Gardens
- Streetscapes and town centres
- Parking enforcement
- District libraries
- Ōamaru Opera House
- Waitaki Aquatic Centre

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

## Targeted Rates by Locality

The defined areas for all Targeted Rates by Locality are specified on maps available from Council.

### Ōamaru Business Area Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for services to the Ōamaru Business Areas, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Ōamaru Business Areas that are not used exclusively for residential

purposes. Council has established two Ōamaru Business Areas, 'A' and 'B'.

The Targeted Rates will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar. The rate in dollars for area 'B' will be set at 50% of the rate for area 'A'.

The Ōamaru Business Area Rates will contribute to the funding for:

- Tourism development and visitor services
- Forrester Gallery, Waitaki Museum and Archive
- Waitaki Aquatic Centre
- Christmas decorations
- Parking enforcement
- District libraries
- Ōamaru Public Gardens
- Ōamaru Opera House

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy.

### Ōamaru Urban Area

Council set a Targeted Rate for coastal protection and port operations to the Ōamaru Urban Area, based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the Ōamaru Urban Area. The Targeted Rate will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar.

The Ōamaru Urban Area Rate will be used to fund 80% of the cost of coastal protection works at the Ōamaru Harbour.

### Loan Rates

For reasons of public safety or due to private benefit, Council may agree to fund the private benefit of works by specific local rates on targeted properties.

### Local Amenity Rates

Council set targeted rates for Local Amenity. Local Amenity Rates are primarily used for roading works specific to the locality. They also include, as a separate component, stormwater costs where the township has a stormwater system.

Ōamaru and Weston use a combination of Land Value and Fixed Charge differentiated by Capital Value. All other Amenity Rates are based on the Land Value of each Rating Unit in the defined area. The rates will be set as separate Targeted Rates for each township that has agreed to establish a Local Amenity Rate. The Targeted Rates will be set at a uniform rate in the dollar or a Fixed Charge.

The separate targeted rates are:

Duntroon	Lake Ōhau	Otematata
Herbert	Maheno	Palmerston
Hampden	Moeraki	Shag Point
Kakanui	Ōamaru	Weston
Kurow	Ōmārama	

The Targeted Rates will contribute to the funding of new footpaths, kerb and channel, off-street car parks, street lighting, stormwater, and other improvements, within these boundaries.

The Ōamaru Amenity Rate also provides funding for the Ōamaru Drill Hall.

These activities are funded from a variety of funding sources. For detailed information on this refer to the Revenue and Financing Policy and Funding Needs Analysis.

## Public Hall and Community Centre Rates

Council, in consultation with the Public Hall and Community Centre Committees, has set uniform charges for public halls and community centres charged on each Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the defined areas.

The Separate Uniform Targeted Rates for Public Halls and Community Centres:

Airedale	Kurow	Pukeuri
Ardgowan	Lower Waitaki	Tokarahi
Awamoko	Moeraki	Totara
Dunback	Ngapara	Waianakarua
Duntroon	Ōmārama	Waitaki Bridge
Enfield	Otekaieke	Weston
Hampden	Otematata	Windsor
Kakanui	Otepopo	
Kauru Hill	Palmerston	

The Targeted Rates will be used to fund Public Halls and Community Centres.

## Targeted Rates by Activity

### Roading Rate

Council set a Targeted Rate for roads and bridges based on the Capital Value of each Rating Unit in the district. The Roothing Rate is set on a differential basis based on Land Use (the categories are Hydro-Electric Power Generation Installations, Mining & Mineral Extraction, Forestry, and General Purposes).

Part of the rate is used to fund a reserve to help fund forestry related roading issues.

The differential categories are defined thus:

Differential Category	Description of Category	Differential basis
Hydroelectric Power General Installations	All Rating Units used primarily or predominantly for the generation of hydroelectric power from Lakes Aviemore, Benmore, Ōhau, or Waitaki.	8% of activity funded from this differential.
Mining and Mineral Extraction	All Rating Units with an area greater than 30 hectares used primarily or predominantly for the purposes of mining or mineral extraction.	5% of activity funded from this differential.
General Purposes	All Rating Units not either used primarily or predominantly for the generation of hydro-electric power from Lakes Aviemore, Benmore, Ōhau, or Waitaki, or with an area greater than 30 hectares used primarily or predominantly for the purposes of mining or mineral extraction, or primarily used for forestry activities.	87% of activity funded from this differential.
Forestry	All Rating Units used primarily or predominantly for commercial forestry purposes.	An Annual Charge set at 4 x the Roothing General Rate.

### Sewerage (Waste Water) Rates and Charges

Council set Targeted Rates for sewerage treatment and disposal, based on a fixed amount per Water Closet. A Rating Unit used primarily as a residence for one household is not treated as having more than one Water Closet or urinal.

Some Uniform Targeted Rates will be differentiated based on the following differential categories:

- **Connected** – All urinals or Water Closets connected to the sewerage reticulation,



provided that the maximum number of charges made for Rating Units comprising a household used exclusively for residential purposes shall be one.

- **Serviceable** – All Rating Units within 30 metres of the sewerage reticulation and all Rating Units with buildings within 60 metres of the sewerage reticulation. No Rating Units at Dunroon are considered Serviceable. Serviceable charges are 50% of the connected charge.

The charging of a Serviceable Rate does not require Council to make a connection available to the Rating Unit. The charge confirms the Rating Unit is within 30 metres of the public sewer. The rating maps are indicative only. Any information regarding a particular Rating Unit may require a site inspection.

The Uniform Targeted Sewerage Rates are charged in the following areas:

Dunroon	Kakanui	Kurow
Lake Ōhau Village	Moeraki	Ōamaru
Ōmārama	Otematata	Palmerston

### Water Rates – Urban

Council will use several different rating tools to charge the Targeted Rates for Water Supply. These tools are:

- A Targeted Rate for Water Supply that will be charged based on the number of connections the Rating Unit has to the system.
- A Targeted Rate for treatment and supply of water to an appropriate standard, based on the number of connections the Rating Unit has to the system.
- A Targeted Rate to fund the cost of the reticulation network. This will be charged to each Connected Rating Unit.
- A Uniform Targeted Rate based on the type of connection that allows a specified volume to be supplied to a Rating Unit (a Unit) or the total volume supplied recorded by a meter.

Some rates will be set on a differentiated basis:

- **Geographic supply zone** - this is a specific area with a larger rating area.
- **Connected** – all rating units connected to the water reticulation.
- **Serviceable** – all rating units within 100 metres of the water reticulation. Serviceable charges are 50% of the connected charge.

Individual urban water rates are based on the following:

Urban Town/ Township	Basis for charge
Ōamaru Supply	Connections per Rating Unit
Ōamaru Reticulation	Per Connected Rating Unit
Kurow	Connections per Rating Unit
Ōmārama	Connections per Rating Unit
Otematata	Connections per Rating Unit
Palmerston zone (Waihemo Water)	Connections per Rating Unit

Urban Town/ Township	Activity and basis for charge	Unit Volume (litres/ day)
Weston zone (Ōamaru Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
Kakanui zone (Ōamaru Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
	Crib Supply per Unit	909
Hampden/ Moeraki zone (Ōamaru Water)	Domestic Supply per Unit	909
	Rural Supply per Unit	1,818

The Hampden / Moeraki Zone of the Ōamaru Water Supply is differentiated by the nature of the connection that allows the supply of a volume using the following definitions:

- **Domestic Unit** – Rating Units supplied to the original townships of Hampden and Moeraki.
- **Rural Unit** – Rating Units supplied outside the original townships of Hampden and Moeraki.

The Kakanui Zone of the Ōamaru Water Supply rate is differentiated by the nature of the connection that allows the supply of a volume using the following definitions:

- **Unit** – Uniform volume of water supplied to a Connected Rating Unit.
- **Crib Unit** – Uniform volume of water supplied to a Connected Rating Unit to properties identified as Crips in the rating information database. There are presently no new Crib Units available.

## Water Rates – Rural

Council set Targeted Rates for Water Supply to rural water supplies based on the type of connection that allows a specified volume of water (a Unit) to be supplied to the Rating Unit. Multiple units can be supplied to a single connected property.

The specified base unit volume of water for connected properties are:

Township/ Locality	Activity and basis for charge	Unit Volume (litres/ day)
Awamoko	Supply per Unit	1,818
Bushy Creek	Supply per Unit	1,818
Dunback Zone (Waihemo Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
Duntroon	Supply per Unit	1,818
Enfield Zone (Ōamaru Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
Goodwood Zone (Waihemo Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
Herbert / Waianakarua Zone (Ōamaru Water)	Supply per Unit	1,818
Kauru Hill	Supply per Unit	1,818
Lake Ōhau Village	Supply per Unit	600
Lake Ōhau Village availability	Per Rating Unit located within 100m of water reticulation	N/A
Lower Waitaki	Supply per Unit	1,818
Maheno	Supply per Unit	1,818
Maheno	Supply per Half Unit	909
Stoneburn	Supply per Unit	1,000
Tokarahi	Supply per Unit	1,818
Windsor	Supply per Unit	1,818

The metered Water Rates will be set on all Rating Units serviced by meter. The Targeted Rates will be used to fund Water Supply.

## Construction Loan Rates

Council set Targeted Rates for significant capital upgrades to sewerage and water schemes per Serviced Rating Unit within a defined boundary.

The Targeted Rates for the Ōamaru Water Treatment Upgrade Loan Rate are charged to all non-commercial, non-metered Rating Units connected to the water reticulation system but are only levied on properties that have not contributed to a lump sum option for the particular scheme. These rates fund the cost of financing the capital works and are reviewed annually.

The Uniform Targeted Rates are:

- Ōamaru Water Treatment Loan Rate

## Definition of Separately Used or Inhabited Parts of a Rating Unit

Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIP) of a Rating Unit shall be such parts of a property that can be separately used or occupied in addition to the principal habitation or use, except where the use is an accessory one or is ancillary to the principal use.

In the situation where a Rating Unit contains both commercial or industrial uses, and a residential or agricultural use, they will be treated as two or more separate uses, except where the ratepayer resides on the Rating Unit.

For example:

- **Not separately used parts of a Rating Unit:**
  - A residential sleep-out or 'granny flat' without independent cooking facilities.
  - A hotel room with or without independent cooking facilities.
  - A motel room with or without independent cooking facilities.
  - Rooms in a residential dwelling or hostel with common cooking facilities.
  - Separately leased commercial areas with shared access, reception or other facilities.
- **These are separately used parts of a rating unit:**
  - Flats, apartments and other residential units with independent cooking facilities.
  - Separately leased commercial areas with separate access, sanitary or other facilities.

The SUIP for commercial properties/businesses captures some quite small spaces which imposes a significant extra cost on those affected. To make the application fairer across all businesses, Council has developed a measure based on gross floor area.

## 2023-24 rates schedule

This table specifies, with reference to the revenue and financing mechanism used to meet the estimated expenses of Council, the total amount of revenue to be collected from the rate, and the rate to be charged. All rates and revenues shown are GST inclusive and all value-based factors are shown per \$100 of value.

### Abbreviations used in this table

LV	=	Land Value	SRU	=	Serviceable Rating Unit	Unit	=	Quantity Supplied
CV	=	Capital Value	WC	=	Water Closet	m <sup>3</sup>	=	Cubic Metre
RU	=	Rating Unit	CRU	=	Connected Rating Unit	SUIP	=	Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit

2023-24 RATES			
NAME OF RATE	PROPOSED RATE	BASIS FOR RATE	BUDGETED TOTAL REVENUE
General Rate	\$0.0880	LV	\$4,225,069
Uniform Annual General Charge	\$515	SUIP	\$7,252,169
District Services Rate	\$0.0243	CV	\$2,397,799
Ahuriri Ward Services Rate	\$0.0180	CV	\$451,267
Ahuriri Community Board Rate	\$0.0051	LV	\$54,402
Ahuriri Ward Services Charge	\$133	SUIP	\$274,308
Corriedale Ward Services Rate	\$0.0100	CV	\$293,266
Corriedale Ward Services Charge	\$370	SUIP	\$983,927
Ōamaru Ward Services Rate	\$0.0310	CV	\$982,719
Ōamaru Ward Services Charge	\$601	SUIP	\$4,427,033
Waihemo Ward Services Rate	\$0.0437	CV	\$537,268
Waihemo Community Board Rate	\$0.0154	LV	\$118,109
Waihemo Ward Services Charge	\$133	SUIP	\$266,729
Ōamaru Business Area Rate A	\$0.3133	CV	\$570,407
Ōamaru Business Area Rate B	\$0.1566	CV	\$103,057
Ōamaru Urban Area	\$0.0244	CV	\$604,552
<b>Township Amenity Rates</b>			
Township Amenity – Duntroon	\$0.0091	LV	\$661
Township Amenity – Hampden	\$0.0580	LV	\$27,111
Township Amenity – Herbert	\$0.0090	LV	\$661
Township Amenity – Kakanui	\$0.0220	LV	\$18,725
Township Amenity – Kurow	\$0.0252	LV	\$8,718
Township Amenity – Maheno	\$0.0083	LV	\$661
Township Amenity – Moeraki	\$0.0072	LV	\$2,492
Township Amenity – Ōamaru	\$0.0444	LV	\$392,082
Township Amenity – Ōamaru flat charge	\$400	unit	\$6,800
Township Amenity – Lake Ōhau	\$0.0052	LV	\$1,978
Township Amenity – Ōmārama	\$0.0243	LV	\$18,366
Township Amenity – Otematata	\$0.0544	LV	\$58,967
Township Amenity – Palmerston	\$0.0725	LV	\$33,871
Township Amenity – Shag Point	\$0.0041	LV	\$661
Township Amenity – Weston	\$0.1005	LV	\$73,449
Township Amenity – Weston flat charge	\$400	unit	\$4,000

<b>2023-24 RATES</b>			
<b>NAME OF RATE</b>	<b>PROPOSED RATE</b>	<b>BASIS FOR RATE</b>	<b>BUDGETED TOTAL REVENUE</b>
<b>Roading Rate</b>			
Roading – General	\$0.0829	CV	\$7,425,903
Roading – Electrical Generation	\$0.0847	CV	\$682,448
Roading – Mineral Extraction	\$1.4924	CV	\$426,530
Roading – Forestry	\$0.3319	CV	\$226,838
<b>Public Hall Rates</b>			
Airedale Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$1,080
Ardgowan Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$3,080
Awamoko Public Hall Rate	\$30	SUIP	\$2,610
Dunback Public Hall Rate	\$30	SUIP	\$3,900
Duntroun Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$3,060
Enfield Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$2,700
Five Forks Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$1,600
Hampden Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$11,320
Kakanui Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$7,920
Kauru Hill Public Hall Rate	\$90	SUIP	\$3,780
Kurow Public Hall Rate	\$50	SUIP	\$16,250
Lower Waitaki Public Hall Rate	\$80	SUIP	\$16,240
Macraes Public Hall Rate	\$60	SUIP	\$3,120
Maheno Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$7,880
Moeraki Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$9,080
Ngapara Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$1,740
Ōmarama Public Hall Rate	\$50	SUIP	\$19,550
Otekaieke Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$1,720
Otematata Public Hall Rate	\$50	SUIP	\$27,450
Otepopo Public Hall Rate	\$30	SUIP	\$5,490
Palmerston Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$28,440
Pukeuri Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$2,080
Tokarahi Public Hall Rate	\$30	SUIP	\$3,300
Totara Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$9,040
Waianakarua Public Hall Rate	\$30	SUIP	\$1,860
Waitaki Bridge Public Hall Rate	\$20	SUIP	\$3,120
Weston Public Hall Rate	\$40	SUIP	\$25,760
Windsor Public Hall Rate	\$50	SUIP	\$3,450
<b>Water Rates</b>			
<b>Ōamaru</b>			
Ōamaru Water – Supply	\$323	CRU	\$2,207,184
Ōamaru Water – Reticulation	\$275	CRU	\$1,780,613
Ōamaru Water – Enfield Zone	\$706	CRU	\$174,128
Ōamaru Water – Weston Zone	\$706	CRU	\$765,388
Ōamaru Water – Kakanui Ordinary Supply	\$706	CRU	\$329,615
Ōamaru Water – Kakanui Crib Unit Supply	\$544	CRU	\$26,148
Ōamaru Water – Maheno Zone	\$706	CRU	\$44,150

NAME OF RATE	2023-24 RATES		
	PROPOSED RATE	BASIS FOR RATE	BUDGETED TOTAL REVENUE
Ōamaru Water – Maheno Zone – half charge	\$353	CRU	\$17,660
Ōamaru Water – Hampden/Moeraki Domestic Supply	\$544	Unit	\$275,639
Ōamaru Water – Hampden/Moeraki Water Supply	\$706	Unit	\$102,245
Ōamaru Water – Herbert/Waianakarua Water Supply	\$706	Unit	\$433,138
Ōamaru Water Treatment Loan (excludes businesses w/ Water Meters)	\$108	CRU	\$601,628
<b>Waihemo</b>			
Waihemo Water – Palmerston Zone	\$937	CRU	\$526,384
Waihemo Water – Dunback Zone	\$937	CRU	\$198,292
Waihemo Water – Goodwood Zone	\$937	CRU	\$232,509
<b>Other Urban Water</b>			
Kurow Water Supply	\$781	CRU	\$240,915
Lake Ōhau Village Water Supply	\$421	CRU	\$26,102
Lake Ōhau Village – Connection availability	\$210	SRU	\$14,524
Ōmarama Water Supply	\$627	CRU	\$215,021
Otematata Water Supply	\$583	CRU	\$311,872
<b>Other Rural Water</b>			
Awamoko Water Supply	\$560	Unit	\$134,519
Duntroun Water Supply	\$885	Unit	\$71,690
Kauru Water Supply	\$467	Unit	\$92,756
Lower Waitaki Water Supply	\$675	Unit	\$280,005
Bushy Creek Water Supply	\$176	Unit	\$17,296
Stoneburn Water Supply	\$417	Unit	\$137,667
Tokarahi Water Supply	\$438	Unit	\$304,816
Windsor Water Supply	\$436	Unit	\$83,151
<b>Water-by-meter rate</b>			
Ōamaru Water – Metered Supply – All Zones	\$1.31	m3	N/A
Waihemo Water – Palmerston Zone – Metered Supply	\$1.31	m3	N/A
Kurow Metered Supply	\$0.57	m3	N/A
Ōmarama – Metered Supply	\$1.06	m3	N/A
Otematata – Metered Supply	\$0.57	m3	N/A
<b>Sewerage Rates and Charges</b>			
Sewerage – Ōamaru	\$281	WC	\$2,299,425
Sewerage – Kakanui	\$281	WC	\$98,595
Sewerage – Duntroun	\$124	WC	\$1,241
Sewerage – Kurow	\$361	WC	\$109,880
Sewerage – Lake Ōhau Village	\$318	WC	\$17,516
Sewerage – Lake Ōhau Village – Connection Availability	\$159	SRU	\$11,784
Sewerage – Moeraki	\$1,264	WC	\$246,507
Sewerage – Moeraki – Connection Availability	\$633	SRU	\$27,242
Sewerage – Ōmarama	\$468	WC	\$272,160
Sewerage – Otematata	\$330	WC	\$189,211
Sewerage – Palmerston	\$437	WC	\$273,702

# Changes to rates for 2023-24

## 2023-24 rates examples

	Land Value of property (\$)	Capital Value of property (\$)	Rate in 2022-23 (\$)	Rate in 2023-24 (\$)	Rate increase 2023-24 (%)	Rate increase 2023-24 (\$)	Rate in 2023-24 (\$ per day)
<b>Residential properties</b>							
<b>Goodwood</b>	48,000	190,000	1,868	1,961	4.98	93	5.37
<b>Hampden</b>	120,000	380,000	1,871	1,999	6.84	128	5.48
<b>Herbert</b>	70,000	335,000	1,965	2,082	5.95	117	5.70
<b>Kakanui</b>	175,000	530,000	2,551	2,706	6.08	155	7.41
<b>Kurow</b>	128,000	350,000	2,299	2,430	5.70	131	6.66
<b>Lake Ōhau</b>	220,000	690,000	1,550	1,717	10.77	167	4.70
<b>Maheno</b>	80,000	295,000	1,229	1,348	9.68	119	3.69
<b>Moeraki</b>	215,000	600,000	3,466	3,639	4.99	173	9.97
<b>Ōamaru</b>	44,000	190,000	2,345	2,470	5.29	124	6.77
<b>Ōamaru</b>	107,000	350,000	2,666	2,814	5.55	148	7.71
<b>Ōamaru</b>	137,000	420,000	2,809	2,967	5.62	158	8.13
<b>Ōamaru</b>	210,000	485,000	2,990	3,170	6.02	180	8.68
<b>Ōamaru</b>	320,000	680,000	3,416	3,632	6.32	216	9.95
<b>Ōamaru</b>	230,000	840,000	3,573	3,773	5.60	200	10.34
<b>Ōmarama</b>	205,000	390,000	2,380	2,522	5.97	142	6.91
<b>Otematata</b>	180,000	480,000	2,327	2,477	6.45	150	6.79
<b>Palmerston</b>	85,000	370,000	2,640	2,770	4.92	130	7.59
<b>Weston</b>	120,000	440,000	2,826	2,977	5.31	150	8.16
<b>Commercial properties</b>							
<b>Ōamaru</b>	205,000	510,000	4,529	4,802	6.03	273	13.15
<b>Ōamaru</b>	1,390,000	6,640,000	35,192	37,227	5.78	2,035	101.99
<b>Ōmarama</b>	495,000	2,760,000	18,992	19,402	2.16	410	53.15
<b>Otematata</b>	920,000	1,100,000	5,151	5,538	7.51	387	15.17
<b>Palmerston</b>	350,000	790,000	8,854	9,114	2.94	260	24.97
<b>Agricultural properties</b>							
<b>Ahuriri</b>	7,290,000	8,410,000	16,452	18,712	13.73	2,259	51.26
<b>Awamoko</b>	1,980,000	2,380,000	6,366	6,980	9.63	613	19.12
<b>Papakao</b>	13,050,000	16,860,000	32,979	37,034	12.30	4,055	101.46
<b>Waihemo</b>	1,710,000	1,832,000	6,465	7,055	9.13	590	19.33
<b>Waitaki Bridge</b>	6,450,000	8,140,000	15,935	17,931	12.53	1,996	49.12



# Sundry rating policies

## Postponement of rates

Postponement policies have been prepared under Sections 108 to 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Sections 85 to 87 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002.

### Postponement of rates for extreme financial hardship

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial hardship that affects their ability to pay rates. The assistance will be by way of the postponement of rates arrears. Assistance will generally only be given to any ratepayer once. Properties that have a mortgage will not be considered for postponement.

#### Conditions & criteria

Only Rating Units used primarily for the residence of the ratepayer(s) will be eligible for consideration for rates postponement for extreme financial circumstances. Properties used for business, intensive agriculture, or properties greater than 8ha will not be considered as being used primarily for residence of the ratepayer(s).

Only the person(s) entered as the ratepayer, or their authorised agent, may make an application for rates postponement for extreme financial circumstances. The ratepayer(s) must be the current owner(s) of, and have owned for not less than five years, the rating unit which is the subject of the application. The person(s) entered on our rating information database as the 'ratepayer(s)' must not own any other rating units (whether in the district or in another place).

The ratepayer(s) (or authorised agent) must make a written application to Council. Council will consider, on a case-by-case basis, all applications received that meet the criteria described in paragraphs one and two under this section. Council will delegate authority to approve a first application for rates postponement to the Chief Executive.

When considering whether extreme financial circumstances exist, all of the ratepayer(s) personal circumstances will be relevant, including the following factors: age, physical or mental disability, injury, illness, and family circumstances.

Before approving an application, Council must be satisfied that the ratepayer(s) is (are) unlikely to have sufficient funds left over after the payment of overdue rates and for normal health care, as well as making provision for normal day-to-day living expenses.

Where Council decides to postpone rates, the ratepayer(s) must first make acceptable arrangements for payment of future rates, for

example by setting up a system for regular payments.

Any postponed rates will be postponed until:

- The death of the ratepayer(s); or
- Until the ratepayer(s) ceases to be the owner or occupier of the Rating Unit; or
- Until the ratepayer(s) ceases to use the property as his/her residence; or
- Until a date specified by Council.

Council will only postpone rates to a value up to the capital value of the property as recorded in the Rating Information Database.

Council will charge an annual fee on postponed rates for the period between the due date and the date they are paid. This fee is designed to cover Council's administrative and financial costs and may vary from year to year. The fee is set annually in Council's Annual Plan.

The postponed rates or any part thereof may be paid at any time. The applicant may elect to postpone the payment of a lesser sum than that which they would be entitled to have postponed pursuant to this policy.

Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title. This means that Council will have first call on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit.

#### Rights of appeal

The ratepayer(s) may appeal any decision by Council under this policy. The appeal must be in writing (verbal presentation of the written appeal will be accepted). Council will hear the appeal.

### Postponement of rates on Māori Freehold Land

Māori Freehold Land is defined in the Local Government Rating Act 2002 as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Māori Land Court. Only land that is subject to such an order may qualify for a postponement of rates under this policy.

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to facilitate the development and use of land for economic use where Council considers utilisation would be uneconomic if full rates are required during the years of development or establishment of a crop.

#### Conditions & criteria

Council will consider postponement of rates where previously unoccupied land is subject to clearing, development, or growing of crops.

Application should be made prior to 30 April of each year and will be applied from 1 July of that year.

Owners or Trustees making the application should include the following information in their application:

- Details of the property
- The objectives that will be achieved by providing the postponement
- Details of the proposed development

Council will consider postponement for each individual application according to the circumstances of that application.

No postponement will be granted on Targeted Rates for Water Supply, Sewerage Disposal or refuse collection.

Council may, at its discretion, partially remit rates that are otherwise subject to postponement.

## Remission of rates

Remission policies have been prepared under Sections 108 to 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Sections 85 to 87 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002.

### Remission of rates on bare land

#### Objective

Council may cancel any Separate Targeted Rate or Uniform Annual General Charge in respect of one or more rating units occupied by the same ratepayer (as stated in the district valuation roll) if Council consider it reasonable in the circumstances to do so.

#### Criteria & conditions

Council's policy is that where properties are occupied by the same ratepayer (as stated on the district valuation roll), it will not charge a uniform annual general charge or ward targeted rate on properties considered to be bare land, provided that the ratepayer pays at least one uniform annual general charge within the district. Bare land is defined as properties with no improvements other than fences and irrigation. For the purposes of this policy, forestry blocks (without buildings or other constructions) are deemed to be bare land. To receive and retain this remission, the property must be maintained and kept safe, and not present a hazard of any kind that may require Council's action or attention.

### Remission of Rates on Waitaki River Kaik, Waitaki Bridge Camp, Gemmell's Crossing Camp and Moeraki Kaik Camp

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to recognise the limited opportunity to occupy the various parts of the Rating Units and other factors in relation to the impact of full charges.

#### Criteria & conditions

Council may remit, on application from the ratepayer, all or part of the Uniform Annual General Charges and Ward Charges on the Rating Units that make up the Waitaki River Kaik, Waitaki Bridge Camp, Gemmell's Crossing Camp, and Moeraki Kaik Camp. The level of remission will be set annually.

### Remission of Rates on Rating Units with Multiple Single Bedroom Inhabitable Parts

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to recognise potential inequity of charging properties that have multiple single bedroom inhabitable parts on the same basis as other residential inhabited parts.

#### Criteria & conditions

Council may remit, on application from the ratepayer, part of the Uniform Annual General Charges and Ward Charges on the Rating Units that have Single Bedroom Inhabited Parts. The level of remission will be set annually.

### Remission of Rates on Rating Units for Separately Used Inhabited Parts used exclusively by Family Members

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to recognise the potential inequity of charging properties that are used exclusively by family members for residential purposes, on the same basis as other residential inhabited parts.

#### Criteria & conditions

Council may remit, on application from the ratepayer, part or all of the SUIP, based on a method established by Council, in situations where the property is being used exclusively by family members.

The ratepayer will be required to complete an Annual Declaration Form (found on Council website – [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz) – or available from Waitaki District Council, 20 Thames Street, Ōamaru), in order for a remission on the SUIP to be considered.

### Remission of Rates on Properties with Mixed Residential and Other Uses in the Ōamaru Business Areas

#### Objective

The objective of this policy is to recognise the potential inequity of charging properties that are used for residential and another purpose in the Ōamaru Business area on the same basis as a property used for business purposes.

### **Criteria & conditions**

Council may remit, on application from the ratepayer, all or part of the Ōamaru Business Area Rates where the majority of a property is used for residential purposes. The level of remission will be determined by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the floor area and value of the residential portion.

### **Remission of Rates on Māori Freehold Land**

Māori Freehold Land is defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a Freehold Order issued by the Māori Land Court. Only land that is subject to such an order may qualify for a remission under this policy.

This policy aims to:

- Ensure the fair and equitable collection of rates from all sectors of the community, recognising that certain Māori owned lands have particular conditions, features, ownership structures, or other circumstances, which make it appropriate to provide relief from rates.
- Implement a policy for providing rate relief on Māori land pursuant to Section 108 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Objectives**

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Recognise situations where there is no occupier or person gaining an economic or financial benefit from the land.
- Set aside land that is better set aside for non-use because of its natural features.
- Recognise matters related to physical accessibility of the land.
- Recognise and take into account the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes.

### **Criteria & conditions**

Council will consider a remission for property that comes within the following criteria:

- The land is unoccupied and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land; or
- The land is better set aside for non-use because of its natural features or as unoccupied and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land; or
- The land is inaccessible and is unoccupied.

The remission for land meeting the criteria will be 100% of any rates, except for Targeted Rates made for the supply of water, sewerage, or waste collection.

Applications for land to be considered for remission must be made by 30 April of each year, for the rating year commencing on the following 1 July of that year.

Owners or Trustees making an application should include the following information in their applications:

- Details of the property;
- The objectives that will be achieved by providing the remission;
- Documentation that proves the land, which is the subject of the application, is Māori freehold land.

The extent of the relief is at the sole discretion of Council and may be cancelled or reduced at any time. Council will review the register annually and may require information on whether the circumstances relating to the property receiving the remission have changed, or no longer comply with the policy.

### **Remission of rates penalties**

Council will grant to the Chief Executive (or his/her nominee) delegated authority in the following circumstances to approve, on receipt of an application, the remission of such penalty charges which have been incurred by any ratepayer as a consequence of their payment being received after the due date:

- On a 'one-off' basis where the ratepayer has had a previous satisfactory payment history.
- Where a property changes hands (sale or lease) and the new owner/lessee is responsible for an instalment when the original account was issued in the name of the previous owner/lessee.
- On compassionate grounds, i.e., where a ratepayer has been ill or in hospital, or suffered a family bereavement or tragedy of some type, and has been unable to attend to payment (elderly persons living on their own, etc.).
- Rate account not received, where it can be proved a genuine case exists.
- In such instances where an error has been made on our part or arising through an error in the general processing or levying of the same which has subsequently resulted in a penalty charge being imposed.

### **Arrears (penalty remissions)**

In situations where there are arrears from previous years, negotiation may be entered into over the amount of accumulated arrears penalty that is ultimately to be paid on such accounts subject to the proviso that dispensations subsequently granted shall be conditional upon settlement being made of the total account due, and that in implementing this policy, the circumstances of each

case be taken into consideration on their individual merits and it be conditional upon the full amount of such rates due having been paid. In considering the application of this policy, the following matters shall be considered:

- The remission does not go back for more than three years.
- That the rates are paid.
- That Council prefers those ratepayers who have communicated in advance and reached an agreement or an arrangement by which the base rates will be paid within a period of two years.
- Council's outgoings are always recovered.
- The ratepayer's entire relationship with Council will be reviewed. This is to ensure a benefit is not provided to a ratepayer when costs are being incurred because of the ratepayer's other interactions with Council.
- The remission of the penalty will facilitate the sale of the property, on the basis Council are better off with a future revenue stream.

## **Remission of Sewerage Charges on schools**

### **Objective**

To provide for relief from sewerage charges for rating units used for educational establishments, so that educational establishments shall be required to pay no more for sewerage charges than previously determined under the Rating Powers (Special Provision for Certain Rates for Educational Establishments) Amendment Act 2001 (the 'Donnelly Act').

### **Conditions & criteria**

Rating units that meet the criteria under this policy shall receive a remission of sewerage charges, so that the total sewerage charges payable shall be no more than that previously determined under the Donnelly Act.

To be eligible for remission, the rating units must be used for the purposes of an educational establishment as defined in the Donnelly Act.

## **Water charges remissions**

### **Objective**

To provide for relief to assist ratepayers who have been levied excessive water charges due to a fault (leak) on their plumbing.

### **Conditions & criteria**

The remission will apply in the following circumstances:

- The applicant has had excess water charges levied due to a fault (leak) on their plumbing; and

- The applicant has submitted an application for remission; and
- The applicant has attached proof of the repairs to their private plumbing to their application (e.g. plumbers repair account); and
- That proof is submitted for verification of the repairs being carried out promptly once the existence of a fault has been identified.

## **General remission (extraordinary circumstances)**

### **Objectives**

The objective of this policy is to give Council an option to respond to extraordinary events that affect a ratepayer or group of ratepayers that could not be foreseen or mitigated against at the start of the rating year.

### **Conditions & criteria**

Applications must be made in writing. The application should set out the circumstances and impact on the ratepayer(s). Council will consider all applications. There will be no right of appeal.

### **General matters**

#### **Council discretion**

The extent of the relief is at Council's sole discretion and may be cancelled or reduced at any time.

#### **Information to be supplied**

Council will review the level of remission annually and may require information to be provided by the ratepayer before the remission is granted.

#### **Deadline for application of remissions**

In order for Council to correctly set the rates, written application for any remission must be received by 31 May of the year prior to the year that the rates are set for. Council may consider granting a remission in the year it is applied for if the remission policy was adopted as part of that year's Long Term Plan or Annual Plan process and the ratepayer would otherwise have been eligible for the remission.

#### **Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer**

Unless otherwise stated, the Chief Executive Officer or other delegated officer, is delegated authority to determine if ratepayers meet the criteria of any remission applied for, request any further information required to make a decision, and grant remission in accordance with the adopted policies.



## Administration of rates

### Payment methods and places

Rates will be collected by quarterly instalments due on the following due dates of each year or the first working day thereafter:

- 25 August
- 25 November
- 25 February
- 25 May

Rates may be paid by any of the following methods:

- Automatic payment
- Cash
- Credit card
- Direct debit
- Eftpos
- Internet banking

Rates may be paid at Council offices:

- **Waitaki District Council HQ**  
20 Thames Street, Ōamaru  
Between the hours of: 8.00am-5.00pm  
Monday-Friday, except Thursday, 8.00am-4.00pm.
- **Waihemo Service Centre**  
54 Tiverton Street, Palmerston  
Between the hours of: 8.30am-5.00pm  
Monday-Friday, except Thursday, 8.30am-4.00pm.

### Minimum economic rate

Council will exercise its powers under section 54 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and not collect rates payable on a Rating Unit if the sum of those rates is so small as to be uneconomic to collect. Council has determined that it is uneconomic to collect rates owing on any Rating Unit of less than \$10.00 (including GST) per annum.

### Rates penalties

Under Section 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council may impose penalties.

- Under Section 58(1)(a), a 10% penalty will be added on the next business day to so much of any instalment not paid by due date.
- Under Section 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a 10% penalty will be added to rates that remain unpaid from previous years. This will be added on 1 July of each year, or five working days after we have passed the rates resolution (whichever is the later).
- Under Section 58(1)(c) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a further 10% penalty will be added to rates that remain unpaid from previous years. This will be added six months after the penalty made in accordance with Section 58(1) (b).

Payments are applied to the oldest debt first.

## Rates refund policy

Council will only make a refund in any of the following circumstances:

- Rates have been fully paid for the rating year and are in credit for the next rating year; or
- Payment has been made into an incorrect account and the other party has consented to a refund; or
- A property is sold and a rate refund is requested by both the buyer and seller; or
- When in the view of the Chief Executive Officer or other delegated officer, extraordinary circumstances exist, particularly in relation to hardship, and the account is in credit on an instalment basis.

Only one refund per ratepayer per year will be made.

### Public availability of information

Council will charge a fee for supplying any person with a copy of information from the rating information database, except when requested in person at one of its offices in Ōamaru and Palmerston. For more information, please go to [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz).

# Reserve funds

## Pūtea whai rawa

Reserves are held to ensure that funds received for a particular purpose are used for that purpose and that any surplus created is managed in accordance with the reason for which the reserve was originally established. Surpluses held in reserves are credited with interest.

Council has established five types of reserves, three of which are restricted, being reserves with rules set by legal obligation restricting the use to which the funds may be put. These are Trust Reserves, Development Reserves, and Special Reserves.

The remaining Council-created reserves are discretionary reserves, established for the fair and transparent use of monies. These are Operating Reserves and Renewal (Depreciation) Reserves.

Reserves are not held separately in cash, and funds are managed as part of treasury management. Details of reserves, their general purposes, projected opening balances, movements over the Annual Plan year, and closing balances are presented in the following tables, and are also available on Council's website, [www.waitaki.govt.nz](http://www.waitaki.govt.nz).

<b>Restricted Reserves</b>	<b>Projected Opening Balance at 1 July 2023</b>	<b>Forecast deposits and transfers to reserves</b>	<b>Forecast withdrawals and transfers from reserves</b>	<b>Projected Closing Balance at 30 June 2024</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>Trust Reserves</b>				
Funded from sources external to Council, subject to binding conditions regarding their use. The largest relates to Resource Management Act financial contributions. Many of the funds are to support cultural facilities.	1,930	465	(515)	1,880
<b>Development Reserves</b>				
Reserves to record and allocate funds received under Council's Development Contributions policy.	4,810	1,400	(2,650)	3,560
<b>Special Reserves</b>				
Similar to Trust Reserves, as they have a specific purpose, but as they are Council-created, Council has more discretion over their use. The largest are the Disaster Fund and the Community Housing Reserve.	10,310	1,595	(1,750)	10,155



<b>Discretionary Reserves</b>	<b>Projected Opening Balance at 1 July 2023 \$000</b>	<b>Forecast deposits and transfers to reserves \$000</b>	<b>Forecast withdrawals and transfers from reserves \$000</b>	<b>Projected Closing Balance at 30 June 2024 \$000</b>
<b>Separate Rate Operating Reserves</b>				
Separate rates are described in the Funding Impact section of this Annual Plan and are set to match funding required. However, if Council considers the level of accumulated surplus or deficit in a reserve is too large, it can, at its discretion, either reduce the surplus or fund the reserve. Such movements are difficult to forecast, and have been estimated based on previous history, and form part of overall Operating Reserves.	4,160	823	(111)	4,872
<b>Renewal (Depreciation) Reserves</b>				
Funded depreciation reserves are maintained to support the renewal of existing assets when these reach the end of their economic lives. Amounts credited to these reserves represent the annual depreciation charge, less any element that Council has decided not to fund. Assets for which depreciation is either fully or partially unfunded are detailed in the Financial Strategy which can be found on Council's website: <a href="http://www.waitaki.govt.nz">www.waitaki.govt.nz</a> . Expenditure from these reserves funds replacement assets or maintains the economic lives and service potential of existing assets.	38,485	9,589	(11,684)	36,390

