



Waimate
District Council

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021-2022**

Adopted 30 May 2023

Table of Contents

Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive	1	Financial Statements	23
Glossary	3	Financial Summary	24
Council Information	5	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure	25
Strategic Framework	6	Statement of Changes in Equity	26
Community Outcomes	7	Statement of Financial Position	27
Wellbeing Assessment Indicators	9	Statement of Cash Flows	28
Council's Activities	11	Funding Impact Statement	29
Report on Long Term Plan and Policies	12	Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Funding Impact Statement	31
Statement of Compliance	13	Disclosure Statement	32
Statement on Participation of Māori in the Decision-making Process	14	Activities - Rates vs Other Revenue	36
A Year in Review	15	Statement of Accounting Policies	37
Auditor's Report	18	Notes to the Financial Statements	47
		Cost of Service Variances	86
		Capital Expenditure	87
		Statement of Internal Borrowings by Group	92
		Statement of Internal Interest by Group	93
		Activities	94
		Water Supply Group	95
		Waste Management Group	105
		Stormwater Group	110
		Sewerage Group	115
		Roading & Footpaths Group	121
		Organisation & Governance Group	128
		District Planning & Regulatory Services Group	135
		Community Services Group	145
		Community Facilities Group	154

Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

Welcome to the Waimate District Council's Annual Report 2021/22. This report reflects how well Council has managed projects, services and financial performance against the original intentions of the first year of the Long Term Plan 2021-31.

The full Annual Report provides a snapshot of our performance over the past financial year and celebrates some of the key highlights that have been achieved. While we will continue to progress a number of significant projects in the coming months and years, our focus remains heavily on delivering quality infrastructure, public and regulatory services that are both cost-effective and efficient for the community.

As a district, we have continued to navigate the uncertain landscape driven by Central Government, including the Three Waters Reform Programme, the Resource Management Act Reform and the Future of Local Government Review. Add to that a return bout of COVID-19, vaccine mandates and other compliance and it is fair to say it has been somewhat of a turbulent year for many.

In fact, the only constant for local government appears to be the requirement to work with change. As we have seen on multiple fronts, reform is the order of the day and these reforms will have a significant impact upon how councils across the country will operate, lead and serve their communities going forward – ourselves included.

As your council, our role is to ensure we continue to lobby for the best interests of our district, ensuring we consult with you as residents and at every possible opportunity, inform you of what any change might mean for the Waimate District. Though, while the landscape may still be unclear, let's reflect on what has been a productive and largely successful year for Council.

Roading and footpaths

From a roading standpoint, there has been high levels of activity and progress made in the last 12 months. Footpaths were renewed in the Waimate Urban area totalling 575 metres, while a total of 13,143m³ of additional metal was added to 229 kilometres of unsealed roads throughout the Waimate District.

Mayor Craig Rowley (left) and Chief Executive Stuart Duncan (right)

Most significantly, the old timber bridge on Youngs Road was replaced with a new two span concrete single lane bridge (Crouches Bridge) - marking the most substantial roading renewal project that Council has undertaken in three decades.

Three waters

Council has continued with an ambitious asset renewal programme, alongside delivering additional capital and project works associated with the COVID-19 Three Waters Stimulus Funding. Projects such as replacing asbestos cement pipes, reservoir and break tank upgrades, treatment plant upgrades and hydraulic modelling are now adding to both resilience and higher levels of compliance.

Within the 2021/22 financial year, water meters were installed within the urban supply for the purposes of water loss identification and management. These meters are smart meters that can be read remotely, allowing illegitimate water use to be identified and dealt with quickly to ensure efficient water use in the future. This project was also funded by the Government's COVID-19 Three Waters Stimulus Funding.



COVID-19 stimulus funding

COVID-19 stimulus funding provided for a significant upgrade of the Queen Street infrastructure with the replacement of an aged brick arch culvert with an upsized concrete pipe, new high-capacity sumps and associated road infrastructure renewals. This upgrade has been tested by a number of rain events and is performing as designed.

We were delighted to hear the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and Local Government New Zealand, extended the Community Recovery Programme for a further 12 months to 30 June 2022. An initial amount of \$250,000 was granted to place 25 people into full-time employment (30 hours minimum). This target was met in November 2021 and an additional \$250,000 received for the remaining six months. Not all funds were spent and just under \$100,000 was returned. The Employment Coordinator placed people into 56 full-time roles, 29 part-time and 30 casual/temporary roles.

In 2020, Council were fortunate to secure COVID-19 funding from the Department of Internal Affairs to employ two full-time staff to work in the roles of Digital Librarian and Community Engagement Librarian. This, the second year of the secondment has resulted in a wide range of programmes being offered to the community. These include the trial of the Housebound Service, 29 digital classes for seniors, several speaking engagements in the community, the provision of activity packs to children and adults and the increase of te reo Māori skills and knowledge with staff and the community - helping our library go from strength to strength every year.

Waste management

The first year of the new waste management contract was successfully completed in 2021/22. The contract has achieved significant diversion from landfill through the introduction of an organic waste collection. Approximately 30% of waste leaving the district is destined for landfill as opposed to 50-60% under the previous waste collection methodology. Further improvement is possible and staff will continue to assess available recycling options over the remaining 14 years of the contract.

Local government elections 2022

October 2022 marked the local body elections and those successful in their vote to Council have now found themselves tackling an array of issues throughout the next three-year term. As part of this election, we welcomed new councillors Rick Stevens, John Begg, Lisa Small and former councillor Peter Collins, and saw the return of incumbent councillors Sharyn Cain, Tom O'Connor, Sandy McAlwee and Colin Pankhurst,

alongside Mayor Rowley. A special mention must be made to our departing councillors David Owen, Miriam Morton, Sheila Paul and Fabia Fox – thank you all for your dedication to the district.

By the numbers

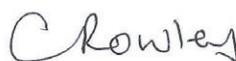
On the finance front, Council recorded a surplus of \$2.461 million compared to a forecast deficit of \$1.208 million. This was largely due to increased water, sewer and subdivision contributions, increased subsidies and grants from Three Waters Stimulus Funding, increased fees and charges revenue, gains on sale of assets, reduced expenditure and electricity costs following a contract pricing and supplier review. Refer to note 31 for the explanations of major variances against budget.

It is also worthy of noting that Council commissioned the revaluations of infrastructural assets, with large increases in overall asset values.

Looking ahead

As we navigate what's ahead, the district will continue to push forward with some exciting developments on the horizon. While the above points briefly touch on some of the major projects and developments administered by the Council in the last financial year, we invite you to read this Annual Report for more detail and highlights achieved throughout the year.

Together with the community, our small, hard-working, and tight-knit team will continue to champion opportunities for the betterment of the Waimate District and its community, ensuring this district is the best place to live, work, visit and play.



Craig Rowley
Mayor



Stuart Duncan
Chief Executive

Glossary

Annual Report

Assesses the performance of Council against the objectives, policies, activities, performance targets, indicative costs, and sources of funds outlined in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

Asset management

Refers to the programme to fund and maintain Council's essential infrastructural assets in a sound condition in the future. This includes roads, bridges, water and sewage reticulation.

Cash flow statement

Provides a summary of cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

Current assets

Assets which can be readily converted to cash, or will be used up during the year. These include cash, inventory, receivables and short-term investments.

Current liabilities

Payables and other liabilities due for payment within the next financial year.

Days

Included within the Objectives and Performance Measures section of the Statement of Service Performance, days mean working days, which do not include statutory holidays or weekends.

Decline in service potential (depreciation)

Is the measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the economic benefits embodied in an asset whether arising from use, the passing of time or obsolescence.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, a liability settled, or an equity instrument granted could be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Funding impact statement

The Funding Impact Statement (either at Council or group of activities level) represents the actual cash impacts on the reported area. It specifically excludes depreciation and amortisation as these are non-cash, but does include capital expenditure.

Funding policy

Provides a statement of the mix of funding mechanisms for Council as a whole, the funding mechanisms for each of Council's functions, and the rationale of how the funding mix for each function has been determined.

Infrastructural assets

Infrastructural assets are utility service networks i.e. water, wastewater, stormwater and roading. They also include associated assets such as pump stations, treatment plants, street lighting and bridges.

Investment policy

Is a statement of Council's financial asset mix and how these assets are managed.

Liability management policy

Covers Council's policy on management of its debt.

Long Term Plan

A plan that describes the activities of the local authority, the Community Outcomes, and long term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority.

Objectives

Objectives are the results Council is aiming to achieve for the community.

Operating costs

Expenditure through outputs on such items as wages, materials, electricity and plant expenses. All these inputs are consumed within the financial year.

Operating revenue

Money earned through the outputs in return for a service provided, or by way of a grant or subsidy received. Examples include Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency subsidies, rental revenue, and licence fees.

Operating surplus

Operating Surplus is an accounting term meaning the excess of revenue over expenditure. Revenue and expenditure in this context exclude capital items, loan uplifts and repayments, and transfers to and from reserves. An operating surplus is inclusive of non-cash items such as revenue and expenditure owing but not paid (receivables and payables) and depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment

These consist of land, buildings, operational and infrastructural assets including wastewater and water systems, roading, motor vehicles, plant and equipment, and furniture and fittings. They are sometimes referred to as capital assets.

Resources

These are the assets, staff and funds needed to produce the outputs of Council.

Service measures

Also referred to as performance measures - a measure that shows how well Council is doing in achieving the goals it has set for itself.

Statement of changes in equity

Is the change in Ratepayers' Equity (difference between Council's total assets and total liabilities) from year to year. It also records the gross movement in reserve accounts.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure

Accounts for all of Council's revenue and expenditure over a period of time according to accounting conventions.

Statement of financial position

Provides a financial snapshot of Council's assets, liabilities, term loans and ratepayers equity at a point in time.

Working capital

These are Council's net current assets which are held in cash or can be readily converted to cash less liabilities due for payment within one year. This is indicative of Council's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Council Information

Elected members

Mayor Craig Rowley	
Deputy Mayor Sharyn Cain	Waimate Ward
Councillor Colin Pankhurst	Hakataramea-Waihaorunga Ward
Councillor Sandy McAlwee	Pareora-Otaio-Makikihi Ward
Councillor Tom O'Connor JP	Pareora-Otaio-Makikihi Ward
Councillor Sheila Paul	Lower Waihao Ward
Councillor Fabia Fox	Waimate Ward
Councillor Miriam Morton	Waimate Ward
Councillor David Owen JP	Waimate Ward

Leadership team

Stuart Duncan	Chief Executive
Dan Mitchell, BSc, Grad Dip Eng	Asset Group Manager
Tina Stevenson, ACA, Dip Bus	Corporate Services Group Manager
Carolyn Johns, Dip Com	Community and Strategy Group Manager
Jonts McKerrow	Regulatory and Compliance Group Manager
Rachel Holley-Dellow	Human Resources Manager
Michelle Jones	Executive Support Manager

General information

Bank	ANZ Bank New Zealand Ltd, Timaru
Auditor	Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Office of the Controller and Auditor-General
Solicitors	Abercrombie and Associates Limited, Dunedin Anderson Lloyd, Dunedin Chapman Employment Relations Limited, Nelson Hope and Associates Legal, Oamaru (Waimate branch) Lane Neave, Christchurch RSM Law Limited, Timaru (Waimate branch)

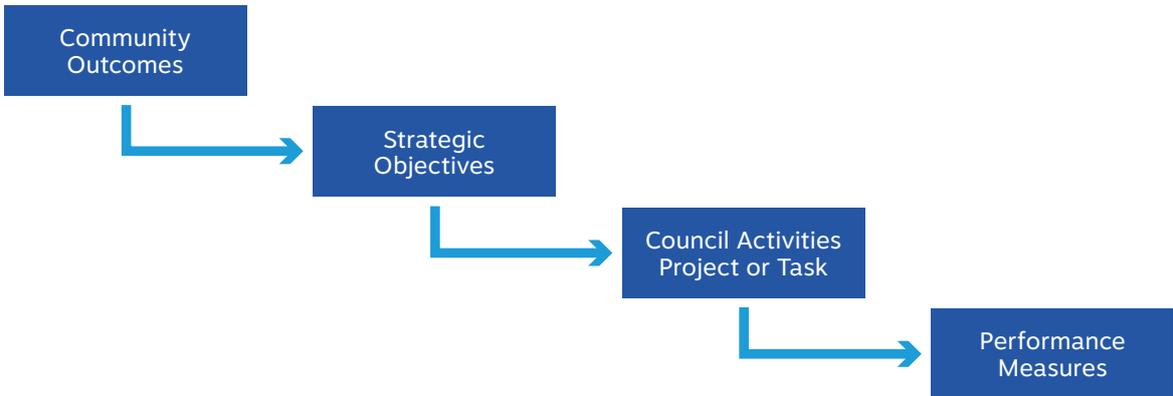
Contact details

Waimate District Council 125 Queen Street Waimate 7924	PO Box 122 Waimate 7960
Telephone: (03) 689 0000	
Email: council@waimatedc.govt.nz	Website: www.waimatedc.govt.nz

Strategic Framework

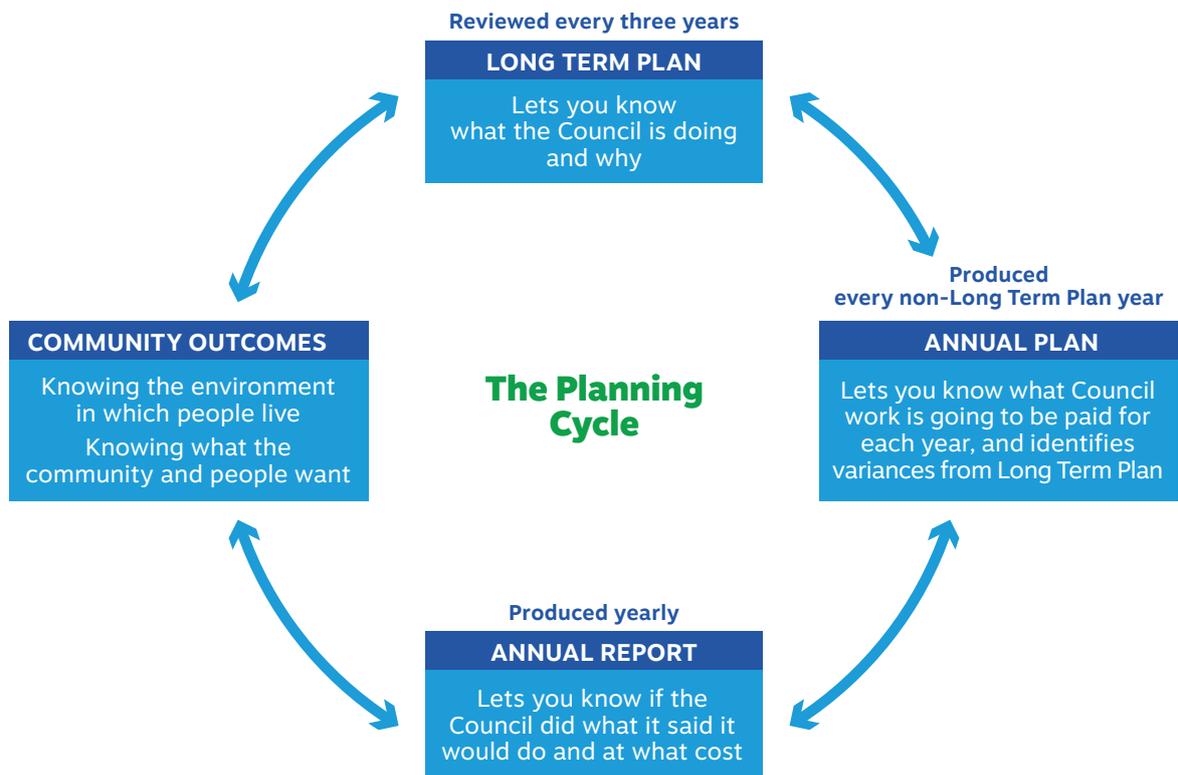
Vision for Waimate District
Leading our communities towards a diverse, thriving and sustainable district.

Waimate District’s Long Term Plan (LTP), which is reviewed three yearly, provides direction and long term focus for routine tasks and one-off projects, within Council’s areas of activity by setting them within a framework of strategic objectives that are derived from our community’s desired outcomes.



About the Annual Report

The purpose of this Annual Report is to explain how we delivered on year one of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan, as required by section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002.



Community Outcomes

Thriving communities

A district that provides infrastructure for economic activity.

A district that encourages development.

A district that actively promotes itself and its businesses.

A district that is enhanced through sustainable and diverse development.

Our heritage is valued and protected.

We value the natural environment, biodiversity and landscapes.

Sustainable district & environment



Safe & healthy people

A place where people are safe in their homes, work and public spaces.

Our services, infrastructure and environment enhance quality of life.

All people are encouraged to participate in our democratic process.

District assets provide recreation and leisure choice.

We celebrate and support the good things about our community.

Active, diverse, supportive community

Achieving community outcomes

Each year, Council produces its Annual Report to disclose performance against targets set in the LTP.

A three-pronged approach is used by Waimate District Council to help citizens judge whether the Council is doing a good job or not.

The Council will carry out its roles in advancing the outcomes that the community wants.

The Council will provide all its services to meet standards that have been agreed with the community.

The Council will run its operations in a cost-effective and efficient manner.



Wellbeing Assessment Indicators

Economic

Looks at whether the economy can generate the employment and wealth necessary to provide many of the requirements that make for social wellbeing, such as health, financial security and equity of opportunity.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita

Major road traffic accident statistics

Compliant water and wastewater schemes

Number of building consents issued

Dollar figure spent by visitors in the Waimate District

Average accommodation occupancy rate

Considers whether the natural environment can sustainably support the activities that constitute healthy community life, such as air quality, fresh water, uncontaminated land and control of pollution.

Water quality of monitored lakes, rivers and swimming spots

Number of drinking water supplies that comply with water standards

Landfill waste-kilograms per capita

Rate of transition of Council-owned vehicles to hybrid/electric engines

Environmental

Social

Involves individuals, their families, whānau, hapū, iwi, and a range of communities being able to set goals and achieve them, such as education, health, strength of community networks, financial and personal security, equity of opportunity, and rights and freedoms.

Percentage of school leavers by NCEA level

Percentage of residents tertiary educated

Employment rate

Average median household income

Housing affordability

Average weekly rent

Life expectancy

Percentage of residents who consider Waimate District a great place to live in

Percentage of residents feeling safe at home

Crime rate

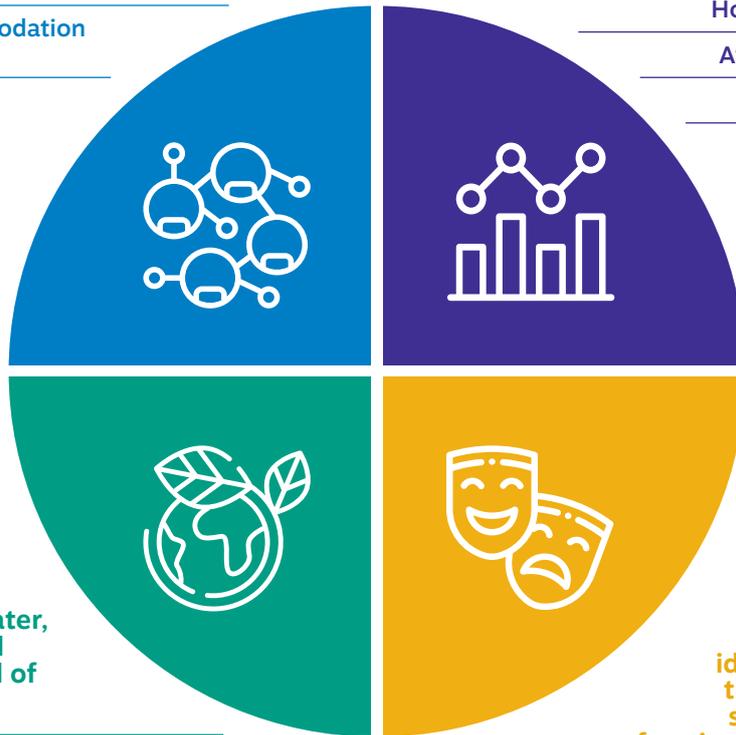
Looks at the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours and identities reflected through language, stories, visual and performing arts, ceremonies and heritage that make up our communities.

Percentage of te reo Māori speakers

Ethnic diversity

Number of creative and cultural activities offered

Cultural



Wellbeing Assessment Indicators Reporting

Economic

Wellbeing indicators	Results
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita	\$50,666 (2020)
Major road traffic accident statistics	4 (2 serious, 2 fatality)
Compliant water and wastewater schemes	1 of 9 water schemes and our wastewater scheme is compliant
Number of building consents issued	64 (2022)
Dollar figure spent by visitors in the Waimate District	\$12m (2020)
Average accommodation occupancy rate	24.4% (2019)

Social

Wellbeing indicators	Results
Percentage of school leavers by NCEA level	71.1% (2019)
Percentage of residents tertiary educated	21.3% (2018)
Employment rate	57.5% (2021)
Average mean household income	\$82,000 (2019)
Housing affordability	56.1% (2018)
Average weekly rent	\$293 (2021)
Life expectancy	Male 80, Female 83.5 (2019)
Percentage of residents who consider Waimate District a great place to live in	85% (2021 survey)
Percentage of residents feeling safe at home	To be surveyed in 2023
Crime rate	319 (2019)

Environmental

Wellbeing indicators	Results
Water quality of monitored lakes, rivers and swimming spots	For the 13 monitored sites: 2x Excellent, 1x Good, 4x Fair, 3x Unsuitable for swimming, 2x Poor, 1x Data not available
Number of drinking waters supplies that comply with water standards	1
Landfill waste-kilograms per capita	32.91 kg/capita (2018)
Rate of transition of Council-owned vehicles to hybrid/electric engines	24 fleet vehicles as at 30 June 2022, with 2 hybrid/electric

Cultural

Wellbeing indicators	Results
Percentage of te reo Māori speakers	1.4% (2018)
Ethnic diversity	91.8% Euro, 7.4% Māori, 5.2% Asian, 1.2% Pacific, 0.06% MELAA*
Number of creative and cultural activities offered	6 (2021/22)

*Middle-Eastern, Latin American or African

Council's Activities

Groups	Activities
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Water Supply • Rural Water Supply
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management
Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater
Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage
Roading and Footpaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roding and Footpaths
Organisation and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Administration • Community Representation • Investments and Finance • Strategy
District Planning and Regulatory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Management • Building Control • Environmental Services • Resource Management
Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Support • Economic Development and Promotions • Emergency Management • Library Services
Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Cemeteries • Event Centre • Parks and Public Spaces • Property • Swimming Pool

The Annual Report details Council's achievements and progress across the 9 Groups of Activities.

Report on Long Term Plan and Policies

Long Term Plan

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), brought major changes in the way local bodies operate and the way they interact with the communities they represent. Greater emphasis is put on requirements for Councils to be guided by the aspirations and needs of the local community and to ensure that they truly understand what those aspirations and needs are.

One piece of this picture is the generation of a Long Term Plan (LTP). The LGA outlines purpose of a LTP, what it must contain and how it will be used as the basis of all Council decision-making and operations. Effective consultation with the community is a key requirement.

The LTP must be reviewed every three years. Annually, Council will consider interim amendments following the Annual Plan procedure. This will allow for unforeseen changes or events that have altered the basis for budgeting and scheduling operations. An annual budget will also be released, based on the intentions contained in the LTP, but again, allowing for changed circumstances.

What does the LTP intend to achieve?

The LTP represents the agreement between the community of the District and Council as to how the community should develop to meet the local citizens' wishes, and the part that Council will play in reaching those objectives.

It therefore presents a 'future view' of what type of community we should ideally be living in by approximately the year 2031, and sets out a plan for Council to do its part in making that future happen.

It outlines the 'outcomes' or results that the community have identified as the important themes for the future and describes what must change in order to achieve these outcomes.

The role of Council in making these outcomes come into being, determines its future work programme, budgets and resource requirements.

Council's LTP covers the years 2021-31 and within this document the Consolidated Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure information for each of these 10 years is shown.

Treasury Policy

This policy incorporates Council's Investment Policy 403 and Liability Management Policy

402 prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

The Investment Policy states:

- the objectives in terms of which financial and equity investments are to be managed; and
- the mix of investments; and
- the acquisition of new investments; and
- an outline of the procedures by which investments are managed and reported on to the local authority; and
- an outline of how risks associated with investments are assessed and managed.

The Liability Management Policy states in respect to borrowing and other liabilities:

- interest rate exposure; and
- credit exposure; and
- specific borrowing limits; and
- liquidity; and
- debt repayment; and
- the giving of securities.

Funding Policy

This policy incorporates Council's Revenue and Financing Policy 401 in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

The Revenue and Financing Policy states in respect to:

- funding of operating expenses from the various funding sources
- funding of capital expenditure from the various funding sources

These funding sources come from the following:

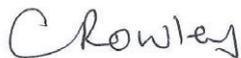
- general rates;
- fees and charges;
- borrowing;
- grants and subsidies;
- development and financial contributions;
- targeted rates;
- interest and dividends from investments;
- proceeds from asset sales;
- financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- any other source.

This policy can be found in the LTP 2021-31.

Statement of Compliance

The Council of Waimate District Council hereby confirms that all statutory requirements in relation to the Annual Report, as outlined in the Local Government Act, have been complied with, with the following exception:

Council was required under section 98(7)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 to complete and adopt its Annual Report by 31 December 2022. This timeframe was not met because Audit New Zealand was unable to complete the audit within this timeframe due to an auditor shortage and the consequential effects of COVID-19, including lockdowns.



Craig Rowley
Mayor

30 May 2023



Stuart Duncan
Chief Executive

30 May 2023

Statement on Participation of Māori in the Decision-making Process

Although the Treaty of Waitangi is between Māori and the Crown, the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) imposes certain obligations on local government to reflect those Treaty obligations. Section 81 of the LGA requires all local authorities to develop ways that it can involve local Māori in the Council decision-making process.

Council values the contribution Māori make to Council decision-making. We are committed to giving effect to the principles and intent of the Treaty of Waitangi and to engaging in genuine and appropriate consultation with Māori, taking into account the principles of the LGA provisions and recognising the special relationship between and with Māori, their culture, tikanga, land and taonga.

The LGA requires all Councils to take specific actions with regard to Māori.

The relevant sections of the Act are as follows:

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.

Section 14(1)(d) reads:

In performing its role, a local authority must act in accordance with the principle that a local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.

Section 77(1)(c) reads:

A local authority must in the course of the decision-making process, - ...if any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga.

Section 81(1) requires that a local authority must:

(a) Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and

(b) Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and

(c) Provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b)

Section 82(2) states:

A local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori in accordance with subsection (1).

Council-led initiatives

To address these requirements, Council will pursue the following initiatives:

- Work together with Māori organisations and individuals, to identify citizens who are considered to be Māori with an interest in the community in accordance with the requirements of Section 81(1) of the Act. This includes all Māori, regardless of tribal affiliation, who reside in the district, who own land within the district or who have a recognised cultural affiliation with the district. This will also include Māori organisations that are directly involved in the interests of local Māori.
- Meet with representatives of Te Runanga o Waihao at least once a year, to discuss current issues and the progress of the Long Term Plan. These meetings are in addition to other contact as part of the consultation process.
- Provide meetings, on request, to explain current issues and proposals for consultation specifically for Māori groups, whenever practical considerations permit. These meetings can be, by request, limited to specific Māori group participation.
- Continue to involve tangata whenua in all relevant deliberations with regard to the application of the Resource Management Act. The Council will adhere to the basic principle that all its citizens are of equal importance in the community and are all part of that community. Accordingly, it will always strive to ensure that the interests of all its Māori citizens are fully addressed and considered in all decision-making processes and recognises the special need to ensure the capacity of Māori to play a full part in the decision-making process.

A Year in Review

This section reflects on several areas significant to Council throughout the 2021/22 Annual Report, and provides a snapshot of what may lie ahead.

COVID-19

While the initial response of the COVID-19 pandemic appears to be largely behind us, we must now look back at the lessons learned and be ready to act. The country went back into alert level 4 lockdown in August 2021, with all public facing facilities closed as required by Central Government.

As we saw on multiple occasions during periods of lockdown, there is no substitute for being prepared and ready. Essentially, COVID-19 has created a new normal for us all, and while we take time to adapt to this new way of life, thinking and doing, it is vital we continue to build community resilience and further strengthen the community links we have established through this pandemic.

Council consider the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 a critical factor in our planning to safeguard the district's community and economy. Planning for a resurgence of COVID-19 and its variants is now part of everyday life and our everyday services reflect this.

Though through these times, Council acknowledges the heightened stress and anxiety on both staff and the wider community and understand the ongoing impact of other winter illnesses and their overall effect on absences across all sectors.

Looking ahead

Alongside our regional partners, whenever an outbreak is announced, Council needs to be prepared for future changes and government response, as well as any mitigating impacts on our community.

Like all of New Zealand, Council will continue to experience the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 and seasonal illness, and this will invariably create extra pressure on staffing resources and could potentially affect some operational services. Ongoing contingency planning will assist in mitigating these impacts.

Water Services Reforms

Over the past three years, both central and local government have been considering solutions to challenges facing delivery of the three waters

services to communities. This has seen the development of new legislation and the creation of Taumata Arowai (the new Water Services Regulator), to oversee and enforce a new drinking water regulatory framework, with an additional oversight role for the management of wastewater and stormwater networks.

Following the major failure in Havelock North's drinking water in 2016, where several people died through health complications attributed to the water contamination and thousands became sick from the effects of campylobacter, the Government revealed its Three Waters Reform Programme and stimulus funding package – and in July 2020, began stoking up the first sparks of the imminent changes ahead.

In a move to assess the recommendations from the inquiry into the Havelock North water contamination event, which was highly critical of the then regulatory framework and challenges councils faced around the three waters, the Government's reform sets out to create new, publicly owned and multi-regional drinking water delivery and asset owning entities.

The reforms are based on councils transferring the management and ownership of their three waters assets (and associated debt) and jobs to the new entity. However, there are many questions that have been left unanswered and Council will continue working with Government to seek the best possible outcomes for the Waimate District.

Water Services Reforms programme mandated

On 27 October 2021, the Government announced the proposed reforms would be mandatory for all councils with legislation to transfer the assets and liabilities alongside the management and ownership of water assets away from 67 councils and given to the yet to be established water entities.

Communities 4 Local Democracy established

In December 2021, the Communities 4 Local Democracy – He hapori mo te Manapori Group (C4LD) was formed with an initial 23 councils on board, our Council included. The group was created in response to serious concerns about the Government's Three Waters Reform, reflecting a united approach to oppose the mandate. C4LD has now grown to 31 councils and continues to voice its members' opposition to the reform.

Three Waters Stimulus Funding

In August 2020, the Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with all local authorities around the country, including our Council. It is important to note putting pen to paper did not bind our Council to any future agreements or decisions, it simply added us to the ongoing conversation. As part of that conversation, Council was allocated \$3.36 million that resulted in proposed work being brought forward to the 2021/22 year and additionally some new projects carried out.

Looking ahead

While there are still multiple scenarios to work through, we know the delivery of the three waters remains vital to our communities and as such, Council will continue to deliver these services until the transfer to the new entity occurs. Through public meetings, our community has given us a clear indication as to where their feelings lie with the Government's three waters proposals.

Consultation covered the Government's Better Off Funding Proposal, specifically asking the community whether Council should accept Tranche 1 of the funding or hold off until Tranche 2 becomes available in 2024. This consultation took place in October 2022 and proposed projects that fit the funding criteria. Following consultation, the new Council on 8 December 2022 decided not to apply for Tranche 1 funding.

During April 2023 the Government proposed significant changes to the reforms that would influence both the Bills and require changes to the Water Services Entities Act. This has effectively slowed the reform process with all legislation intended to be enacted prior to the October election. Proposed changes include an increased number of entities, removal of Tranche 2 better off funding, go live dates up to 1 July 2026 and better connection with local communities.

Future for local government

On 24 April 2021, the Minister of Local Government announced a Ministerial review into the Future for Local Government. The overall purpose of the review is to "identify how our system of local democracy needs to evolve over the next 30 years, to improve the well-being of New Zealand communities and the environment, and actively embody the treaty partnership."

In September 2021, the panel released an interim report that set out the engagement it had done up to that time, and the lines of inquiry it would follow.

Ārewa ake te Kaupapa (the report) poses five key questions:

1. How should the system of local governance be reshaped so it can adapt to future challenges and enable communities to thrive?

2. What are the future functions, roles and essential features of New Zealand's system of local government?
3. How might a system of local governance embody authentic partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, creating conditions for shared prosperity and wellbeing?
4. What needs to change so local government and its leaders can best reflect and respond to the communities they serve?
5. What should change in local governance funding and financing to ensure viability and sustainability, fairness and equity, and maximum wellbeing?

The panel has met with every local authority as part of its engagement, including our Council. Five key areas were discussed: Strengthened local democracy; stronger focus on wellbeing; authentic relationship with hapū/iwi/Māori; genuine partnership between central government and local government; more equitable funding.

Looking ahead

A draft report and recommendations for public consultation was released by the panel following the local government elections in October 2022. The final report will be presented to the Government by 30 April 2023. With general elections likely in late 2023, the Government may take some time to decide what, if any, of the panel's recommendations it wishes to adopt. Submissions opened at the end of 2022 on the review into the Future of Local Government, closing 28 February 2023.

Resource Management Act reforms

After many years of incremental changes, the Government is overhauling the resource management system to protect and restore the environment, provide for intergenerational wellbeing, better enable development within environmental limits, better recognise Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles, te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori, better prepare for adapting to climate change and risks from natural hazards, as well as mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and make the system less complex and more efficient while retaining local democratic input.

As part of this, the Government will introduce three new pieces of legislation to achieve its objectives. These are:

Natural and Built Environments Act – the primary replacement for the Resource Management Act 1991. It will require outcomes-based planning and development within environmental limits and targets, give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, create a single regional plan, overseen by a single regional committee, supported by a National Planning Framework.

Strategic Planning Act – introduces mandatory 30-year regional spatial strategies that will set out, at high level, how regions and communities will develop integrating land use, major infrastructure and investment. It too is guided by the National Planning Framework and will be overseen by a regional committee.

Climate Adaptation Act – this will deal with the complex policy, economic and legal issues around adapting to the effects of climate change, including managed retreat.

Looking ahead

The Natural and Built Environments and Strategic Planning Bills was introduced into Parliament in October 2022. The incoming Council now need to consider whether and how it wishes to respond to these Bills very soon after it takes office. The Climate Adaptation Bill is likely to be introduced in 2023.

The reform of the resource management system will have a major impact on Council, including future governance arrangements, functions, structure, decision-making, operations and investment priorities. The resource requirements, which will incorporate changes to the District Plans, and costs of transition cannot be underestimated, particularly as we transition to the new system while fulfilling essential requirements under the current one.

Climate change

The impacts of climate change around the world are becoming more evident in New Zealand as we experience an increase in extreme weather events. In support of Council's response to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), a new joint initiative with Environment Canterbury has led to the development of a Climate Change and Biodiversity Officer role.

This new role will be responsible for supporting and delivering Waimate District Council's Climate Change Strategy by undertaking research and investigations that provide a sound evidential base for decision-making, establishing key baseline measures that assist in monitoring progress against the climate change strategic goals, and leading the promotion and education of our response to climate change to the Waimate District.

Looking ahead

Council considers climate change to be a significant focus in the coming years, supporting initiatives throughout the region and working to collaborate with other agencies in this space. Council will always continue to investigate ways to reduce its carbon footprint and will encourage all staff within the organisation to better understand the impacts of climate change and ways in which they can support the topic.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Waimate District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Waimate District Council (the District Council). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Rudie Tomlinson, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on the information in the District Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the District Council has complied with the requirements of schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the District Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

Our audit was completed late

We completed our work on 30 May 2023. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed. We acknowledge that our audit was completed later than required by the section 98(7) of the Local Government Act 2002. This was due to an auditor shortage in New Zealand and the consequential effects of Covid-19, including lockdowns.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 25 to 28 and pages 37 to 85:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the District Council's financial position as at 30 June 2022; and
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and

- the funding impact statement on pages 29 to 31, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council’s annual plan; and
- the Council activities performance reporting on pages 95 to 102, 105 to 107, 110 to 112, 115 to 118, 121 to 125, 128 to 132, 135 to 142, 145 to 151, and 154 to 159:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the District Council’s levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2022, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved; and
 - the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 87 to 91, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the District Council’s annual plan; and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 103, 108, 113, 119, 126, 133, 143, 152 and 160 presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council’s long-term plan.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the District Council has:

- complied with the requirements of schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence Regulations 2014) on pages 32 to 35, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the District Council’s audited information and, where applicable, the District Council’s long-term plan and annual plans.

The basis for our opinion is explained below and we draw attention to uncertainty over the water services reform programme other matters. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and our responsibilities relating to the audited information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Emphasis of matter - Uncertainty over the water services reform programme

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 32 on page 85 which outlines developments in the Government’s water services reform programme which will affect the District Council in future years.

Legislation passed in December 2022 established four publicly owned water services entities to carry out responsibilities for the delivery of three waters services and related assets and liabilities currently controlled by local authorities. A water services Bill to enable the transfer of these assets and liabilities to the water services entities, is currently before Parliament. Until the Bill is passed, the financial impact of the transfer on the District Council, remains uncertain.

On 13 April 2023, the Government announced further proposed amendments to the number of water services entities and to stagger their establishment dates starting from early 2025, with all the water services entities to be established by 1 July 2026. The timing of the transfer of assets and liabilities is therefore uncertain until amendments to existing legislation are passed.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the “Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information” section of this report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council’s responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information, we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the District Council or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

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

fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the District Council's long-term plan.

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Council's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the Council activities performance reporting, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the District Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the District Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the District Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 12, 15 to 17, 24, 36, 86, 92, 93, 104, 109, 114, 120, 127, 134, 144, 153 and 161 but does not include the audited information, the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independence

We are independent of the District Council in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

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



Rudie Tomlinson
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Dunedin, New Zealand

Financial Statements

Financial Summary

Council Financial Statistics

	Actual 30 June 2022	LTP 30 June 2022	Actual 30 June 2021	Annual Plan 30 June 2021
Proportion of rates to total revenue	54.3%	62.4%	54.1%	63.7%
Average rates per rateable property (equals Total Rates divided by Total Rateable Units)	\$ 2,876	\$ 2,888	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,454
Net borrowings as a percentage of total assets	0.95%	3.12%	0.55%	2.15%
Borrowings per rateable property	\$ 1,210	\$ 3,524	\$ 615	\$ 2,343
Rating units				
- rateable	4,145		4,105	
- non-rateable	241		239	
Total Rating units at the start of the financial year	4,386		4,344	
Total Capital Value of Rating Units at the start of the financial year (\$000)	\$ 4,950,231		\$ 4,920,832	
Total Land Value of Rating Units at the start of the financial year (\$000)	\$ 3,206,018		\$ 3,201,829	

Historical Financial Performance Summary

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000	Actual 30 June 2020 \$000	Actual 30 June 2019 \$000
General/Civic Amenities rates	4,444	3,814	3,681	3,547
Targeted rates	7,477	7,062	6,757	6,326
Net surplus/(deficit)	2,461	1,315	(284)	732
Working capital	1,241	1,521	3,804	4,506
Borrowings	5,016	2,524	2,595	2,666
Net assets	515,924	452,578	445,908	421,548

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000	
Operating Revenue				
Rates (net of remissions)	2	11,921	11,922	10,876
Development and financial contributions	3	524	63	207
Subsidies and grants	3	5,644	4,819	5,473
Fees and charges	3	1,298	1,181	1,289
Interest revenue	4	18	14	18
Other revenue	5	2,533	1,102	2,254
Total Operating Revenue		21,938	19,102	20,117
Operating Expenditure				
Personnel costs	6	5,345	5,434	4,807
Depreciation	14	5,657	5,804	5,107
Amortisation	16	37	65	43
Finance costs	4	161	245	101
Other expenses	8	8,276	8,762	8,744
Total Operating Expenditure		19,477	20,309	18,802
Operating Surplus / (Deficit) before Taxation		2,461	(1,208)	1,315
Taxation expense	9	-	-	-
Total Surplus / (Deficit)		2,461	(1,208)	1,315
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure				
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	21	60,154	-	4,320
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure	21	731	624	1,035
Total other comprehensive revenue and expenditure		60,885	624	5,355
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure		63,346	(583)	6,670

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 31.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Equity at start of year	452,578	450,466	445,908
Total comprehensive income	63,346	(583)	6,670
Equity at end of year	515,924	449,882	452,578

The accompanying accounting policies and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	5,818	2,205	3,768
Trade and other receivables	11	2,082	1,651	2,112
Inventories	12	193	103	196
Other financial assets	13	1	10	141
Total current assets		8,093	3,969	6,217
Non-current assets				
Infrastructural assets	14	466,579	412,462	402,163
Operational assets	14	31,332	31,298	32,725
Forestry assets	15	1,932	2,263	2,157
Intangible assets	16	451	185	240
Other financial assets	13	17,015	16,672	16,286
Total non-current assets		517,308	462,879	453,571
Total assets		525,402	466,848	459,788
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Payables and deferred revenue	17	3,779	1,817	4,083
Borrowings and other financial liabilities	20	2,470	87	71
Provisions	18	6	6	6
Employment benefit liabilities	19	597	536	536
Total current liabilities		6,853	2,445	4,696
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	18	80	61	61
Borrowings and other financial liabilities	20	2,545	14,459	2,453
Total non-current liabilities		2,626	14,520	2,514
Equity				
Public Equity	21	90,565	98,594	89,164
Special separate and trust funds	21	1,368	(10,393)	308
Asset revaluation reserve	21	415,932	353,966	355,778
Other reserves	21	8,059	7,716	7,329
Total equity		515,924	449,882	452,578
Total liabilities and equity		525,402	466,848	459,788

The accompanying accounting policies and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash was received from:			
Receipts from rates revenue	11,937	11,967	10,938
Interest received	18	14	18
Dividends received	188	196	421
Receipts from other revenue	8,794	6,944	8,148
	20,937	19,122	19,525
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to suppliers and employees	13,498	15,729	11,473
Interest paid	161	245	101
	13,660	15,974	11,574
Net cash flow from operating activities	7,278	3,148	7,951
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash was received from:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	887	-	24
Proceeds from sale of harvested forests	-	-	-
	887	-	24
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8,582	16,276	7,953
Purchase of intangible assets	24	10	-
Purchase of silviculture capital expenditure	-	3	20
	8,606	16,290	7,973
Net cash flow from investing activities	(7,719)	(16,290)	(7,949)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash was received from:			
Proceeds from borrowings	2,565	11,517	-
	2,565	11,517	-
Cash was applied to:			
Repayment of borrowings	74	87	71
	74	87	71
Net cash flow from financing activities	2,491	11,430	(71)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	2,050	(1,712)	(69)
Add cash at start of year (1 July)	3,768	3,917	3,837
Balance at end of year (30 June)	5,818	2,205	3,768
Represented by:			
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	5,818	2,205	3,768
	5,818	2,205	3,768

The accompanying accounting policies and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022

for whole of Council

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	1,187	1,251	1,448	1,507
Targeted rates	9,450	9,754	10,584	10,564
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,746	3,004	1,960	2,009
Fees and charges	1,057	1,289	1,181	1,298
Interest and dividends from investments	423	439	210	207
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringements, and other receipts	863	993	744	1,099
Total operating funding	14,727	16,730	16,128	16,683
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,355	13,550	14,246	13,357
Finance costs	239	101	245	161
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	12,594	13,651	14,490	13,518
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	2,133	3,079	1,638	3,165
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,640	2,469	2,859	3,635
Development and financial contributions	63	207	63	524
Increase / (decrease) in debt	7,479	(71)	8,430	2,491
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	24	-	887
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding	9,182	2,629	11,352	7,538
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	4	510	279
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	4,013	2,481	4,683	2,463
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	3,719	5,488	8,097	5,864
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	3,583	(2,265)	(301)	2,096
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	11,315	5,708	12,989	10,702
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(2,133)	(3,079)	(1,638)	(3,165)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-

In a LTP year, the first year of the LTP serves as the Annual Plan

Significant variations in the Financial Statements 2022 from the Long Term Plan 2022

Subsidies and grants for operating purposes were below the LTP budget due to a delay in Tourism Fund Infrastructure projects and associated income.

Fees and charges exceeded the LTP budget due to higher levels of income for building consents, and increased income from the Resource Recovery Park compared to budget.

Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringements, and other receipts exceeded the LTP budget mainly due to a contribution of \$82,000 towards the White Horse redevelopment project which was not allowed for in the budget.

Payments to staff and suppliers were below the LTP budget as a result of reduced expenditure for wages and salaries due to vacancies and the timing of replacements (\$89,000), staff training (\$62,000), electricity costs (\$145,000), District Plan review costs (\$216,000) and reduced roading operational spends (\$506,000).

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure includes \$1,680,000 in relation to the Three Waters Stimulus Fund initiative, which was higher than budgeted (\$680,000) due to the timing of the project spends.

Development and financial contributions exceeded the LTP budget due to the large volume of water and sewer capital contributions mainly in the Waimate Urban area, along with increased subdivision contributions.

Finance costs were below the LTP budget due to positive cash reserves following reduced operating and capital spends, therefore only a minor drawdown of borrowings were required for 2021/22.

Capital expenditure was significantly below the LTP budget. The rural water scheme upgrades for Hook/Waituna, Lower Waihao and Waikakahi were below budget by \$2,502,000 due to consideration of design and build options with reviews to achieve the best outcome. Waimate urban water additional demand projects \$178,000 not spent due to planning delays. The Edward Street sewer upgrade partially funded from the Stimulus Funds were \$582,000 below budget due to supply chain delays and capacity issues within the industry. Vehicle replacements were below budget by \$151,000 due to the delay in the supply of vehicles. The Library extension was below budget by \$942,000 due to competing priorities. Projects partially funded from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund were below budget by \$337,000. The commencement of the Tourism Infrastructure Fund projects was delayed until September 2022 due to COVID-19 and resourcing issues. This is when the contract with MBIE was finalised and signed, therefore no funding was received before this.

Increase / (decrease) in debt was favourable to the LTP budget predominantly due to the use of cash reserves, reduced operational spends, and the delay of capital spends therefore only a minor portion of planned borrowings were required.

The sale of assets, mainly land sales at Gorge Road and Maude Street (\$824,000) and the sale of vehicles (\$46,000) and plant (\$17,000), resulted in gross proceeds from sale of assets which were unbudgeted.

Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Funding Impact Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Operating Surplus / (deficit) from Group Statements			
Water Supply	\$ 1,425	\$ (249)	\$ 704
Waste Management	(180)	(131)	(363)
Stormwater	290	-	137
Sewerage	399	(18)	(26)
Roading and Footpaths	212	(204)	307
Organisation and Governance	(431)	(6)	358
District Planning & Regulatory Services	175	(288)	86
Community Services	(55)	(43)	(37)
Community Facilities	625	(269)	150
Surplus / (deficit) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	2,461	(1,208)	1,315
Less donated assets and interest on internal borrowing not included in the FIS	(7)	-	(307)
Surplus / (deficit) before vested assets and internal interest	2,454	(1,208)	1,008
Less capital grants, subsidies and donations	(3,635)	(2,859)	(2,469)
Less development and financial contributions	(524)	(63)	(207)
Less revaluation (gains) / losses not included in the FIS	226	(102)	(446)
Add (gains) / loss on sale and bad debts not included in the FIS	(827)	-	43
Add other non-cash items not included in the FIS	(223)	-	-
Add depreciation and amortisation not included in the FIS	5,694	5,869	5,149
	711	2,845	2,071
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	3,165	1,638	3,079
Balance as per Council FIS surplus/(deficit) of funding	3,165	1,638	3,079

The accompanying accounting policies and notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements

Disclosure Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

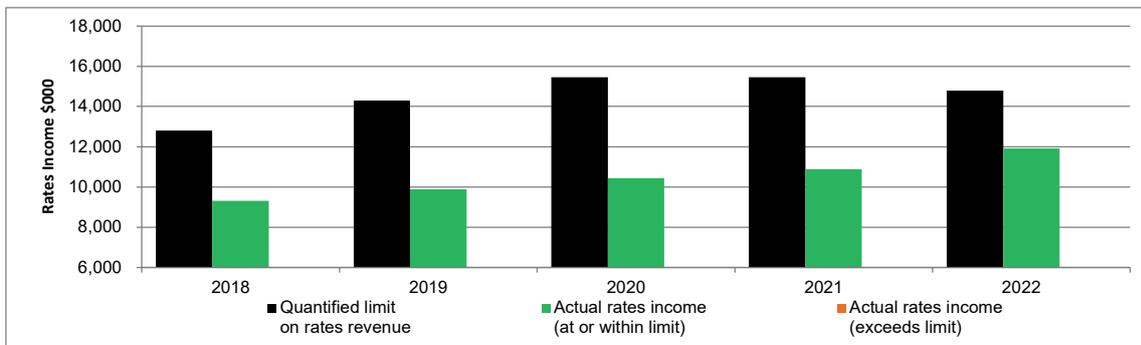
Rates affordability benchmark

Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

1. Actual rates income is equal to or less than each quantified limit on rates income, and
2. Actual rates increases are equal to or less than each quantified limit on rates increases. Quantified limit based on 0.3% of Capital Value which increases by an estimated 8% every three years at revaluation.

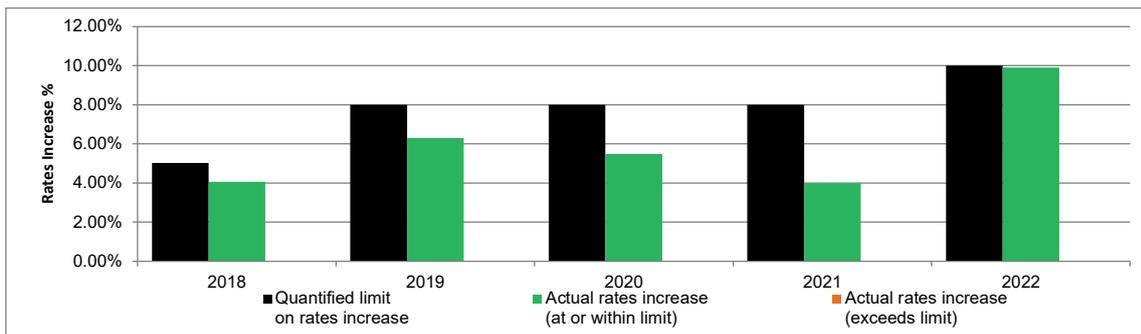
Rates (income) affordability

The following graph compares Council's actual rates income with the quantified limit on rates income contained in the Financial Strategy section within the Long Term Plan. The quantified limit is 0.30% of Capital Value.



Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares Council's actual rates increases with the quantified limit on rates increases contained in the Financial Strategy section within the Long Term Plan. The quantified limits were: 2018 - 5%, 2019 - 8%, 2020 - 8%, 2021 - 8%, 2022 - 10%.



Note that as demonstrated in the above graphs Council has strived and achieved remaining within the total rates requirement as set.

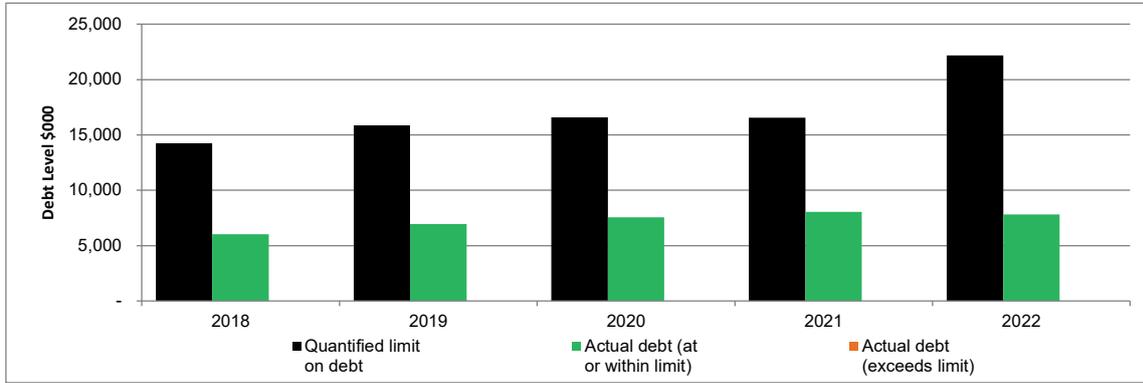
Debt affordability benchmark

Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

The following graph compares Council's actual borrowing with the quantified limit on borrowing contained in the Financial Strategy section within the Long Term Plan.

The quantified limits on debt were as follows:

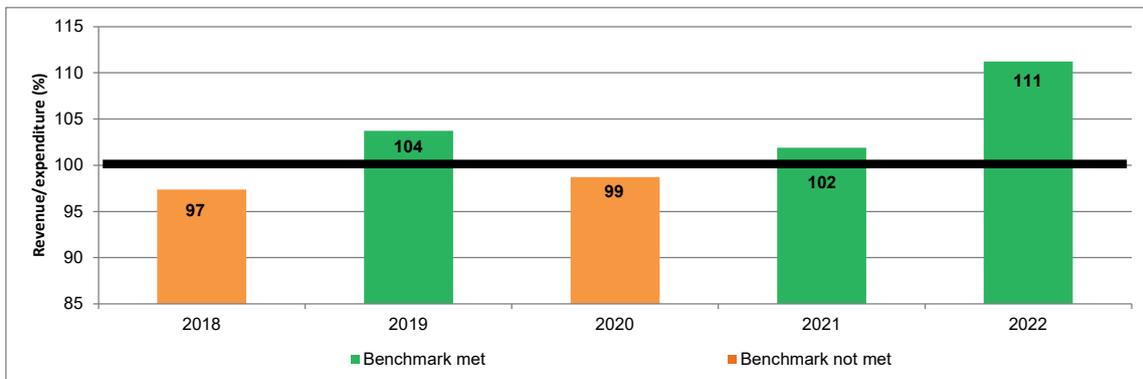
2018 to 2021 calculated as 100% of total income budgeted compared to actual borrowings, and for 2022 calculated as 5% of budgeted property, plant and equipment compared to actual borrowings (including both external and internal debt).



Balanced budget benchmark

Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if revenue is equal to or is greater than operating expenses.

The following graph displays Council's actual revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment):



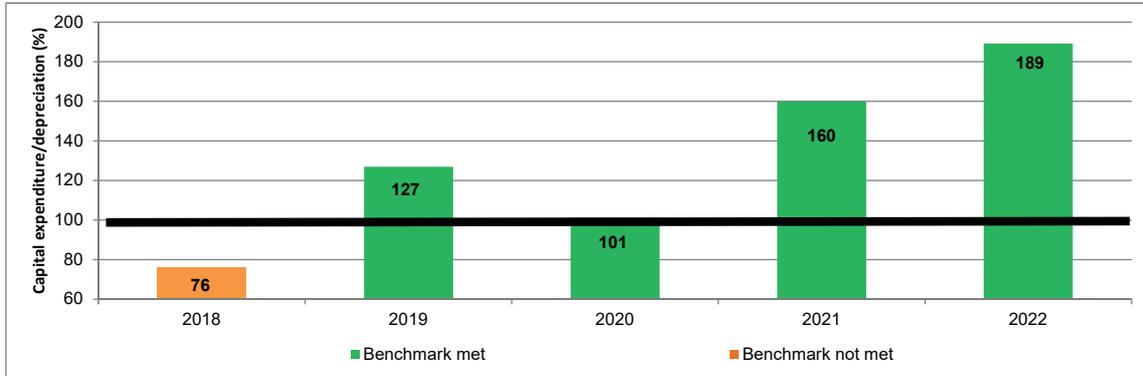
Council has previously decided not to fully fund the depreciation cost of specific assets. This may be for a number of different reasons: that Council has resolved not to replace the asset; that it is unfair to existing ratepayers to pay for a new asset and its replacement; that annual maintenance will maintain the service level; that Council can fundraise or borrow the funds in the future to replace the asset; that Council wishes to smooth the rate impact of revaluations.

The decisions around not fully funding depreciation have the largest impact on the deficit or surplus. There are a number of other items that may have an impact: Grants, Subsidies or donations received for Capital Expenditure; Self funding activities that do not contribute to the rate or receive a rate allocation which may be funded from reserve funds; forestry activity where harvest revenue may be outside the period under review; rate funding for contributions to Reserve Funds for use at a time in the future; operating expenditure and grants funded by Reserve Funds; rates smoothing relative to the nature of the expenditure to spread the funding over more than one year to manage the rating impact.

Essential services benchmark

Council meets the essential services benchmark if capital expenditure on network services (infrastructure related to: water supply; sewerage and treatment and disposal of sewage; stormwater drainage; flood protection and control works; and provision of roads and footpaths) is equal to or is greater than depreciation on those network services.

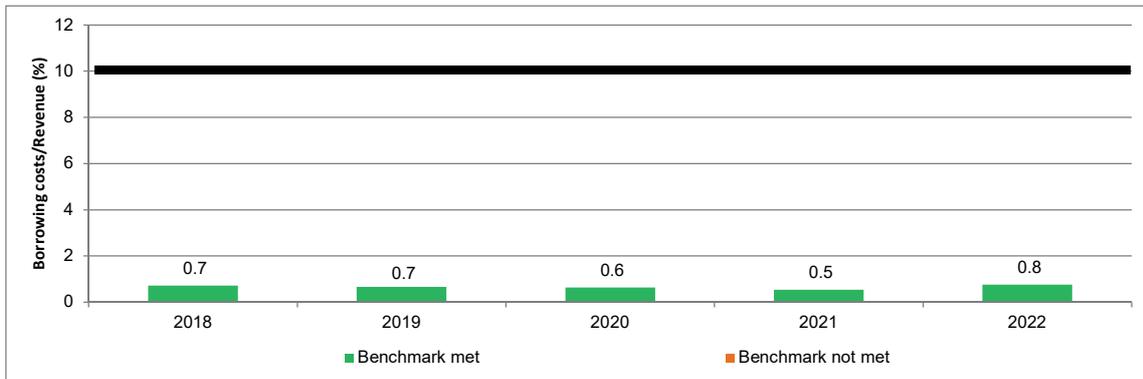
The following graph displays Council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on those network services:



Debt servicing benchmark

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the district's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth, Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if borrowing costs are equal to or are less than 10% of revenue.

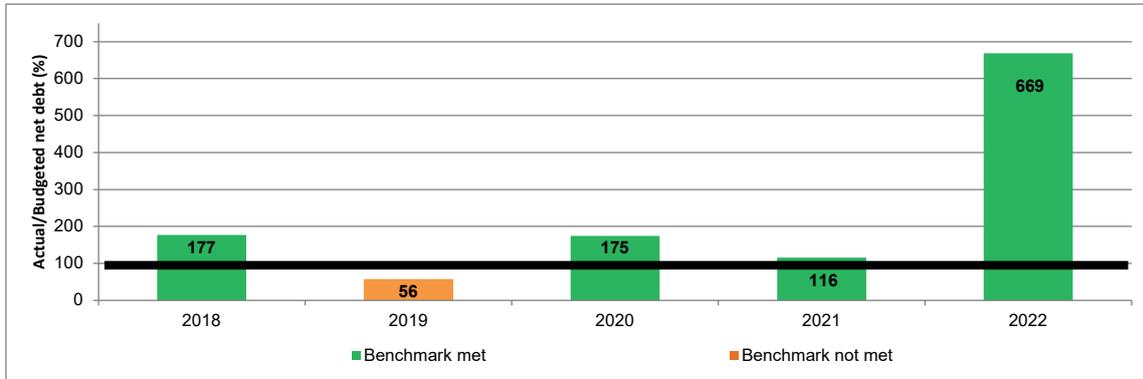
The following graph displays Council's borrowing costs as a proportion of actual revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment):



Debt control benchmark

Council meets the debt control benchmark if actual net debt is equal to or is less than planned net debt.

The following graph displays Council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. **Net debt** means financial liabilities less financial assets (exclusive of trade and other receivables):



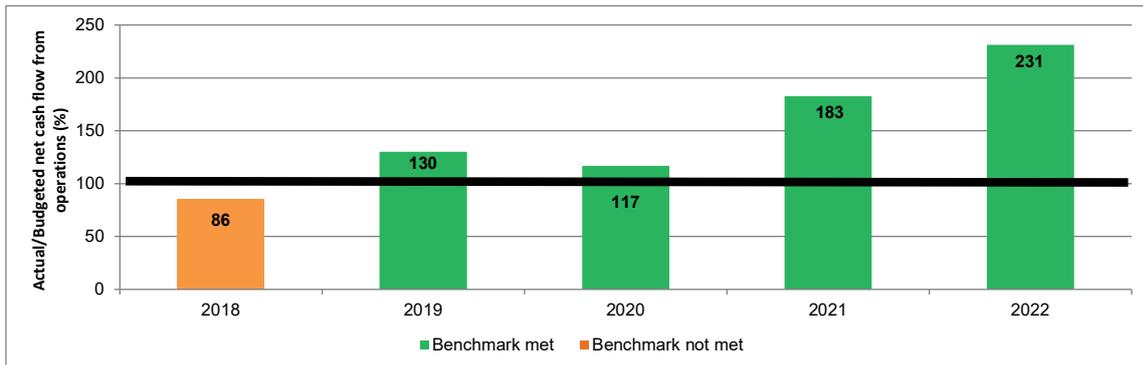
The above graph will show "benchmark met" wherever Council is better off (either less indebted or with greater net assets) than planned. In the graph above Council had net assets greater than planned net assets, except for the 2019 year. The benchmark was not met in 2019 due to a reduction in the value of the Alpine Energy Limited investment compared to the budget which included an increased investment value.

The planned debt for 2022 was not fully required due to a delay in some infrastructure capital projects.

Operations control benchmark

Council meets the operations control benchmark if actual net cash flow from operations is equal to or is greater than planned net cash flow from operations.

The following graph displays Council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of planned net cash flow from operations.



Activities - Rates vs Other Revenue

	How operating costs are funded	Rates proportion of total Rates	Rates 2021/22
Water Supply Urban Water - Two secure ground water bores and associated reticulation Rural Water - Six rural water schemes	■ Rates 65% ■ Other, including fees and charges 35%	22.7%	\$ 2,716,445
Waste Management Recycling and refuse collection and disposal services for urban and rural areas	■ Rates 87% ■ Other, including fees and charges 13%	11.0%	\$ 1,314,828
Stormwater Drainage Underground pipe system for the removal of surplus surface water in the urban area	■ Rates 30% ■ Other, including fees and charges 70%	1.0%	\$ 120,964
Sewerage and Sewage An urban system comprised of gravity sewer mains, gravity lateral connections, manholes A treatment and disposal facility	■ Rates 61% ■ Other, including fees and charges 39%	5.1%	\$ 613,251
Roading and Footpaths A district wide network of sealed and unsealed roads, excluding State Highways 1 and 82 Bridges, culverts, footpaths, signage, and street lighting	■ Rates 43% ■ Other, including fees and charges 57%	22.9%	\$ 2,741,729
Community Facilities Camping grounds and cabins Cemeteries Managing Parks and Reserves Swimming pool in Waimate Waimate Event Centre Property - A collection of land and buildings	■ Rates 46% ■ Other, including fees and charges 54%	16.1%	\$ 1,930,912
Organisation and Governance Operational support of the Council's decision-making Strategic Planning and Reporting District wide governance by the Mayor and Councillors Investments - Managing Council's share holdings, including forestry	■ Rates 18% ■ Other, including fees and charges 82%	9.1%	\$ 1,084,653
District Planning & Regulatory Services Building Control services Resource Management Emergency Management Health Services and Noise Control Animal Management	■ Rates 43% ■ Other, including fees and charges 57%	4.8%	\$ 569,731
Community Services Economic Development and Promotions Administration of grants District Library service	■ Rates 57% ■ Other, including fees and charges 43%	7.4%	\$ 876,412

Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

Waimate District Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The Downlands Rural Water Scheme is a joint committee domiciled and operating in New Zealand and established under the LGA. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Council is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries.

The primary objective of the Council is to provide goods and services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of PBE IPSAS.

The financial statements of the Council are for the year ended 30 June 2022. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 30 May 2023.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards, as Total Expenditure is below the \$30 million threshold.

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, investment property, forestry assets and certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

Functional and presentation currency

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

Changes in accounting policies

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

Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted

Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Council are:

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with early adoption permitted. The Council has not yet determined how application of PBE FRS 48 will affect its statement of service performance. It does not plan to adopt the standard early.

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments (transitioning from PBE IPSAS 29)

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with earlier adoption permitted. The main changes under the standard relevant to the Council are:

- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost.
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which might result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- A new hedge accounting model for hedge accounting relationships, should the Council elect to adopt the new model.

The Council can elect to continue to apply the PBE IPSAS 29 hedge accounting model on transition to PBE IPSAS 41. The Council's has not yet quantified the impact on the financials statements for the adoption of PBE IPSAS 41.

Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of results and the financial position have been applied:

Revenue

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

Rates revenue

Rates are set annually by a resolution from Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised on a quarterly basis when the invoice is issued.

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

Government grants

Government grants are received from Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency), which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other Grants Received

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Provision of services

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

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in the Waimate District Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer.

Agency arrangements

Where revenue is derived by acting as an agent for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fee on the transaction.

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. Dividends are recognised in surplus or deficit unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Development & Financial contributions

Development and Financial contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contributions were charged. Otherwise development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of the Council's decision.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which foreign exchange contracts are held) are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Income tax

Income tax expense is the aggregate of current period movements in relation to both current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Council expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the operating surplus/(deficit) for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue or expenditure or directly in equity.

Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

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

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

Operating leases

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown within trade and other payables in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

Trade and other receivables

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each balance date. The associated gains or losses of derivatives that are not hedge accounted are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Other financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through the operating surplus/(deficit) in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- . Fair value through the operating surplus/(deficit)
- . Loans and receivables
- . Held to maturity investments
- . Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

Joint arrangement

A joint arrangement is an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control exists when there is a binding agreement between the parties involved in the arrangement and this agreement requires the relevant activities of the arrangement to be decided by the unanimous consent from all parties involved in the arrangement.

For joint arrangements, the Council recognises in its financial statements its assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses relating to its share in the arrangement.

The Council has a joint arrangement with the Timaru District Council and Mackenzie District Council for the Downlands Rural Water Scheme. The Downlands Rural Water Scheme is a joint operation rather than a joint venture because the three Councils jointly own their specified share of the whole scheme and have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, due to the structure of the arrangement not being through a separate vehicle. Council's share in this joint arrangement equates to 14%, with Timaru District Council's share being 82% and Mackenzie District Council's 4%.

Financial assets at fair value through the operating surplus/(deficit)

Financial assets at fair value through the operating surplus/(deficit) include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking.

Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are classified as current; those not formally held for hedging purposes are classified as current if they are realised/settled within 12 months of balance date otherwise they are non-current.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Loans and receivables

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

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

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit) as a grant.

Council's loans and receivables comprise community and related party loans. Loans and receivables are classified as "other financial assets" in the Statement of Financial Position.

Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and there is the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

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

Council's investments in this category includes bank term deposits.

Available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the share investment within 12 months of balance date or if the debt instrument is not expected to be realised within 12 months of balance date.

Council includes in this category:

- . Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity
- . Shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure is reclassified from equity to the operating surplus/(deficit).

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recorded at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Loans and other receivables

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure

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

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

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

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit) are not reversed through the operating surplus/(deficit).

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

Inventory

Inventory held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Where inventory is acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method.

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

When land held for development and future resale is transferred from investment property, plant and equipment to inventory, the fair value of the land at the date of the transfer is its deemed cost.

Costs directly attributable to the developed land are capitalised to inventory, with the exception of infrastructural asset costs which are capitalised to property, plant and equipment.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of assets held for sale are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

Operational assets - These include land, buildings, library books, plant and equipment and motor vehicles.

Restricted assets - Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by the Council that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructural assets - Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

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

Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other assets are carried at depreciated historical cost.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expenditure and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure but is recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit). Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit) will be recognised first in the operating surplus/(deficit) up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure.

Additions

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land (which also includes the landfill and water races), at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Infrastructural assets		Depreciable life (years)	Depreciable rate (SL%)
Roading	Land and Formation	Not depreciable	
	Formation	Not depreciable	
	Pavement Surface	3 - 12	8.3% - 36.9%
	Pavement Unsealed	Not depreciable	
	Pavement Base-course	19 - 44	2.3% - 5.2%
	Pavement Sub-base	Not depreciable	
	Drainage	8 - 63	1.6% - 12.5%
	Surface Water Channel	26 - 62	1.6% - 3.9%
	Footpaths	3 - 41	2.5% - 29.0%
	Sign	12 - 21	4.8% - 8.4%
	Street Lighting	1 - 22	4.6% - 75.0%
	Traffic Facilities	8 - 22	4.5% - 12.6%
	Bridges	5 - 91	1.1% - 20.0%
	Culvert Bridges	44 - 63	1.6% - 2.2%
Drain Fords	11	8.9%	
Water	Urban Schemes (inc non-pipe)	1 - 105	0.95% - 100.00%
	Rural Schemes (inc non-pipe)	1 - 100	1.00% - 100.00%
	Downlands Water Scheme	1 - 100	1.00% - 100.00%
Wastewater	Laterals	80	1.25%
	Manholes	150	0.67%
	Mains Reticulation	25 - 150	0.67% - 4.00%
	Ponds (inc outlets)	33 - 150	0.67% - 3.03%
	Other Assets	10 - 100	1.0% - 10.0%
Sanitation	Solid Waste Assets	2 - 100	1.00% - 34.00%
	Stormwater	Pipes	80 - 150
Open Drains		Not depreciable	
Nodes		120	0.83%
Elephant Hill drainage		40	3.90% - 4.00%

Operational assets	Depreciable life (years)	Depreciable rate (SL% or DV%)
Buildings	5 - 60	1.67% - 20.00% SL
Furniture and fittings	10 - 20	10.00% - 20.00% DV
Office equipment	10	20.00% DV
Plant and machinery	6 - 20	10.00% - 33.34% DV
Motor vehicles	10	20.00% DV
Library books	20	10.00% DV
Computer hardware	10	20.00% DV

Because of the unique nature of the Waimate Event Centre (WEC), specific depreciation rates have been applied to the components of this asset:

WEC - Structure / External Fabric	28.0 - 78.1	1.28% - 3.57% SL
WEC - Services (inc Stormwater Services)	42.9	2.33% SL
WEC - Internal Fit out	33.0	3.03% SL

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

Intangible assets

Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) - Carbon credits

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Software acquisition and development

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

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Subsequent staff training costs are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit) when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements have an indefinite life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation

ETS Carbon credits do not attract amortisation as they have an indefinite life. The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

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

	Useful life (years)	Amortisation rate (DV%)
Computer software	8	20%

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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 assets ability to generate net cash flows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

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

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

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

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

Forestry assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated cost to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined using the Hybrid method. The Hybrid method procedure is detailed in the Forestry Assets note.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit) when incurred.

Investment property

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

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer.

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the operating surplus/(deficit).

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transactions costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date or if the borrowings are expected to be settled after 12 months of balance date.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits 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 to, but not yet taken at balance date, long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within twelve months, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that compensated absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

A liability and an expense is recognised for bonuses where the Council has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term employee entitlements

Long service leave

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay accrued on the number of years service. Entitlements have not been calculated on an actual basis as this would not be significantly different from the method used. The calculations are based on likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information.

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

Superannuation schemes

Defined benefit scheme

The Council pays employer contributions to the Defined Benefit Plan Contributors Scheme (the scheme), which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund. The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit plan accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the scheme the extent to which the scheme's surplus or deficit will affect future contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. Further information on this scheme is disclosed in the Contingencies Note.

Defined contribution scheme

Obligations for contributions KiwiSaver, SuperEasy, and other National Provident Fund schemes are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the operating surplus/(deficit) when incurred.

Provisions

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Council to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, even if a payment under the guarantee is not considered probable. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a standalone arms length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received, a liability is recognised based on the probability that the Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation. However, if it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value for the future expenditure.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- . Public equity
- . Special separate and trust funds
- . Asset revaluation reserves
- . Other reserves

Special separate and trust funds

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

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

Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

The Council's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are described in the Capital Management Note.

Asset revaluation reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for debtors and other receivables and creditors and other payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. GST not recoverable as input tax is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council in its 2021-31 Long Term Plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Cost allocation

The cost of service for each significant activity of Council has been derived using the cost allocation system outlined below:

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs which cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a significant activity.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff time surveys and floor area.

Statement of cash flows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Council invests as part of its day-to-day cash management. GST is disclosed net as disclosing gross amounts does not provide any further meaningful information.

Operating activities include cash received from all revenue sources and cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Agency transactions are recognised as receipts and payments in the Statement of Cash Flows because they flow through the Council's main bank account.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt structure of the Council.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Landfill aftercare provision

The Provisions Note provides information about the estimates and assumptions surrounding the landfill aftercare provision.

Fair value of land, buildings and infrastructural assets

The Property, Plant and Equipment Note provides information about the estimates and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of land, buildings and infrastructural assets.

Fair value of Alpine Energy investment

The Other Financial Assets Note provides information about the estimates and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of the Alpine Energy Limited investment.

Fair Value of forestry investment

The Forestry Asset Note provides information about the estimates and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of Council's forestry investment.

Critical judgments in applying Council's accounting policies

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

Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to the community. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of the Council's social housing policy. The properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Services	48	Note 26 - Employee Staffing Levels and Remuneration	80
Note 2 - Rates Revenue	52	Note 27 - Severance Payments	80
Note 3 - Contributions, Subsidies and Grants, and Fees and Charges....	53	Note 28 - Financial Instrument Categories	81
Note 4 - Interest Revenue/Finance Costs	53	Note 29 - Capital Management.....	82
Note 5 - Other Revenue	53	Note 30 - Insurance Disclosure	83
Note 6 - Personnel Costs	54	Note 31 - Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget	84
Note 7 - Depreciation and Amortisation by Activity	55	Note 32 - Events after Balance Date.....	85
Note 8 - Other Expenses.....	56	Note 33 - Breach of Statutory Deadline ...	85
Note 9 - Taxation Expense.....	56		
Note 10 - Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	57		
Note 11 - Trade and Other Receivables....	57		
Note 12 - Inventories.....	59		
Note 13 - Other Financial Assets	59		
Note 14 - Property, Plant and Equipment.....	60		
Note 15 - Forestry Assets	65		
Note 16 - Intangible Assets	66		
Note 17 - Payables and Deferred Revenue.....	67		
Note 18 - Provisions	68		
Note 19 - Employee Benefit Liabilities.....	68		
Note 20 - Borrowings and Other Financial Liabilities	69		
Note 21 - Equity.....	70		
Note 22 - Capital Commitments and Operating Leases.....	76		
Note 23 - Contingencies	77		
Note 24 - Related Party Transactions and Key Management Personnel	78		
Note 25 - Remuneration	79		

1 Summary of revenue and expenditure for group of activities

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Revenue		
Community Facilities		
Camping	453	451
Cemeteries	135	125
Event Centre	575	572
Parks and Public Spaces	986	824
Property	1,714	1,082
Swimming Pool	349	289
Community Services		
Community Support	135	149
Economic Development and Promotions	655	338
Emergency Management	181	164
Library	573	451
District Planning & Reg. Serv.		
Animal Management	212	146
Building Control	580	566
Environmental Services	192	178
Resource Management	335	264
Organisation and Governance		
Central Administration	4,142	4,222
Community Representation	994	907
Investments and Finance	451	857
Strategy	610	539
Roading and Footpaths		
Roading and Footpaths	6,351	6,422
Water Supply		
Rural Water Supply	2,974	2,144
Urban Water Supply	1,264	1,319
Sewerage and Sewage		
Sewerage and Sewage	997	1,375
Waste Management		
Waste Management	1,504	1,276
Stormwater		
Stormwater Drainage	407	263
Total Revenue	26,769	24,922

Included within total revenue is "Internal Revenue" as follows:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities		
Camping	8	30
Event Centre	21	-
Parks and Public Spaces	7	24
Property	395	346
Swimming Pool	-	3
Community Services		
Community Support	1	2
Economic Development and Promotions	6	16
Emergency Management	1	2
Library	2	6
District Planning & Reg. Serv.		
Animal Management	-	2
Building Control	-	-
Environmental Services	1	4
Resource Management	5	16
Organisation and Governance		
Central Administration	3,956	3,807
Community Representation	3	11
Investments and Finance	327	357
Strategy	2	11
Roading and Footpaths		
Roading and Footpaths	-	-
Water Supply		
Rural Water Supply	70	102
Urban Water Supply	19	22
Sewerage and Sewage		
Sewerage and Sewage	6	27
Waste Management		
Waste Management	-	13
Stormwater		
Stormwater Drainage	1	5
	4,831	4,805

1 Summary of revenue and expenditure for group of activities

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Expenditure		
Community Facilities		
Camping	625	530
Cemeteries	124	113
Event Centre	564	561
Parks and Public Spaces	888	821
Property	1,064	834
Swimming Pool	323	332
Community Services		
Community Support	171	168
Economic Development and Promotions	750	391
Emergency Management	169	152
Library	508	427
District Planning & Reg. Serv.		
Animal Management	207	167
Building Control	461	533
Environmental Services	187	153
Resource Management	289	216
Organisation and Governance		
Central Administration	4,282	3,989
Community Representation	994	933
Investments and Finance	691	592
Strategy	661	655
Roading and Footpaths		
Roading and Footpaths	6,139	6,116
Water Supply		
Rural Water Supply	1,946	1,890
Urban Water Supply	867	869
Sewerage and Sewage		
Sewerage and Sewage	598	1,401
Waste Management		
Waste Management	1,684	1,639
Stormwater		
Stormwater Drainage	117	126
Total Expenditure	24,308	23,607

Included within total expenditure is "Internal Expenditure" as follows:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities		
Camping	91	83
Cemeteries	34	31
Event Centre	173	180
Parks and Public Spaces	288	260
Property	96	131
Swimming Pool	62	52
Community Services		
Community Support	22	33
Economic Development and Promotions	117	73
Emergency Management	71	63
Library	153	120
District Planning & Reg. Serv.		
Animal Management	82	57
Building Control	177	177
Environmental Services	118	87
Resource Management	83	56
Organisation and Governance		
Central Administration	227	143
Community Representation	448	383
Investments and Finance	124	365
Strategy	377	304
Roading and Footpaths		
Roading and Footpaths	797	853
Water Supply		
Rural Water Supply	468	474
Urban Water Supply	294	322
Sewerage and Sewage		
Sewerage and Sewage	163	215
Waste Management		
Waste Management	330	292
Stormwater		
Stormwater Drainage	40	51
	4,831	4,805

2 Rates Revenue

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
General rates	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,171
Civic Amenities rates	3,063	2,668
Targeted rates attributable to activities:		
Water Supply	2,715	2,492
Sewerage	613	562
Waste Management	1,026	818
Waimate Event Centre	190	190
Roading and Footpaths	2,742	2,833
Civil Defence	164	142
Community halls	51	49
Total rates	\$ 11,969	\$ 10,925
Rates Remissions		
Land used for sport	\$ (8)	\$ (8)
Halls, community centres, and other organisations	(12)	(10)
Resulting from Urban Boundary changes	-	(3)
Waimate District Event Centre remission	(18)	(18)
Civic Amenities for multiple SUIP rating units	(11)	(10)
Total remissions	\$ (48)	\$ (49)
Rates (net of remissions)	\$ 11,921	\$ 10,876

Rates Remissions

Rates revenue reported has been reduced by rates remissions, which are remitted in accordance with Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policy available on Council's website.

3 Contributions, Subsidies and Grants, and Fees and Charges

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Development and Financial contributions	\$ 524	\$ 207
Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency roading subsidies	\$ 3,510	\$ 3,482
Three Waters Stimulus Fund grant	1,250	1,680
Mayors Taskforce for Jobs grant	415	140
New Zealand Libraries Partnership Programme	171	81
Drinking Water Standards upgrade subsidy	137	-
Other grants	160	89
Subsidies and Grants	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,473
Building and resource consent charges	\$ 487	\$ 486
Camping fees	427	406
Dog registration and animal control fees	119	106
Cemetery fees	45	65
Swimming pool revenue	27	30
Library fees	7	7
Refuse collection and disposal	133	132
Other	52	58
Fees and charges	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,289

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to government grants recognised.

4 Interest Revenue / Finance Costs

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Interest revenue		
Interest on term deposits	\$ 18	\$ 18
Total finance revenue	\$ 18	\$ 18
Interest expense		
Interest on bank borrowings	\$ 161	\$ 101
Total finance costs	\$ 161	\$ 101

5 Other Revenue

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Petrol tax	\$ 91	\$ 88
Dividend revenue	188	421
Insurance recovery estimate - January 2021 flood event	-	88
Vested assets	-	307
Carbon credit income	223	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	914	7
Gain on changes in fair value of forestry assets	-	446
Other, including rental revenue and other miscellaneous income	1,117	897
Total other revenue	\$ 2,533	\$ 2,254

6 Personnel costs

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Salaries and Wages	\$ 4,969	\$ 4,461
Employer contributions to multi-employer defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans	315	279
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	61	67
Total personnel costs	\$ 5,345	\$ 4,807

Employer contributions to multi-employer defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans include contributions to KiwiSaver, SuperEasy at work, Supertrust, AXA, National Provident Fund, and Lumpsum. The DBP Contributors Scheme ('the Scheme') is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine, from the terms of the Scheme, the extent to which the deficit will affect future contributions by employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation.

The current employer contribution rate is four times contributor contributions, inclusive of Employer Contribution Withholding Tax. The Actuary has recommended the employer contribution rate of four times contributor contributions continues.

As at 31 March 2022, the DBPC Scheme had a past service deficit of \$0.6 million (1.7% of the past service liabilities). This amount is exclusive of Employer Superannuation Contribution Tax. This deficit was calculated using a discount rate equal to the expected return on the assets but otherwise the assumptions and methodology were consistent with the requirements of PBE IPSAS 39.

The key assumptions in the review were:

- the difference between the future investment returns and the rates of CPI inflation assumed when calculating future factors for transfers from the DBPC Scheme to the DBPA Scheme;
- the future investment returns assumed for the DBPC Scheme over the next ten years.

The following table shows the DBPC Scheme investment return over the next ten years, and the difference between investment return and CPI inflation assumed when calculating future factors for transfers from the DBPC Scheme to the DBPA Scheme.

Valuation date	31 March 2022 %	31 March 2021 %
DBPC Scheme future investment return, next 10 years	3.1	2.3
Transfer factors: Difference between investment return and CPI inflation		
First year	(2.1)	0.2
Second year	0.2	0.2
Third year	0.6	0.2
4th - 10th years	1.0	0.2
Thereafter	1.0	1.1

The DBPC Scheme had 64 members at 31 March 2022, with 1 of these an employee of Waimate District Council.

7 Depreciation and Amortisation by Group of Activity

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities		
Camping	138	110
Cemeteries	29	21
Event Centre	142	135
Parks and Public Spaces	156	162
Property	507	283
Swimming Pool	84	88
Community Services		
Economic Development and Promotions	3	4
Emergency Management	13	16
Library	60	60
District Planning & Reg. Serv.		
Animal Management	8	9
Building Control	10	12
Organisation and Governance		
Central Administration	184	170
Community Representation	1	1
Investments and Finance	27	15
Roading and Footpaths		
Roading and Footpaths	3,228	3,003
Water Supply		
Rural Water Supply	426	413
Urban Water Supply	263	252
Sewerage and Sewage		
Sewerage and Sewage	246	235
Waste Management		
Waste Management	117	111
Stormwater		
Stormwater Drainage	51	49
Total depreciation and amortisation by activity	5,694	5,149

8 Other Expenses

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Fees to principal auditor:		
Audit New Zealand fees for financial statement audit	\$ 110	\$ 101
Audit New Zealand fees for prior year audit (additional recovery fee)	-	35
Audit New Zealand fees for Long Term Plan audit	-	86
Audit New Zealand fees for additional recovery	11	-
Stimulus Fund operational projects	149	880
Mayors Taskforce for Jobs initiative	400	129
Roading sealed pavement maintenance	507	570
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	78	37
Loss on changes in fair value of forestry assets	226	-
Other operating expenses	6,795	6,906
Total other expenses	\$ 8,276	\$ 8,744

Other operating expenses above includes computer support, grant expenditure, legal fees, repairs and maintenance, insurance, electricity, roading expenditure (not itemised above), water schemes related costs, and other miscellaneous expenses.

9 Taxation Expense

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Taxation expense		
Operating surplus/(deficit) before tax	\$ 2,461	\$ 1,315
Income tax at 28%	689	368
Taxation effect of permanent differences	(655)	(226)
Effect of imputation credits	(53)	(164)
Prior period adjustments	-	5
Deferred tax asset on tax losses not recognised	19	17
Taxation expense	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	Forestry	Tax losses	Total
Balance at 1 July 2021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charged to statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure	-	-	-
Charge to equity	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Council has unrecognised tax losses of \$1,035,108 (2021: \$967,423) with a tax effect of \$289,830 (2021: \$270,878) which are available to carry forward.

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
ANZ Bank account	\$ 659	\$ 294
ANZ Call account and Short term investments	4,937	3,356
Petty cash	2	1
ANZ Bank accounts - Hakataramea	86	62
BNZ Bank accounts - Downlands	134	55
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,818	\$ 3,768

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

Fair Value

The carrying value of short term deposits approximates their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows:

Cash at bank and on hand	\$ 881	\$ 412
Short term bank deposits (less than 3 months)	4,937	3,356
Total cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	\$ 5,818	\$ 3,768

11 Trade and Other Receivables

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Rates receivables	\$ 414	\$ 381
Other receivables	416	254
Related party receivables	387	138
Sundry receivables	525	969
Prepayments	178	160
GST refund due	181	229
Less provision for doubtful debts	(19)	(19)
Total Trade and Other Receivables	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,112
Represented by:		
Current	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,112
Non-current	-	-
	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,112

Fair Value

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and receipt is normally on 30-day terms, therefore the carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

The age of trade and other receivables that are not impaired are as follows:

Current	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,886
3 to 6 months	214	82
6 to 9 months	55	41
9 to 12 months	40	50
Greater than 12 months	87	54
	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,112

11 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Impairment

The Council provided for nil impairments on rate receivables (2021: nil). The Council does not provide for any other impairment on rates receivables as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts. These powers allow the Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid four months after the due date for payment. If payment has not been made within three months of the Court's judgement, then the Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

Ratepayers can apply for payment plan options in special circumstances. Where such payment plans are in place, debts are discounted to the present value of future repayments if the impact of discounting is material.

The aging profile of trade and other receivables at year end is detailed below:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000			Actual 30 June 2021 \$000		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Current	\$ 1,686	\$ -	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,886	\$ -	\$ 1,886
3 to 6 months	214	-	214	82	-	82
6 to 9 months	55	-	55	41	-	41
9 to 12 months	40	-	40	50	-	50
Greater than 12 months	105	(19)	87	73	(19)	54
	\$ 2,100	(19)	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,131	(19)	\$ 2,112

The impairment provision has been calculated based on a review of specific overdue receivables and a collective assessment. The collective impairment provision is based on an analysis of past collection history and debt write-offs.

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Impairment	\$ 19	\$ 19
Total provision for impairment	\$ 19	\$ 19

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables and community loans are as follows:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
As at 1 July	\$ 19	\$ 10
Additional provisions made during the year	9	15
Receivables written off during the year	(10)	(6)
As at 30 June	\$ 19	\$ 19

12 Inventories

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Utilities Department stores	\$ 184	\$ 187
Information Centre souvenirs	10	9
	\$ 193	\$ 196

The carrying value of inventories held for distribution that are measured at cost (adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential) as at 30 June 2022 amounted to \$193,000 (2021: \$196,000).

No inventories are pledged as security for liability.

13 Other Financial Assets

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Current portion		
Investments		
Joint Operation - Downlands	\$ -	\$ 140
Loans and receivables		
Loans to community groups	1	1
Total current other financial assets	\$ 1	\$ 141
Non-current portion		
Loans and receivables		
Loans to community groups	\$ 7	\$ 9
Total Loans and receivables	7	9
Equity investments (at cost)		
Combined Rural Traders Ltd (CRT)	7	7
NZ Local Government Insurance Company Ltd	28	28
MGI Irrigation Company Ltd	1	1
Equity investments (at fair value)		
Alpine Energy Ltd	16,972	16,241
Total Equity Investments	17,008	16,277
Total non-current other financial assets	\$ 17,015	\$ 16,286

Fair value disclosures

Term deposits

The carrying value of term deposits approximate their fair value.

Unlisted shares - valuation

The fair values have been determined primarily by using a valuation technique based on discounted cash flows and a capitalization of maintainable earnings approach, using a mid-point WACC of 6.0%. Waimate District Councils share of the valuation ranges in value from \$16.6m to \$17.4m with the mid-point of \$17.0m reflected as the fair value in these financial statements. The independent valuation was completed by EY at 30 June 2022. The value of the investment is sensitive to movements in the WACC rate. Movements in this rate may materially change the value of the investment.

Listed shares - valuation

Listed shares are recognised at fair value. The fair values of listed shares are determined by reference to published current bid price quotations in an active market. The Council currently has no publicly listed shares.

14 Property, Plant and Equipment

2022	Cost / Valuation 1 July 2021 \$000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 July 2021 \$000	Carrying amount 1 July 2021 \$000	Current year additions \$000	Current year disposals at cost / valuation \$000	Current year depreciation/ impairment \$000	Current year transfers \$000	Accumulated depreciation of disposals \$000	Revaluation Surplus \$000	Cost / valuation 30 June 2022 \$000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment 30 June 2022 \$000	Carrying amount 30 June 2022 \$000
Operational Assets												
Operating												
Land	\$ 6,776	\$ -	\$ 6,776	\$ 35	\$ (344)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,468	\$ -	\$ 6,468
Buildings	15,047	-	15,047	372	(76)	(889)	-	-	-	15,343	(889)	14,454
Library books	1,161	(720)	441	46	-	(47)	-	-	-	1,208	(766)	442
Plant and Equipment	3,933	(1,494)	2,439	225	(76)	(405)	-	46	-	4,082	(1,853)	2,229
Motor vehicles	1,102	(694)	408	72	(109)	(83)	-	91	-	1,066	(686)	380
Work in progress	353	-	353	150	-	-	(405)	-	-	98	-	98
Total operating assets	28,372	(2,908)	25,464	900	(605)	(1,424)	(405)	137	-	28,265	(4,194)	24,071
Restricted												
Land	7,260	-	7,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,260	-	7,260
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total restricted assets	7,260	-	7,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,260	-	7,260
Total operational assets	\$ 35,633	\$ (2,908)	\$ 32,725	\$ 900	\$ (605)	\$ (1,424)	\$ (405)	\$ 137	\$ -	\$ 35,526	\$ (4,194)	\$ 31,332
Infrastructural Assets												
Wastewater schemes	\$ 10,922	\$ (232)	\$ 10,690	\$ 307	\$ -	\$ (244)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,004	\$ 13,757	\$ -	\$ 13,757
Rural water schemes	9,742	(291)	9,451	203	-	(301)	-	-	2,739	12,092	-	12,092
Cattle Creek and Haka water scher	362	(334)	28	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	362	(336)	26
Urban water schemes	9,908	(246)	9,662	438	-	(299)	-	-	2,172	11,974	-	11,974
Downlands water scheme	5,439	(229)	5,210	1,855	(77)	(121)	-	-	1,958	8,826	-	8,826
Rural drainage schemes	57	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	(57)	-
Roading network	364,754	(3,003)	361,751	3,218	(367)	(3,228)	-	-	50,772	412,146	-	412,146
Stormwater schemes	3,757	(49)	3,708	572	-	(51)	-	-	405	4,634	-	4,634
Sanitation	462	(35)	427	120	-	(39)	-	-	-	582	(74)	508
Work in progress	1,238	-	1,238	2,675	-	-	(1,295)	-	-	2,617	-	2,617
Total infrastructural assets	\$ 406,640	\$ (4,477)	\$ 402,163	\$ 9,388	\$ (444)	\$ (4,284)	\$ (1,295)	\$ -	\$ 61,050	\$ 467,046	\$ (467)	\$ 466,579
Total Property, plant and equipment	\$ 442,273	\$ (7,385)	\$ 434,888	\$ 10,288	\$ (1,049)	\$ (5,708)	\$ (1,700)	\$ 137	\$ 61,050	\$ 502,572	\$ (4,661)	\$ 497,911

14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

2021	Cost / Valuation 1 July 2020 \$000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 July 2020 \$000	Carrying amount 1 July 2020 \$000	Current year additions \$000	Current year disposals at cost / valuation \$000	Current year depreciation/ impairment \$000	Current year transfers \$000	Accumulated depreciation of disposals \$000	Revaluation Surplus \$000	Cost / valuation 30 June 2021 \$000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment 30 June 2021 \$000	Carrying amount 30 June 2021 \$000
Operational Assets												
Operating												
Land	\$ 5,841	\$ -	\$ 5,841	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 929	\$ 6,776	\$ -	\$ 6,776
Buildings	13,704	(1,205)	12,499	525	-	(615)	-	-	2,638	15,047	-	15,047
Library books	1,119	(672)	447	43	-	(47)	-	-	-	1,161	(720)	441
Plant and Equipment	2,938	(1,202)	1,736	1,107	(112)	(382)	-	89	-	3,933	(1,494)	2,439
Motor vehicles	1,102	(662)	440	72	(72)	(87)	-	56	-	1,102	(694)	408
Work in progress	198	-	198	329	-	-	(174)	-	-	353	-	353
Total operating assets	24,902	(3,741)	21,161	2,082	(184)	(1,131)	(174)	145	3,567	28,372	(2,908)	25,464
Restricted												
Land	6,444	-	6,444	46	-	-	-	-	769	7,260	-	7,260
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total restricted assets	6,444	-	6,444	46	-	-	-	-	769	7,260	-	7,260
Total operational assets	\$ 31,347	\$ (3,741)	\$ 27,606	\$ 2,128	\$ (184)	\$ (1,131)	\$ (174)	\$ 145	\$ 4,336	\$ 35,633	\$ (2,908)	\$ 32,725
Infrastructural Assets												
Wastewater schemes	\$ 10,441	\$ -	\$ 10,441	\$ 481	\$ -	\$ (232)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,922	\$ (232)	\$ 10,690
Rural water schemes	9,342	-	9,342	401	-	(291)	-	-	-	9,742	(291)	9,451
Cattle Creek and Haka water scher	362	(333)	30	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	362	(334)	28
Urban water schemes	9,576	-	9,576	332	-	(247)	-	-	-	9,908	(246)	9,662
Downlands water scheme	4,426	(136)	4,290	1,067	(38)	(117)	-	24	(16)	5,439	(229)	5,210
Rural drainage schemes	57	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	(57)	-
Roading network	361,558	-	361,558	3,196	-	(3,003)	-	-	-	364,754	(3,003)	361,751
Stormwater schemes	3,746	-	3,746	10	-	(49)	-	-	-	3,757	(49)	3,708
Sanitation	457	-	457	5	-	(35)	-	-	-	462	(35)	427
Work in progress	421	-	421	1,039	-	-	(222)	-	-	1,238	-	1,238
Total infrastructural assets	\$ 400,385	\$ (526)	399,860	6,531	\$ (38)	\$ (3,975)	\$ (222)	\$ 24	\$ (16)	\$ 406,640	\$ (4,477)	\$ 402,163
Total Property, plant and equipment	\$ 431,732	\$ (4,267)	427,466	8,659	\$ (222)	\$ (5,106)	\$ (396)	\$ 169	\$ 4,320	\$ 442,273	\$ (7,385)	\$ 434,888

Core Assets Additional Disclosure

	Closing Book Value \$000	Acquisitions - constructed \$000	Acquisitions - transferred \$000	Estimated replacement cost \$000
2022				
Water Supply				
Treatment plants and facilities	\$ 5,207	\$ 388	\$ -	\$ 7,205
Other assets (such as reticulations systems)	27,711	2,107	-	52,094
Total Water Supply	\$ 32,918	\$ 2,495	\$ -	\$ 59,299
Water Supply assets were revalued in June 2022				
Sewerage				
Treatment plants and facilities	\$ 468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 768
Other assets (such as reticulations systems)	13,289	307	-	36,670
Total Sewerage	\$ 13,757	\$ 307	\$ -	\$ 37,438
Sewerage assets were revalued in June 2022				
Stormwater drainage	\$ 4,634	\$ 572	\$ -	\$ 7,788
Stormwater Drainage assets were revalued in June 2022				
Flood protection and control works	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Flood protection is undertaken by ECAN				
Roading and footpaths	\$ 412,146	\$ 3,218	\$ -	\$ 575,542
Roading and footpath assets were revalued in June 2022				
2021				
Water Supply				
Treatment plants and facilities	\$ 3,258	\$ 566	\$ -	\$ 6,893
Other assets (such as reticulations systems)	21,093	1,233	-	44,129
Total Water Supply	\$ 24,351	\$ 1,799	\$ -	\$ 51,022
Water Supply assets were revalued in June 2020				
Sewerage				
Treatment plants and facilities	\$ 2,149	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,716
Other assets (such as reticulations systems)	8,541	481	-	22,861
Total Sewerage	\$ 10,690	\$ 481	\$ -	\$ 25,577
Sewerage assets were revalued in June 2020				
Stormwater drainage	\$ 3,708	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 6,181
Stormwater Drainage assets were revalued in June 2020				
Flood protection and control works	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Flood protection is undertaken by ECAN				
Roading and footpaths	\$ 361,751	\$ 3,196	\$ -	\$ 499,087
Roading and footpath assets were revalued in June 2020				

Valuation - general

Land, buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets (excluding rural drainage at Elephant Hill) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. The Elephant Hill drainage scheme was revalued at 30 June 1993. All other assets are carried at depreciated historical cost.

The Council assesses the carrying values of its revalued assets annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

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

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of financial performance. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the statement of financial performance will be recognised first in the statement of financial performance up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Valuation - operational assets

Land (operational and restricted)

Land is valued at fair value using market-based evidence based on its highest and best use with reference to comparable land values. Adjustments have been made to the "unencumbered" land value where there is a designation against the land or the use of the land is restricted because of reserve and endowment status. These adjustments are intended to reflect the negative effect on the value of the land where an owner is unable to use the land more intensely.

The most recent valuation was performed by Ashley Pont of Quotable Value and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2021. Additions are recorded at cost.

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. Significant assumptions include:

- . The replacement asset is based on the reproduction cost of the specific assets with adjustments where appropriate for obsolescence due to over-design or surplus capacity.
- . The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts of similar assets and Property Institute of New Zealand cost information.
- . The remaining useful life of assets is estimated.
- . Straight-line depreciation has been applied in determining the depreciated replacement cost value of the asset.

Non-specialised buildings (for example, residential buildings) are valued at fair value using market-based evidence. Market rents and capitalisation rates were applied to reflect market value.

The most recent valuation was performed by Ashley Pont of Quotable Value and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2021. Additions are recorded at cost.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment consists of furniture, plant and equipment and office equipment. This was valued by Gerald Norton (ANZIV SNZPI FREINZ) of Morton and Company Ltd and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2009. From this date additions are recorded at cost and no further valuations will be undertaken.

Motor vehicles

Motor vehicles are recorded at cost.

Library books

From 1 July 2006 Library books additions are recorded at cost.

Valuation - infrastructural assets

Infrastructural asset classes are: wastewater, urban and rural water, Downlands water scheme, rural drainage, roading, stormwater and sanitation.

Infrastructural asset classes (except rural drainage) are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. There are a number of estimates and assumptions exercised when valuing infrastructural assets using the depreciated replacement cost method. These include:

- . Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of the asset.
- . Estimating the replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts in the region for similar assets.

- Estimates of the remaining useful life over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be affected by the local conditions. For example, weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then the Council could be over-or under-estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure. To minimise this risk, infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration, and condition-modelling are also carried out regularly as part of asset management planning activities, which provides further assurance over useful life estimates.

Wastewater assets were valued by Paul Roberts at Waimate District Council and peer reviewed by Robert Berghuis of Beca Projects NZ Limited using optimised depreciated replacement cost with the valuation effective as at 30 June 2022.

Urban and rural water assets were valued by Paul Roberts at Waimate District Council and peer reviewed by Robert Berghuis of Beca Projects NZ Limited using optimised depreciated replacement cost with the valuation effective as at 30 June 2022.

Downlands water scheme assets were valued on 30 June 2022 by Timaru District Council officers and peer reviewed by Brian Smith Advisory Services Limited (B Com CA).

Rural drainage assets (Elephant Hill) were valued by Environment Canterbury using replacement cost and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 1993. Rural drainage assets are now valued at deemed cost.

Roading assets were valued by Shahaanan Arulgnanapragasam of WSP New Zealand Limited using optimised depreciated replacement cost and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2022.

Stormwater assets were valued by Paul Roberts at Waimate District Council and peer reviewed by Robert Berghuis of Beca Projects NZ Limited using optimised depreciated replacement cost with the valuation effective as at 30 June 2022.

Sanitation assets (transfer station and recycling building) were valued by Belen Rada and Kerry Mayes of WSP New Zealand Limited using optimised depreciated replacement cost and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2020. The valuation was peer reviewed by Council.

All additions are recorded at cost.

Land and Buildings - 30 June 2021 - Ashley Pont of Quotable Value	29,082,452
Furniture, plant & machinery and office equipment - 30 June 2009 - Gerald Morton of Morton & Company Ltd	385,620
Roading - 30 June 2022 - Shahaanan Arulgnanapragasam of WSP New Zealand Limited	412,146,078
Wastewater, urban and rural water, and stormwater - 30 June 2022 - valued by Paul Roberts at Waimate District Council and peer reviewed by Robert Berghuis of Beca Projects NZ Limited.	42,456,415
Downlands Water Scheme - 30 June 2022 - valued by Timaru District Council and peer reviewed by Brian Smith Advisory Services Limited (B Com CA). Waimate District Council share (14%)	8,825,902
Sanitation - 30 June 2020 - Belen Rada and Kerry Mayes of WSP New Zealand Limited, peer reviewed by Council.	483,232

Impairment

The value of impairment losses was \$50,986 for property, plant and equipment (2021 \$47,684).

Work in progress

The total amount of property, plant and equipment in the course of construction is \$2,716,000 (2021 \$1,591,000). Work in progress is disclosed above.

Leasing

The net carrying amount of plant and equipment held under finance leases is \$nil (2021 \$nil).

Downlands Water Scheme measurement basis

The measurement basis for Downlands Water Scheme changed from historical cost to the revaluation model for the 2019/20 financial year, in agreement with the joint arrangement parties being Waimate, Timaru and MacKenzie District Council's.

15 Forestry Assets

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Opening balance	\$ 2,157	\$ 1,691
Increases due to purchases	-	20
Gains/(losses) arising from changes attributable to physical changes	209	250
Gains/(losses) arising from changes attributable to price changes	(434)	196
Closing balance	\$ 1,932	\$ 2,157

Represented by (Laurie Forestry Ltd yearly valuation dated 30 June 2022):

Reserves	\$ 325	\$ 381
Waihao Forest	1,607	1,776
Closing balance	\$ 1,932	\$ 2,157

Valuation Method

The forestry valuation is subject to a number of assumptions.

The ones with the most significant volatility or impact on the valuation are the discount rate applied and log prices adopted. Changes to these may materially affect the value disclosed.

The fair value of the forest is calculated by applying a pre-tax discount rate to future cashflows. The discount rate is 8% (2021: 8%).

The 2022 valuation uses a Hybrid method. The total value of the forestry estate is the sum of each of these values. The 2021 and 2022 valuations were performed by Kirsten Stuart (RMNZIF) of Laurie Forestry Ltd.

The "Hybrid" method uses the following procedure:

- For stands under 6 years old, cost compounding is applied to current efficient operations costs.
- For stands over 15 years old the value has been determined by discounting estimated future costs and returns.
- For stands between 6 years and 14 years old a transition of 10% per annum is applied to cost compound and discounting. For a 6 year old stand the value is 90% cost compounded and discounted by 10%, whereas a 13 year old stand is 20% cost compounded and discounted by 80%.
- Each stand value is added to give an overall value. Separate values are shown for the three management units used by the Council.

The New Zealand Institute of Forestry Forest Valuation Standards adopt the convention that trees change age at 11.30pm on 30 June each year. This valuation is assumed to have been conducted after midnight on 30 June 2022, so that trees planted in 2012, for example, are aged ten years in terms of this convention.

Date to Maturity

Council monitors its forests for harvest in general once they reach 28-30 years of age.

The following table shows Council's current age class distributions, by forest, at 30 June 2022:

	Area by Age (years) by Class (ha)							Total
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30+	
Forest								
Reserves	18.4	7.7	1.4	-	2.3	21.5	-	51.3
Waihao Forest	-	-	-	-	-	103.3	-	103.3
Total	18.4	7.7	1.4	-	2.3	124.8	-	154.6
Percentage	11.9%	5.0%	0.9%	-	1.5%	80.7%	-	100.0%

16 Intangible Assets

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
ETS Carbon Credits		
Cost		
Balance at 1 July	\$ 69	\$ 69
Additions	223	-
Balance at 30 June	\$ 292	\$ 69
Software		
Cost		
Balance at 1 July	\$ 489	\$ 489
Additions	24	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 30 June	\$ 513	\$ 489
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July	\$ (318)	\$ (275)
Amortisation charge for the year	(37)	(43)
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 30 June	\$ (355)	\$ (318)
Software carrying value at 30 June	\$ 158	\$ 171
Total Intangible assets carrying value at 30 June	\$ 450	\$ 240

Following registration with the Emissions Trading Scheme, Council has applied for carbon credits for the pre-1990 forests it operates. A total number of 2,460 credits has been received so far, and if sold these would have a value of \$186,960 on the tradable carbon credit market as at 30 June 2022.

As at 30 June 2022 there were 20,239 NZUs in the account pertaining to the Post89 Registration, with a tradable value of \$1,538,164. The last emissions return was lodged in February 2018 where a total of 12,662 NZUs were claimed.

Note: The tradeable values are based on a unit price of \$76.00/NZU as at 30 June 2022.

The cost of the remaining intangibles is amortised over the estimated useful life. There are no restrictions over the title of intangible assets. No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

Easements

Easements are non cash generating in nature as they give the Council the right to access private property where infrastructural assets are located. These easements have not been valued as the Council believes that this amount would be immaterial. As a result, no value for easements has been included as intangible assets.

17 Payables and deferred revenue

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Sundry payables	\$ 2,783	\$ 3,542
Revenue received in advance	394	226
Accrued expenses	8	2
Related party payables	496	210
Other	98	103
Total Trade and other payables	\$ 3,779	\$ 4,083

Fair value

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

18 Provisions

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Current liability portion		
Landfill aftercare	\$ 6	\$ 6
Total Current liability portion	\$ 6	\$ 6
Non-current liability portion		
Landfill aftercare	\$ 80	\$ 61
Total Non-current liability portion	\$ 80	\$ 61
Total Provisions	\$ 86	\$ 67

The 2018 valuation prepared by Waimate District Council is on the same basis as the 2014 and 2012 valuations. The 2012 valuation was peer reviewed by MWH New Zealand Limited on 6 August 2012.

Landfill aftercare (post-closure) costs

As operator of the Waimate District landfills, the Council has a legal obligation under the resource consent to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill sites after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements, and know improvements in technology. The provision includes all other costs associated with landfills post-closure.

Post-closure care is required on seven closed rural landfills through to and including the year commencing 1 July 2033. Care for the Waimate landfill is required for one further year. This assumes that care is not required beyond the term of current resource consents.

The discount rate used is a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Council.

Waimate Urban Sewer Main - Waimate Landfill

Whilst Landfill aftercare (post-closure) costs have been reviewed (and allowed for), a contingent liability still remains. The contingent liability relates to the main trunk sewer that traverses below the closed landfill and its replacement due to failure. No provision is provided as it is anticipated that the trunk sewer can be renewed using modern techniques that replace open trenching and at a comparable cost.

19 Employee Benefit Liabilities

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Accrued salaries and wages	\$ 192	\$ 162
Annual leave	400	371
Long service leave	6	3
Total employee benefit liabilities	\$ 597	\$ 536
Represented by:		
Current liabilities	597	536
Non-current liabilities	-	-
	\$ 597	\$ 536

20 Borrowings and other financial liabilities

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Secured debt	\$ 2,470	\$ 71
Total Current liability portion	\$ 2,470	\$ 71
Non-current liability portion		
Secured debt	\$ 2,545	\$ 2,453
Total Non-current liability portion	\$ 2,545	\$ 2,453
Total borrowings and other financial liabilities	\$ 5,015	\$ 2,524

Fixed-rate debt

The Council's secured debt of \$3,526,000 (2021: \$2,524,000) was issued at a fixed rate of 3.99% until November 2021, and 5.44% thereafter. The Downlands Water Scheme has secured debt of \$1,489,600 at interest rates ranging from 1.75% to 4.03% for both short and long term loans (2021: Nil).

Security

The overdraft is unsecured. The maximum amount that can be drawn down against the overdraft facility is \$200,000 (2021: \$200,000). There are no restrictions on the use of this facility.

Council loans are secured over either separate or general rates of the District.

Refinancing

Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Liability Management policy. These have been adopted as part of the Council Long Term Plan.

Maturity analysis and effective interest rates

The following is a maturity analysis of Council borrowings.

	Actual \$000	Actual \$000
Less than one year		
Overdraft	\$ -	\$ -
Overdraft Interest rate	10.10%	8.35%
Secured loans	\$ 2,470	\$ 71
Weighted average effective interest rate	5.43%	3.99%
Between one and five years		
Secured loans	\$ 2,545	\$ 2,453
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.63%	3.99%

Fair values of non-current borrowings

The carrying amounts of borrowings repayable approximate their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant.

The carrying amounts and the fair values of borrowings are as follows:

	Actual \$000	Actual \$000
Carrying amount		
Secured loans	\$ 5,015	\$ 2,524
Fair Value		
Secured loans	\$ 5,015	\$ 2,524

21 Equity

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Public Equity (Retained earnings)		
As at 1 July	\$ 89,164	\$ 85,428
Transfers from/(to) special separate and trust funds	(1,060)	2,422
Transfers from/(to) asset revaluation reserves	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	2,461	1,315
Total Public Equity as at 30 June	\$ 90,565	\$ 89,164
Special separate and trust funds		
As at 1 July	\$ 308	\$ 2,729
Transfers from/(to) public equity	1,060	(2,422)
Transfers from comprehensive revenue and expenditure	-	-
Total Special separate and trust funds as at 30 June	\$ 1,368	\$ 308
Asset revaluation reserves		
As at 1 July	\$ 355,778	\$ 351,458
Transfers from/(to) public equity	-	-
Revaluation gains/(losses)	60,154	4,320
Impairment of revalued asset/reversal	-	-
Total Asset revaluation reserves as at 30 June	\$ 415,932	\$ 355,778
Other reserves		
As at 1 July	\$ 7,329	\$ 6,294
Revaluation gains/(losses)	731	1,035
Total Other reserves	\$ 8,059	\$ 7,329
Total Equity	\$ 515,924	\$ 452,578
Asset revaluation reserves consist of:		
Operational assets		
Land - freehold	\$ 5,758	\$ 6,097
Buildings	9,449	9,599
Restricted assets		
Land - restricted	5,489	5,489
Infrastructural assets		
Wastewater schemes	10,705	7,702
Rural water schemes	8,533	5,774
Downlands water scheme	4,209	2,250
Urban water scheme	8,341	6,231
Roading network	359,592	309,187
Stormwater schemes	3,378	2,973
Sanitation	477	477
	\$ 415,932	\$ 355,778
Special separate and trust funds consist of:		
Discretionary reserves	\$ 977	\$ 861
Restricted reserves	575	593
Trusts	234	231
Special Reserves	2,033	2,614
Asset Renewal Reserves	5,194	4,032
Non-Cash Reserves	156	34
Internal Loan Reserves	(7,801)	(8,057)
	\$ 1,368	\$ 308

Restricted reserves relate to funds that are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision and Council may alter these reserves without reference to the Courts or a third party.

21 Equity (continued)

Special separate and trust funds

Council has Restricted Reserves, several types of Council Created Reserves, and a Fair value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure reserve (for movements in share investments value).

The Council created reserves, which are maintained by the council for a specific purpose, are categorised as follows:

- General Reserves
- Civic Amenities Rate Reserves
- Targeted Rate Reserves
- Internal Loan Reserves
- Asset Renewal Reserves

Separate Accounts are maintained for each activity to ensure that the funds are held and used for the specific purpose intended.

	Opening balance 1 July 2021 \$000	Deposits \$000	Withdrawals \$000	Closing balance 30 June 2022 \$000
Restricted Reserves				
Discretionary				
Perpetual Graves	\$ 106	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 108
Esplanade	49	-	-	49
Subdivision Contribution	516	138	(65)	589
Waste Minimisation	186	43	(2)	228
Mayors Welfare Relief Fund	4	-	-	4
Restricted				
Endowment Land	260	3	-	262
Te Aka Road Grant - Rock fall Protection	39	-	(7)	32
Te Aka Road Grant - Recreational	85	1	(6)	80
Waimate Event Centre	148	1	(10)	139
Heritage Fund Reserve	7	-	(1)	7
Creative New Zealand Grant Reserve	11	8	(2)	17
Waimate Community Halls	31	-	-	31
Track Development Grant	12	-	(6)	6
Trusts				
Library Bequests	231	3	-	234
Non-cash				
Downlands Asset Replacement	-	0	-	0
Downlands Capital Contributions	34	121	-	155
Total Restricted Reserves	\$ 1,719	\$ 319	\$ (99)	\$ 1,942
General Reserves				
General Reserves	\$ 1,707	\$ 450	\$ (925)	\$ 1,231
Property Reserve	(55)	8	(78)	(125)
Community Housing	(112)	112	-	-
Forestry Reserve	(50)	50	-	-
Camping	(148)	7	(178)	(319)
Rates Smoothing Reserve	530	-	(87)	444
Economic Development Special Grant Fund	255	27	-	282
Total General Reserves	\$ 2,127	\$ 654	\$ (1,268)	\$ 1,513
Civic Amenities Rate Reserve				
Civic Amenities Rate Reserve	\$ 288	\$ 107	\$ (320)	\$ 75
Total Civic Amenities Rate Reserve	\$ 288	\$ 107	\$ (320)	\$ 75

	Opening balance 1 July 2021 \$000	Deposits \$000	Withdrawals \$000	Closing balance 30 June 2022 \$000
Targeted Rate Reserves				
Urban Water Scheme	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ (17)	\$ -
Sewerage	207	17	(8)	216
Waste Management - Collection	45	-	(14)	31
Rural Water Scheme Operating Reserves				
Cannington/Motukaika	23	51	-	74
Cattle Creek	(16)	-	-	(16)
Hook/Waituna	(46)	46	-	-
Lower Waihao	33	-	-	33
Otaio/Makikihi	31	32	-	63
Waihaorunga	(72)	72	-	-
Waikakahi	(23)	67	-	44
Total Targeted Rate Reserves	\$ 199	\$ 285	\$ (39)	\$ 445
Internal Loan Reserves				
Urban Water Scheme	\$ (3,072)	\$ 40	\$ -	\$ (3,032)
Sewerage	(896)	38	-	(859)
Stormwater	(310)	20	-	(290)
Roading renewals / bridge renewals	(318)	20	-	(298)
Waste Management - Disposal	(505)	22	-	(483)
Refuse and recycling bins	(432)	43	-	(389)
Waimate Event Centre	(2,524)	74	-	(2,450)
Total Internal Loan Reserves	\$ (8,057)	\$ 257	\$ -	\$ (7,801)
Asset Renewal Reserves				
General Asset Renewal Reserves				
General Reserves	\$ 436	\$ 376	\$ (216)	\$ 596
Property Reserve	358	1,143	(146)	1,355
Community Housing	494	-	(65)	429
Forestry Reserve	(105)	-	(87)	(192)
Camping	875	144	(109)	910
Stormwater	54	322	(426)	(51)
Civic Amenities Rate Asset Renewal Reserve				
Civic Amenities Rate Asset Renewal Reserve	490	605	(177)	918
Targeted Rate Asset Renewal Reserves				
Sewerage	413	598	(732)	278
Waste Management - Collection	(19)	62	(20)	23
Roading Reserve	-	3,218	(3,218)	-
Urban Water Scheme	(18)	637	(651)	(32)
Rural Water Schemes				
Cannington/Motukaika	152	21	(160)	12
Cattle Creek	11	1	-	12
Hook/Waituna	389	136	(90)	435
Lower Waihao	20	328	(290)	59
Otaio/Makikihi	82	86	(88)	80
Waihaorunga	(6)	61	(153)	(98)
Waikakahi	406	361	(307)	460
Total Asset Renewal Reserves	\$ 4,032	\$ 8,099	\$ (6,935)	\$ 5,194
Special Separate and Trust Funds	\$ 308	\$ 9,721	\$ (8,661)	\$ 1,368

21 Equity (continued)

Financial reserves

For each reserve the below specifies the purpose of that Reserve/Fund, and the Council Activity to which it relates.

Restricted Reserves	Purpose	Council Activity
Discretionary		
Perpetual Graves	Future development of cemeteries in the District	Cemeteries
Esplanade	To purchase/develop esplanade strips or reserves	Parks and Public Spaces
Subdivision Contribution	Development of recreational reserves in the Waimate district	Parks and Public Spaces
Waste Minimisation	Waste Levy revenue received to fund waste minimisation initiatives	Waste Management
Mayors Welfare Relief Fund	Mayoral reserve for district welfare claims	Community Representation
Restricted		
Endowment Land	Purchase of endowment land	Property
Te Aka Road Grant - Rock fall Protection	Rock fall protection at Te Akatarawa Road	Roading
Te Aka Road Grant - Recreational	Development of public recreational areas adjoining Te Akatarawa Road	Camping
Waimate Event Centre	Investigation and/or refurbishment of the Waimate Event Centre	Property
Heritage Fund Reserve	Funding of district heritage related funds	Community Support
Creative New Zealand Grant	Funds allocated for distribution in the coming year	Community Support
NZ Sport & Recreation Grants	Funds allocated for distribution in the coming year	Community Support
Community Grants	Funds allocated or to be allocated for distribution in the coming year	Community Support
Waimate Community Halls	To be determined - surplus funds from old Stadium Committee	To be determined
Trusts		
Library Bequests	Purchase of Library Books	Library
Non-cash		
Downlands Asset Replacement	Asset Replacement for Downlands Water Scheme	Water Supply
Downlands Capital Contributions	Capital Contributions for Downlands Water Scheme	Water Supply
General Reserves		
General Reserves	General funds accumulated/borrowed over time	Investments and Finance, Building Control, Emergency Management, Regulatory Services, Dog and Animal Control, Community Representation, Strategy, Managing Services, Economic Development and Promotions, Community Support, Rooding, and Stormwater Drainage
Property Reserve	Funds accumulated over time for Council property, including Rental Property, Local Government Centre, Waimate Airport, Waimate Event Centre and Gorge Road Offices	Property
Community Housing	Funds accumulated/borrowed over time for Community Housing	Property
Forestry Reserve	Funds accumulated/borrowed over time for Forestry	Forestry
Camping	Funds accumulated over time for Camping facilities at Waitaki Lakes, Victoria Camp, Knottingley Park Camp and St Andrews Recreational Reserve Camp	Camping
Rates Smoothing Reserve	To spread the funding of specific expenditure items over a number of years to smooth the rates impact, e.g. District Plan revenue and expenditure	Resource Management

21 Equity (continued)

Civic Amenities Rate Reserve

Civic Amenities Rate Reserve	Civic Amenities rates accumulated funds over time for activities subject to the Civic Amenities Rate	Property, Library, Cemeteries, Parks and Public Spaces, Swimming, and Waste Management
------------------------------	--	--

Targeted Rate Reserves

Urban Water Scheme	General funds accumulated/borrowed for operation of the Waimate Urban Water Supply	Water Supply
Sewerage	General funds accumulated/borrowed for operation of the Waimate Urban Sewerage Network	Sewerage and Sewage
Waste Management - Collection	General funds accumulated for the operation of Waste Management	Waste Management

Rural Water Scheme Operating Reserves

Cannington / Motukaika	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Cattle Creek	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Hook/Waituna	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Lower Waihao	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Otaio/Makikihi	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Waihaorunga	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply
Waikakahi	Funds accumulated for operation of the water supply scheme	Water Supply

Internal Loan Reserves

Urban Water Scheme	Internally borrowed funds for future repayment by the users of the service	Water Supply
Sewerage	Internally borrowed funds for future repayment by the users of the service	Sewerage and Sewage
Roading Renewals / Bridge Renewals	Internally borrowed funds for future repayment by the users of the service	Roading
Waste Management - Disposal	Internally borrowed funds for future repayment by the users of the service	Waste Management
Refuse and recycling bins	Internally borrowed funds for refuse and recycling bins at the commencement of the 2021 contract for service	Waste Management
Waimate Event Centre	Internally borrowed funds for future repayment by the users of the service	Property

Asset Renewal Reserves

General Asset Renewal Reserves

General Reserves	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Investments and Finance, Building Control, Resource Management, Emergency Management, Regulatory Services, Dog and Animal Control, Community Representation, Strategy, Managing Services, Economic Development and Promotions, and Community Support
Property Reserve	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Property
Community Housing	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Property
Forestry Reserve	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Forestry
Camping	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement for Camping facilities at Waitaki Lakes, Victoria Camp, Knottingley Park Camp and St Andrews Recreational Reserve Camp	Camping
Stormwater	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Stormwater Drainage

Civic Amenities Rate Asset Renewal Reserve

Civic Amenities Rate Asset Renewal Reserve	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement for activities subject to the Civic Amenities Rate	Property, Library, Cemeteries, Parks and Public Spaces, Swimming, and Waste Management
--	---	--

21 Equity (continued)

Asset Renewal Reserves (continued)

Targeted Rate Asset Renewal Reserves

Sewerage	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Sewerage and Sewage
Waste Management - Collection	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Waste Management
Roading Reserve	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Roading
Urban Water Scheme	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement	Water Supply

Rural Water Schemes

Cannington / Motukaika	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Cannington/Motukaika water supply	Water Supply
Cattle Creek	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Cattle Creek water supply	Water Supply
Hook/Waituna	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Hook/Waituna water supply	Water Supply
Lower Waihao	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Lower Waihao water supply	Water Supply
Otaio/Makikihi	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Otaio/Makikihi water supply	Water Supply
Waihaorunga	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Waihaorunga water supply	Water Supply
Waikakahi	Funds accumulated for future asset replacement of the Waikakahi water supply	Water Supply

Fair Value through other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure Reserve

Fair Value through other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure	Financial assets revaluation gains/(losses), at fair value, through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure	Investments and Finance
--	---	-------------------------

22 Capital Commitments and Operating Leases

There were seven capital commitments in relation to projects from Council's capital programme (2021: Six). Capital commitments represent capital expenditure contract for at balance date but not yet incurred. The following contracts have been entered into:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Capital Commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted for at balance date not yet incurred for property, plant and equipment:		
Local Government Centre building	\$ -	\$ 17
Tennant Street painting dwelling	10	-
Downlands Rural Water Scheme (14% share)	225	1,740
Stimulus Fund projects	62	872
Urban Sewer	100	-
Urban and Rural Water	2,502	-
Roading	5,852	6,289
	\$ 8,751	\$ 8,918
Capital Commitments		
Not later than one year	5,208	3,883
Later than one year, not later than five years	3,543	5,035
Later than five years	-	-
	\$ 8,751	\$ 8,918

Operating leases as lessee

Council leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of business. The majority of these leases have non-cancellable terms between 1 to 3 months. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Non-cancellable operating leases as lessee

Not later than one year	\$ 219	\$ 204
Later than one year, not later than five years	119	118
Later than five years	-	-
	\$ 338	\$ 322

Operating leases as lessor

Council leases its vacant and leased land and property under operating leases. The majority of these leases have non-cancellable terms between 1 to 60 months. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Non-cancellable operating leases as lessor

Not later than one year	\$ 120	\$ 122
Later than one year, not later than five years	135	135
Later than five years	6	6
	\$ 261	\$ 263

No contingent rents have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure during the period.

23 Contingencies

Contingent Assets

There are no Contingent Assets as at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: nil).

Contingent Liabilities

Council has potential liability under the Emissions Trading Scheme if any forests on pre-1990 Forest Land are not replanted to the required standard within 4 years of harvest.

Council is a participating employer in the DBP Contributions Scheme (the scheme), which is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. If the other participating employers cease to participate in the scheme, Council could be responsible for any deficit of the scheme. Similarly, if a number of employers cease to participate in the scheme, Council could be responsible for an increased share of any deficit.

Waimate District Council is a guarantor (not shareholder) of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA). The LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. LGFA has a local currency rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA and a foreign currency rating of AA+ LGFA has a local currency rating from Fitch of AA+ and a foreign currency rating of AA.

As at 30 June 2022, Waimate District Council is one of 38 local authority guarantors and there are 30 local authority shareholders. In that regard it has uncalled capital of \$1 million. When aggregated with the uncalled capital of other shareholders, \$20 million is available in the event that an imminent default is identified. Also, together with the other shareholders and guarantors, Waimate District Council is a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. At 30 June 2022, the LGFA had borrowings totalling \$15,789 million (2021: \$13,605 million). Financial reporting standards require Waimate District Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability.

Council considers the risk of the LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- It is not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and
- local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Council is not aware of any other contingent assets or contingent liabilities at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$nil). There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency subsidies recognised.

24 Related Party Transactions and Key Management Personnel

The following groups have been identified as related parties, through their relationship as subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

Joint Operation

Timaru District Council - Downlands rural water scheme

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Related party transactions and balances (Inter group transactions and balances)		
Timaru District Council - Downlands rural water scheme		
Services provided by Council	\$ 336	\$ 333
Accounts payable to Council	(336)	(333)
	\$ -	\$ -

Waimate District Council collects rates on behalf of the Downlands Water Scheme and distributes them exactly to Timaru District Council.

Related party transactions

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

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

Further, no disclosure has been made for transactions with entities within the Council (such as funding and financing flows), where the transactions are consistent with the normal operating relationships between the entities and are on normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Key management personnel compensation		
Councillors		
Full time equivalent members	9.00	9.00
Remuneration	\$ 311	\$ 307
Senior management personnel, including the Chief Executive		
Full time equivalent members	7.00	6.80
Remuneration	\$ 1,053	\$ 986
Total full time equivalent personnel	16.00	15.80
Total key management personnel remuneration	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,293

Due to the difficulty in determining the full-time equivalents for Councillors, the full-time equivalent figure is taken as the number of Councillors.

An analysis of Councillor remuneration and further information on Chief Executive remuneration is provided in Note 25.

25 Remuneration

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Chief Executive	\$ 215	\$ 215
Additional benefits		
Employer Superannuation contribution	18	16
Motor vehicle	24	3
Communication expenses	1	1
Total Chief Executive	\$ 258	\$ 235

Note: The Motor vehicle benefit for 30 June 2022 has been calculated using methodology which includes New Zealand Automobile Association's published cost calculations for private vehicles, with adjustments for company taxes and depreciation rates etc.

Council Representatives

Craig Rowley (Mayor)	\$ 87	\$ 86
Sharyn Cain (Deputy Mayor)	39	39
Fabia Fox	26	26
Sandy McAlwee	26	26
Miriam Morton	26	26
Tom O'Connor	26	26
Sheila Paul	26	26
Colin Pankhurst	26	26
David Owen	26	26
Total Council representatives	\$ 311	\$ 307

Note: The above amounts for Council Representatives are inclusive of reimbursement of expenses claimed.

26 Employee Staffing Levels and Remuneration

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Total full time equivalent number of employees	65.91	60.67
Represented by:		
Full time employees	56	51
Full time equivalent of all other employees	9.91	9.67

(Full time employees have employment contracts that are expressed as either 40 hours per week or 37.5 hours per week. An employee working either of these hours per week is classified as a "full time employee". For other employees their full time equivalent value is expressed as a ratio of either 40 hours per week or 37.5 hours per week depending on the employment contract they are a party to).

Numbers of employees, who are employed at 30 June, where annual remuneration is within the following bands:

\$0 - \$60,000	35	35
\$60,001 - \$80,000	23	20
\$80,001 - \$100,000	10	8
\$100,001 - \$140,000	6	8
\$140,001 - \$240,000	5	2
	79	73

For both 2021 and 2022, the number of employees in the \$100,001 to \$120,000 and \$120,001 to \$140,000 bands were minimal and has been combined in the \$100,001 - \$140,000 band.

The Actual 2021 salary bands have been restated as a result of a correction to the calculations for the prior year.

27 Severance Payments

For the year ended 30 June 2022 there were nil (2021: nil) severance payments made to employees.

28 Financial Instrument Categories

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,818	\$ 3,768
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,904	1,952
Term deposits	-	140
Community loans	8	10
	\$ 7,729	\$ 5,870
Available for sale:		
Equity investments (at cost)		
Combined Rural Traders Ltd (CRT)	\$ 7	\$ 7
NZ Local Government Insurance Company Ltd	28	28
MGI Irrigation Company Ltd	1	1
Equity investments (at fair value)		
Alpine Energy Ltd	16,972	16,241
	\$ 17,008	\$ 16,277
Total financial assets	\$ 24,737	\$ 22,147
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (excluding revenue in advance)	\$ 3,385	\$ 3,858
Borrowings	5,015	2,524
	\$ 8,400	\$ 6,382
Total financial liabilities	\$ 8,400	\$ 6,382

29 Capital Management

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

The LGA requires the 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. Ratepayer's 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 Act and applied by the Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's assets and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally, the Council has in place 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 costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The LGA requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Plan (LTP) and in its annual plan (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The act sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each

The source and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the LTP.

Council has the following Council created reserves:

- reserves for different areas of benefit;
- trust and bequest reserves.

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers as distinct from the general rate. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied to the specific reserves.

Trust and bequest reserves are set up where Council has been donated funds that are restricted for particular purposes. Interest is added to trust and bequest reserves where applicable and deductions are made where funds have been used for the purpose they were donated.

30 Insurance Disclosure

The impact on insurance costs for the past four years is shown below:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000	Actual 30 June 2020 \$000	Actual 30 June 2019 \$000
Insurance costs	\$ 382	\$ 347	\$ 337	\$ 261

Insurance on Assets

The Council has insurance policies covering water network; property, plant and equipment; motor vehicles and moving plant; and forestry assets. There is currently no council insurance on roading assets or any other self-insurance funds maintained by council.

Water Network Assets

The Council insures 40% of its value of underground water network assets with LAPP (Local Authority Protection Programme) with the remaining 60% being funded by Central Government. The total asset value for insurance purposes is \$69,630,008. Total group cover across 27 member councils in any one event is to a maximum of \$50 million less a \$10 million excess.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The combined sum insured of all Council Property, Plant and Equipment is \$48,911,237.

Vehicles and Moving plant

The total asset value for insurance purposes is \$1,198,222. All vehicles are insured for replacement value.

Forestry

The maximum insurance cover is \$1,691,265 for fire events, \$338,253 for windstorm and \$20,000 for hail damage.

Roading and Footpath Assets

The total asset value is \$575,542,000. There is no current insurance for roads or bridges within the Waimate District, however there is an expectation that Council will use Waka Kotahi NZTA emergency funds and council reserves and/or loans for local share. This is a risk in itself given Waka Kotahi NZTA has indicated that emergency works will be subject to stricter regime in the future.

31 Explanation of Major Variances against Budget

Council reported a surplus of \$2,461,000 against the Long Term Plan budget deficit of \$1,208,000. The major variances are explained in the following table:

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Variance to 30 June 2022 \$000
Income variances			
Financial contributions	\$ 524	\$ 63	\$ 461
Subsidies and grants	5,644	4,819	825
Fees and charges	1,298	1,181	116
Gain on changes in fair value of forestry assets	-	102	(102)
Gain on sale of assets	914	-	914
Expenditure variances			
Employee benefit expenses	5,345	5,434	89
Depreciation and amortisation	5,694	5,869	175
Finance costs	161	245	83
Electricity	413	557	143
Roading operational maintenance	2,406	2,816	410
Waste Management contractor and landfill costs	1,130	1,050	(80)
District Plan review expenditure	28	200	173
Loss on changes in fair value of forestry assets	226	-	(226)
Sub-total major variances	(7,023)	(10,005)	2,982
All other revenues and expenditure	9,484	8,798	686
Total surplus/(deficit)	\$ 2,461	\$ (1,208)	\$ 3,668

Financial contributions exceeded budget mainly due to increased Water and Sewer activity contributions, along with some large subdivisions.

Subsidies and grants income exceeded the budget mainly due to the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs community recovery initiative (Actual \$415,000; LTP budget \$250,000), Three Waters Stimulus funding (Actual \$1,250,000; LTP budget \$680,000) and the Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards upgrades funding for Lower Waihao (Actual \$137,000; LTP budget \$nil), offset partially by the Tourism Infrastructure Fund income not yet received (Actual \$nil; LTP budget \$187,000).

Fees and charges income exceeded the budget due to higher levels of camping revenue and increased income for building consents and the Resource Recovery Park.

There was a loss recorded for changes in fair value of forestry assets mainly due to log prices.

The sale of assets has resulted in gains recorded, which were not included in the budget. The largest gains being on the sale of land at Gorge Road.

Employment benefit expenses were below budget as a result of some vacancies and the timing of replacements.

Depreciation expenses were below budget for the Water Supply activity due to the timing and delay of some large capital works.

Finance costs were below budget due to positive cash reserves following reduced operational and capital spends, therefore only a minor portion of borrowings were required during 2021/22 as planned.

Electricity costs were below budget following a contract pricing and supplier review.

Roading operational maintenance spends were below budget, with increased focus on capital spends.

The Waste Management activity exceeded budgeted contractor costs mainly due to the increased frequency of servicing the rural recycling drop off depots, compared to the budgeted frequency.

There were only minor District Plan Review expenses incurred this year, with the budget for the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years to be carried forward.

32 Events After Balance Date

Water Services Reforms

In June 2022, the Government introduced legislation to establish four publicly owned water services entities to take over responsibilities for service delivery and infrastructure from local authorities with effect from 1 July 2024. This legislation received royal assent on 14 December 2022. Subsequently two additional Bills (Water Services Legislation Bill and Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill) have been introduced and these are presently with the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee. Concurrently, during April 2023 the Government proposed significant changes to the reforms that would influence both the Bills and require changes to the Water Services Entities Act. This has effectively slowed the reform process with all legislation intended to be enacted prior to the October general election. Proposed changes include an increased number of entities, removal of Tranche 2 Better Off funding, go live dates up to 1 July 2026 and better connection with local communities.

2021: On 27 October 2021, the Local Government Minister announced that central government will proceed with the three water service delivery reforms using a legislated "all in" approach. The three water reform involves the creation of four statutory water services entities to be responsible for the service delivery and infrastructure from local authorities from 1 July 2024. There is still a number of uncertainties associated with the new three water delivery model including the mechanism for how assets will be transferred to the newly established entities, and the control and governance of these entities. Notwithstanding the current uncertainty the announcement once legislated will mean Council is no longer responsible for the delivery and infrastructure of three water services from 1 July 2024. There has been no adjustment in these financial statements to reflect the expected future transfer of assets to the new water entity. It is expected central government will develop details around the mechanism for the transfer of the water assets and this will be completed prior to 1 July 2024. As further details are established this may require adjustments to Council's three water assets either in respect of disclosure or measurement.

Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

In June 2022, Council became a guaranteeing member of the Local Government Funding Agency. In July 2022 Council repaid its bank debt after acquiring its first loans from the LGFA, as follows:

- Loan 1 - \$2m, maturity 15 April 2025, floating interest rate
- Loan 2 - \$1.5m, maturity 15 April 2027, fixed interest rate of 4.7%.

Associated borrower notes of \$50,000 and \$37,500 were subscribed to for each loan respectively, simultaneously with the loan drawdowns. Borrower notes are used by the LGFA as a source of capital to ensure there is sufficient capital to match the growth in their balance sheet.

Downlands Water Scheme – Goods & Services Tax (GST)

Timaru District Council has identified issues with the completion of GST returns for the Downlands Water Scheme going back to July 2020. PwC has been appointed to review the returns submitted. Any amounts due to/receivable from the Inland Revenue Department resulting from this review is yet to be communicated to Waimate District Council.

Other events

2021: Council sold two vacant sections (Gorge Road) for \$820,000 in February 2022.

33 Breach of Statutory Deadline

Council was required under section 98(7)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 to complete and adopt its Annual Report by 31 December 2022. This timeframe was not met because Audit New Zealand was unable to complete the audit within this timeframe due to an auditor shortage and the consequential effects of Covid-19, including lockdowns.

Cost of Service Variances for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Variance 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities				
Camping	(172)	(152)	(19)	(79)
Cemeteries	11	-	11	12
Event Centre	11	(45)	57	10
Parks and Public Spaces	98	(58)	156	3
Property	650	(14)	663	248
Swimming Pool	26	-	26	(43)
Total Community Facilities	625	(269)	894	150
Community Services				
Community Support	(35)	(34)	(1)	(19)
Economic Development and Promotions	(96)	(9)	(87)	(53)
Emergency Management	12	-	12	11
Library	65	-	65	24
Total Community Services	(55)	(43)	(12)	(37)
District Planning & Reg. Serv.				
Animal Management	6	-	6	(21)
Building Control	119	(13)	131	33
Environmental Services	5	-	5	25
Resource Management	46	(275)	321	48
Total District Planning & Reg. Serv.	175	(288)	463	86
Organisation and Governance				
Central Administration	(140)	309	(449)	233
Community Representation	(1)	(18)	17	(26)
Investments and Finance	(240)	(207)	(33)	266
Strategy	(51)	(90)	39	(115)
Total Organisation and Governance	(431)	(6)	(425)	358
Roading and Footpaths				
Roading and Footpaths	212	(204)	416	307
Water Supply				
Rural Water Supply	1,028	(218)	1,246	253
Urban Water Supply	397	(31)	428	451
Total Water Supply	1,425	(249)	1,674	704
Sewerage and Sewage				
Sewerage and Sewage	399	(18)	417	(26)
Waste Management				
Waste Management	(180)	(131)	(49)	(363)
Stormwater				
Stormwater Drainage	290	-	290	137
Total Surplus / (deficit)	2,461	(1,208)	3,668	1,315

Capital Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Replacement Level of Service Additional Demand	REP LOS AD	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Water Supply Group					
Cannington - Renewals		REP	9	5	-
Cannington - Drinking water compliance upgrade		LOS	-	-	123
Cannington - Pratts pumphouse - New board and telemetry		REP	32	23	-
Cannington - Pratts chlorine analyser		LOS	10	16	-
Cannington - Upgrade reservoir and break tank SF*		LOS	5	-	9
Cannington - Eliminate AC pipe SF*		REP	105	58	-
Hook / Waituna - Renewals		REP	1	10	7
Hook / Waituna - Drinking water intake/plant compliance upgrade		LOS	8	570	15
Hook / Waituna - Simmons pumphouse panel and telemetry		LOS	6	-	-
Hook / Waituna - O'Donnells pumphouse panel and telemetry		REP	25	-	4
Hook / Waituna - Flow meter replacement		REP	-	4	-
Hook / Waituna - Dual check augmentation		LOS	-	18	-
Hook / Waituna - Line renewal investigation Garlands to Studholme		LOS/REP	-	8	-
Hook / Waituna - Upgrade reservoir SF*		LOS	-	-	19
Hook / Waituna - Intake upgrade SF*		REP	50	103	-
Lower Waihao - Renewals		REP	-	5	2
Lower Waihao - Drinking water intake/plant compliance upgrade		LOS	268	797	15
Lower Waihao - Old Ferry Road 150mm AC renewal		REP	-	-	43
Lower Waihao - Upgrade reservoir SF*		LOS	22	25	36
Otaio / Makikihi - Renewals		REP	-	2	-
Otaio / Makikihi - Tavistock Bore - Treatment filter and UV		LOS	-	-	48
Otaio / Makikihi - Renewal Marshalls Road		REP	-	10	-
Otaio / Makikihi - Upgrade break tanks SF*		LOS	5	-	4
Otaio / Makikihi - Eliminate AC pipe SF*		REP	83	46	-
Waihaorunga - Renewals		REP	5	5	5
Waihaorunga - Drink water intake/plant compliance upgrade		LOS	2	-	71
Waihaorunga - Upgrade reservoir SF*		LOS	59	55	4
Waihaorunga - Eliminate AC pipe SF*		REP	88	49	-
Waikakahi - Renewals		REP	3	5	3
Waikakahi - Drinking water intake/plant compliance upgrade		LOS	3	1,439	-
Waikakahi - Flow meter renewals		REP	-	2	-
Waikakahi - Upgrade reservoir and break tank SF*		LOS	157	75	43
Waikakahi - Eliminate AC pipe SF*		REP	145	95	-
Downlands - Various capital projects		REP	1,855	1,707	1,067
Urban Water - Fencing		REP	-	5	-
Urban Water - General plant and equipment		REP	-	1	-
Urban Water - Rising main renewals		REP	-	-	11
Urban Water - Lateral renewals		REP	14	96	22
Urban Water - AC water main renewals		REP	53	110	65
Urban Water - CI water main renewals		REP	60	160	218
Urban Water - Timaru Road - Pump renewals		REP	25	68	-
Urban Water - Timaru Road - Treatment filter and UV		REP	108	-	257
Urban Water - Waimate Reservoir 240V switch board		REP	-	-	1
Urban Water - Main line valve renewals		REP	-	28	-
Urban Water - Booster Bakers/Court/Hunts/Fitzmaurice Roads		AD	-	20	-
Urban Water - Te Kiteroa main, booster and reservoir		AD	-	83	-
Urban Water - Bond Street Subdivision		AD	-	75	-
Urban Water - Water meters SF*		LOS	391	472	413
Urban Water - Eliminate AC pipe SF*		REP	-	101	-
<i>* Project partially / fully funded from Stimulus Fund income</i>			3,595	6,350	2,506

Capital Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Replacement Level of Service Additional Demand	REP LOS AD	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Waste Management Group					
Waste Management - Fencing		REP	3	4	-
Waste Management - Miscellaneous plant and equipment		REP	1	3	-
Waste Management - Wheelie bin replacements		REP	9	2	8
Waste Management - Refuse and recycling bins		REP	-	-	432
Waste Management - Public place refuse and recycling facilities		LOS	7	5	-
Waste Management - Miscellaneous capital		REP	-	-	7
Waste Management - Reuse shop upgrade		LOS	2	10	-
Waste Management - Weighbridge		LOS	68	-	45
Waste Management - Compactor		LOS	2	-	54
			92	23	546
Stormwater Group					
Stormwater - Various renewals		REP	1	-	4
Stormwater - Consent & Management Plan		LOS	19	-	13
Stormwater - Weather station		REP	-	-	7
Stormwater - Queen Street upgrade		LOS	82	-	19
Stormwater - CCTV assessment of mains		LOS	-	5	-
Stormwater - Belt Street main renewal		REP	-	12	-
Stormwater - Queen Street upgrade SF*		LOS/REP	324	450	131
<i>* Project partially / fully funded from Stimulus Fund income</i>			427	468	173
Sewerage Group					
Sewer - Waimate Urban renewals		REP	104	224	392
Sewer - Edward Street upgrade (renewal)		LOS	-	-	-
Sewer - Permanent D.O. probe and control - Dual probe		LOS	11	-	-
Sewer - WWTP Electric winch for sewer pumps		REP	-	-	1
Sewer - WWTP Submersible pump 1 renewal		REP	14	-	-
Sewer - WWTP In flow meter renewal		REP	-	9	-
Sewer - WWTP alarming/monitoring of out flow meter		REP	2	4	-
Sewer - WWTP various equipment		REP	-	12	-
Sewer - Te Kiteoia line		AD	267	312	4
Sewer - Queen Street upgrade SF*		LOS/REP	141	171	49
Sewer - Septic waste unit SF*		REP	-	81	-
Sewer - Edward Street reticulation SF*		REP	194	616	-
<i>* Project partially / fully funded from Stimulus Fund income</i>			732	1,430	446
Roading and Footpaths Group					
Roading - Resealing		REP	1,304	1,065	1,162
Roading - Drainage construction		REP	267	256	236
Roading - Culvert replacement		REP	70	204	98
Roading - Kerb and channel renewal		REP	98	110	246
Roading - Concrete ford renewal		LOS	37	-	7
Roading - Pavement rehabilitation		REP	252	303	476
Roading - Structures component replacements		REP	71	171	219
Roading - Sign renewal		REP	42	53	63
Roading - Minor improvements		LOS	175	330	154
Roading - Bridge renewal		LOS	740	-	65
Roading - Footpath renewal		REP	144	173	165
Roading - Minor improvements (non-subsidised)		LOS	11	45	30
Roading - Seal extensions		LOS	-	60	45
Roading - Development		LOS	4	50	-
Roading - Lighting renewal		LOS	2	-	228
Roading - Emergency Renewals		REP	-	79	-
			3,218	2,900	3,196

Capital Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Replacement Level of Service Additional Demand	REP LOS AD	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Organisation and Governance Group					
Investment Property - Gorge Road Premises		LOS	-	4	5
Investment Property - General		REP	10	-	-
Investment Property - Furniture and fittings		LOS	-	-	1
Forestry - Planting		REP	-	3	20
Governance - Phone replacements		REP	-	-	1
Governance - Oven		REP	-	-	2
Chief Executive - Phone replacements		REP	-	-	2
Corporate Services - Vehicle replacement (pool cars x 2)		REP	-	-	71
Corporate Services - Furniture and fittings		REP	5	10	11
Corporate Services - Community CCTV		REP	-	-	12
Corporate Services - Computers and hardware		REP	14	15	14
Corporate Services - Elected member devices		REP	-	4	-
Corporate Services - Servers		REP	-	90	-
Corporate Services - UPS		REP	-	15	-
Corporate Services - Network switches x 5		REP	-	-	2
Corporate Services - Firewall		REP	-	-	3
Corporate Services - Magiq software upgrades		REP	-	10	-
Health and Safety - Equipment		REP	3	-	-
Regulatory - Vehicle replacement		REP	-	20	-
Utilities - Sundry plant and equipment		REP	6	7	4
Utilities - Digger / excavator replacement		REP	-	-	46
Utilities - Equipment renewals		REP	4	6	-
Utilities - Vehicle replacement		REP	-	20	-
Utilities - Vehicle replacement		REP	-	47	-
Utilities - Lutra software SF*		REP	15	-	-
Roading - Plant and machinery		REP	2	-	-
Roading - Vehicle replacement		REP	38	40	-
Asset Management - SCADA		REP	8	21	-
Parks - Plant and machinery		REP	4	5	1
Parks - John Deere mower replacement		REP	51	65	-
Parks - Tilt trailer		REP	-	-	7
Parks - Gator vehicle		REP	4	-	12
Asset Manager - Pool Vehicle		REP	34	30	-
* Project partially / fully funded from Stimulus Fund income			197	412	215
District Planning and Regulatory Services Group					
Building Control - Vehicle replacements x 2		REP	-	64	-
Animal Management - Vehicle fittings		REP	-	-	1
			-	64	1
Community Services Group					
Promotions - District signage		LOS	-	77	-
Library - Furniture and equipment		REP	17	-	10
Library - Books		REP	47	65	43
Emergency Management - Radio antenna		REP	2	-	-
			65	142	53

Capital Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Replacement Level of Service Additional Demand</i>	REP LOS AD	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities Group					
Waimate Lakes Camping - Landscaping, fencing and plantings		LOS	-	-	33
Waimate Lakes Camping - Concrete pad for refuse shelters		LOS	30	20	-
Waimate Lakes Camping - Public toilet dry vault system		LOS	-	128	-
Waimate Lakes Camping - Terraflake toilet floors		REP	29	-	-
Waimate Lakes Camping - New signs		LOS	6	-	-
Waimate Lakes Camping - Pipe renewals		REP	13	10	21
Waimate Lakes Camping - Chlorine dosing Te Aka and Waitangi		LOS	-	-	27
Waimate Lakes Camping - Furniture and fittings		REP	4	-	3
Victoria Park Camping - Driveway reseal		REP	-	-	14
Victoria Park Camping - Driveway reseal (Tennant Street cabins)		REP	-	-	22
Victoria Park Camping - Upgrade Tennant Street cabins		LOS	-	19	-
Victoria Park Camping - Furniture and fittings		REP	-	2	7
Knottingley Park Camping - General building capital		REP	-	1	-
Knottingley Park Camping - Terraflake shower floor		LOS	17	-	9
Knottingley Park Camping - Terraflake toilet block floor		REP	-	20	-
St Andrews Camping - Bathroom extractor fans		REP	3	-	-
St Andrews Camping - Terraflake shower and toilet floors		REP	2	-	-
St Andrews Camping - Washing machine and dryer		REP	5	-	-
Cemetery - Ash and burial berms		AD	12	20	-
Cemetery - Fencing		REP	3	5	-
Cemetery - Large concrete storage bins		REP	-	-	4
Cemetery - Rubbish bins and seating		LOS	-	-	6
Cemetery - Water line renewal		REP	6	15	-
Event Centre - Landscaping		REP	-	-	6
Event Centre - Furniture and equipment		REP	9	5	-
Victoria Park - Sundry plant		REP	4	5	1
Victoria Park - Learn to ride area		LOS	1	50	-
Victoria Park - Pergola replacement		REP	5	-	-
Victoria Park - Irrigation system		LOS	1	10	8
Knottingley Park - Reseal driveway		REP	-	-	24
Property - Washdown concrete pad and interceptor		LOS	35	15	-
Property - General building capital		REP	6	6	5
Property - Theatre pergola and roof partial renewal		REP	-	-	19
Property - Furniture and fittings		REP	2	3	-
Property - Tennant Street building capital		REP	9	9	4
Property - Tennant Street dwelling painting		REP	1	5	-
Local Govt Centre - LGC and Library internal refurbishment		LOS	18	960	212
Local Govt Centre - Longrun iron roof		LOS	-	-	111
Local Govt Centre - Library / LGC extension scoping and plan		LOS	26	-	14
Local Govt Centre - Security cameras		REP	-	5	-
Local Govt Centre - Furniture and fittings		REP	1	5	7
Local Govt Centre - Heatpumps		REP	2	-	28
Local Govt Centre - Refurbishment furniture		REP	-	-	72

Capital Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Replacement Level of Service Additional Demand</i>	REP LOS AD	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Community Facilities Group continued					
Community Housing - Painting		REP	2	-	-
Community Housing - Boundary fence		REP	6	5	-
Community Housing - Hot water cylinders and other fittings		REP	2	6	41
Community Housing - Heatpumps		REP	-	3	6
Community Housing - Bathroom heaters and extractor fans		REP	9	34	-
Public Toilets - Waihao Box		LOS	-	133	-
Public Toilets - Whitehorse area		LOS	-	-	108
Swimming Pool - Shade sails		REP	10	5	14
Swimming Pool - General plant and equipment		REP	-	-	14
			280	1,501	838
Total Capital Expenditure			8,606	13,290	7,973

Statement of Internal Borrowings by Group for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Internal Borrowings			
Water Supply Group			
Opening borrowings	(3,072)	(5,272)	(2,812)
Additional drawdown	-	(3,470)	(300)
Repayments	40	40	40
Closing borrowings	(3,032)	(8,702)	(3,072)
Waste Management Group			
Opening borrowings	(937)	(505)	(527)
Additional drawdown	-	-	(432)
Repayments	65	22	22
Closing borrowings	(872)	(483)	(937)
Stormwater Group			
Opening borrowings	(310)	(310)	(330)
Additional drawdown	-	(200)	-
Repayments	20	20	20
Closing borrowings	(290)	(490)	(310)
Sewerage Group			
Opening borrowings	(895)	(896)	(933)
Additional drawdown	-	(700)	-
Repayments	38	38	38
Closing borrowings	(857)	(1,558)	(895)
Roading and Footpaths Group			
Opening borrowings	(318)	(516)	(338)
Additional drawdown	-	-	-
Repayments	20	20	20
Closing borrowings	(298)	(496)	(318)
Organisation and Governance Group	-	-	-
District Planning and Regulatory Services Group	-	-	-
Community Services Group	-	-	-
Community Facilities Group			
Opening borrowings	(2,524)	(2,524)	(2,595)
Additional drawdown	-	(900)	-
Repayments	74	87	71
Closing borrowings	(2,450)	(3,337)	(2,524)
Total Internal Borrowings	(7,801)	(15,066)	(8,057)

Statement of Internal Interest by Group for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2021 \$000
Internal Interest Revenue			
Water Supply Group	11	2	43
Waste Management Group		2	13
Stormwater Group	1	-	5
Sewerage Group	6	3	27
Roading and Footpaths Group	-	-	-
Organisation and Governance Group - Other internal interest	22	75	97
Organisation and Governance Group - Interest on internal borrowings	274	249	301
District Planning and Regulatory Services Group	7	7	21
Community Services Group	9	7	25
Community Facilities Group	27	22	115
Total Internal Interest Revenue	357	366	648
Internal Interest Expenditure			
Water Supply Group - Other internal interest	3	66	18
Water Supply Group - Interest on internal borrowings	92	98	112
Waste Management Group - Other internal interest	3	1	-
Waste Management Group - Interest on internal borrowings	28	15	25
Stormwater Group - Other internal interest	-	4	5
Stormwater Group - Interest on internal borrowings	9	9	13
Sewerage Group - Interest on internal borrowings	27	27	37
Roading and Footpaths Group - Other internal interest	10	16	19
Roading and Footpaths Group - Interest on internal borrowings	10	15	14
Organisation and Governance Group - Other internal interest	52	13	243
District Planning and Regulatory Services Group - Other internal interest	1	3	4
Community Services Group - Other internal interest	4	4	8
Community Facilities Group - Other internal interest	11	10	47
Community Facilities Group - Interest on internal borrowings	108	84	104
Total Internal Interest Expenditure	357	366	648

Activities



Water Supply Group

What we do

The Water Supply Group includes the following activities provided by Council:

Urban Water Supply

Rural Water Supply

The Water Supply Group provides water to approximately 4,034 households, businesses and properties throughout the Waimate District.

Urban Water Supply

Council provides potable water to the designated urban area and the fringe rural areas of Waimate (approximately 3,000 residents) to serve purposes such as drinking, commercial and fire protection.

Two deep groundwater bores at Timaru Road and Manchester Road supply the urban network via a reservoir at Mill Road.

Why we provide it

Presently, Council is required by statute to provide potable water to the residents of Waimate (e.g. Health Act 1956, Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2019, and Local Government Act 2002).

The supply of a reliable and cost-effective water service contributes to the health of the community as well as serving a fire-fighting capability. Council must meet rising demand from residential and industrial growth.

Council monitors water quality and where possible, regularly plans for future water supply needs.

Rural Water Supply

Council operates six rural water schemes (Cannington/Motukaika, Lower Waihao, Otaio/Makikihi, Waihaorunga, Waikakahi, Hook-Waituna).

In addition, incorporated societies run Hakataramea and Cattle Creek (Upper Waihao), with the Downlands water supply being operated and administered by Timaru District Council, albeit a 14% shareholding by Waimate District Council. Some schemes do not currently comply with the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2018).

The Local Government Act places responsibility with the Council to supply a safe, regular and efficient potable supply of water to the consumers within the district.

Community outcomes



Community wellbeings



Effects on the community

Our groups and activities can have a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Water Supply	Economic cost to treat drinking water to legislative requirements for rural water supplies	Council has been actively lobbying Government and is involved in reference groups for alternate compliance mechanisms for rural agricultural water supplies.
Water Supply	Depleting natural water sources	Without good management, there is a risk that natural water sources are inappropriately depleted. Water is a consented activity. Council are mindful to manage our current water allocation wisely.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Provide safe drinking water

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and monitor all water supplies under requirement of Drinking Water Standards • Monitor ongoing regulatory change for water supply activities • Implement Water Safety Plans for drinking water schemes 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Extent of compliance with Drinking Water Standards (Part 4) - Bacterial Compliance (M) Target: Bacterial compliance - all schemes	Waimate: Timaru Road = Yes Waimate: Manchester's Bore = Yes Otaio/Makikihi: Tavistock = Yes Hook/Waituna = Yes Lower Waihao = Yes Waikakahi = Yes Waihaorunga: Main = No Waihaorunga: Tavendales = Yes Cannington/Motukaika = No	Not achieved ¹ (2020/21: Partially achieved)
	Extent of compliance with Drinking Water Standards (Part 5) - Protozoal Compliance (M) Target: Protozoal compliance - all schemes	Waimate: Timaru Road = Yes Waimate: Manchester's Bore = No Otaio/Makikihi: Tavistock = No Hook/Waituna = No Lower Waihao = No Waikakahi = No Waihaorunga: Main = No Waihaorunga: Tavendales = No Cannington/Motukaika = No	Not achieved ¹ (2020/21: Not achieved)

2. Provide a continuous, appropriate and safe water system throughout the district with excellent customer service

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage, monitor and test all water supplies • Respond to service failures and faults • Provide a customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Median attendance and resolution times for urgent and non-urgent callouts for water supply faults or unplanned interruptions to the urban network ² (M)		
	Target: Attendance to urgent callout ≤ 1 hour	Median attendance to urgent callout = 0:37 (h:mm)	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Resolution for urgent callout ≤ 24 hours	Median resolution of urgent callout = 3:24 (h:mm)	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Attendance to non-urgent callout ≤ 24 hours	Median attendance to non urgent callout = 16:48 (h:mm)	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
Resolution for non-urgent callout ≤ 72 hours	Median resolution of non urgent callout = 23:07 (h:mm)	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)	
Total number of complaints received about: (M) 1. Drinking water clarity 2. Drinking water taste 3. Drinking water odour 4. Drinking water pressure or flow 5. Continuity of supply 6. Council's response to these issues Target: Urban water supply <10 complaints per 1,000 connections	Urban connections = 1,979 Number of complaints per 1,000 connections = 5 Total complaints = 10 Drinking water clarity = 3 Drinking water taste = 1 Drinking water odour = 0 Drinking water pressure or flow = 5 Continuity of supply = 1 Council's response to issues = 0	Achieved (2020/21: No result as no target was set)	

	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
How we measure performance	Total number of complaints received about: (M)	Rural connections = 1,287 Number of complaints per 1,000 connections = 49 Total complaints = 63	Not achieved (2020/21: No result as no target was set)
	1. Drinking water clarity 2. Drinking water taste 3. Drinking water odour 4. Drinking water pressure or flow 5. Continuity of supply 6. Council's response to these issues Target: Rural water supply ≤ 40 complaints per 1,000 connections	Drinking water clarity = 0 Drinking water taste = 3 Drinking water odour = 2 Drinking water pressure or flow = 33 Continuity of supply = 25 Council's response to issues = 0	
	Percentage of residents receiving the service satisfied with water supply services Target: > 86%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)

3. Provide reliable, efficient and well planned water infrastructure and services that meets the needs of the community

<p>How we do it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor demand on all water supplies • Manage growth of network • Monitor condition and performance of water supply reticulation and assets and analyse data to predict asset failure/identify priority improvements required • Complete capital expenditure programme associated with developing the network • Minimise the disruptions to water supplies • Provide a restricted supply of water to customers on rural water schemes • Implement leak detection and reduction programme 		
<p>How we measure performance</p>	<p>Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure</p>	<p>Result</p>	<p>Achievement 2021/22</p>
	<p>The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the Waimate District (M)</p> <p>Target: Average consumption ≤ 500 litres per person per day</p>	<p>Average normal consumption litres per day = 370.8 litres</p>	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>
	<p>Percentage of real water loss from Council's network reticulation systems (M)</p> <p>Target: Real water loss ≤ 35%</p>	<p>Real water loss = 22.61%</p> <p>Estimated assumed water loss litre per second based on minimum night flow methodology (litres per second) = 3.46 litres</p> <p>Estimated assumed water loss per connection per day, based on minimum night flow methodology (litres per day per connection) = 151.47 litres</p>	<p>Achieved³ (2020/21: Achieved)</p>
	<p>Reactive maintenance (system failure) or programed work in the Waimate urban area that exceed 8 hours of not suppling drinking water to the community or a consumer</p> <p>Target: < 1 per year</p>	<p>Unprogrammed maintenance interruptions urban = 0</p>	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>
	<p>Reactive maintenance (system failure) or programed work in the Rural Water Supplies that exceed 3 days of not suppling drinking water to the community or a consumer</p> <p>Target: < 1 per year</p>	<p>Unprogrammed maintenance interruptions rural = 0</p>	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>

Performance measure details

¹ Compliance (bacterial and protozoal) with drinking-water standards:

This measure is not achieved as a number of the plants are yet to be upgraded to meet the bacteria and protozoal compliance criteria required by the drinking water standards. The following plants are to be upgraded:

- Hook/Waituna: Treatment plant upgrade currently contracted. Some delays experienced due to discharge consenting.
- Lower Waihao: Construction underway with a targeted completion in early 2023.
- Waimate: Both urban treatment plants are technically compliant with the current Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand and are in the process of collecting time-related compliance data for final approval.
- Otaio-Makikihi: Treatment plant is technically compliant with the current Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand and is in the process of collecting time-related compliance data for final approval.

Other rural water scheme plants are planned to be upgraded to meet the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand. However, there are

continuing reviews of the present New Zealand drinking water standards, legislation and three waters industry, and therefore compliance upgrade options for water supplies are still being reviewed. Because of these reviews and potential changes and options, the planned upgrades for rural water schemes have been put on hold to a later date. This has been in agreement with the Drinking Water Assessor, on the condition of increased remote monitoring via telemetry and control, which has been installed. The remaining plants to be upgraded to meet compliance are:

- Cannington-Motukaika: Cannington Intake
- Waihaorunga: Waihaorunga Main
- Waihaorunga: Tavendales
- Waikakahi: Waikakahi Intake

Council used an independent, external expert to assess the compliance of its drinking water supplies with the DWSNZ.

The table reflects the findings of the expert assessment, including “Compliance Recommended” where supplies did not technically meet the sampling requirements of the DWSNZ.

Bacteriological compliance summary for Waimate District Supplies

Supply Name	Hinekōrako Codes	Bacteriological Compliance Source/ Treatment	Bacteriological Compliance Distribution	Supply Compliance (2021-2022)
Cannington/ Motukaika Rural	TP00485 CAN001CM	Non-compliant: Quarter 3++++	Complies	Non-compliant++++
Hook/ Waituna Rural	TP00486 HOO001HW	Non-compliant: Quarter 1++	Complies	Compliance Recommended+
Lower Waihao Rural	TP00487 LWO002LO	Non-compliant: Quarter 1++	Non-compliant: Quarter 1+	Compliance Recommended+
Otaio/ Makikihi Rural	TP03085 OTA005OM	Complies	Complies	Complies
Waihaorunga Rural	TP00489 TP02695 WAI031WA	Non-compliant: Quarter 2++++	Non-compliant: Quarter 1++++	Non-compliant++++
Waikakahi Rural	TP00490 WAI032WA	Complies	Complies	Complies
Waimate	TP00492 TP02578 WAI033WA	Non-compliant: Quarter 1++	Complies	Compliance Recommended+

+ Insufficient samples collected against DWSNZ criteria

++ Days between exceeds DWSNZ criteria

+++ Days of the week sampled against DWSNZ criteria

++++ E.coli transgression. Samples collected do not meet criteria A1.4 of DWSNZ

Note: DWA leniency – where (minor) technical non-compliances occurred, the DWSNZ auditor will note the occurrences and recommend compliance, however this is to be seen as a recommendation only.

² Attendance:

From the time Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach site.

Resolution:

From the time Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.

Urgent attendance and resolution time:

Urgent performance measures require 1 hour attendance, 24 hours resolution for loss of supply of drinking water. Council has 4 hours attendance, 48 hours resolution for loss of drinking water supply in the rural areas for practical reasons, due to geospatial distance and 96 hours onsite storage policy. The rural consumers of the Waimate District are not at risk of having no drinking water because of the greater attendance and resolution times, as they are required to have 96 hours onsite storage.

³ Real water loss:

At present Council only has meters at the Timaru Road and Manchesters Road plants. Meters have been installed throughout the urban supply which will be monitored through automated reading. Current reporting is based on minimum night flow and a number of assumptions. Future reporting will utilise data from the new meters which will allow for a more robust estimate of real water loss. The reported results do not include the rural network, as the supply is not metered.

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Water Supply Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	1	1	1
Targeted rates	2,554	2,720	2,715
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	155
Fees and charges	20	20	34
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	86	89
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	68	57	214
Total operating funding	2,643	2,884	3,208
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,103	1,378	1,275
Finance costs	92	17	22
Internal charges and overheads applied	982	837	761
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	2,177	2,232	2,058
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	467	652	1,150
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	811
Development and financial contributions	23	22	127
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	1,490
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	23	22	2,428
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	178	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	2,968	3,316	935
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	415	2,856	2,660
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(2,894)	(5,676)	(17)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	489	675	3,578
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(467)	(652)	(1,150)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Payments to staff and suppliers were below the LTP budget due to reduced electricity costs (Actual \$277,000; LTP budget \$381,000) and other reduced general expenditure.

Internal charges and overheads applied are favourable to the LTP, following deferral of some capital spends which resulted in reserves in a better position than anticipated at LTP, meaning reduced internal interest charges.

Subsidies and grants for operating and capital expenditure includes the Three Waters Stimulus Fund income which was included in the Organisation and Governance Group budget.

Capital expenditure reduced from the LTP budget mainly due to the deferral of the Hook/Waituna, Lower Waihao and Waikakahi water supply NZ Drinking Water Standards upgrade projects (Actual \$279,000; LTP budget \$2,806,000) and other various capital projects.

Points of interest

Government stimulus fund projects

Council has continued with an ambitious asset renewal programme, alongside delivering additional capital and project works associated with the COVID-19 Three Waters Stimulus Funding. Projects such as replacing asbestos cement pipes, reservoir and break tank upgrades, treatment plant upgrades and hydraulic modelling are now adding to both resilience and higher levels of compliance.

Urban water meters

Water meters were installed within the urban supply for the purposes of water loss identification and management. These meters are smart meters that can be read remotely, allowing illegitimate water use to be identified and dealt with quickly to ensure efficient water use in the future. This project was also funded by the Government's COVID-19 Three Waters Stimulus Funding.

Hook and Lower Waihao water treatment plant upgrades

Hook and Lower Waihao water treatment plant upgrades were awarded to Filtec in September 2021. The contract is an early contractor involvement and design build contract. Design of Lower Waihao has been completed and approved, while Hook is still in the design phase due to assessing raw water quality.

Timaru Road treatment plant and electrical upgrade

As part of maintaining drinking water compliance in the urban water supply, an ultra violet reactor was installed at the Timaru Road plant to meet protozoal compliance. In addition, the renewal of the electrical supply and control at the plant has helped maintain reliability.

Water Services Reform Programme

The current reform process is continuing through engagement on several transition workstreams. Transition activities will now continue through to 1 July 2026 and it is anticipated that this will continue to place stress on existing resources given that Council will retain both the ownership and service delivery requirements to 1 July 2026 (or sooner depending on legislative changes).



Waste Management Group

What we do

Council provides a range of kerbside rubbish and recycling services for urban and rural areas across the Waimate District, for both homes and businesses. A range of recycling services are also available, including the operation of the Waimate Resource Recovery Park (RRP) to process recyclable materials and transfer residual waste to landfill within the Timaru District.

Council also provides rural recycling stations at nine locations throughout the district, and continually aim to provide education around recycling and rubbish reduction.

Why we provide it

Waste management is necessary for the health and wellbeing of the community and environment. It supports business activity and should encourage waste minimisation across all sectors, ensuring compliance with the provisions and directions of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Council has a statutory requirement to ensure adequate waste services are provided.

Community outcomes



Community wellbeings



Effects on the community

Our groups and activities can have a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Waste Management	Cost on the economy	There is an economic cost and impact to provide this service throughout our communities. Council continues to seek improvements to the collection services.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Convenient and accessible waste management services

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range of refuse collection and disposal services for urban and rural areas for households and businesses • Manage and maintain all aspects of the waste operation including a competitive tender process and management of waste contract • Provision of customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week • Provide a resource recovery park according to set hours of opening 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Residents receiving the service are satisfied with waste management services Target: ≥75%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Council provides access to kerbside refuse and recycling collection Target: ≥70% of the district's properties	Percentage of district's properties Council provides access to kerbside refuse and recycling collection = 77.2%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

2. Council manages the waste management services wisely

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages waste facilities under the conditions of the resource consent • Apply for renewal of waste consents as required • Monitor ongoing regulatory change for waste activities • Waste is diverted from the landfill to the resource recovery park 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Compliance with resource consent conditions Target: Full compliance	Overall consents = 9 Complies = 9 Non-compliance no action required = 0 Non-compliance action required = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Reduce the percentage of residual waste to landfill Target: <49%	Residual waste = 33.05%	Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)

3. Public information and programmes promote waste minimisation and appropriate sorting of waste

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for the public, community organisations and businesses to learn about waste minimisation, including talks, tours, business support and event support • Provide and disseminate written educational material to promote services available, waste minimisation and appropriate sorting of waste • Conduct audits of kerbside collection for appropriate recycling • Promote waste minimisation programmes • Zero Waste programme 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Number of fly tipping incidents in the district Target: ≤15	Number of fly tipping incidents in the district = 38	Not achieved (2020/21: New measure)
	Percentage of organics and recyclables in refuse collection bin Target: ≤22%	Bin audit was not completed this year	Not measured (2020/21: New measure)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Waste Management Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,121	1,313	1,315
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	33	33	43
Fees and charges	116	76	133
Internal charges and overheads recovered	32	2	-
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	-	-	14
Total operating funding	1,302	1,424	1,505
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	908	1,141	1,238
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	300	315	330
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	1,208	1,456	1,567
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	94	(32)	(63)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	239	15	79
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	3	9	13
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(148)	(55)	(154)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	94	(32)	(63)
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(94)	32	63
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Fees and charges exceeded the LTP budget due to higher levels of income from the Resource Recovery Park compared to budget.

Payments to staff and suppliers increased from the LTP budget due to increased contract costs for waste contractor costs and waste to landfill charges, mainly due to the increased frequency of servicing the rural recycling drop off depots, compared to the budgeted frequency.

Capital expenditure Actual 2022 includes the completion of the weighbridge at the Resource Recovery Park (Actual 2021 \$45,000, Actual 2022 \$68,000; LTP budget 2021 \$120,000) which was included in the 2021 LTP budget.

Points of interest

Waste management contract – collaboration with Timaru and Mackenzie District Councils

The first year of the new waste management contract was successfully completed in 2021/22. The contract has achieved significant diversion from landfill through the introduction of an

organic waste collection. Approximately 30% of waste leaving the district is destined for landfill as opposed to 50-60% under the previous waste collection methodology. Further improvement is possible and staff will continue to assess available recycling options over the remaining 14 years of the contract.



Stormwater Group

What we do

Council provides stormwater drainage systems for the collection and removal of surface water following rainfall events throughout the Waimate District.

Why we provide it

Stormwater collection and disposal protects property from flooding and allows the local roading network to function safely, protecting people and property and in turn, minimising the effects on the environment.

Community outcomes



Community wellbeing



Effects on the community

Our groups and activities can have a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Stormwater	Discharge from network	Stormwater discharge from the network may cause adverse effects on the environment. To address this, Council will manage a consented and compliant stormwater system that mitigates any such effects through the implementation of Stormwater Management Plans.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Maintain reliable stormwater network service

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain stormwater systems and respond to service failures • Develop and implement system for recording flooding events • Monitor demand and manage growth of network • Collection and disposal of stormwater via stormwater systems • Monitor condition and performance of stormwater reticulation and assets 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Number of flooding events that occur in our systems (M) Target: 0	Connections = 1,777 Number of flooding events = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Number of habitable floors affected in flooding events in the district per 1,000 properties connected (M) Target: 0	Connections = 1,777 Number of flooding events = 0 Number of habitable floors flooded = 0 Number per 1,000 connections = 0%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Number of blockages in the Council's urban stormwater transmission (i.e. piped, open drain) Target: ≤3	No pipework blockage = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

2. Deliver stormwater services according to required environmental standards

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and monitor stormwater systems under conditions of resource consents • Monitor ongoing regulatory changes to stormwater activities • Develop a Demand Management Plan for the Stormwater activity • Update and review Risk Management Strategy • Investigate options for stormwater treatment • Develop stormwater quality monitoring systems • Apply for and receive stormwater resource consents within necessary time period 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Compliance with resource consents for discharge from stormwater system (M) Target: No abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions	Number of abatement notices = 0 Number of infringement notices = 0 Number of enforcement orders = 0 Numbers of successful convictions = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

3. Maintain excellent customer service for stormwater systems

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week • Maintain stormwater system and respond to service failures or faults in a timely manner 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Median response time to attend a flooding event ¹ . (M) Target: ≤120 minutes	No flooding events Response time = 0:00	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system (M) Target: ≤1.5 per 1,000 properties	Connections = 1,777 Number of complaints per 1,000 properties = 2 Total complaints = 3 Note we used sewer connections as a number of stormwater connections as there is no official recorded number of stormwater connections.	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)

Performance measure details

¹ Flooding event:

An event where stormwater enters a habitable floor. Measured from the time of notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

Waimate District Council Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Stormwater Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	115	121	121
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	20
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	1
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	-	-	1
Total operating funding	115	121	143
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	28	25	26
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	51	43	40
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	78	68	65
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	37	53	77
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	255
Development and financial contributions	4	4	9
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	4	4	264
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	5	230	264
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	-	237	163
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	35	(412)	(85)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	41	56	342
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(37)	(53)	(77)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Subsidies and grants for operating and capital expenditure includes the Three Waters Stimulus Fund income which was included in the Organisation and Governance Group budget.

Points of interest

Queen Street infrastructure

COVID-19 stimulus funding provided for a significant upgrade of the Queen Street infrastructure with the replacement of an aged brick arch culvert with an upsized concrete pipe, new large capacity sumps and associated

road infrastructure renewals. This upgrade has been tested by a number of rain events and is performing as designed. Further work to divert some upstream flows will realise further capacity in the network and facilitate future development of the central business district.



Sewerage Group

What we do

Waimate District Council operates a wastewater collection and treatment system for the majority of the Waimate urban area. Some outlying areas and the smaller towns of St Andrews, Makikihi, Morven and Glenavy are not serviced. The treatment plant was upgraded in 2002/03 to include screen, oxidation and maturation ponds with the treated effluent going to a land disposal area before entering the general environment.

The Waimate sewerage system comprises 35km of gravity sewer mains, 5km of rising sewer mains, 18km of gravity lateral connections, one pumping station and a treatment and disposal facility.

It is Council policy to implement programmes for the relocation of wastewater disposal areas from riverbeds, wetlands or the margins of rivers, lakes and the coast - implementing programmes to reduce and eventually cease the discharge of waste from the Council's sewage reticulation and treatment systems into natural waters. The wastewater treatment plant currently discharges treated effluent onto land enabled by a current resource consent. Discharges are monitored in terms of both volume and content and reported to Environment Canterbury (ECan).

Why we provide it

Council are required by statute to protect the health of the community and the environment by collecting, treating and appropriately disposing of treated wastewater. This assists expansion and

development of the town by enabling smaller lot sizes and helps to average the cost for treating and disposing of the treated effluent across the broader community.

Community outcomes



Community wellbeings



Effects on the community

Our groups and activities can have a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Sewerage	Discharge from network	Wastewater discharge from the network may cause adverse effects on the environment. To address this, Council will manage a consented and compliant wastewater system that mitigates any such issue.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Maintain reliable sewerage network services

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain wastewater schemes and respond to service failures • Monitor demand and manage growth of network • Monitor condition and performance of wastewater reticulation and assets • Ongoing pipe investigation programme • Public education (i.e. wipes disposal) 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Number of dry weather overflows from the sewerage system (M) Target: ≤2 per 1,000 connections	Sewerage connections = 1,777 Number of dry weather sewerage overflows = 0 Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Number of blockages in Council's urban sewer transmission reticulation Target: ≤10	Number of blockages = 1	Achieved (2020/21: New measure)

2. Deliver sewer services according to required environmental standards

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and monitor sewerage treatment and disposal system under conditions of resource consent • Monitor quality of effluent • Monitor ongoing regulatory change for wastewater activities • Treatment and disposal of domestic and industrial wastewater via the wastewater schemes • Update and review Risk Management Strategy 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Compliance with resource consents for discharge from sewerage system (M) Target: No abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions	Number of abatement notices = 0 Number of infringement notices = 0 Number of enforcement orders = 0 Number of successful convictions = 0 Council target (all enforcement actions) = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

3. Maintain excellent customer service for sewerage system

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week • Investigate and rectify sewer services and wastewater odour complaints • Maintain wastewater schemes and respond to service failures or faults • Manage the collection, treatment and disposal of domestic and industrial wastewater 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Median attendance and resolution times to sewerage overflows resulting from blockages or other faults (M) Target: Median attendance time ≤60 minutes Target: Median resolution time ≤12 hours	Time to get to site = 0 (h:mm) Time to resolve the problem = 0 (h:mm)	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved) Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Total complaints received about: (M) 1. Sewer odour 2. Sewerage system faults 3. Sewerage system blockages 4. The WDC response to sewerage system issues Target: ≤3 complaints per 1,000 connections	Sewerage connections = 1,777 Number of complaints per 1,000 connections = 3 Total complaints = 5 Sewer odour = 1 Sewerage system faults = 3 Sewerage system blockages = 1 WDC response to sewerage issues = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	People receiving the service are satisfied with sewerage services Target: ≥97%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Achieved)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Sewerage Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	597	613	613
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	55	54	18
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	3	6
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	3	8	7
Total operating funding	655	677	645
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	190	290	195
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	242	163	163
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	431	454	358
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	223	224	286
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	128
Development and financial contributions	17	16	252
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	17	16	381
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	312	267
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	5	86	81
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	337	1,032	384
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(102)	(1,190)	(65)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	240	240	667
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(223)	(224)	(286)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Fees and charges for the LTP budget included income for Mill Road and King Street sewer connections, which are included in Development and financial contributions for Actual 2021/22.

Payments to staff and suppliers were below the LTP budget due to reduced spends on consultants and operational maintenance.

Subsidies and grants for operating and capital expenditure includes the Three Waters Stimulus Fund income which was included in the Organisation and Governance Group budget.

Capital expenditure was below the LTP budget mainly due to the delay of the Edward Street upgrade project (Actual \$194,000; LTP budget \$616,000) which is partially funded from the Stimulus Fund.

Points of interest

Renewing ageing sewer infrastructure

Council has continued to renew ageing sewer infrastructure as older parts of the network reach the end of their useful life or the risk of failure is too high. The Queen Street upgrade saw the introduction of two sewer mains at shallower depths than that of the original infrastructure. This has allowed easier connection of new builds within the central business district.

Sewer network investigation

The COVID-19 stimulus funding also assisted with a full inflow investigation of the sewer network. Inflow and infiltration of stormwater quickly

absorbs any available capacity and can result in sewage spills during rainfall events. The results of this survey have:

1. identified the most affected catchment that will be targeted first; and
2. informed the detailed design of the Edward Street sewer upgrade.

Upsizing of some infrastructure is necessary to allow for growth and to ensure that community outcomes are achieved. Council's approach is to minimise investment in upsized infrastructure by reducing inflow over time.



Roading and Footpaths Group

What we do

Council provides a network of roads, footpaths, bridges, signs, markers, streetlights and associated drainage systems. The roading activity is managed by Council’s roading team, although the physical maintenance of the assets is externally contracted.

Rural roads make up 95% of our network and form an important part of the export supply chain, with the main land uses within the Waimate District being dairy, pastoral farming and forestry.

State Highway 1 and 82 cross the district and intersect the local road network. The state highways are managed and operated by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency.

Our roading assets include 1,322km of road, 650km sealed road, 672km unsealed road, 182 bridges, 3,482 culverts, 85 concrete fords, more than 5,000 signs, 495 streetlights, 63km of footpaths and almost 50,000 metres of kerb and channel.

Why we provide it

Roading makes a crucial contribution to the economic growth and development of our district, as well as providing important social benefits. A reliable and well maintained road network offers access to businesses, health, employment and education - all of which stimulate the economy and social development throughout the district.

If one were to stop and consider how life would be without paved roads, bridges and footpaths, it doesn’t take long to realise how vital a robust and efficient road network is to all areas of life within the Waimate District.

Community outcomes



Community wellbeings



Effects on the community

This Group has a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Roading	Runoff from sealed roads	To address this effect, Council carry out temporary erosion and sediment controls during works, including weed matting, hydro-seeding, silt traps and settling ponds. In addition, Council also comply with regional council rules and/or consents for working within waterways.
Roading	Dust from unsealed roads	Council intend to share the cost of sealing all or part of the road in a 50-50 split with any property owner who wishes to reduce the effects of dust on their property. Projects that will significantly increase this effect should be required to seal the road.
Footpaths	Noise in urban situations	To address this, Council will comply with the rules of the District Plan with specific regard to working hours and maximum noise levels.
Roading	Undersize culverts causing flooding	Council will replace undersize culverts with the appropriate size to flood event frequency, as agreed by Council and within budget.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Provide quality roads and footpaths

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned and reactive maintenance Replacement (renewal) of assets Manage inspection and condition rating of network assets Manage Road Assessment and Maintenance Management (RAMM) data Work collaboratively with neighbouring councils Undertake activity management planning to demonstrate that the roading assets are operated and maintained in a sustainable and cost effective manner Investigate improvement projects and long term network needs 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Resident satisfaction with sealed roads Target: ≥66%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Resident satisfaction with unsealed roads Target: ≥55%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Average quality of ride on sealed local roads (M) Target: Smooth travel exposure ≥93%	Smooth travel exposure = 94%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

2. Respond to customer complaints and requests in a timely manner

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week Investigate and rectify roading and footpath complaints 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 10 working days (M) Target: ≥95%	Complaints and service requests received = 143 Responded to within 10 working days = 143 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

3. Provide a safe transport environment

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct safety audits on aspects of the district's roading network • Deliver quality community road safety campaigns with Timaru and Mackenzie Districts to improve road behaviour and awareness • Monitor road accident statistics and locations • Ensure traffic management plans are in place for all road works sites which affect roads and footpaths • Ensure that private activities undertaken on the road corridor don't adversely compromise road safety or the road condition • License and monitor all cow crossings 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	The change from the previous year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on local road network (M) Target: Number of fatalities and serious injury crashes is less than the previous year on an annual basis	Serious injury crashes = 2 Fatal crashes = 2 Total fatalities and serious injury crashes = 4 2020/21 fatalities and serious injury crashes = 4 Change = 0	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

4. Provide well maintained footpaths

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and condition rating of footpath assets • Manage footpath renewals and maintenance projects • Determine future footpath projects based on defined prioritisation approach and future demand 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Compliance with footpath prioritisation model Target: No more than 7km non-complaint	Non-compliant = 4.4 km	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Resident satisfaction with footpaths Target: ≥58%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
Percentage of footpaths that fall within a condition rating of fair, 1-3 (M) as detailed in the Roding Asset Management plan Target: ≥85%	Percentage of footpaths that fall within a condition rating of 1-3 = 87%	Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)	

5. Provide adequate asset renewal

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and inspect the state of the roading network, including traffic counts, pavement roughness and condition • Renewals implemented at the right time with the right treatment 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced (M) Target: ≥5.25%	Total network sealed area 3,639,283m ² Resealing completed = 204,313m ² Percentage of sealed network resurfaced = 5.6%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Annual quantity of metal spread on unsealed roads Target: 13,000m ³	Metal spread = 13,143m ³	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Roading and Footpaths Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,917	2,758	2,742
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,490	1,488	1,169
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	103	91	102
Total operating funding	4,510	4,338	4,013
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,724	2,925	2,499
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	434	457	797
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	3,158	3,382	3,296
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	1,352	956	717
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,847	2,004	2,341
Development and financial contributions	-	-	2
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	1,847	2,004	2,343
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	491	485	969
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	2,587	2,415	2,248
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	121	60	(157)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	3,198	2,960	3,060
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,352)	(956)	(717)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Subsidies and grants for operating and capital expenditure includes the Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency subsidy income which is comparable to the total LTP budget, with increased focus from operational to capital spends.

Payments to staff and suppliers were below the LTP budget due to reduced operational spends, and an increased focus on capital spends.

Internal charges and overheads applied includes the Roading Technical Unit professional services, which are included in Payments to staff and suppliers in the LTP budget.

Capital expenditure has increased from the LTP budget mainly due to the replacement of Crouches Bridge (Actual \$720,000; LTP budget \$nil) partially funded by Waka Kotahi NZTA. Other budgeted capital projects that were not spent will be carried forward to 2022/23.

Points of interest

Crouches Bridge replacement

The old timber bridge on Youngs Road over the Hook River was replaced with a new two span concrete single lane bridge. This has been the most substantial roading renewal project that the Council has undertaken for 30 years. The new bridge accommodates high productivity motor vehicles (HPMV) loading and has an increased flood capacity.

Major bridge repairs

The deteriorated timber beams were replaced with steel beams on Homestead Bridge in the Hakataramea Valley. The deteriorated timber piles on two piers of Drinnans Bridge on Bluecliffs Road were also renewed with steel piles.

Sealed roads

Resealing was completed on an 'as needed basis' around the district to arrest and prevent the deterioration of the road surface. The length of road surface resealed was 32 kilometres. The sealed pavement was reconstructed on Pareora River Road near Holme Station, a length of 1.2 kilometres.

Unsealed roads

A total of 13,143m³ of additional metal was added to 229 kilometres of unsealed roads throughout the Waimate District.

Drainage

New concrete fords were constructed on both Boyes and Park Roads, both situated on the edge of Waimate town.

Kerb, channel and culverts

Deteriorated kerb and channel was replaced on sections of Mill Road (262m). Thirty-six kilometres of new surface water channel drains were constructed and 49 kilometres cleaned. In addition, 186 metres of culverts were installed.

Footpaths

Footpaths were renewed in the Waimate urban area totalling 575 metres. A new shared path has been completed. The pathway commences at the Motorhome Association Camp on Mount John Road, follows along Mount John Road to Hodges Road and comes out onto SH82 to the Studholme Bush carpark (length 2.3 kilometres). The path provides the missing link to the Waimate Creek walkways and the Whitehorse and Studholme Bush walkways.

Timaru District Pareora water pipeline renewal

Timaru District Council has completed their water pipeline renewal along Cannington Cliffs, Pareora Gorge, Pareora River and Holme Station Roads. The construction caused a significant disruption to traffic on our roading network due to speed restrictions and road closures. Renewal of seal pavement on Pareora River Road was delayed to allow for completion of the pipeline project.

Waimate ultra-fast broadband cable installation

The installation of fibre-optic cables in the road berm and footpaths in the Waimate town area has caused disruption to pedestrians, traffic and property access. There has also been an ongoing requirement for Council staff to monitor the work effects and reinstatement work.



Organisation and Governance Group

What we do

The Organisation and Governance Group includes the following activities provided by Council:

Central Administration

Community Representation

Investments and Finance

Strategy

Central Administration

The Central Administration activity consists of core services that Council provides to its activity areas to support the delivery of each activities' outcome. An appropriate operating structure of Council is the main function of Central Administration.

The Corporate Services group includes customer service, cleaning, finance, information technology, records & archives and GIS (Geographic Information System).

The Community and Strategy group includes strategic development, policy, library services, event centre operations and community support.

The Chief Executive department includes economic development, district marketing and promotions, communications, human resources and payroll management.

The Regulatory and Compliance group includes district planning, building, compliance monitoring, environmental services, animal control, emergency management, health and safety and security.

The Asset group includes sewerage, stormwater, waste management, water supply, roading and footpaths, property, parks and reserves, camping, cemeteries and swimming pool.

Community Representation

This activity provides support to Elected Members, enabling them to govern effectively. The Waimate District's Elected Members are the democratic representatives of the community and collectively set the district's strategic vision and direction by reviewing Council's policies, making regulatory decisions and reviewing Council's performance.

To facilitate and assist with such functions, Council's governance staff provide a range of services such as preparation and co-ordination of meetings, preparation of meeting agendas and minutes, administration of Elected Members' remuneration, expenses, training and a variety of technological needs.

Investments and Finance

The Investments and Finance activity equates with the management of Council's investment portfolio, including its Gorge Road property, its forestry investment, its shareholding with Alpine Energy and any other investments of Council.

Council finance staff manage Council's cash-flow position, in order that sufficient funds are available to pay our suppliers and any surplus funds are invested appropriately to attract the best return. The relationship with Council's principal bankers is managed through this activity, to ensure prudent management and that financing is available when required.

Strategy

This activity comprises of the processes that support the Council's decision-making. For example, strategic planning, policy development and monitoring and reporting. Long Term Plans are produced every three years, while Annual

Plans are produced in the intervening two years. The Annual Report summarises the performance of Council every 30 June, and is supported throughout the year by periodic reports to Council.

Special consultation to gather community feedback is managed in the Strategy activity, along with Local Body Elections and Representation Reviews.

Why we provide it

These activities are provided to ensure:

- A well-organised and efficiently run Central Administration will result in Council fully supporting its activity areas in achieving its aims, ensuring the community gets the most value from Council services.
- A robust process of effective, democratic, sustainable, inclusive and transparent governance at local level.
- Basis for fair and equitable decision-making in the district. It ensures there is a robust governance framework underpinning decisions and that these decisions comply with legal requirements. It also provides residents and ratepayers throughout the Waimate District with the opportunity to participate in the decisions affecting their community.
- Careful management of Council investments should yield investment returns that, in turn, support the activities of Council.

Community outcomes



	THRIVING COMMUNITIES	SAFE & HEALTHY PEOPLE	SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT & ENVIRONMENT	ACTIVE, DIVERSE, SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY
Central Administration		✓		
Community Representation		✓		✓
Investments and Finance		✓	✓	
Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓

Community wellbeings



Central Administration	✓			
Community Representation	✓			✓
Investments and Finance		✓		
Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓

Effects on the community

This section identifies potential negative effects the activities within this Group may have on the community, including economic, environmental, cultural or social.

For each negative aspect, Council will seek to mitigate or address these issues.

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Central Administration	Reliance on Central Administration	Should Central Administration be unable to support an activity, either by being unable to provide appropriate expertise or being unable to do so within budget limits, the resulting levels of service, or the cost to deliver this support, will be negatively impacted. To mitigate this risk, Council ensures there are appropriate controls and reporting in place for each activity. Council provides its staff with training and support to enhance their knowledge and ability to recommend and take appropriate action.
Investments and Finance	Compromised cost of debt	Council seeks to mitigate this risk by employing appropriate internal controls and reporting. Council has regular discussions with its principal bankers.
Community Representation	Decisions with potentially negative impacts on specific groups of people or individuals even when decisions have been made with consideration to the wider benefit of the community	Council will seek to mitigate the effect through consultation with affected groups and individuals where this is possible.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Provide good quality governance for the community in an open and transparent manner

<p>How we do it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead, govern and make decisions about the overall direction of the Council on behalf of the community • Carry out regular Council and Standing Committee meeting programmes which are open to the public • Develop and implement planned policy review programme • Maintain relationships with iwi • Fulfil the purpose of Local Government and all statutory obligations, as set by the Local Government Act 2002 and other relevant legislation • Prepare and adopt statutory planning and reporting documents as required (Annual Plan, Annual Report and Long Term Plan) • Conduct elections, by-elections and Representation Reviews as required 		
<p>How we measure performance</p>	<p>Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure</p>	<p>Result</p>	<p>Achievement 2021/22</p>
	<p>Ordinary Council meetings are recorded and made available to public</p> <p>Target: 100% recorded and available to public</p>	<p>13 Ordinary Council meetings were held during the year with 3 of these meetings recorded and made available to the public (23%). Council meetings that are held in person will not be recorded until audio/visual meeting systems are installed. This project is budgeted in the 2022/23 year and will occur in conjunction with the Local Government Centre (Council Chambers) refurbishment.</p>	<p>Not achieved (2020/21: Not measured)</p>
	<p>Compliance with Local Government Act planning, accountability and regulatory requirements</p> <p>Target: Statutory Local Government Act planning, accountability and regulatory requirements are achieved</p>	<p>The Long Term Plan 2021-31 received an unmodified audit report from Audit NZ dated 27 August 2021.</p> <p>The 2020/21 Annual Report received an unmodified audit report from Audit NZ dated 29 March 2022.</p>	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>
	<p>Response time to Local Government Official Information and Meeting Act (LGOIMA) requests</p> <p>Target: 100% responded to within statutory timeframe</p>	<p>Received = 81 Withdrawn = 3 Response pending = 1 Superseded by an amended request = 0 Responded to within statutory timeframe = 77 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 100%</p>	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)</p>
	<p>Residents are satisfied with performance of elected members</p> <p>Target: ≥84%</p>	<p>Next survey 2023</p>	<p>Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)</p>

2. Communicate with the community

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for community engagement, including public forums, informal consultation and Special Consultative Procedures (SCPs) • Communicate Council work to the community via WDC website, print and social media • Maintain an up-to-date website which is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Resident satisfaction with sufficiency of the information supplied by Council Target: ≥69%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)

3. Advocate for the community

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare submissions on issues that will, or may impact the Waimate District community • Advocate on district issues on behalf of the community • Maintain, collaborate and develop relationships and partnerships with other agencies to provide solutions to district issues • Communicate issues of importance that may require advocacy to the community 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Formal Waimate District Council submissions are made to agencies Target: ≥4 submissions per year	Three formal submissions were made on the Natural and Built Environment Bill, the Three Waters Reform and the Emergency Management Framework Note: This does not include joint submissions.	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Organisation and Governance Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	2	121	180
Targeted rates	902	1,006	1,007
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	2	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	4,050	3,936	4,289
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	925	408	538
Total operating funding	5,879	5,471	6,013
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,137	4,631	4,510
Finance costs	415	228	139
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,093	1,088	1,176
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	5,645	5,947	5,825
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	234	(475)	188
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	680	18
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	3,000	8,430	1,002
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	41
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	3,000	9,110	1,060
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	-	3	-
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	180	409	197
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	3,054	8,223	1,051
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	3,234	8,635	1,248
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(234)	475	(188)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Rates penalties income exceeded the LTP budget due to increased levels of outstanding rates following due dates.

Interest income exceeded the LTP budget due to increased cash reserves following reduced operational and capital spends compared to budget.

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure includes budgeted income from the Three Waters Stimulus Fund, however this income (Actual \$1,250,000) has been allocated between the Water, Wastewater and Stormwater activities.

Internal charges and overheads recovered and applied have reduced from the LTP mainly due to internal interest on reserve balances, where reduced operational and capital spends have meant reserves are in a better position than anticipated at LTP.

Finance costs were below LTP budgets due to overall reduced capital spends for Council, and overall positive cash reserves, therefore only minor borrowings were required during 2021/22 compared to the LTP budget.

Capital expenditure was below the LTP budget due to the delay in supply of vehicle replacements, and the deferral of servers replacements (LTP budget \$90,000).

Points of interest

IT business unit

Phase 1 of our digital workspace project began during the year. Digitisation is expected to help with meeting Public Records Act and privacy obligations, provide opportunities for innovation and modern ways of working together, support working from home and off-line access and to help staff find files and documents easily.

WaiMaps (Council's mapping system) continued to be developed as a tool for public and Council staff to access GIS information (Geographic Information System). WaiMaps is built on a powerful web-based solution for viewing, querying and reporting on the organisation's spatial data.

Community representation

The annual Civic Awards provided a community highlight in February 2022, where a further five individuals and a community group received kudos for their voluntary work. This year Chris Paul, Valmay Rayner, John Stevens, Mandy Tangney, Kate Melville and the Rotary Club of Waimate were recognised and thanked. Mayor Craig Rowley commented to those present at the function that the people such as those who were recognised were the main reason the Waimate District was such a special place to live, work, visit and play.

Movie interest

In May, a film company in Crete reached out to invite Mayor Rowley to be involved in a documentary around the legendary Waihao Downs soldier Ted d'Auvergne who went off to World War 1 and never returned to his local pub to drink his bottle of beer. This documentary piqued the interest of local media, and told both the New Zealand part of the story, as well as the lesser known story of Ted in Greece after he was wounded, befriended by a young lad and died – leaving a story which would eventually unite both countries.

2022 Local Body Elections

Preparation for the 2022 Local Body Elections to be held in October 2022 took place during the 2021/22 financial year. This included Council determining the order of candidates on the voting papers, identifying and formalising electoral officials and preparation of communications focusing on the nomination and voting periods.

Strategy

Following the Annual Report 2020/21 receiving an unmodified or clear audit opinion, it was adopted by Council on 29 March 2022. The deadline for adoption is usually 31 October, however due to the impact of COVID-19, legislation was enacted to extend this deadline to 31 December for 2021 and 2022.

Due to an auditor shortage and the consequential effects of COVID-19, Council did not reach the extended deadline for adoption which was noted in the audit report.

Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

Following consultation in February and March 2022, Council agreed to join the LGFA as a guaranteeing member. Membership of the LGFA will allow Council to borrow funds at more favourable interest rates than the banking sector and provides greater certainty and duration of funding. The accession to the LGFA was completed in June 2022, with borrowings first acquired in July 2022.



District Planning and Regulatory Services Group

What we do

The District Planning and Regulatory Services Group includes the following activities:

Animal Management

Building Control

Environmental Services

Resource Management

The central focus of this group is to administer Council's statutory and regulatory responsibilities across a wide number of statutes. Its primary focus is the protection of community health, safety and amenity.

Animal Management

Animal Management is responsible for regulating Council's bylaws and policies relating to dogs in our district. This activity focuses on promoting responsible dog ownership that allows owners to enjoy their dogs without infringing on the enjoyment and safety of others. To achieve this, Council works closely with the public to provide education around responsible pet ownership. An important facet of this work is visiting schools and early childhood centres, with a particular emphasis on educating children on how to interact safely with dogs.

Council maintain a register of dogs within the district as part of our legislative responsibilities and this assists us to investigate and respond appropriately to dog related incidents. We also maintain a pound in Waimate to ensure we are able to deal appropriately with dogs, and any other animals which need to be contained.

Council also work hard to ensure all wandering stock are attended to quickly, making sure our roads and residents are safe.

Building Control

Building Control is responsible for implementing and administering the provisions of the Building Control Act 2004. Under the Act, Council must maintain accreditation as a Building Control Authority (BCA) in order to provide this service. The main purpose of the Act, and our work, is to provide regulation for building work, set a licensing regime for building practitioners and to set performance standards for buildings.

As an accredited BCA, Council ensure buildings are safe and healthy for the people who use them. The BCA processes and grants building consents, monitors pool fencing, inspects and monitors building work and provides advice on building related issues. It is responsible for issuing documents such as Code Compliance Certificates (CCCs), Certificates of Public Use (CPUs), Building Warrants of Fitness and processing Project and Land Information Memorandums (PIMs and LIMs). The activity is focused on meeting legislative requirements, while balancing customer service with the management of risk to Council and the public.

Environmental Services

Environmental Services has a primary focus on improving, maintaining and promoting public health, wellness and safety within the district.

Environmental Services regulates food safety, noise control, hazardous substances and health nuisances, liquor licensing, gambling control and offensive trades. Environmental Services also encompass a number of activities in the community that require rules to safeguard public health and safety. These range from premises such as hairdressers, beauty salons, tattooists and skin piercing businesses, funeral directors, mobile shops and the keeping of animals, poultry and bees.

For the more technical aspects of the activity requiring expert input from environmental health officers or alcohol licensing inspectors, Council has a health contract service arrangement with the Timaru District Council. Both residential and commercial excessive noise provisions under the Resource Management Act 1991 are given effect by in-house Council staff.

Resource Management

Resource Management is primarily focused on land use and the sustainable management of natural and physical resources within the Waimate District. It is responsible for the preparation and administration of the District Plan, which is the key tool for managing the district's resource management issues and objectives.

Tasks include the processing and administering of land use and subdivision consents, notices of requirement and District Plan variations, processing Land Information and Projects Information Memorandums (LIMs and PIMs), managing development of land use activities, compliance monitoring and state of the environment reporting.

The activity also guides the review of the District Plan, which has a statutory obligation under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to be reviewed every 10 years. Council has recently initiated the review of its current operative District Plan.

Why we provide it

Our District Planning and Regulatory Services Group safeguard residents in every-day community life. This means residents don't need to worry about their new house falling over in a stiff breeze, or that wandering dogs will get into the rubbish bins. Residents should not need to stress that new developments might poison a stream, or that the food they buy hasn't been prepared and stored hygienically.

Council will take care of any late-night drumroll practices and will make sure that gambling and licensed liquor premises are doing things by the book. Council is required to provide District Planning and Regulatory Service activities under a number of Acts of Parliament including, but not limited to; the Local Government Act 2002, Resource Management Act 1991, Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Health Act 1956, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and the Food Act 2014.

These activities help to ensure:

- Our natural and built environment is safe to live, work and play in
- Building or land developments are managed in a safe and sustainable way
- Land is used appropriately through enforcing building and planning rules and legislation
- Any negative effects of activities which may occur in the district are minimised or managed
- Food premises are practicing a high standard of hygiene
- Communities and individuals are kept safe from nuisances
- The natural and built environment is protected and enhanced to promote sustainable development

Community outcomes



Animal Management		✓	
Building Control	✓	✓	
Environmental Services	✓	✓	
Resource Management	✓	✓	✓

Community wellbeings



Animal Management	✓			
Building Control	✓	✓	✓	
Environmental Services	✓	✓	✓	
Resource Management	✓	✓	✓	✓

Effects on the community

This section identifies potential negative effects the activities within this Group may have on the community, including economic, environmental, cultural or social.

For each negative aspect, Council will seek to mitigate or address these issues.

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Animal Management	Cost of compliance	<p>The activity involves people and their emotional connection with their dogs and animals. In situations of financial hardship where an enforcement action may be required or people have to carry out a requirement of the law at a cost to them, such as registering their dogs, emotions can cloud people's ability to reason.</p> <p>This can lead to challenging situations for Council staff and managers, such as, after following due process, seizing a dog for non-registration from a person experiencing financial hardship. The law requires prescribed actions, where the circumstances might benefit from a more empathetic solution.</p> <p>To address this issue, Council will ensure staff and managers are adequately trained in active listening and de-escalation techniques to assist in managing difficult conversations. Also, explore where there might be opportunities to build in alternative solutions within the existing regulatory framework (e.g. payment options).</p>
Building Control	Conflict over consenting and regulation outcomes	<p>We provide education and information on legislative requirements, building code requirements, bylaws and District Plan rules and policies.</p>
Resource Management	Enforcement of district planning requirements	<p>Council will ensure that the District Plan provides a balance between protecting people and the environment, whilst still encouraging appropriate and sustainable development within the district.</p> <p>Council continues to monitor that the cost of consent does not significantly increase by comparison to the value of work required. It's important to note, resource planning is not about restrictive regulations, but rather about guardianship of our residents and environment, both for today and for generations to come.</p>

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Perform statutory functions as required

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer legislative requirements under district planning and regulatory services related legislation • Meet requirements to remain accredited as a Building Consent Authority • Review District Plan, bylaws and related policies • Monitor ongoing legislative and regulatory changes 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Retain accreditation as Building Consent Authority Target: Associated audit processes ensure accreditation retained	Retained accreditation as Building Consent Authority	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	District Plan and bylaws reviewed within statutory timeframe Target: 100% reviewed and adopted within statutory timeframe	District Plan and bylaws remain current	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

2. Deliver timely, efficient processing of consents and related requirements

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process and grant building and resource consents • Process and issue Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) and Project Information Memorandums (PIMs) • Process and issue other Building Act requirements (e.g. notices to fix) • Process Resource Management Act requirements (e.g. alterations to designations) 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Building consent processing within statutory timeframes and average processing time Target: 100% of building consents granted within 20 working days	Building consents = 271 Building consents processed within statutory timeframe = 268 Amendment to building consents = 23 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 98.9%	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Resource consent processing to take place within statutory timeframes and average processing time Target: 100% of resource consents processed within 20 working days (non-notified) or 70 working days (notified)	Non-notified resource consents = 62 Non-notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes = 61 Percentage within statutory timeframes = 98.38% Note: One consent application was misplaced and as a consequence took 32 days to process. Notified resource consents = 0 Resource consents processed within statutory timeframe = 0 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 100%	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved) Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

3. Investigate and respond to public complaints

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to regulatory service complaints in a timely fashion Provision of customer service request system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Response to food hygiene related complaints Target: All complaints actioned within 48 hours	Complaints received = 3 Complaints responded to within 48 hours = 2 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 66.66%	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Response to late night party noise Target: All complaints actioned within 2 hours	Late night party (between 2100 and 0700) complaints received = 30 Complaints withdrawn = 1 Complaints responded within 2 hours = 27 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 90%	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Response to environmental complaints Target: All complaints actioned within 10 working days	Complaints received = 134 Complaints responded to within 10 working days = 133 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 99.2	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

4. Resource consents are monitored to ensure compliance

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and enforce conditions of notified and non-notified resource consents Monitor effects of development on the environment Provide policy advice on planning and development in the district to ensure adherence to the Waimate District Plan and Resource Management Act 1991 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Percentage of implemented resource consents monitored Target: 100% of implemented subdivision consents and notified land use consents monitored annually	Implemented subdivision consents = 26 Implemented subdivision consents monitored = 26 Percentage monitored = 100% Notified (limited) land use consents = 0 Notified (limited) land use consents monitored = 0 Percentage monitored = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Target: 50% of implemented non-notified land use consents monitored annually	Implemented non-notified land use consents = 22 Implemented non-notified land use consents monitored = 42 Percentage monitored = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

5. Protect the public from dog and animal related nuisances and dangers

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate and respond to dog and animal related complaints • Enforce Council bylaws and policy pertaining to dogs • Statutory review of bylaws and policy pertaining to dogs • Impound dangerous and wandering dogs and animals • Maintain a safe pound • Maintain a register of dogs in the district • Provide public education on responsible ownership of dogs 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Response to wandering stock and animal related complaints Target: All complaints actioned within 2 hours	Calls relating to wandering stock and animal related complaints = 236 Complaints actioned within 2 hours = 234 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 99.1%	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Response to dog attacks on people and stock Target: Initial contact with all complainants within 2 hours of attack notified	Reported attacks on animals = 11 Initial contact within 2 hours = 11 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 100% Reported attacks on people = 5 Initial contact within 2 hours = 5 Percentage within statutory timeframe = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved) Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Percentage of known dogs in the district registered by 1 December Target: ≥95% of all known dogs registered	Number of known dogs = 2,910 Number of dogs registered = 2,910 Percentage of dogs registered = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

6. Provide quality customer services that meet the expectations of the community

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide high quality building and resource planning customer services to the community 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	User satisfaction with building services Target: >44%	Survey options are being explored	Not measured (New measure)
	User satisfaction with resource consent services Target: >44%	Survey options are being explored	Not measured (New measure)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022

for District Planning and Regulatory Services Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	558	570	570
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	493	540	606
Internal charges and overheads recovered	25	7	7
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	3	12	3
Total operating funding	1,079	1,128	1,187
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	845	942	658
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	372	463	460
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	1,217	1,405	1,118
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	(138)	(278)	69
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	21	20	133
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	21	20	133
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	-	64	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(117)	(321)	201
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(117)	(257)	201
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	138	278	(69)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Fees and charges income exceeded the LTP budget due to increased building consent income.

Payments to staff and suppliers reduced from the LTP budget due to deferral of the District Plan review expenditure (Actual \$28,000; LTP budget \$200,000) and various other general reduced spends.

Development and financial contributions income exceeded the LTP budget due to increased subdivision and resource consent activity.

Capital expenditure was below the LTP budget due to the delay in supply of vehicle replacements.

Points of interest

Climate change and biodiversity

The impacts of climate change around the world are becoming more evident in New Zealand as we experience an increase in extreme weather events. In support of Council's response to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) a new joint initiative with Environment Canterbury has led to the development of a Climate Change and Biodiversity Officer role, which took place in the 2021/22 year – with recruitment occurring early 2022/23. For more on this refer to A Year in Review.

Building control

The Building Act Reform, which is ongoing, has meant changes to the building code and compliance documents. This has caused changes to how buildings are insulated and requires our building control team to maintain pace with these ongoing changes.

Some territorial authority functions within the building control team include pool fencing and earthquake prone building inspections. Pool fencing safety requirements and buildings at risk from earthquakes are two areas of significant importance to Council and the development of resources and finances for this work has continued throughout 2021/22, and will lead to an increase in inspections and assessments for 2022/23.

District planning

The Resource Management Act Reform has actively been reviewed and monitored by our district planners throughout 2021/22.

Some work around the heritage aspect of the District Plan has commenced and the planning team will continue to monitor the RMA reform and factor these changes into the District Plan review for 2022/23.

In 2021/22, we witnessed a significant increase in implemented land use and subdivision consents by comparison to the previous year. In total there were 26 for 2020/21 and 48 for 2021/22.

Animal control

A significant milestone was achieved by the animal control team for 2021/22. With the support and cooperation of all known dog owners throughout the Waimate District, Council were able to achieve a 100% dog registration – something that has not previously been achieved.



Community Services Group

What we do

The Community Services Group includes the following activities provided by Council:

Community Support

Economic Development and Promotions

Library Services

Emergency Management

This group of activities involves promoting the social, cultural and economic development of our communities to ensure they have a good quality of life.

Community Support

Community Support involves assisting groups and individuals through contestable and annual grants. Council administers grant funding on behalf of the Creative Communities Scheme and the Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund. Decisions for the various contestable grants are made by Council and a mix of Special Committees, consisting of community members and Council representatives.

Economic Development and Promotions

This activity delivers initiatives that enable economic growth and improve quality of life. Council's economic development priorities are set out in the Waimate District Economic Development Strategy Action Plans, adopted in February 2019.

An Economic Development Steering Group, made up of community members and Elected Members, was established in early 2019 to oversee, provide direction and to assist with the implementation of the Action Plans. It is envisaged this group will

continue into the future. In addition, a marketing and promotions role was created in September 2019 with the purpose of promoting the Waimate District as a tourist, visitor and event destination.

Library Services

Council provides public library services to the district's residents from its library facility in Waimate. The core services are physical access to the library's collection, electronic/remote access to the digitised material, digital assistance and resources and public availability of computer (or computer-related) equipment (e.g. computer stations, laptops and free Wi-Fi access point).

Emergency Management

Council has a responsibility to undertake civil defence and emergency management activities for the district. Local planning and coordination of a response to emergency events play an important role in protecting the lives and livelihoods of the residents of the community. Waimate District's emergency management team functions within the broader Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEM).

The Council meets its emergency management obligations through Local Emergency Management Plans, which are consistent with national and group civil defence emergency management plans.

Why we provide it

The activities within the Community Services Group aim to enhance the every-day community life for residents within the Waimate District. These activities help ensure:

- Current and future needs of the community are met, ensuring we continue to live in a diverse, thriving and sustainable district where people want to live, visit, work and play
- Foster lifelong learning via providing a broad range of reading material and other information that we deliver to the public
- Research capabilities are available to residents enabling them to participate in extramural tertiary studies not otherwise available within the Waimate District
- Promotes literacy and encourages a sense of community wellness and connectedness
- Sustainable economic growth
- Civil Defence Emergency Management is provided to support our communities' ability to respond to, and recover from, emergency events. This is done through the 4Rs (e.g. reduction, readiness, response, and recovery).

Community outcomes



	THRIVING COMMUNITIES	SAFE & HEALTHY PEOPLE	SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT & ENVIRONMENT	ACTIVE, DIVERSE, SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY
Community Support		✓	✓	✓
Economic Development and Promotions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Library Services	✓	✓		✓
Emergency Management		✓		

Community wellbeings



	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL	CULTURAL
Community Support	✓			
Economic Development and Promotions	✓	✓	✓	✓
Library Services	✓			✓
Emergency Management	✓	✓		

Effects on the community

This section identifies potential negative effects the activities within this Group may have on the community, including economic, environmental, cultural or social.

For each negative aspect, Council will seek to mitigate or address these issues.

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Emergency Management	Increased level of risk	<p>The activity involves people and their emotional connection. Risk reduction activities (e.g. flood protection, infrastructure investment, planning measures) can create significant cost for Council in the short term, and can prove to be politically unpopular.</p> <p>Elected Members and the community are made fully aware of the associated risks, and are fully briefed and consulted on decisions relating to planning and/or investment.</p>

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Provide quality community services that meet the expectations of the community

How we do it	• Provide high quality library services to the community and visitors		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	User satisfaction with library services Target: ≥91%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)

2. Improve individual, community and business awareness of the risks from hazards and assist them to build resilience to emergency events

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and inform the public and businesses about the risks to their communities from hazards via presentations, media campaigns and printed material in order to improve community resilience Review Civil Defence Plan Identify hazards that require research for risk reduction and assist in the delivery of results from research as part of ongoing community education Provide training for volunteers and staff so they can respond to emergency events in a manner that supports our communities Monitor hazard information and events as they progress 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure Percentage of residents who feel Council has provided them with enough information to be able to cope when there is an emergency Target: ≥66%	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Number of emergency management community engagement activities Target: 6 per year	Next survey 2023 Emergency management community engagement activities = 10 Contacts made with various communities for emergency management officer introductions and update current information held Hakataramea community response plan engagement and finalisation	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved) Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

3. Civil Defence Emergency Management personnel appropriately trained and prepared to assist community in the event of an emergency

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Defence Emergency Management personnel and partner agencies participate in in-house/regional/national exercises Civil Defence Emergency Management personnel attend training courses 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure Annual Group exercise Target: 1 annually	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Civil Defence Emergency Management personnel within the EOC offered training Target: 2 training opportunities per year	Group exercises held = 0 Across the Canterbury Group it was decided not to hold CDEM exercises due to the ongoing COVID-19 response Training opportunities offered = 2 EOC II course held on 27-28 October included 6 staff A one hour function manager exercise was held in December for 9 staff	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved) Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)

4. Manage and allocate community funding scheme grants

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration, promotion and management of Council's community funding schemes, Creative Communities Scheme and Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund Grant accountability forms collected to ensure appropriate use of funds Promote the availability of all Council funding opportunities 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	All grants administered by Council are fully subscribed. Target: All grants fully subscribed	WDC Sports Grant Applications = 5 Amount allocated = \$5,625.26 Balance carried forward = \$4,425.76	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
		Creative NZ Communities Applications received = 6 Amount allocated = \$16,729.90 Balance carried forward = \$9,139.74	Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
		Sport NZ Rural Travel Grant Applications received = 7 Amount allocated = \$11,850.00 Balance carried forward = \$6,450.00	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
		WDC Community Grant Applications received = 7 Amount allocated = \$12,995.93 Balance carried forward = \$1,437.93	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
		WDC Heritage Grant Applications received = 1 Amount allocated = \$622.00 Balance carried forward = \$6,065.32	Not achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
		Recreational Track Grant Applications received = 3 Amount allocated = \$25,552.80 Balance carried forward = 0	Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)

5. Support economic development in the District

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a business friendly Council approach to customer relations • Ensure economic development is a high priority in decision-making • Implement the Economic Development Strategy action items • Support local events 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Annual progress of economic development strategy economic indicators Target: Year on year increase	The following economic development indicators were reported on for the first time: Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita = \$50,666 (2020), 2022 results are unavailable Number of building consents issued = 64 (year ending March 2022) and 49 (year ending March 2021) Dollar figure spent by visitors in the district = \$12m (2020), 2022 results are unavailable Employment rate = 57.5% (2021), 2022 results are unavailable Average mean household income = \$82,000 (2019), 2022 results are unavailable Housing affordability = 56.1% (2018), 2022 results are unavailable Average weekly rent = \$293 (2021), 2022 results are unavailable	Not measured due to this being a new measure (2020/21: No measure)
Positive perception of living in Waimate District Target: ≥93%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Achieved)	

6. Information and library services, programmes and material are accessible to district residents, schools and visitors

<p>How we do it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure information and library services are open to the community and visitors with consistent and appropriate opening hours • Ensure information centre is stocked with a variety of quality local information • Provide access to physical collections at the library facilities and online • Provide a wide range of high quality library material • Produce and promote an annual programme of library exhibitions on a range of subject material 		
<p>How we measure performance</p>	<p>Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure</p>	<p>Result</p>	<p>Achievement 2021/22</p>
	<p>Provide educational programmes at the library</p> <p>Target: ≥4 programmes provided annually</p>	<p>Programmes provided = 11</p> <p>To name a few:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storytime • Lego club • School holiday craft bags • Summer reading challenge • Library lovers day • Busy bags for people isolating • Waiata Wednesday • Flight school holiday programme 	<p>Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>
	<p>Visitors to Explore Waimate website</p> <p>Target: Number of visitors increases annually</p>	<p>Unique Visitors = 24,523 (2020/21: 36,429)</p> <p>Visits = 30,294 (2020/21: 39,910)</p> <p>Page views = 53,082 (2020/21: 73,004)</p>	<p>Not achieved (2020/21: Achieved)</p>

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Community Services Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	358	320	320
Targeted rates	519	557	557
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	22	427	620
Fees and charges	14	9	7
Internal charges and overheads recovered	3	7	9
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	30	18	32
Total operating funding	944	1,337	1,544
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	725	963	1,160
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	279	361	361
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	1,004	1,324	1,522
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	(60)	12	22
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	41	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	-	41	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	-	77	-
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	63	65	65
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(123)	(89)	(43)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(60)	53	22
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	60	(12)	(22)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Subsidies and grants for operating purposes includes additional income from the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs community recovery initiative (Actual: \$415,000; LTP budget \$250,000).

Payments to staff and suppliers has increased from the LTP budget due to additional operational spends associated with the funding for the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs initiative.

Capital expenditure was below the LTP budget due to the delay of the District Signage project partially funded from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund.

Points of interest

Economic development and promotions

Waimate District Council received confirmation of funding from Round 5 of the Tourism Infrastructure Fund for the installation of public toilets at Te Akatarawa Reserve (Lake Aviemore) and at Waihao Box, and district-wide tourism signage. The contract and funds (\$186,600) will be received in the first half of 2022/23.

The Mayors Taskforce for Jobs, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and Local Government New Zealand, extended the Community Recovery Programme for a further 12 months to 30 June 2022. An initial amount of \$250,000 was granted to place 25 people into full-time employment (30 hours minimum). This target was met in November 2021 and an additional \$250,000 received for the remaining six months. Not all funds were spent and just under \$100,000 was returned. The Employment Coordinator placed people into 56 full-time roles, 29 part-time and 30 casual/temporary roles.

Waimate2gether received funding from the Department of Internal Affairs to lead stage 1 of the White Horse redevelopment project which was officially opened on 19 May 2022. The project included: repairs and painting of the monument; installation of public toilets, security cameras, seating and outdoor tables; construction of viewing platforms; landscaping; painting; improvements to the access road and parking.

Community support

Creative New Zealand welcomed the announcement from Government of an additional \$5 million to support the arts sector through the COVID-19 outbreak, with \$1 million being allocated as a top-up for the Creative Communities Scheme. The money was distributed

to 67 territorial authorities on a per capita basis by December 2021. Waimate received \$5,039 as a top-up on the existing annual amount of \$19,794.

Two annual grants were not allocated in the 2021/22 year as events were not run due to COVID-19 gathering restrictions. The two events were Waimate Strawberry Fare and Waimate 50.

Library services

As a result of COVID-19 lockdowns and government mandates, the library reviewed their services and launched the click and collect (or delivery service) for people who were unable to visit the library due to isolating, or choosing to minimise contact with the public.

Two new activities in the library which are proving winners is the commencement of Lego Club in May 2022, and the change to Waiata Wednesday being community-led and offered weekly instead of monthly.

New Zealand Library Partnership Programme (NZLPP)

In 2020, Council were fortunate to secure COVID-19 funding from Department of Internal Affairs to employ two full-time staff to work in the roles of Digital Librarian and Community Engagement Librarian. This, the second year of the secondment has resulted in a wide range of programmes being offered to the community. These include the trial of the Housebound Service, 29 digital classes for seniors, several speaking engagements in the community, the provision of activity packs to children and adults and the increase of te reo Māori skills and knowledge with staff and the community.



Community Facilities Group

What we do

The Community Facilities Group includes the following activities provided by Council:

Camping

Cemeteries

Event Centre

Parks and Public Spaces

Property

Swimming Pool

The Community Facilities Group provides and manages several key community facilities that meet the district's recreation and leisure needs, as well as social and cultural provisions for our communities.

Camping

Council provides a range of formal and informal camping grounds throughout the Waimate District. This includes cabins and camp sites (powered and non-powered) at Victoria Park, and camp sites (powered and non-powered) at the Knottingley Park Motor Camp, St Andrews Reserve and the Morven Camping Ground – the latter of which is managed by a Domain Board. Our Waimate Lakes campgrounds offer seasonal non-powered camping sites at five locations on the shores of the picturesque Lake Aviemore and Lake Waitaki. Through an appointed Camp Supervisor, Council manages the camping sites to ensure residents and visitors alike have fair access to quality, safe and appealing camping grounds and facilities.

Cemeteries

Council manages and maintains a number of cemeteries across the district. We have two active

cemeteries, those being Waimate and Otaio. The Glenavy and Morven cemeteries are closed for interments, but continue to be maintained by Council. Council also provide land and services for the burial or interment of ashes, and ensure cemeteries are well maintained to remain peaceful locations for family, friends, the community and visitors. Council also maintain and administer an electronic cemetery database for the Waimate and Otaio cemeteries to assist with burial enquiries.

Event Centre

Opened in December 2016, the Waimate Event Centre is a modern facility offering a mix of spaces for indoor recreation, meetings and events. The event centre also hosts a number of tenants including the Information Centre, providing a dual service to both residents and visitors to the district.

The main features of the event centre include:

- Two multi-use courts
- Climbing wall
- Netted cricket lane
- Squash courts
- Fitness centre
- Function and meeting rooms with kitchen and bar facilities

The event centre is available for bookings seven days a week. Council work together with community, sport and school groups to co-ordinate a range of events to cater for the recreational and social needs of our community.

Parks and Public Spaces

Council provide and manage over 100 hectares of parks, reserves, sportsgrounds, playgrounds and gardens throughout the district. These vary in

both size and use. Our premier parks, Victoria Park and Knottingley Park and Arboretum, offer a range of sport and recreational activities in stunning settings that showcase the natural beauty of our district. Urban reserves and neighbourhood playgrounds, such as Boland Park and the Tennant Street/Victoria Park playgrounds, enhance the urban environment and provide recreational activities.

Our rural reserves provide roadside plantings to enhance town entrances, walking tracks, picnic areas and access to some local swimming and fishing spots. We also maintain a number of heritage monuments and plaques including the war memorials, the Margaret Cruickshank monument and the White Horse.

Property

Council own and manage a variety of properties for community use. These properties supplement

our other community facilities in this group and include community venues, public toilets, Council administration buildings, 27 community housing units and reserve land. Council maintains these properties to ensure they are safe and fit for purpose.

Swimming Pool

The Norman Kirk Memorial Swimming Pool is an outdoor heated, six lane pool, 33.3 metres long, set in a 0.28ha landscaped setting. The pool is named after the late Prime Minister Norman Kirk, who was born and bred in Waimate and has been laid to rest in the Waimate Lawn Cemetery. The pool is open from mid-October through to mid-March with sessions to cater for lane swimmers of all ages, the local swimming club, exercise classes and school visits. Trained lifeguards ensure the swimming pool is a safe and inviting facility for the community to enjoy.

Why we provide it

Parks, reserves, public open spaces and facilities are an important element in both the residential and rural environment for physical exercise, leisure activities, social contact and burial services.

These services strengthen local communities in a number of ways, including providing places and spaces for people to meet and interact, facilitating community sporting, recreational, cultural, leisure and educational activities.

Our aim is to provide quality community facilities that meet the expectations of the community.

To achieve this, Council ensure the following:

- Community facilities are accessible to the community and visitors
- Provide clean, safe and well maintained public toilets, camp sites and cemeteries
- Annual maintenance and public health and safety programmes
- Facilities are open to the community and visitors with consistent and appropriate opening hours

Community outcomes



	THRIVING COMMUNITIES	SAFE & HEALTHY PEOPLE	SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT & ENVIRONMENT	ACTIVE, DIVERSE, SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY
Camping		✓	✓	✓
Cemeteries		✓	✓	✓
Event Centre	✓	✓		✓
Parks and Public Spaces		✓	✓	✓
Property	✓	✓		
Swimming Pool		✓		✓

Community wellbeings



	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL	CULTURAL
Camping	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cemeteries	✓	✓	✓	✓
Event Centre	✓	✓		✓
Parks and Public Spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓
Property	✓	✓		✓
Swimming Pool	✓	✓	✓	✓

Effects on the community

Our groups and activities can have a range of effects on the community.

The positive effects have already been outlined under the heading "Why we provide it", and in our Community Outcomes. Potential negative effects of this Group and its activities are identified as the following:

Activity	Effect	How we intend to mitigate the effect
Community Facilities	Health and safety risks. There are health and safety risks associated with community facilities for both public and staff.	Council has robust health and safety systems in place, and an active Health and Safety Manual to ensure we meet all obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2014. Playgrounds, camping grounds, and other community facilities are audited to ensure they comply with all health and safety standards. Staff and volunteers are appropriately trained to ensure health and safety requirements are met and any incidents responded to appropriately. All swimming pool staff are to hold a current Pool Lifeguard Practicing Certificate.
Cemeteries and Camping	Waterway contamination. Cemeteries and camping facilities can potentially cause contamination of groundwater and waterways.	Consents require cemetery developments to be set back an appropriate distance from watercourses and plots are not in direct contact with groundwater. Landscaping of cemeteries improves the aesthetics. Council provides facilities to mitigate potentially negative environmental effects at the Waimate Lakes camping grounds. Toilet facilities with septic tanks and rubbish and recycling bins and collection are provided during the camping season.
Parks and Public Spaces, Swimming Pool	Chemical use. Toxic chemicals are used in the maintenance of the swimming pool and to spray weeds in public spaces and road sides.	Swimming pool staff are trained in the handling of chlorine to ensure the safe use of this chemical. Parks staff are trained appropriately and wear personal protective equipment when using weed spray. Signs are used to warn the public that spraying is taking place.

Levels of service and performance measures

1. Provide high quality community facilities that meet the expectations of the community

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure community facilities are accessible to the community and visitors • Provide clean, safe and well maintained public toilets, camp sites and cemeteries • Annual maintenance and health and safety programmes for public toilets, camp sites, cemeteries, swimming pool and event centre • Facilities are open to the community and visitors with consistent and appropriate opening hours 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Resident satisfaction with public toilets Target ≥55%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	User satisfaction with camping facilities Target ≥75%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Resident satisfaction with cemetery facilities and services Target: ≥76%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Resident satisfaction with parks and public spaces Target: ≥89%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	User satisfaction with swimming pool facilities Target: ≥83%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	User satisfaction with Event Centre facilities Target: ≥75%	Next survey 2023	Not measured (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Camping facilities are well maintained and tidy Target: Less than 5 complaints per year	Complaints received = 2	Achieved (2020/21: Not achieved)
	Cemeteries are well maintained Target: Less than 5 complaints per year	Complaints received = 4	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

2. Provide safe community facilities for the community and visitors

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain facilities, parks, playgrounds and buildings to established standards • Periodic replacement or refurbishment of plant to maintain existing level of service • Ensure health and safety plans are in place for all community facilities • Annual cleaning, maintenance and health and safety audits for public toilets, camp sites, cemeteries, swimming pool and event centre 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Community facilities meet legislative safety requirements (Local Government Centre, Library, Regent Theatre, Event Centre) Target: Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF), Fire Regulations and Licence requirements are current	Building Warrant of Fitness, Fire Regulations and Licence requirements are current = Yes	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	All Council playgrounds are inspected and documented for maintenance every two months Target: 2 monthly inspections	2 monthly (internal) inspections carried out at all playgrounds = Yes	Achieved (2020/21: Not measured)
	Maintain Pool Safe accreditation Target : Accreditation maintained	Awaiting accreditation during the 2022/23 pool season	2021/22: New measure, not measured

3. Community housing units are tenanted and well managed

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a waiting list, interview and place prospective tenants according to Council's eligibility criteria • Manage issues associated with the community housing portfolio • Maintain units as notified through the Council's service request system • Provide low cost community housing 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Occupancy rate of community housing units Target: 90% or greater occupancy	99.50%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)
	Rent charge for community housing units is equal to, or less than market rental Target: Equal to, or less than market rental	Rent charge for community housing units is less than market rental = Yes	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

4. Provide accessible and accurate cemetery records

How we do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update electronic cemetery database 		
How we measure performance	Performance Measure (M) = Mandatory level of service and measure	Result	Achievement 2021/22
	Cemetery records updated to reflect new internments Target: 100% of cemetery records are updated within a month	Percentage of cemetery records updated within a month = 100%	Achieved (2020/21: Achieved)

Waimate District Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2022 for Community Facilities Group

	LTP 30 June 2021 \$000	LTP 30 June 2022 \$000	Actual 30 June 2022 \$000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	237	316	316
Targeted rates	1,366	1,616	1,615
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	12	1
Fees and charges	358	483	500
Internal charges and overheads recovered	424	405	431
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringements fees, and other receipts	332	360	396
Total operating funding	2,717	3,192	3,259
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,542	1,949	1,797
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	781	718	744
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total application of operating funding	2,323	2,667	2,540
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding	394	525	719
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	134	82
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	846
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	-	134	928
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	-	20	12
Capital expenditure - to improve the level of service	131	471	135
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	56	1,010	133
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	207	(843)	1,366
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	394	659	1,646
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(394)	(525)	(719)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Significant variations from Long Term Plan 2021-31

Payments to staff and suppliers were below the LTP budget mainly due to reduced allocations of staff resources for the Camping, Parks and Reserves, Cemeteries and Swimming Pool activities, along with reduced electricity costs.

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure includes a \$82,000 donation towards the Whitehorse redevelopment project.

Capital expenditure was below the LTP budget due to the delay of the Library extension / Local Government Centre (LGC) refurbishment project (Actual \$155,000; Budget \$960,000), and the delay of the Waihao Box and Waimate Lakes Camping public toilets project partially funded from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund (Actual \$nil; Budget \$260,000).

Points of interest

Camping

Carpet and appliances were replaced at the Waimate Lakes office/apartment due to wear and tear.

Fencing, gates and new signage were installed at the entrances of the five main Waimate Lakes camping sites, alongside a new rock wall entrance at Waitangi East.

Cemeteries

A memorial seat for Professor Peter Holland was placed in the old cemetery. New burial and ash beams were placed in the new cemetery allowing for up to 94 new burial plots and 160 ash plots. In addition, new fencing and a gate was installed at the old cemetery.

Parks and public spaces

The main street beautification programme which included winter baskets, tree removal and replacement and garden upgrades was implemented.

The ongoing partnership with the Waihao Wainono Community Catchment Group enabled

the development and ongoing maintenance of the Black Hole and McCulloch's Bridge reserves where two dry vault toilet blocks were installed, native planting and maintenance of the walking track (between the two reserves) and the successful development of picnic and camping areas.

Irrigation systems have been installed at Victoria Park gardens and the glass house.

Swimming pool

As requested by the community, there was a minor change in operating hours extending closing time by one hour for three days at the Norman Kirk Memorial Swimming Pool. All old rubbish bins at the pool were replaced.

Event centre

The use of the Waimate Event Centre was somewhat of a roller coaster, reflecting a lockdown in August 2021 and COVID-19 limits on gatherings. However, following the lifting of restrictions, there was a noticeable increase of bookings in the second half of the year, both in the courts area and meeting rooms.

125 Queen Street, Waimate 7924
PO Box 122, Waimate 7960

Phone: 03 689 0000
E-mail: council@waimatedc.govt.nz
Web: waimatedc.govt.nz

