

Gore District Council

ANNUAL PLAN 2022/23



RURAL CITY LIVING

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DISTRICT COUNCIL
RE

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MAYORAL AND EXECUTIVE FOREWORD

We are pleased to be able to provide a brief forward to the Gore District Council's 2022/23 Annual Plan. This plan covers Year 2 of our 2021 – 2031 10 Year Plan (10YP).

Typically, Year 2 of a 10YP is reasonably straightforward to produce, given only a short period of time has elapsed since detailed forecasts were set in stone. However, the past six months, in particular, have been anything but ordinary. We have seen the rapid spread of the infectious omicron variant of COVID-19 throughout the country, record levels of inflation, shortage of materials and goods due to strangled supply lines, and the invasion of Ukraine by Russia.

None of these features were evident on the planning horizon when forecasts for the 10YP were formulated in the first quarter of 2021.

This uncertain backdrop over the past six months has cast a considerable shadow on the development of the 2022/23 Annual Plan. Nevertheless, it is pleasing to report that the Council's intentions with respect to the range of projects and services it intends to deliver are fundamentally the same as what was anticipated in the 10YP. A synopsis of the main features of the plan and any deviation from the 10YP is as follows:

Financials

The Council is planning to collect \$20.3 million in rates this year. This means a district-wide average rates increase of 5.94% compared to an increase of 4.95% forecast in the 10YP. We also expect to collect \$9.5 million in other revenue such as grants, subsidies, fees and charges. Grants from central government to assist with Three Waters projects and arising from the Shovel Ready fund have significantly boosted revenue sources outside of rates compared to previous years.

The rate increase of 5.94% needs to be placed in the context of inflation. A common catch cry of Council critics and commentators is that rates increases should be in line with inflation. This year the Council is setting its rate increase below the current rate of inflation, which is running at 6.9%.

This level of inflation represents a 30-year high for New Zealand. To put the rates increase into some context, when the Council prepared its 10YP, 18 months ago, the allowance for inflation in Year 2 of the plan was only 2.3%.

One of the cost-saving measures the Council took in endeavouring to contain the rates increase to a minimum, was to opt for no principal payments on debt associated with Three Waters assets. This decision was taken given the uncertainty of the Three Waters Reform and the proposals being championed by the Government would see Three Waters debt transferred to a new water entity.

On the expenditure side of the ledger, the Council has budgeted for \$30.6 million in operations expenditure and \$15.8 million in capital expenditure. Capital expenditure has been very hard to accurately forecast given some projects have been beset with delays in attaining consent or contract capacity issues, both in regard to professional consultancy services and the contracting market. Supply chain challenges emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic have added further complexity to this issue.

What's coming up?

From an operation viewpoint, there is not much change from Year One to Year Two of the 10YP. However, there are a few significant projects that will make their presence felt during the next year.

New Gore Library and community rooms

A comprehensive upgrade of the James Cumming Wing to provide for a new library and community rooms is currently in full swing. The upgraded facility with a budget of just over \$7.7 million is due for completion at the end of the 2022 calendar year. This project has received a grant of \$3 million from the Shovel Ready fund. Judicious project management has seen the majority of the exposures to price increases for materials being avoided through advanced procurement processes.

Gore water treatment plant upgrade

The installation of a new membrane plant at the East Gore Water Treatment Plant building has now been substantially completed. This project is a crucial part of the Council's water strategy for Gore and will see the treatment process centralised at the East Gore Treatment Plant. However, other facets of the project to enable all residents in Gore to receive water that is fully compliant with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards has been frustrated due to the inability to obtain a resource consent for the construction of the bridge to carry water pipes to and from West Gore. Both the installation of the water pipes and the construction of the bridge have been held up pending the selection of an alternative location and design of the bridge. Hopefully, a design and preferred location will be settled by the end of this year, allowing a resource consent application process to be pursued at the outset of 2023.

Stormwater separation

A sum of \$4.14 million has been set aside in regard to making provision for a separate stormwater main and new water main in Elizabeth Street, Gore. This project responds directly to drainage problems experienced in this street during rainfall events. The Council has a large proportion of combined wastewater/stormwater mains and needs to progressively separate these. This is a long-term project which will take several decades to complete. However, the Elizabeth Street section will provide the opportunity for the Council to pilot its approach and, if necessary, make any modifications as to how it rolls out this plan in the future. The project involves connecting the laterals running from the new mains to private property connections. All works including the construction of an infiltration basin on the Corner of Elizabeth and Broughton streets, are expected to be completed by May 2023.

Roading

A well-maintained roading network is vital to service the District's economy, particularly the agricultural sector. Following on from the inflationary theme covered in our introductory remarks above, the Council has received some market intelligence that suggests contract rates in the roading sector are rapidly rising. The Council wants to ensure it continues to invest appropriately in both maintenance and renewal of its roading network to support enterprise and economic activity in the District.

Therefore, in recognition of high-cost increases for the likes of fuel and bitumen, the Council has boosted the ratepayer contributions to its roading budget by 20%. This percentage increase has been allowed for within the overall district-wide rate increase of 5.94%.

Matai Ridge

In late 2021, the Council opted to enter into a joint venture with the Kingston Lifestyle Family Trust, the owners of Wilsons Contracting Limited, for the development of a 36-section residential subdivision known as Matai Ridge. The joint venture involves the Council supplying the land with a detailed engineering design, resource consent, and marketing collateral, with the Kingston Lifestyle Family Trust absorbing the cost of the physical works. At the time of writing, 31 of the 36 sections on offer had been sold with construction and issue of titles to individual sections due to be completed by 2023. This is an exciting development that will assist greatly in alleviating acute housing shortages within the Gore township.

Three Waters Reform

The Government's intention to radically reform the way in which Three Waters is governed, managed, and delivered in New Zealand has dominated headlines within the local government sector over the past 12 months. At the time of writing, the Government intends to introduce legislation late this year to bring into effect four new water entities that will be charged with governing, managing, and delivering 3Waters services throughout New Zealand.

The Council appreciates this is a major reform proposal that has met with widespread opposition. The Council's view is a funding model akin to what currently occurs with Waka Kotahi with roading would be eminently suitable to assist Council's with its lofty challenges in regard to meeting stringent environmental standards, particularly for wastewater. The forthcoming 2022/23 Annual Plan, with the exception of the aforementioned freeze on payment of principal in respect of loans relating to Three Waters assets, sees a business-as-usual approach being taken. The current timeline is for the new water entities to be established and operational by 1 July 2024. Therefore, unless there is a change of thinking or of government, the Council is likely to have some big changes in regard to its activities, revenues, and expenditures when it profiles the next review of its 10YP in early 2024.



Tracy Hicks JP
MAYOR



Stephen Parry
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANNUAL PLAN READER'S GUIDE

The purpose of the Plan is to identify any differences between what was proposed in the 10YP and what is now planned for the 2022/2023 year. This means that you will have to refer to the Council's 2021-31 10YP for information about our Community Outcomes, intended levels of service and also how Council anticipates carrying out its responsibilities and duties. The 10YP is available on Council's website www.goredc.govt.nz or for reference at the Gore Library, Mataura Library and Service Centre, or the Council's offices.

This Annual Plan will only present information where there is a difference from what was included in the 10YP.

VARIATIONS FROM THE 10 YEAR PLAN

The 2021-31 10YP forecast a district-wide average rates increase of 4.95%. However, the major changes summarised below has enabled the Council to deliver an average rates increase of 5.94%:

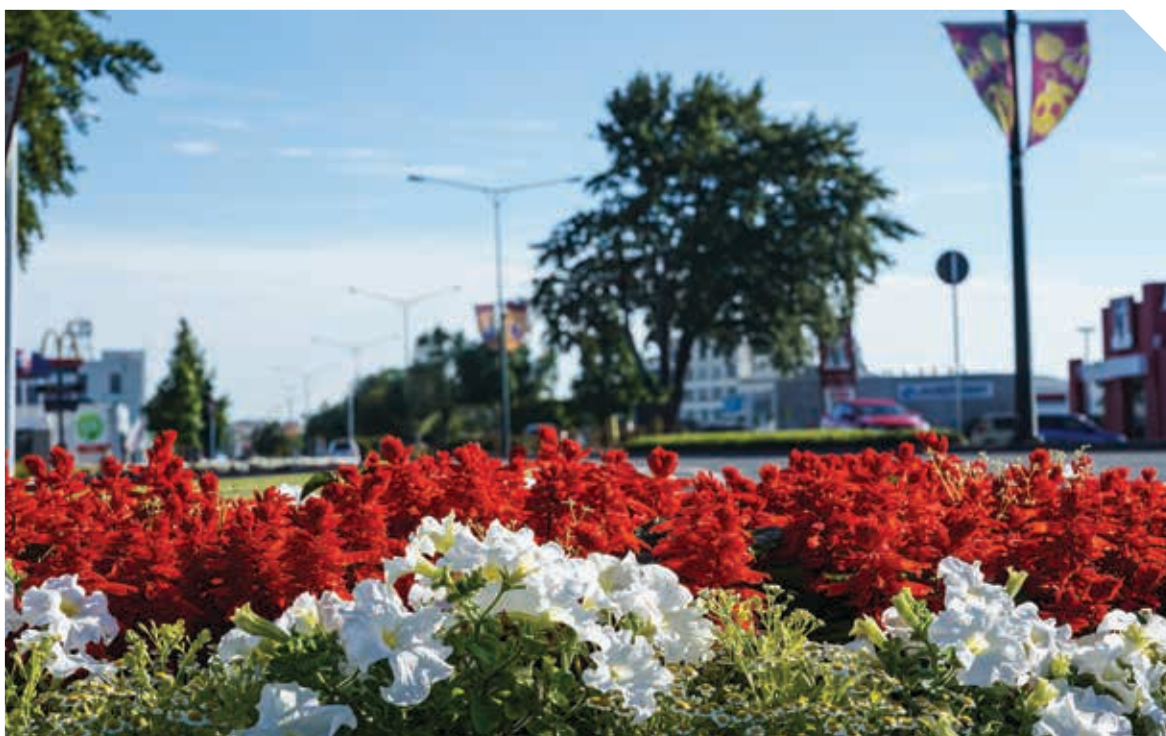
Activities affected	Proposed change	Impact on Level of service
All activities	Reduction in interest costs of \$88,000, due to borrowing levels being lower than forecast, along with decreasing interest rates	Nil
All activities	Wage inflation of 3.8%, \$272,000	Nil
Arts & Heritage	Additional staff member for the Hokonui Moonshine Museum once opened	Nil
IT	Inflationary cost increases from suppliers \$36k	Nil
Library	Deferral of loan repayments for the redevelopment project, as the project is still under construction	Nil
Library	Additional 12 month fixed term position	Improved level of service
Roading	Additional staff member restoring the total roading staff to three people	Nil
Roading	Increase in operational costs of 20% due to inflationary pressures (\$600k) to maintain current level of service	Nil

Variations From The 10 Year Plan *continued ...*

Activities affected	Proposed change	Impact on Level of service
Otama Water	Transfers to a private company from 1 July 2022, therefore all associated revenue and expenditure has been removed	
Water	Increases in operational budgets 20% for chemicals and 30% for materials	Nil
Water	Deferral of repayments of borrowing (\$288k)	Nil
Wastewater	Deferral of repayments of borrowing (\$72k)	Nil

In addition to the above, the Council has also added the following projects to be financed by loans:

Activities affected	Proposed change	Impact on Level of service
Regulatory and Planning	Fast track the District Plan completion	The community will benefit from an updated District Plan.
Library/community rooms redevelopment	Increase of \$1m above the \$6.8m adopted in the 10YP	The community will benefit from upgraded facilities.



A COUNCIL FOR YOU

Your councillors are just like you – they are businessmen and labourers, mothers and fathers, farmers and retailers. They pay rates, use our wonderful facilities and work hard to fulfil your aspirations for the District. Like you, they are proud to call the Gore District home and look forward to working with you for Gore’s future.



Gore District Councillors 2019 from left: Crs Nick Grant, Neville Phillips, Bronwyn Reid, Bret Highsted, Nicky Davis, Doug Grant, Mayor Tracy Hicks, Crs Glenys Dickson, Richard McPhail, Cliff Bolger, Crs John Gardyne and Stewart MacDonell.

ANNUAL PLAN

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR

YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2023

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Benchmark		Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark:			
Income	< \$25 million	\$20.344 million	Yes
Increases	5.00%	5.94%	No
Debt affordability benchmark:	Debt to revenue is less than 175%	168%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark:	100%	98%	No
Essential services benchmark:	100%	193%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark:	10.00%	4.15%	Yes

Notes

1. Rates affordability benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, -

- (a) the Council's planned rates income for the year is compared with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan; and
- (b) the Council's planned rates increases for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.

(2) The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

- (a) its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- (b) its planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

2. Debt affordability benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing is compared with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.

(2) The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

3. Balanced budget benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).
- (2) The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

4. Essential services benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.
- (2) The Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.

5. Debt servicing benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).
- (2) Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the Council's population will grow slower than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its planned revenue.

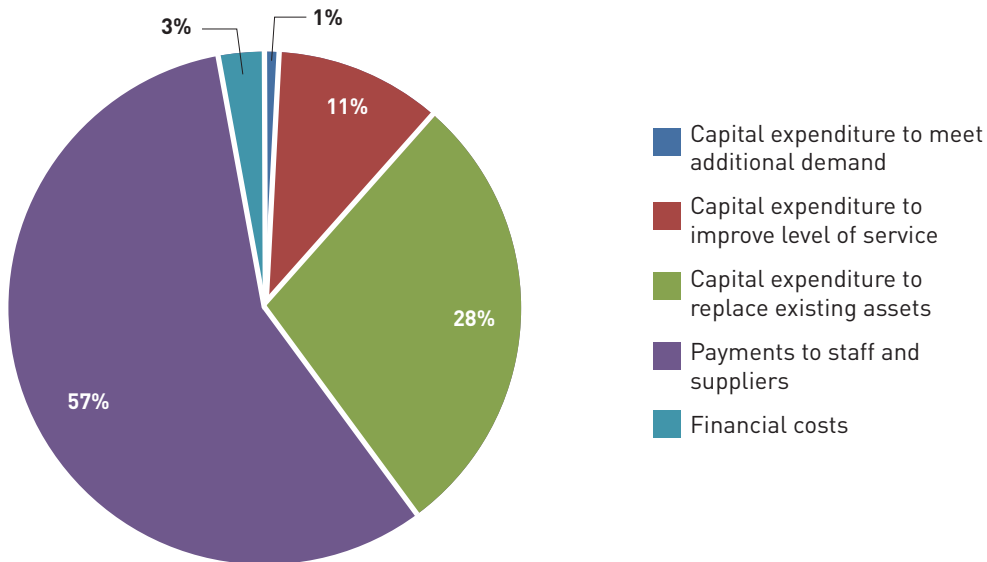


FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

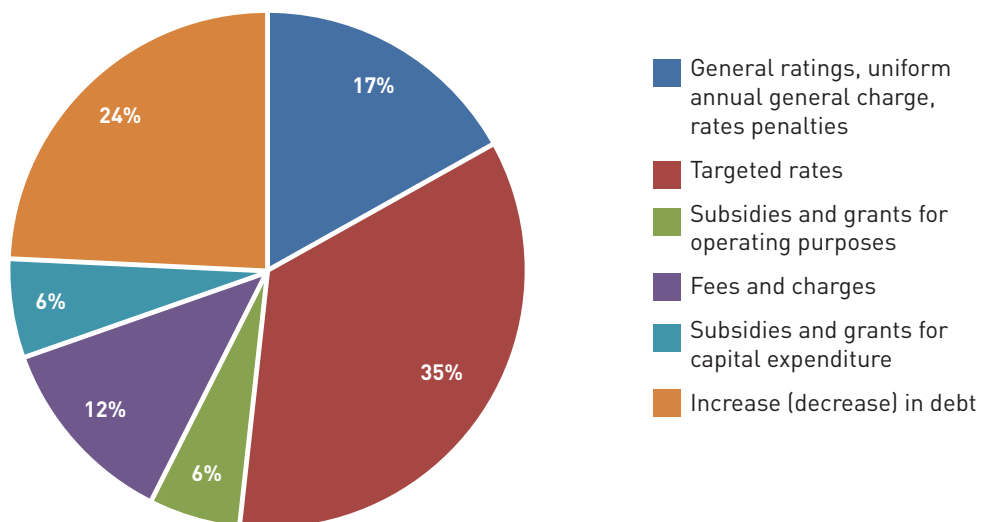
The average increase in rates across the District for 2022/23 is 5.94%. The impact of the increase will vary among the sectors of Residential, Commercial, Rural and Industry.

Rates	Urban	Rural	Industrial	Utilities	Total (incl GST)
2021/22	15,559,645	5,826,238	354,078	69,548	21,809,509
2022/23	16,558,871	6,104,463	375,069	64,149	23,102,552
% increase	6.42%	4.78%	5.94%	-7.76%	5.94%

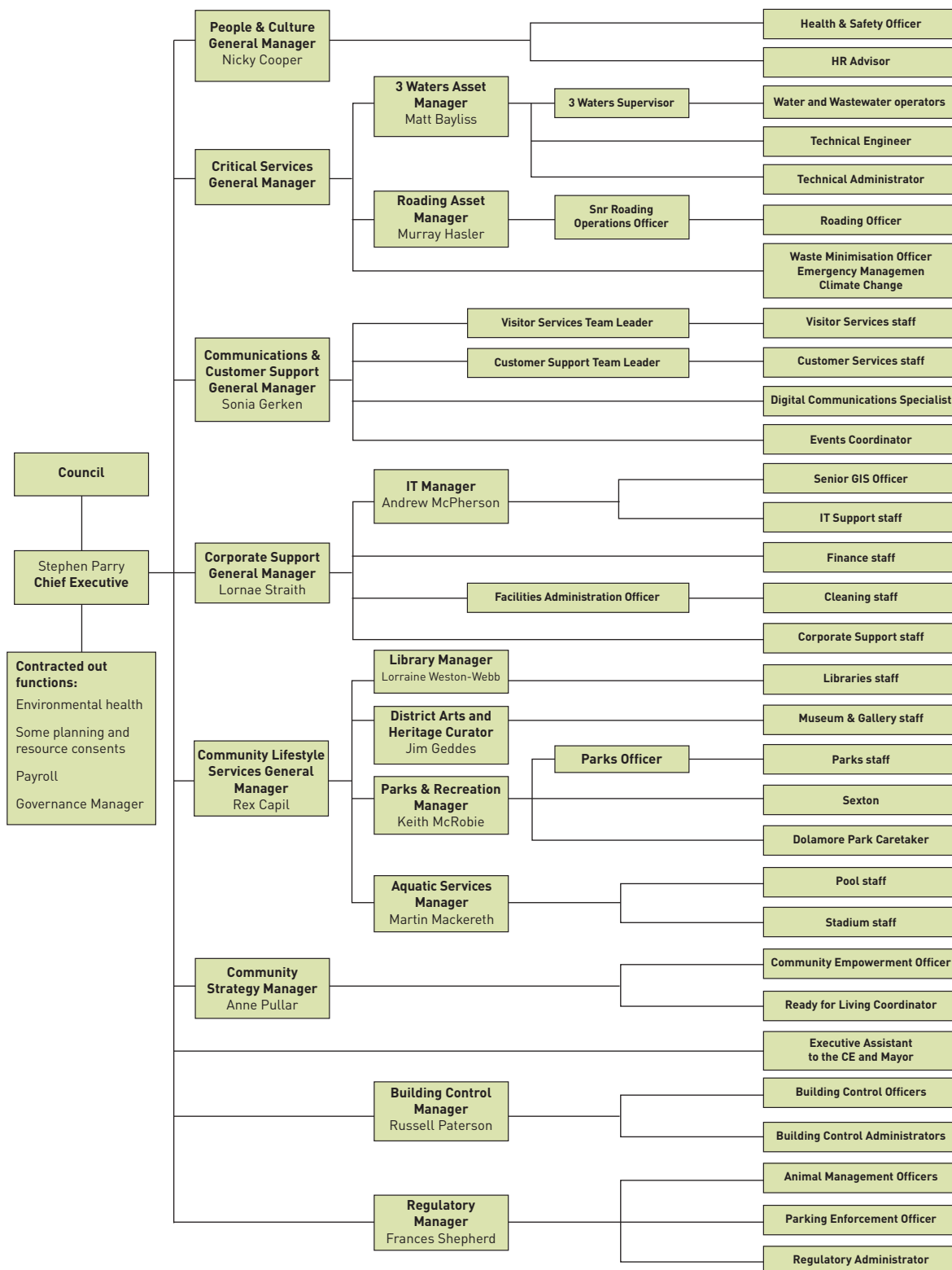
What work do we plan to do?



How do we plan to fund it?



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

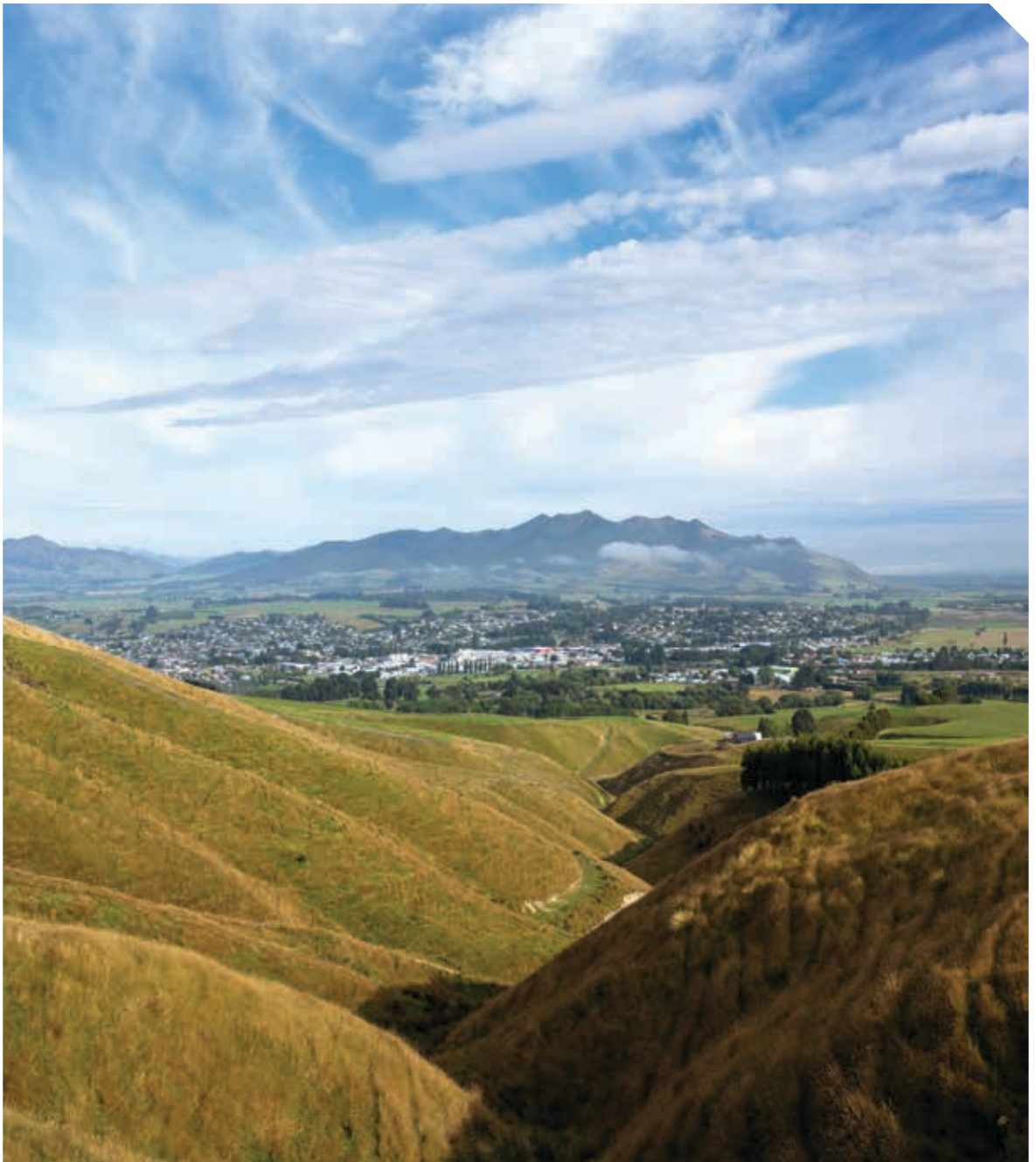


GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

The following pages contain each of the Council's activities and projects of significant community interest as set out in the 10 Year Plan.

It includes the Funding Impact Statement for each activity and also includes information for those activities that have changed as the result of adjustments made in the development of the 2022/23 Annual Plan.

Unless noted in the Annual Plan, the information contained in the 10 Year Plan is correct.



WATER SUPPLY

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 76.

Non-financial information

The transfer of ownership for the Otama Rural Water Supply away from the Council into a private company is now confirmed to occur on 1 July 2022. As a result of this the Council will no longer be responsible for operating and maintaining this scheme and will provide water for 193 less properties.

Levels of service

As a result of the delays to the Gore WTP Interconnecting Pipeline project – the replacement of the Hilbre Avenue Reservoir, originally planned to occur in the 2022/23 FY has now been delayed. While the reservoir replacement is now not expected to occur until before the 3 Waters service delivery reforms, the Council is currently considering demolition of the redundant Hilbre Avenue Water Tower due to Health and Safety concerns that have recently been identified.

Future changes

The Government has now mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. On 1 July 2024 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to four specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services will be provided by “Entity D” which encompasses the entire South Island except for the Marlborough and Tasman areas.

In March 2022 the Environment Court upheld an appeal against the Council’s resource consent to construct a bridge that would support two pipelines across the Mataura River – as a result of this the installation of the pipelines between the Gore WTP Interconnecting Pipeline project has been delayed. It is now unlikely that the Council will achieve protozoa compliance for Hilbre Avenue before 2024.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WATER

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,498	2,814	2,173
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	119	123	208
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2,617	2,937	2,381
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	907	955	731
Finance costs	445	519	505
Internal charges and overheads applied	712	721	682
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,064	2,195	1,918
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	553	742	463
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,514	3,419	2,360
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,514	3,419	2,360
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	2,537	2,285	2,648
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	1,890	2,131	696
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(360)	(255)	(521)
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,067	4,161	2,823
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(553)	(742)	(463)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

WASTEWATER

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 81.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

The Government has now mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. On 1 July 2024 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to four specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services will be provided by "Entity D" which encompasses the entire South Island except for the Marlborough and Tasman areas.

In January 2021, the Council submitted an application to renew its existing resource consents for the Gore and Maitua wastewater treatment plants. Despite the Council proposing upgrades estimated to cost between \$48 and \$63 million, Hokonui Runanaga did not support the Council's application, mainly due to it requiring the ongoing direct discharge of treated wastewater into the Maitua River. As a result of this Environment Southland have agreed to put the processing of the Council's consent application on hold while the Council and Hokonui Runanaga investigate alternative discharge options for the treated wastewater. This investigation work is currently expected to be completed in late 2023 following which a revised consent application will be submitted to Environment Southland.

After investigating options, the Council now plans to spend approximately \$1.2 million on partial desludging of the Gore oxidation ponds during the 2022/23 financial year.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WASTEWATER

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,287	1,348	1,215
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	540	559	825
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	1,827	1,907	2,040
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	484	520	587
Finance costs	-	-	20
Internal charges and overheads applied	443	449	478
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	927	969	1,085
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	900	938	955
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	1,506
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	1,506
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	2,008	834	2,741
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,108)	104	(280)
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	900	938	2,461
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(900)	(938)	(955)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

STORMWATER

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 85.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

The Government has now mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. On 1 July 2024 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to four specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services will be provided by "Entity D" which encompasses the entire South Island except for the Marlborough and Tasman areas.

With regard to private property separation of stormwater and wastewater for the Elizabeth Street 3 Waters Services Upgrade project, the Council has decided to fully fund this work, adding approximately \$500,000 to the overall cost of the project. The total cost of this project is now expected to be \$4.2 million.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - STORMWATER

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	724	821	763
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	724	821	763
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	160	177	179
Finance costs	81	101	101
Internal charges and overheads applied	107	108	115
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	348	386	395
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	376	435	368
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,480	300	300
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,480	300	300
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	1,523	372	372
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	51	53	53
Increase (decrease) in reserves	282	310	243
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,856	735	668
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(376)	(435)	(368)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

ROADING AND FOOTPATHS

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 89.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the statement of service contained in the 2021-2031 10YP. However, significant inflationary pressure both nationally and internationally may make it difficult to achieve some of the performance measure targets in our statement of service. Employment of an additional Roading Officer to restore the Roading Team to its full complement will assist our efforts to ensure performance measure targets are achieved.

Future changes

All of the Councils Roading physical works contracts will be re-tendered either just prior to or during the 2022/2023 financial year. The inflationary effects mentioned above are expected to significantly increase the prices received in our tenders.

Health and safety changes for road works are also taking place. Waka Kotahi NZTA will no longer oversee traffic management standards. This function will instead be transferred to WorkSafe NZ. An increase in compliance costs for our contractors is expected. These increased costs will be passed onto the Council.

Both of the abovementioned changes will have an impact on our roading activity. Additional funding has been provided, in the roading estimates, to accommodate these changes.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ROADING AND FOOTPATHS

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,415	2,601	3,196
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,727	1,838	1,888
Fees and charges	159	163	170
Internal charges and overheads recovered	213	211	318
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	4,514	4,813	5,572
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,829	3,000	3,560
Finance costs	93	110	113
Internal charges and overheads applied	578	580	730
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,500	3,690	4,403
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,014	1,123	1,169
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,897	1,932	1,932
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,201	361	644
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4,098	2,293	2,576
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	2,566	723	841
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	2,530	2,677	3,112
Increase (decrease) in reserves	16	16	(208)
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,112	3,416	3,745
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,014)	(1,123)	(1,169)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

PARKS, RESERVES, AQUATIC FACILITIES, CIVIC BUILDINGS AND RECREATION

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 93.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

There is a programmed shutdown of the aquatic centre in 2022/23. The Council has budgeted \$685,000 for this work, which will be loan funded. To meet the requests of the community and expectations for prudent financial management, the Gore Aquatic Centre's debt will be the subject of a proactive debt retirement plan through a gradual year on year increase in loan repayments. This will see aquatic centre's debt, increase to \$2.8 million, but will be repaid in 15 years.

The first phase of the Tulloch Park redevelopment project was completed in 2019. The Council is currently working with the Mataura Community Board to discuss the next phase of this project including the use of the Mataura Centennial pool site. Funding will need to be sought to complete any further development of the Tulloch Park area.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - PARKS, RESERVES, AQUATIC FACILITIES, CIVIC BUILDINGS AND RECREATION

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,054	2,147	2,153
Targeted rates	3,510	3,629	3,999
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	35	36	36
Fees and charges	778	799	792
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,541	1,572	1,627
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	7,918	8,183	8,607
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,202	4,310	4,488
Finance costs	209	214	213
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,535	2,578	2,750
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,946	7,102	7,451
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	972	1,081	1,156
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	234	767	722
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	234	767	722
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	183	363	356
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	131	85	85
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	739	1,597	1,597
Increase (decrease) in reserves	153	(197)	(160)
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,206	1,848	1,878
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(972)	(1,081)	(1,156)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

OTHER DISTRICT ASSETS INCLUDING SOLID WASTE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 97.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

Solid Waste

Proposed changes to central Government legislation relating to solid waste may have an impact on the Council's future treatment of solid waste.

The Council has been hosting a series of community conversations to consider questions and potential opportunities around waste minimisation. The aim of this project Rethinking Waste is to raise awareness about the problems created by current waste disposal practices and what can be done by individuals and communities to bring about change.

Rethinking Waste may see some changes to the services provided in future.

Civil Defence

The Council is part of a Shared Services for Civil Defence and Emergency Management, which is delivered through Emergency Management Southland (EMS). EMS was established in 2009 as a coordinated approach by the four Councils in Southland to Emergency Management. The Council provides staff training and, in the event of an incident, the staff are deployed to support response and recovery.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - OTHER DISTRICT ASSETS INCLUDING SOLID WASTE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	387	369	357
Targeted rates	1,659	1,698	1,642
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	50	51	51
Fees and charges	741	760	875
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,583	1,603	1,708
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	4,420	4,481	4,633
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,234	3,314	3,355
Finance costs	37	32	32
Internal charges and overheads applied	866	877	963
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,137	4,223	4,350
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	283	258	283
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(122)	(157)	(161)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(122)	(157)	(161)
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	-	10	10
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	119	64	64
Increase (decrease) in reserves	42	27	48
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	161	101	122
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(283)	(258)	(283)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

COMMUNITY SERVICES: ARTS & HERITAGE, LIBRARIES, PROMOTIONS AND GRANTS

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 101.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

Arts & Heritage

Simultaneous work commenced on three capital projects within the Arts & Heritage Precinct in 2020. This involved the utilisation of an \$800,000 annual plan allocation to undertake the earthquake strengthening of the Council owned 1909 Eastern Southland Gallery building, and the utilisation of 2008 10 Year Plan capital contributions to advance Stage One and Stage Two of the Provincial Growth Fund supported Maruawai Project (Hokonui Moonshine Museum and Maruawai Centre).

This annual plan budget allocation includes additional Stage One GDC capital contributions of \$250,000 for 2022 and \$200,000 for 2023 to offset significant Covid related building and material cost escalations, and address fire-rating requirements for the adjoining district archive and heritage collection store. A further \$100,000 for Stage Two (the GDC owned Maruawai Centre) has been apportioned to address cost escalations and trigger the release of government partnership funding.

The precinct's former library building is currently being used as storage for the Maruawai project. The future of this building has not been resolved.

A \$20,000 allocation for 2023 has been made to help local volunteer museum groups address infrastructure issues that have been brought about by increased operating and compliance costs.

Libraries

The Gore Library, previously located in the heritage precinct, has been in temporary premises since May 2019 after having had to vacate its home due to longstanding roof leaks resulting in the development of black mould; and the asbestos in the fabric of the building meant that repairs were not able to be carried out while the building was occupied. From May 2019 to May 2021 the library was housed temporarily in the James Cumming Wing hall on Ardwick Street. Since May 2021 it has been in the Encounter New Life Church building on Jacob Street, a temporary lease arrangement that has been quite suitable. It is planned to move into the newly rebuilt Library and Community Rooms building adjacent to the Council Office in early 2023.

Gore Libraries offer a wide range of books, magazines, DVDs, eBooks, eAudiobooks and other resources. Both libraries provide free use of internet computers and Wi-Fi. Ancestry.com and FindMyPast for tracing family history are available in Gore Library, and a wide range of digital resources is accessible via the library website. The libraries have a total of 4,477 members, equating to 36% of residents.

Annual visitor numbers dropped during 2020-21 to 84,850 due to COVID-19 closures. However, there was a slight rise in issues per population to 8.8 per annum. The libraries hold 42,640 physical items, almost all of which can be borrowed. Children's areas are customised to be especially welcoming to children. As COVID-19 safety restrictions allow, children's activities and programmes support literacy development and reading enjoyment. In addition, there is a StoryWalk through the town gardens, and online activity/reading programmes. A community outreach schedule reaches those unable to visit the library.

Mataura Library and Service Centre is a branch library that also offers Council services, including rates payments, dog registration, information about Council facilities and faults reporting. It is also the booking agent for the Mataura Community Centre and Elderly Citizens Centre.

Schedule of grants

The schedule of grants for the 2022/23 year is as follows:

Amenity Hire Refunds	3,000
Children's Day	2,265
Community Networking Trust	10,000
Country Music & Songwriters	5,000
Croydon Aviation annual loan write off	3,000
Croydon Aviation Heritage Trust	6,000
Cycle Tour Southland	1,000
Eastern Southland Art Gallery	40,000
Enviro Schools	5,000
Free Swim School - Primary School	28,832
Gold Guitar Awards	5,000
Gore A & P Association	87,620
Gore Counselling Centre	1,500
Gore Hospice Rates grant	1,000
Gore Museum	11,000
Healthy Homes initiative	15,000
Heartland Life Education Trust	2,500
Hokonui Fashion Design Awards Grant	9,104
Hokonui Heritage Centre Trust	6,500
Hokonui Pioneer Village & Museum Inc	5,000
Hospice Southland (Transfer station fees)	1,000
Hospital Incentives	2,000
Mataura Heritage Centre	9,500
Moonshine Committee	24,500
Pakeke Lions Recycling Services	25,282
Rural Halls	18,419
Safe in the South operational grant	8,000
Scholarships x2	2,000
Southland Regional Heritage Trust*	22,792
Sport Southland (funded resource)	10,000
Total Mobility	18,118
Tussock Country	50,000
Waikaka Domain Board	12,878
Total	\$452,810

* Net amount shown.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ARTS & HERITAGE, LIBRARIES, PROMOTIONS AND GRANTS

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,026	2,090	2,093
Targeted rates	732	752	713
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	191	196	196
Fees and charges	442	449	463
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3,391	3,487	3,465
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,437	2,466	2,524
Finance costs	93	132	139
Internal charges and overheads applied	687	695	776
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,217	3,293	3,439
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	174	194	26
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,982	-	523
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,296	1,938	2,473
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,278	1,938	2,996
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	-	293	293
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	5,449	1,836	2,726
Increase (decrease) in reserves	3	3	3
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,452	2,132	3,022
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(174)	(194)	(26)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

REGULATORY AND PLANNING

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 107.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

The Council has been streamlining the way in which it both manages and delivers building control and planning services. Completion of the digitisation of all Council property files was completed in March 2021. This project was fifteen months in duration. Property files contain the building activity records for properties in the district. Having the file in a digital format reduces the risk of loss and also increases public access to the information. Customers can now request property files via the Council's website in a secure manner, with privacy protocols applied, without the need to make a separate trip to the Council's office.

Further automation has occurred with the introduction of the electronic consent application/processing system. This Simpli-GoGet system was implemented in August 2021. The new system enables customers to lodge building consents online and track their progress in real time. In addition, the new software provides a good level of risk assurance in terms of checking that the key ingredients of any consent process are completed prior to a consent being issued.

In the area of planning services, a major change in service delivery occurred in July 2021. Following a competitive process, The Property Group was appointed to be the Council's principal advisor in respective planning services. The services provided by The Property Group have ensured continuity from the retirement of long serving senior consultant, Mr Keith Hovell.

Work is well advanced on the review of the Gore District Plan. A dedicated committee of the Council has been working with The Property Group and Hokonui Rununga to undertake a comprehensive review of the plan, taking into account national planning instruments that have come on board since the last plan was adopted in 2006. The current timeline is for the draft plan to be notified to the public early in 2023.

There have been no changes to other key projects changes to other key projects contained in the 2021-31 10YP.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - REGULATORY AND PLANNING

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	607	546	540
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,106	1,134	1,295
Internal charges and overheads recovered	558	565	557
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2,271	2,245	2,392
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,587	1,354	1,971
Finance costs	63	70	77
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,028	1,041	1,089
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,678	2,465	3,137
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(407)	(220)	(745)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	480	245	770
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	480	245	770
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	73	25	25
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	73	25	25
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	407	220	745
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

DEMOCRACY AND ADMINISTRATION

Refer to the 10 Year Plan 2021-31 page 111.

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the other non-financial information contained in the 2021-31 10YP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in 2021-31 10YP.

Future changes

There are no changes planned for Democracy and Administration.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - DEMOCRACY AND ADMINISTRATION

	10YP 2021/2022 \$000's	10YP 2022/2023 \$000's	Annual Plan 2022/2023 \$000's
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,437	1,473	1,501
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	8	8	27
Fees and charges	74	76	194
Internal charges and overheads recovered	3,593	3,636	4,063
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	76	78	25
Total operating funding (A)	5,188	5,271	5,810
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,434	4,494	5,075
Finance costs	(12)	1	16
Internal charges and overheads applied	531	538	601
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,953	5,033	5,692
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	235	238	118
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	976	(77)	938
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	976	(77)	938
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	20	-	-
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	293	169	180
Increase (decrease) in reserves	898	(8)	876
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,211	161	1,056
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(235)	(238)	(118)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

30 June 2023

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
REVENUE			
Rates	19,336	20,287	20,344
Subsidies and grants	8,890	4,062	4,653
Finance revenue	76	78	25
Other revenue	3,959	4,062	4,821
Total revenue	32,261	28,489	29,843
EXPENDITURE			
Employee benefits expense	7,231	7,369	7,786
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,483	7,052	7,003
Finance costs	1,008	1,179	1,216
Other expenses	13,054	13,228	14,601
Total expense	27,776	28,828	30,606
Surplus / (deficit)	4,485	(339)	(763)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus / (deficit)</i>			
Gain / (loss) on property, plant and equipment revaluation	22,892	-	-
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	22,892	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	27,377	(339)	(763)

NOTE TO PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Rates	19,336	20,287	20,344
Subsidies and grants	8,890	4,062	4,653
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Other revenue	3,959	4,062	4,821
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	32,185	28,411	29,818
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Interest	76	78	25
Other revenue	-	-	-
Total revenue from exchange transactions	76	78	25
Total revenue	32,261	28,489	29,843

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

30 June 2023

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
Equity at beginning of year	428,918	456,295	456,294
Total Comprehensive revenue and expense	27,377	(339)	(763)
Equity at end of year	456,295	455,956	455,531

The opening equity balance for the 2023 year has been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current financial position of the Gore District Council.

ANNUAL DEPRECIATION BY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
Water	919	1,046	997
Wastewater	1,033	1,087	1,087
Stormwater	541	616	616
Roading	2,454	2,711	2,709
Other district assets including Solid Waste and Civil Defence	232	232	232
Community services - Arts & Heritage, Libraries, Promotions and Grants	174	174	174
Parks, Reserves, Aquatic Facilities, Civic Buildings and Recreation	858	912	913
Regulatory and Planning	46	46	46
Democracy and Administration	226	228	228
Total annual depreciation	6,483	7,052	7,003



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2023

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,300	2,295	2,295
Receivables	4,393	4,520	4,520
Inventories	226	226	226
Other financial assets	1,802	1,802	1,802
Other current assets	225	225	225
Total current assets	8,946	9,068	9,068
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	339	339	339
Property, plant and equipment	495,474	501,941	504,272
Total non-current assets	495,813	502,280	504,611
Total assets	504,759	511,348	513,679
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	4,221	4,341	4,342
Employee entitlements	740	750	750
Borrowings	11,000	11,000	11,000
Provisions	135	135	135
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	16,096	16,226	16,227
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	29,718	36,514	39,269
Provisions	74	74	74
Other financial liabilities	2,578	2,578	2,578
Total non-current liabilities	32,368	39,166	41,995
Total liabilities	48,464	55,392	58,148
Net assets	456,295	455,956	455,531
EQUITY			
Reserves	313,011	313,013	313,013
Retained earnings	143,284	142,943	142,518
Total Equity	456,295	455,956	455,531

The opening balances for the 2023 year have been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current financial position of the Gore District Council.

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GO RURAL
CITY
RE LIVING

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

30 June 2023

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from rates revenue	19,184	20,160	20,216
Receipts from other revenue	3,959	4,062	4,821
Subsidies and grants	8,890	4,062	4,653
Interest received	76	78	25
Payments to suppliers and employees	(20,129)	(20,465)	(22,254)
Finance costs	(1,008)	(1,179)	(1,216)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	10,972	6,718	6,245
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from maturity of other financial assets	-	-	-
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,112)	(13,519)	(15,801)
Purchase of other financial assets	-	-	-
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities	(20,112)	(13,519)	(15,801)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	9,134	17,796	20,551
Repayment of borrowings	-	(11,000)	(11,000)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	9,134	6,796	9,551
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(5)	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	2,306	2,300	2,300
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	2,300	2,295	2,295

The opening cash balance for the 2023 year has been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current financial position of the Gore District Council.

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN ALL OF COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT
STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2023

	10YP 2022 \$'000	10YP 2023 \$'000	AP 2023 \$'000
REVENUE			
Total operating revenue per Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	32,261	28,489	29,843
Less			
NZTA and other government subsidy received for capital expenditure	(6,880)	(1,933)	(2,455)
Net change in fair value of financial assets carried			
at fair value through profit or loss (Interest rate swaps)	-	-	-
Net change in fair value of available for sale assets carried			
at fair value through profit or loss (Shares)	-	-	-
Assets vested in Council	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
	(6,880)	(1,933)	(2,455)
Total operating revenue per all of Council Funding Impact Statement	25,381	26,556	27,388
EXPENDITURE			
Total operating expenditure per Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	27,766	28,825	30,606
Less			
Depreciation	(6,483)	(7,052)	(7,003)
Decrease in investments	(10)	(11)	(10)
	(6,493)	(7,063)	(7,013)
Total operating expenditure per all of Council Funding Impact Statement	21,283	21,762	23,593

Other Matters

The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue on 22 June 2022 by the Council of the Gore District Council.

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

No actual financial results are incorporated in the prospective financial statements. It is not intended to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to presentation.

Cautionary Note

The actual financial results achieved for the period covered by these prospective financial statements are likely to vary from the information presented. These variations may be material.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

The Gore District Council (“the Council” or “GDC”) is a local territorial authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002, and the Local Government (Ratings) Act 2002. It is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The primary objective of the Council is to provide goods or 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 Financial Reporting.

Basis of preparation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with New Zealand equivalents to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (NZ IPSAS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, due to rounding to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), the notes may not reconcile to the statements by \$1,000. New Zealand dollars are the Council’s functional currency.

Comparative figures may be reclassified to reconcile with additional disclosures made in the current financial year.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Gore District Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 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). The Council is a Tier 2 reporting entity but has elected to report under Tier 1.

These financial statements comply with PBE Standards.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current period

There were no new or revised Standards or Interpretations effective in the current period that had a material impact on this annual report.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

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

PBE IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statement. An amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statement to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The amendment is effective for the year ending 30 June 2022, with early application permitted. This amendment will result in additional disclosures. The Council will not early adopt this amendment.

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 application permitted. The Council has not yet determined how application to PBE FRS 48 will affect its statement of service performance. It does not plan to adopt the standard early.

PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. PBE IFRS 9 is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with early application permitted. The main changes under PBE IFRS 9 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 may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

The Council is not planning to apply this standard and will instead early adopt PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments in preparing the 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council has not yet assessed the effects of the new standards.

In March 2019, The NZASB issued PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments. When applied, this standard superseded parts of PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The main changes under PBE IPSAS 41 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 may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

The Council plans to early adopt this standard in preparing its 30 June 2022 financial statements instead of adopting PBE IFRS 9. The Council has not yet assessed the effect of the new standards.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

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

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 Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Rates Revenue

Rates revenue is recognised when it is levied.

Other revenue

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

Licence and fees are recognised as income when supplies and services have been rendered.

Government grants are recognised when eligibility is established. The Council receives government grants from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the Council's costs in maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies are recognised as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants are recognised when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grants and subsidies are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants and subsidies are initially recorded in the statement of financial position when received at fair value as grants and subsidies received in advance. As the conditions are satisfied, the carrying amount of the liability is reduced and an equal amount recognised as revenue.

Dividends are recognised when the entitlement to the dividend is established.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

Other gains and losses

Net gains or losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment, property intended for sale and financial assets are recognised when an unconditional contract is in place, and it is probable that the Council will receive the consideration due.

Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

PBE standards distinguish between revenue from exchange and revenue from non-exchange transactions. These two types of revenue are accounted for under two different accounting standards. PBE IPSAS 9 provides guidance on accounting for revenue from exchange transactions, and PBE IPSAS 23 provides guidance on accounting for revenue from non-exchange transactions.

Professional judgement has been exercised in determining whether the substance of a transaction is that of a non-exchange or an exchange transaction.

The Council discloses the revenue from exchange transactions and revenue from non-exchange transactions separately. The Council has also disclosed separately the trade and other receivables and trade and other payables associated with exchange and non-exchange transactions.

The sale of goods and the rendering of services are normally classified as exchange transactions. If, however, the transaction is conducted at a subsidised price, that is, a price that is not approximately equal to the fair value of the goods or services sold, that transaction falls within the definition of a non-exchange transaction.

Fees received from the following activities are recognised as revenue from exchange transactions:

- Airport lease revenue
- Resource consent revenue

Non-exchange revenue from grants is deferred and recognised as a liability if there is a condition attached to the grant that requires the Council to use the grant as specified by the grantor or return of the cash (or other resources transferred under the grant) if the entity does not perform as specified.

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those 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.

Leasing

Leases which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases.

Leases where the lessor effectively substantially retains all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases.

(a) The Council as Lessor

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

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

(b) The Council as Lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Council at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

(c) Lease Incentives

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised in surplus as a reduction or rental expense over the lease term.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxation

The Council is exempt from Income Tax in accordance with the Income Tax Act 2007, Section CW39.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the 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 GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand; cash in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Council's Statement of Financial Position when the Council becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. The Council is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents (including bank overdraft), trade and other receivables, other financial assets, trade and other payables and borrowings. The relevant accounting policies are stated under separate headings.

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss which are initially valued at fair value.

(i) Financial assets

Financial Assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through surplus or deficit', 'held to maturity' investments, 'available for sale' financial assets, and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The effective interest method, referred to below, is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Surplus or deficit

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit where the financial asset:

- Has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- Is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Council manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- Is a derivative that is not a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period. The net gain or loss is recognised in the surplus for the period and incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described later in this note.

Held to maturity investments

Investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. The Council does not hold any financial assets in this category.

Available for sale financial assets

Equity securities held by the Council are classified as being available for sale are stated at fair value. Fair value is determined in the manner described later in this note. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, with the exception of interest calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses which are recognised directly in the surplus or deficit for the period. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is included in the surplus or deficit for the period.

Dividends on available for sale equity securities are recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period when the Council's right to receive payments is established.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. An allowance for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance is expensed in the surplus for the period.

Loans, including loans to community organisations made by Council at nil, or below market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows and discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar asset/investment. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus for the period as a grant.

Short-term deposits are included within this classification.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period.

With the exception of fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the surplus for the period to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date of impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Council becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in the surplus for the year over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(iii) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Council enters into certain derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk, including interest rate swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in the financial statements.

The Council does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date.

The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which the timing of the recognition in the surplus for the period depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Council is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Council uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term investment and debt instruments held. The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Council would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts, and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the surplus for the period.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis with an appropriate allowance for obsolescence and deterioration.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Council has the following classes of property, plant and equipment:

(a) Operational Assets

Operational assets include land, buildings, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, office furniture and equipment, recreational and cultural and library books.

(b) Infrastructural Assets

Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function:

- Water reticulation
- Wastewater reticulation
- Stormwater reticulation
- Roads, bridges and lighting
- Land under roads
- Refuse.

The nature of land under roads is considered the equivalent to land improvements, and as such, they do not incur a loss of service potential over time. Accordingly, land under roads assets is not depreciated.

Cost/Valuation

Property, plant and equipment, are recorded at cost or valuation (as appropriate) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Additions

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in obtaining any resource consents are capitalised as part of the asset to which they relate. If a resource consent application is declined, then all capitalised costs are written off.

Revaluation

All assets are valued at historical cost, except for the following:

- Land and buildings have been valued by Quotable Value Limited (Registered Valuers) at market value or depreciated replacement cost as at 30 June 2019. Subsequent additions are recognised at cost. Land and buildings are re-valued every three years.
- Infrastructural assets (except for land under roads) have all been valued at depreciated replacement cost by Opus International Consultants Limited as at 30 June 2019. Subsequent additions are recognised at cost. Infrastructural assets are re-valued every 3 years.

All valuations are carried out or reviewed by independently qualified valuers and are carried out at least tri-annually. Valuations will be undertaken more regularly if necessary to ensure that no individual item within a class is included at a valuation that is materially different to its fair value.

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 (via other comprehensive revenue and expense) for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus for the period.

Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period will be recognised first in the surplus for the period up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense for that class of asset.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and library books. Rates are calculated to allocate the cost (or valuation) less estimated realisable value over their estimated useful life.

Expenditure incurred to maintain these assets at full operating capability is charged to the surplus for the period in the year incurred.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	Life (years)
Land under roads.....	N/A
Refuse.....	100

Operational Assets

Land	N/A
Buildings	20 - 50
Plant and Equipment	4 - 25
Motor Vehicles	4 - 8
Office Furniture and Equipment	4 - 20
Recreational and Cultural	5 - 20
Library Books.....	10

Infrastructural Assets

Water Reticulation	10 - 100
Sewerage Reticulation.....	15 - 60
Stormwater Reticulation	15 - 60
Refuse	10 - 50
Roads – Formation.....	N/A
Roads – Pavement (non depreciable).....	N/A
Roads – Pavement (depreciable).....	7 - 60
Roads – Footpaths, Kerbs, Bridges and Culverts	50 - 100
Roads – Signs, Road Markings and Street Lighting.....	20 - 100

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

Disposal

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

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit for the period in the period the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use is depreciated replacement cost of an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal or deficit of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase, via comprehensive revenue and expense.

Superannuation schemes - Defined contribution schemes

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are expensed when incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Landfill Post Closure Costs

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

The provision is measured based on the future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with the landfill closure.

Amounts provided for the landfill post-closure are capitalised to the landfill asset. Components of this are depreciated over their useful lives.

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

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Council in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts and demand deposits the Council invests in as part of its day to day cash management.

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources of the Council and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.

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

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

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as total assets less total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves.

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

The components of equity are:

- Retained earnings
- Available for sale revaluation reserve
- Asset revaluation reserve
- Restricted reserves
- Council created reserves.

Reserves

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

Restricted reserves are subject to specific conditions 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. The Council created reserves are reserves established by Council decision. The Council may alter them without reference to the third party. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Budget Figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning of the year in the annual plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

Allocation of Overheads

Corporate overheads for central and engineering administration have been allocated to the other significant activities in the funding impact statements and statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. The allocation is calculated on the basis of estimated administration staff hours provided to each activity.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

- Infrastructural Assets

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

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

Experienced independent valuers perform the Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Critical judgements

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2023: Nil



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

This funding impact statement has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The statement below sets out the rating mechanisms that the council intends to use to fund its activities.

All rates and amounts specified in this funding impact statement are GST inclusive.

The following definitions apply in this funding impact statement:

The Gore, Mataura and rural hall rating boundaries, and the areas serviced by the Gore and Mataura water and wastewater schemes, the Waikaka wastewater and stormwater scheme, the Pukerau stormwater scheme and the Gore and Mataura wheelie bin service areas are depicted on maps on the following pages.

A **“separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit”** includes any portion inhabited or used by the owner or a person other than the owner, and who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement.

This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used by the owner for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long-term basis by someone other than the owner.

For the purpose of this definition, vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use of habitation by a person other than the owner and usually used as such are defined as ‘used’.

For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has a single use or occupation is treated as having one separately used or inhabited part.

Examples of separately used or inhabited parts include:

- A residential, small holding or farmland property that contains two or more fully self-contained units, flats or houses each of which is used separately.
- A commercial premises that contain separate shops, kiosks, other retail or wholesale outlets, or offices, each of which exceeds 16m².

To be clear, the following are not considered to be separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit:

- A residential sleep-out or granny flat that is not fully self-contained
- A residential sleep-out or granny flat that is occupied by a family member
- A hotel or hotel room with or without kitchen facilities

A **“residential”** rating unit is defined as any rating unit within the Gore or Mataura rating boundaries (refer maps) that is not classified as commercial or heavy industrial.

A **“commercial”** rating unit is defined as any rating unit in the Gore or Mataura rating boundary (refer to maps) that is wholly or principally used for retail or wholesale trade, manufacturing, or the provisions of services with profit as the intent. Heavy industrial rating units are excluded.

A **“short term accommodation”** rating unit is defined as a commercial rating unit that is wholly or principally used for the provision of short term accommodation such as: hotels and motels.

A **“utilities”** rating unit is defined as a rating unit used for the provision of post-boxes, energy or telecommunications networks and supporting facilities as described by the category code in the rating information database.

A **“rural”** rating unit is defined as any rating unit outside the Gore or Mataura rating boundary (refer to maps) that is not defined as a utility (above).

An **“Educational institution”** is as defined in clause 6 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

A **“non-residential”** rating unit is defined as any rating unit within the Gore or Mataura rating boundaries (refer maps) that is not classified as residential.

A **“heavy industrial”** rating unit is defined as any rating unit in one of the three industrial rating areas (refer maps). These three industrial rating areas are:

Heavy Industry 1 - applies to 65-121 Kana St Mataura.

Heavy Industry 2 - applies to 7, 9 and 11 Exeter Lane Mataura, 303, 305 and 307 Main St Mataura, 11 and 33 Cardigan Bay Road RD 2 Mataura.

Heavy Industry 3 - applies to 8 and 50 Selbourne St RD 2 Mataura, 171-177 Main St Mataura and 18-30 McQueen Ave Mataura.

A **“connected”** rating unit is defined as a rating unit where the Council provides the applicable service (eg water, wastewater) in the normal course of events.

A **“serviceable”** rating unit is defined as a rating unit that is not “connected” but is within 100 meters of the applicable reticulation network (eg water, wastewater) and therefore has the ability to be connected. Serviceable rating units pay half the rate of a connected rating unit.

A **“not supplied”** rating unit is defined as all rating units not classified as “connected” or “serviceable”, and this category of rating unit will be excluded from paying the applicable rate.

“Vacant land” means a rating unit that is an ‘empty section’ ie there are no dwellings or buildings on the land. This category of land does not receive the kerbside waste collection and recycling service (unserved).

“240 litre wheelie bins” are the large wheelie bins issued to a rating unit by default in the wheelie bin service area (refer to maps) and is the standard collection service.

“80 litre wheelie bins” are the small wheelie bins that can be opted for instead of the 240 litre bins at the discretion of the owner of the rating unit in the wheelie bin service area (refer maps).

The same sources of funding are to be used in all years covered by the 10 Year Plan.

In addition to rating income, the Council has a number of other sources of revenue. These additional funding sources include:

- Fees and charges
- Interest from investments
- Proceeds from asset sales
- Grants and subsidies
- Depreciation funds and other reserves
- Loans and borrowings
- Financial contributions.

1. General Rate

1.1. Value based general rate

The Council will set a general rate of \$0.000454 on all rateable land in the district based on the capital value of the land. The Council does not use differentials on the value based general rate.

1.2. Uniform Annual General Charge

The Council will set a uniform annual general charge on all rateable land in the district, of a fixed amount of \$873.48 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit. The Uniform Annual General Charge is calculated to fund that portion of the following activities not funded by the general rate on capital value.

For 2022/23, this is:

76.88% of the Elected Members (democracy) activity	38.51% of the Public Conveniences activity
75.81% of the Arts & Heritage activity	65.47% of the Civic Buildings activity
24.64% of the Grants activity (excluding rural fire and Southland regional heritage trust)	76.88% of the Cemeteries activity
18.02% of the Solid Waste activity	47.56% of the Aquatic facilities activity
47.56% of the MLT Events Centre activity	76.88% of the Visitor Services activity
57.56% of the Libraries activity	

2. Southland Regional Heritage Trust rate

The Council will set a targeted rate on all rateable land in the district, of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit of \$39.82, to fund the Council's contribution to the Southland Regional Heritage Trust.

Because this rate is set on a uniform basis it is included in the 30% rate limit calculation set out in section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

3. Targeted rate for various specified activities

The Council will set a targeted rate on all rateable land in the district differentiated by location and land use and based on capital value of the land. This rate will fund the following activities:

Roading	Property
Civil Defence	MLT Event Centre
Aquatic facilities	Public toilets
District Libraries	

The rate will be set differentially as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate per \$ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Gore, Residential	Capital value	0.002051	\$1,948,242
Gore, Commercial	Capital value	0.005322	\$1,078,850
Mataura, Residential	Capital value	0.000951	\$102,689
Mataura, Commercial	Capital value	0.006380	\$39,197
Rural	Capital value	0.001008	\$2,536,615
Heavy Industry 1	Capital value	0.072223	\$28,889
Heavy Industry 2	Capital value	0.013101	\$14,306
Heavy industry 3	Capital value	0.014474	\$278,037
Utilities	Capital value	0.000708	\$36,322



Parks & Reserves

The Council will set three targeted rates to fund the Parks & Reserves activity.

3.1. Parks & Reserves – Residential

A targeted rate will be set differentially on all rateable land defined as residential, as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Gore, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$364.54	\$1,315,269
Mataura, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$286.29	\$228,457

3.2. Parks & Reserves – Commercial

A targeted rate will be set differentially on all rateable land defined as commercial, as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Commercial, Capital value \$0 – 98,000	Per rating unit	\$510.00	\$28,560
Commercial, Capital value \$98,001 - \$955,000	Capital value	\$0.004705	\$519,057
Commercial, Capital value \$955,001 and above	Per rating unit	\$4,960	\$272,800

3.3. Parks & Reserves – Rural

A targeted rate will be set differentially on all rateable land defined as rural, as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Rural, Capital value \$0 - \$175,000	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$243.34	\$40,638
Rural, Capital value 175,001 and above	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$380.30	\$584,145

4. Urban Water Supply

The Council proposes to set two targeted rates to fund the urban water supply.

4.1. Water rate

A targeted rate will be set differentially for all land either connected to or able to be serviced by the Gore or Maitua water scheme as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Maitua scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$466.00	\$2,304,356
Serviceable, Gore or Maitua scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$233.00	\$46,367

Note: rating units defined as “not supplied” will not be liable for this rate.

5. Additional water rate

A targeted rate of \$466.00 will be set for all land defined as non-residential which is connected to the Gore or Maitua water scheme, of a fixed amount per connection after the first connection (i.e. for the second and each additional water connection).

Note: rating units defined as “not supplied” or “serviceable” will not be liable for this rate.

6. Wastewater and stormwater

The Council proposes to set two targeted rates to fund the wastewater and stormwater network.

6.1. Wastewater and stormwater rate

A targeted rate will be set differentially for all land either connected to or able to be serviced by the Gore, Maitua, Waikaka or Pukerau wastewater and stormwater schemes, as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Maitua scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$381.45	\$1,853,836
Serviceable, Gore or Maitua scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$190.72	\$36,237
Connected, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$118.74	\$5,343
Serviceable, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$59.37	\$237
Connected, Pukerau scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$89.05	\$4,274

Notes: (1) Rating units defined as “not supplied” will not be liable for this rate.

(2) Because of the nature of the Pukerau wastewater and stormwater scheme all separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit are classified as “connected”.

6.2. Additional wastewater and stormwater rate

A targeted rate will be set for all land defined as non-residential which is connected to the Gore, Mataura or Waikaka wastewater and stormwater schemes differentiated based on the scheme and the use to which the land is put. Liability for the rate is based on the number of additional water closets or urinals within the rating unit, after the first one.

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme, Short term accommodation	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$190.72	\$16,021
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme, Educational institutions	number of water closets or urinals after the first. The number of water closets or urinals will be assessed on the basis of 6.25% of the total number of staff and pupils at each establishment.	\$381.45	\$50,351
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme, All other non-residential rating units (excluding educational institutions).	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$381.45	\$307,829
Connected, Waikaka scheme, non-residential (excluding educational institutions).	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$118.74	\$475

Note: rating units defined as “not supplied” or “serviceable” will not be liable for this rate.

7. Solid waste rate

The Council proposes to set a fixed targeted rate per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit on land in Gore and Mataura, differentiated by the provision or availability of the particular service. This rate will fund the Solid waste activity and will be set as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Wheelie bin service area, Vacant land, (unserviced)	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$87.56	\$16,461
Wheelie bin service area, Receiving 80ltr wheelie bins	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$301.27	\$118,700
Wheelie bin service area, All other rating units (240ltr wheelie bins)	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$352.28	\$1,652,694

8. Community hall rate

The Council proposes to set a targeted rate on all rating units in the following communities (hall areas) differentiated by where the land is situated. This rate will fund the district's community halls and will be set as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Brydone hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$26.67	\$453
Mandeville hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$39.04	\$1,483
Otama hall area	Rating unit	\$83.72	\$4,605
Pukerau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$35.70	\$3,820
Tuturau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$32.60	\$326
Waikaka hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$54.93	\$9,228
Knapdale hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$58.91	\$3,947

The Council will not invite lump sum contributions in respect of any of the targeted rates referred to above.

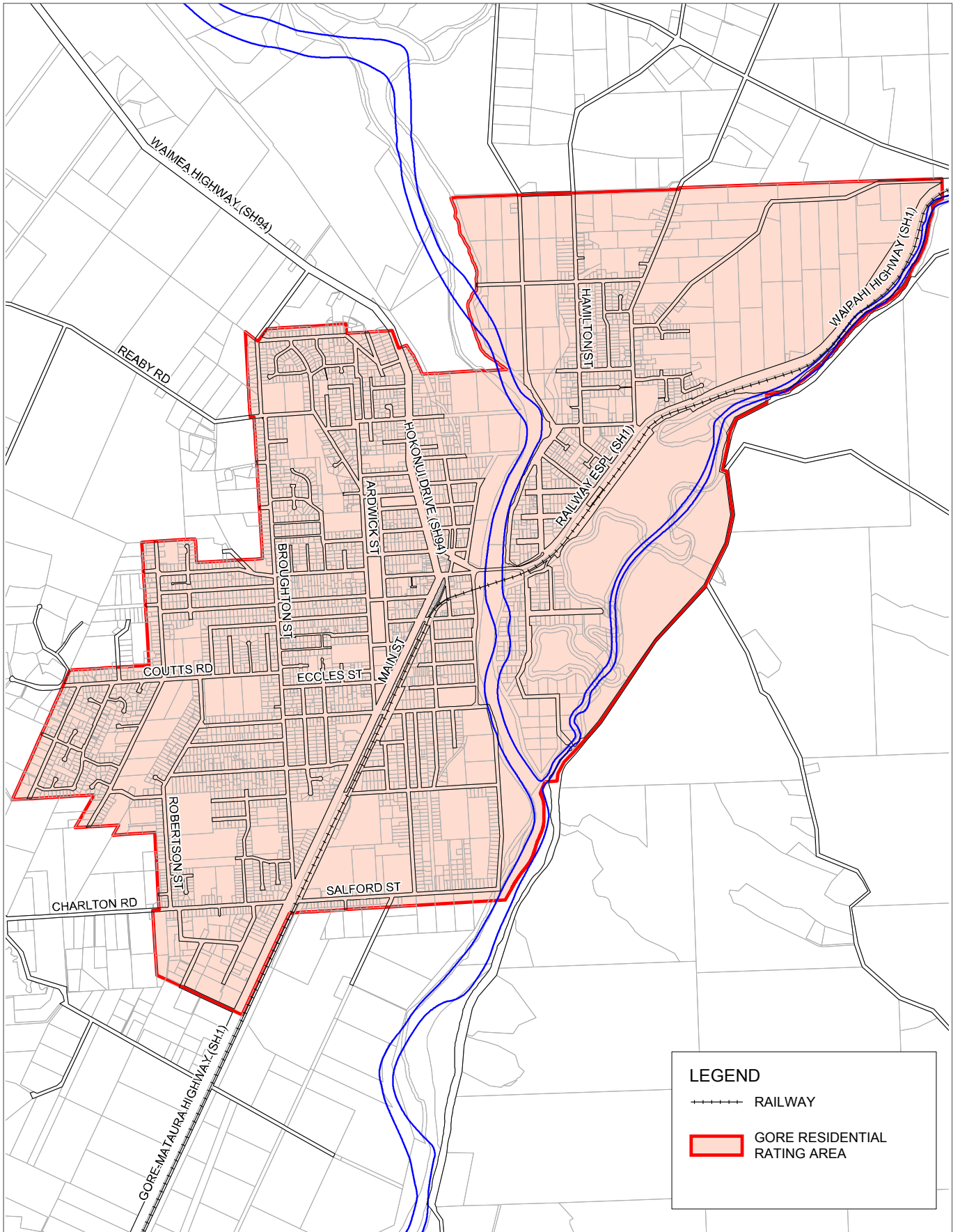


Category	Capital Value	UAGC	Regional Heritage	General Rate	Ward Rate	Parks & Reserves	Water	Solid Waste	Wastewater and Stormwater	Heavy Industry	Total Proposed Rates 2022/23	Total 2021/22	% Increase	Rates Change \$ annually	Rates Change \$ weekly
Gore Residential	50,000	873	40	23	103	365	466	352	381	-	\$2,603	\$2,506	3.87%	\$97	\$2
Gore Residential	150,000	873	40	68	308	365	466	352	381	-	\$2,853	\$2,727	4.64%	\$126	\$2
Gore Residential	250,000	873	40	114	513	365	466	352	381	-	\$3,104	\$2,948	5.29%	\$156	\$3
Gore Residential	375,000	873	40	170	769	365	466	352	381	-	\$3,417	\$3,224	5.97%	\$193	\$4
Gore Residential	500,000	873	40	227	1,026	365	466	352	381	-	\$3,730	\$3,501	6.55%	\$229	\$4
Gore Residential	650,000	873	40	295	1,333	365	466	352	381	-	\$4,106	\$3,832	7.13%	\$273	\$5
Mataura Residential	15,000	873	40	7	14	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,420	\$2,339	3.50%	\$82	\$2
Mataura Residential	50,000	873	40	23	48	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,470	\$2,375	3.98%	\$95	\$2
Mataura Residential	75,000	873	40	34	71	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,505	\$2,401	4.32%	\$104	\$2
Mataura Residential	150,000	873	40	68	143	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,610	\$2,479	5.30%	\$131	\$3
Mataura Residential	250,000	873	40	114	238	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,751	\$2,583	6.51%	\$168	\$3
Mataura Residential	340,000	873	40	154	323	286	466	352	381	-	\$2,877	\$2,676	7.51%	\$201	\$4
Gore Commercial	40,000	873	40	18	213	510	466	352	381	-	\$2,854	\$2,715	5.13%	\$139	\$3
Gore Commercial	150,000	873	40	68	798	706	466	352	381	-	\$3,685	\$3,472	6.15%	\$213	\$4
Gore Commercial	250,000	873	40	114	1,331	1,176	466	352	381	-	\$4,733	\$4,413	7.25%	\$320	\$6
Gore Commercial	400,000	873	40	182	2,129	1,882	466	352	381	-	\$6,305	\$5,825	8.24%	\$480	\$9
Gore Commercial	700,000	873	40	318	3,725	3,294	466	352	381	-	\$9,450	\$8,649	9.25%	\$800	\$15
Gore Commercial	1,400,000	873	40	636	7,451	4,960	466	352	381	-	\$15,159	\$13,430	12.88%	\$1,729	\$33
Mataura Commercial	15,000	873	40	7	96	510	466	352	381	-	\$2,726	\$2,577	5.74%	\$148	\$3
Mataura Commercial	45,000	873	40	20	287	510	466	352	381	-	\$2,931	\$2,693	8.81%	\$237	\$5
Mataura Commercial	95,000	873	40	43	606	510	466	352	381	-	\$3,272	\$2,886	13.38%	\$386	\$7
Mataura Commercial	165,000	873	40	75	1,053	776	466	352	381	-	\$4,017	\$3,470	15.75%	\$547	\$11
Mataura Commercial	380,000	873	40	173	2,424	1,788	466	352	381	-	\$6,498	\$5,309	22.40%	\$1,189	\$23
Mataura Commercial	600,000	873	40	272	3,828	2,823	466	352	381	-	\$9,036	\$7,190	25.69%	\$1,847	\$36
Rural	100,000	873	40	45	101	243	-	-	-	-	\$1,303	\$1,195	9.02%	\$108	\$2
Rural	400,000	873	40	182	403	380	-	-	-	-	\$1,878	\$1,744	7.68%	\$134	\$3
Rural	800,000	873	40	363	806	380	-	-	-	-	\$2,463	\$2,300	7.08%	\$163	\$3
Rural	1,650,000	873	40	749	1,663	380	-	-	-	-	\$3,706	\$3,482	6.43%	\$224	\$4
Rural	2,500,000	873	40	1,135	2,520	380	-	-	-	-	\$4,949	\$4,663	6.12%	\$285	\$5
Rural	3,500,000	873	40	1,589	3,528	380	-	-	-	-	\$6,411	\$6,053	5.90%	\$357	\$7
Rural	5,500,000	873	40	2,497	5,544	380	-	-	-	-	\$9,335	\$8,833	5.67%	\$501	\$10
Rural	7,500,000	873	40	3,405	7,560	380	-	-	-	-	\$12,259	\$11,613	5.56%	\$645	\$12
Rural	9,000,000	873	40	4,086	9,072	380	-	-	-	-	\$14,452	\$13,698	5.50%	\$753	\$14
Heavy Industry 1	400,000	873	40	181	-	-	466	-	763	28,889	\$31,213	\$29,463	5.94%	\$1,750	\$34
Heavy Industry 2	1,092,000	873	40	495	-	-	1,398	352	1,144	14,306	\$18,609	\$17,566	5.94%	\$1,043	\$20
Heavy Industry 3	19,210,000	3,494	159	8,716	-	-	2,330	792	31,279	278,037	\$324,807	\$306,595	5.94%	\$18,212	\$350

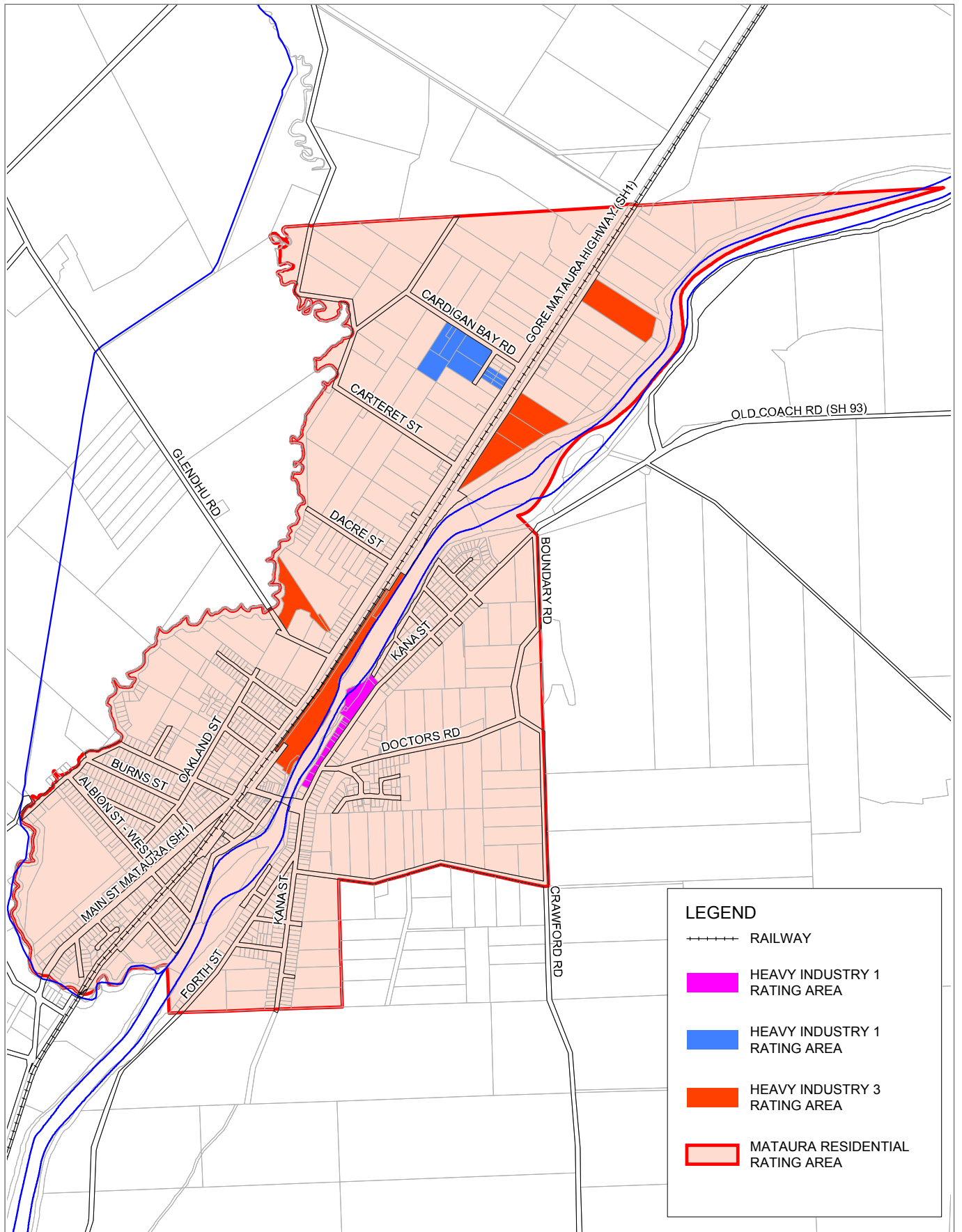
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - COUNCIL WIDE

	10YP 2022	10YP 2023	AP 2023
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,510	6,625	6,643
Targeted rates	12,826	13,662	13,701
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,011	2,129	2,198
Fees and charges	3,959	4,062	4,821
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	76	78	25
Total operating funding (A)	25,382	26,556	27,388
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,275	20,586	22,377
Finance costs	1,008	1,179	1,216
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
TOTAL APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING (B)	21,283	21,765	23,593
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF OPERATING FUNDING (A-B)	4,099	4,791	3,795
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6,879	1,932	2,455
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	9,134	6,796	9,551
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	16,013	8,728	12,006
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand	204	363	356
Capital expenditure to replace existing assets	13,152	9,388	11,196
Capital expenditure to improve the level of service	6,756	3,768	4,249
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	20,112	13,519	15,801
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4,099)	(4,791)	(3,795)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

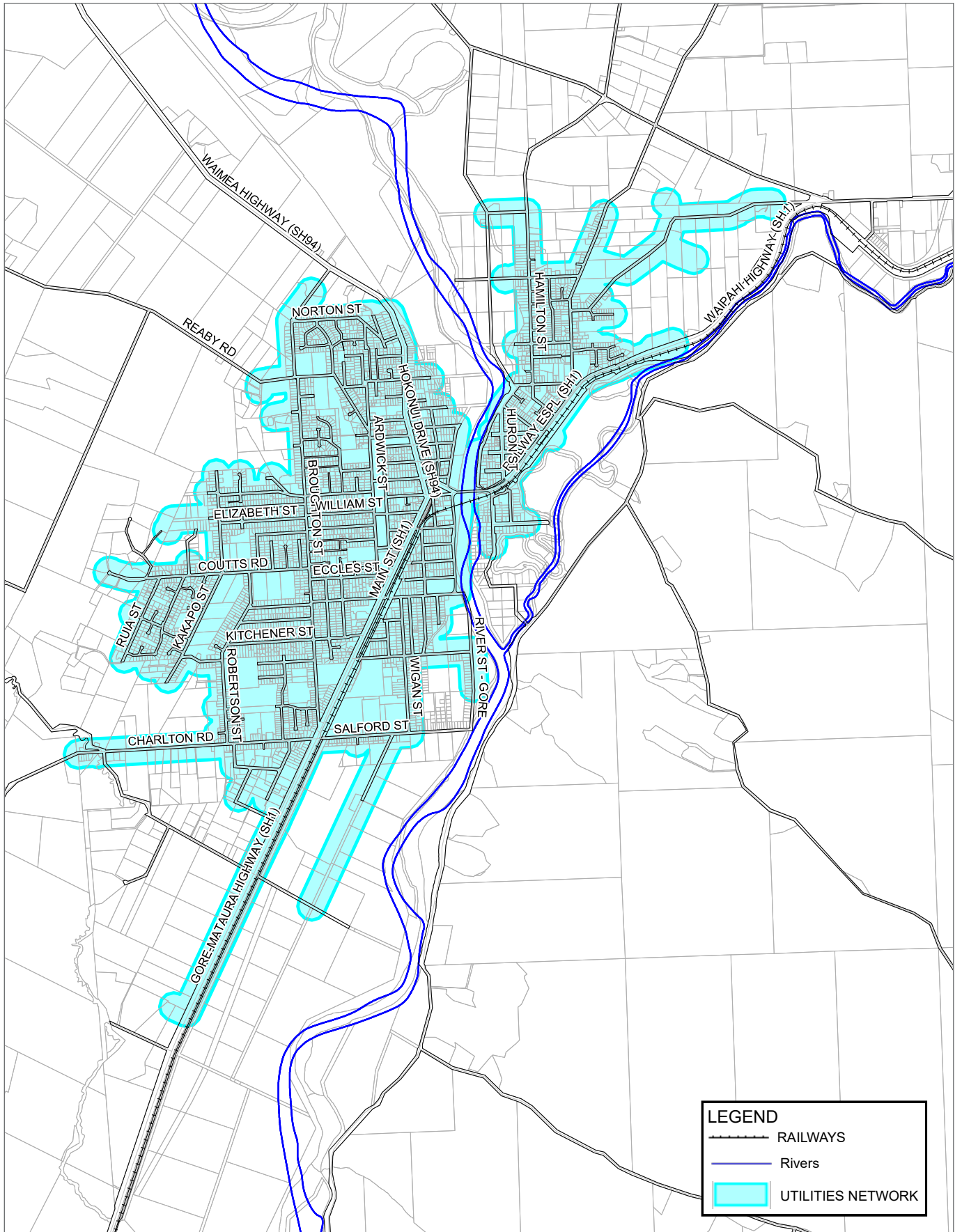
GORE RESIDENTIAL RATING AREA



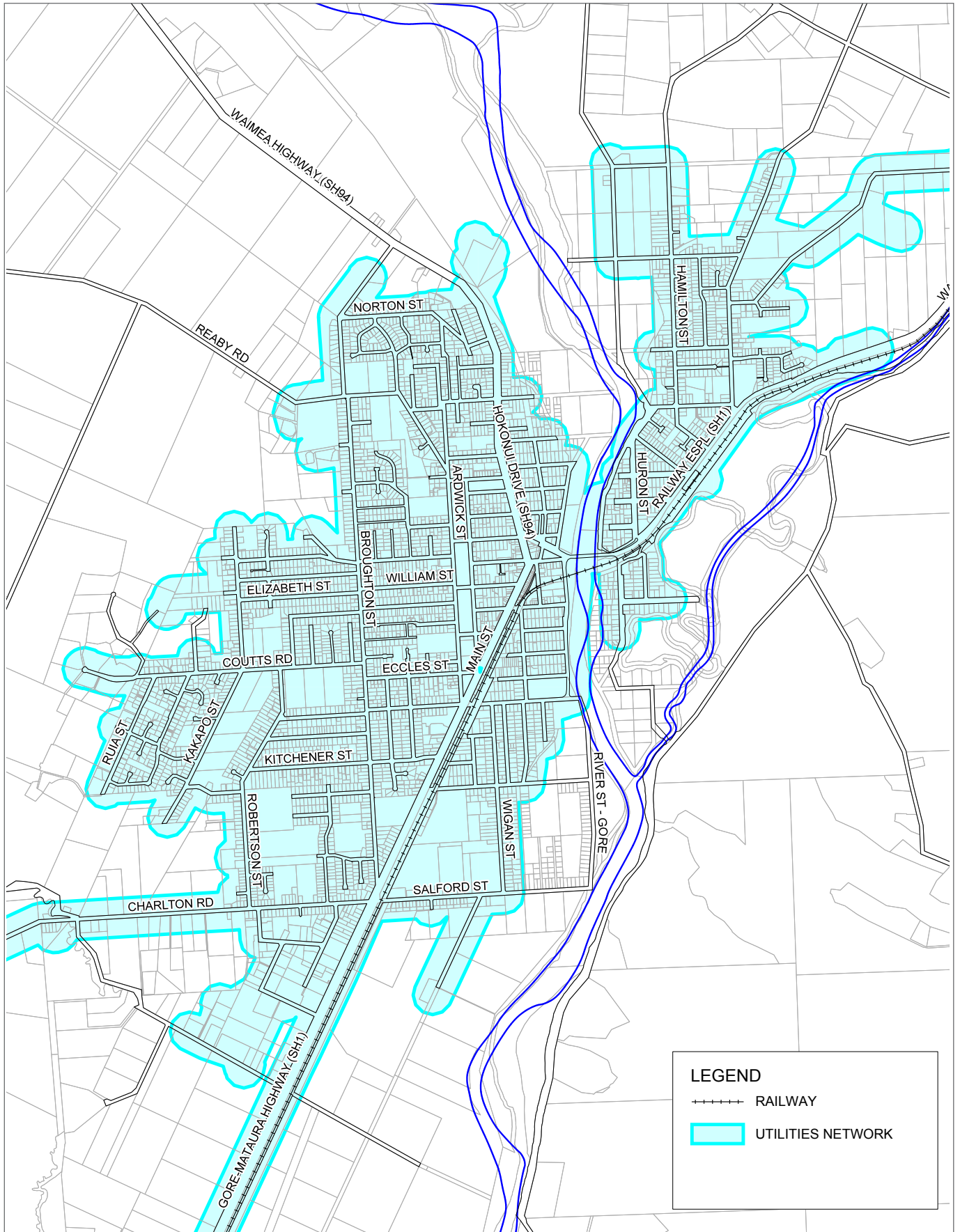
MATAURA RESIDENTIAL RATING ARE AND HEAVY INDUSTRIAL RATING AREA



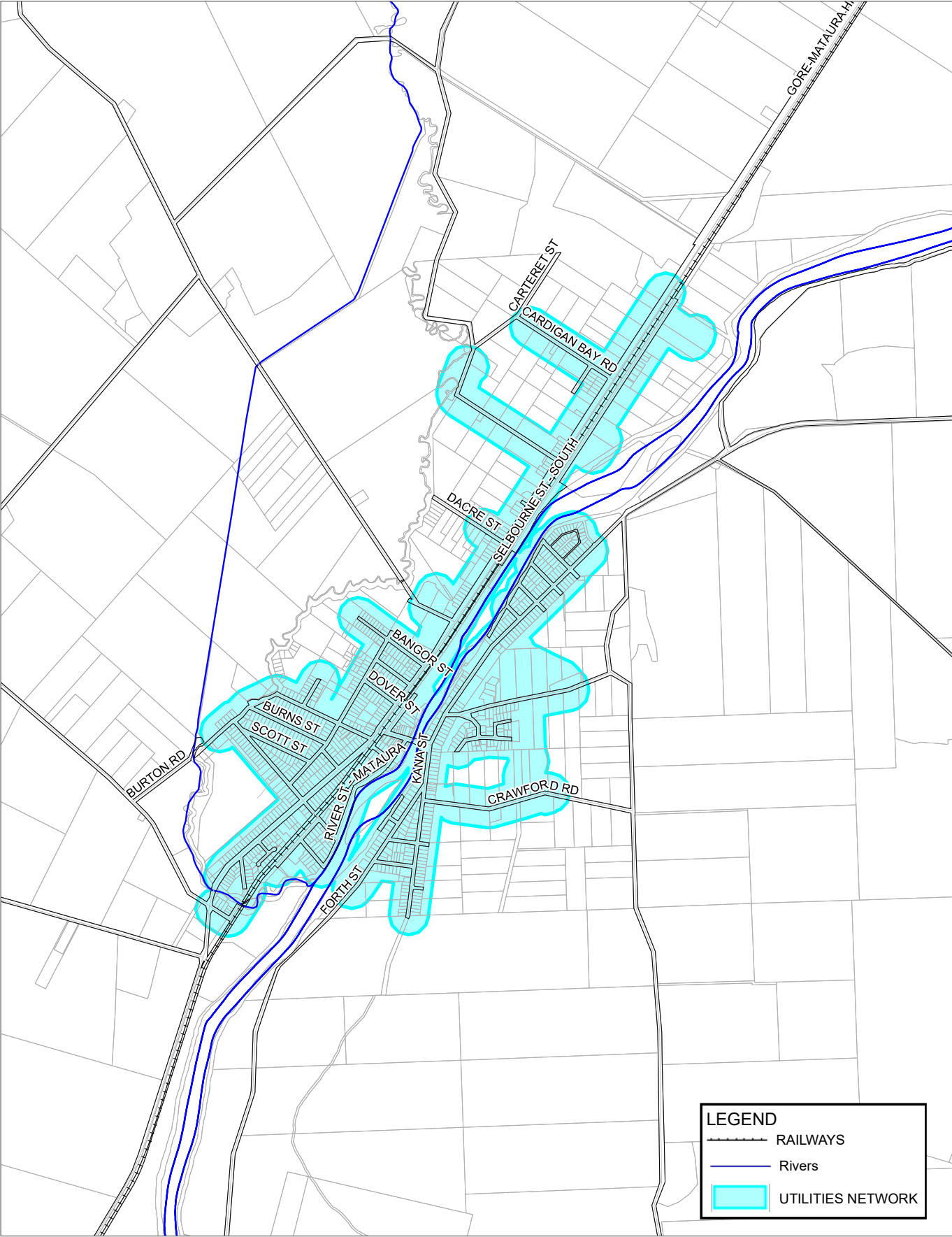
GORE WATER NETWORK



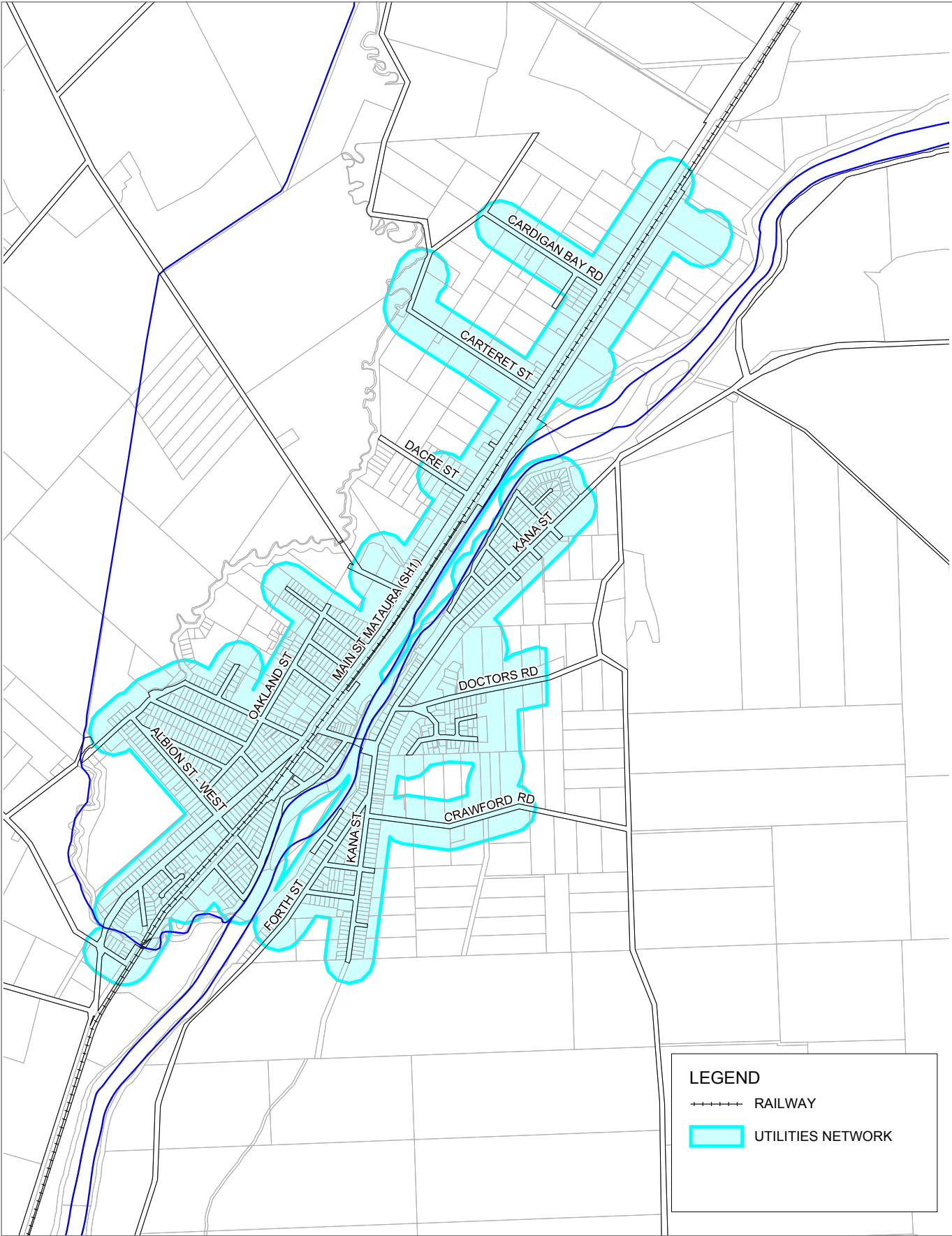
GORE WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



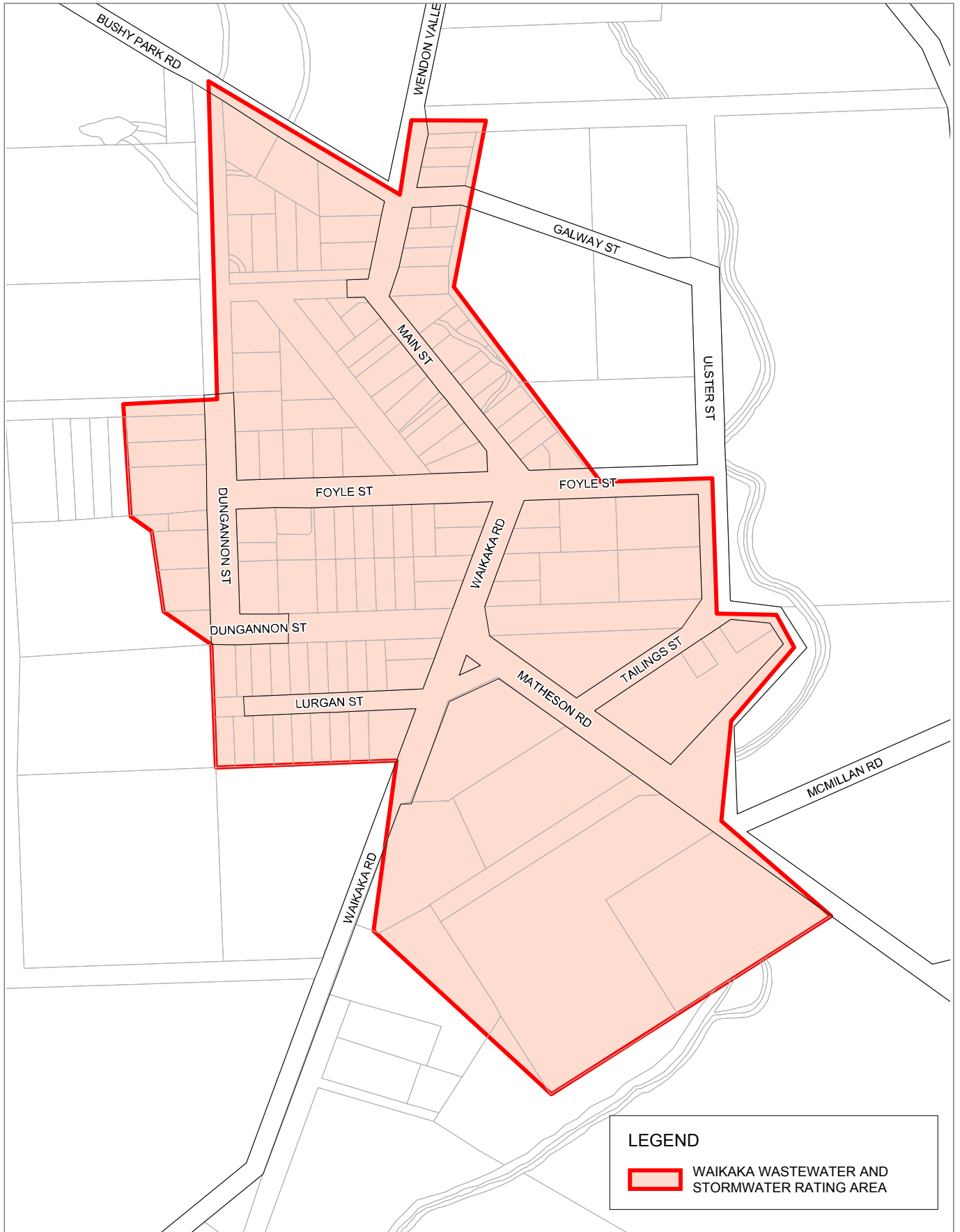
MATAURA WATER NETWORK



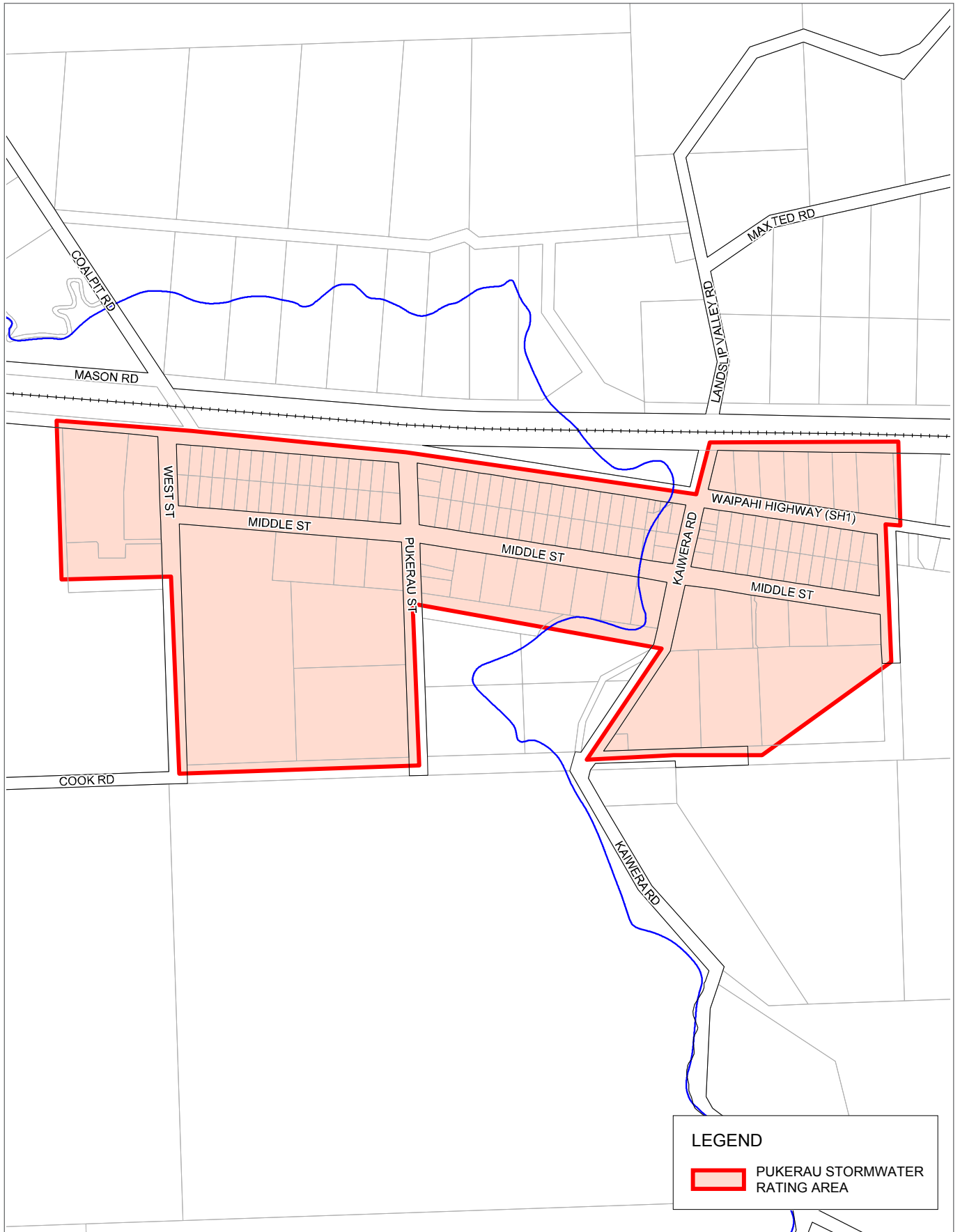
MATAURA WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



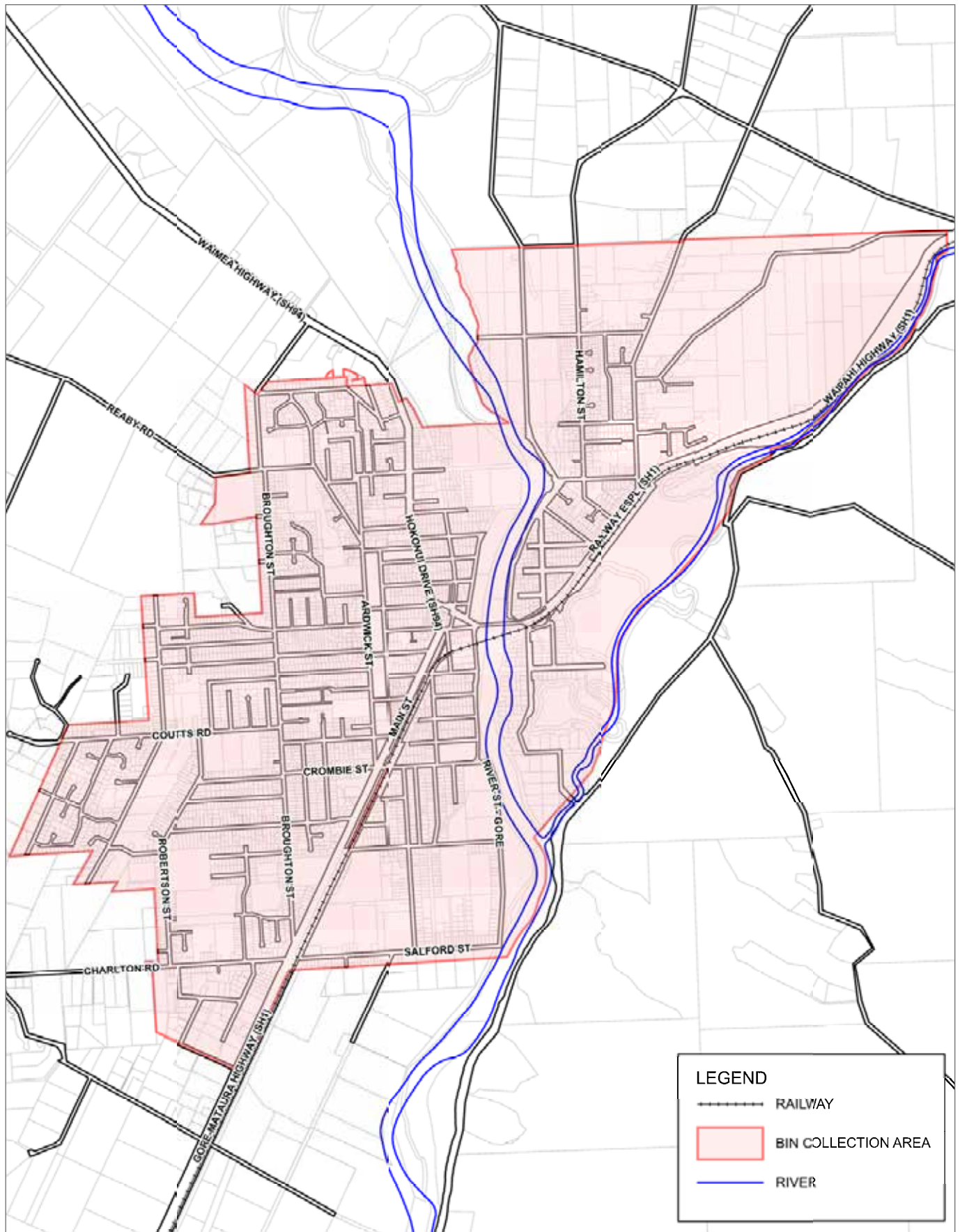
WAIKAKA WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



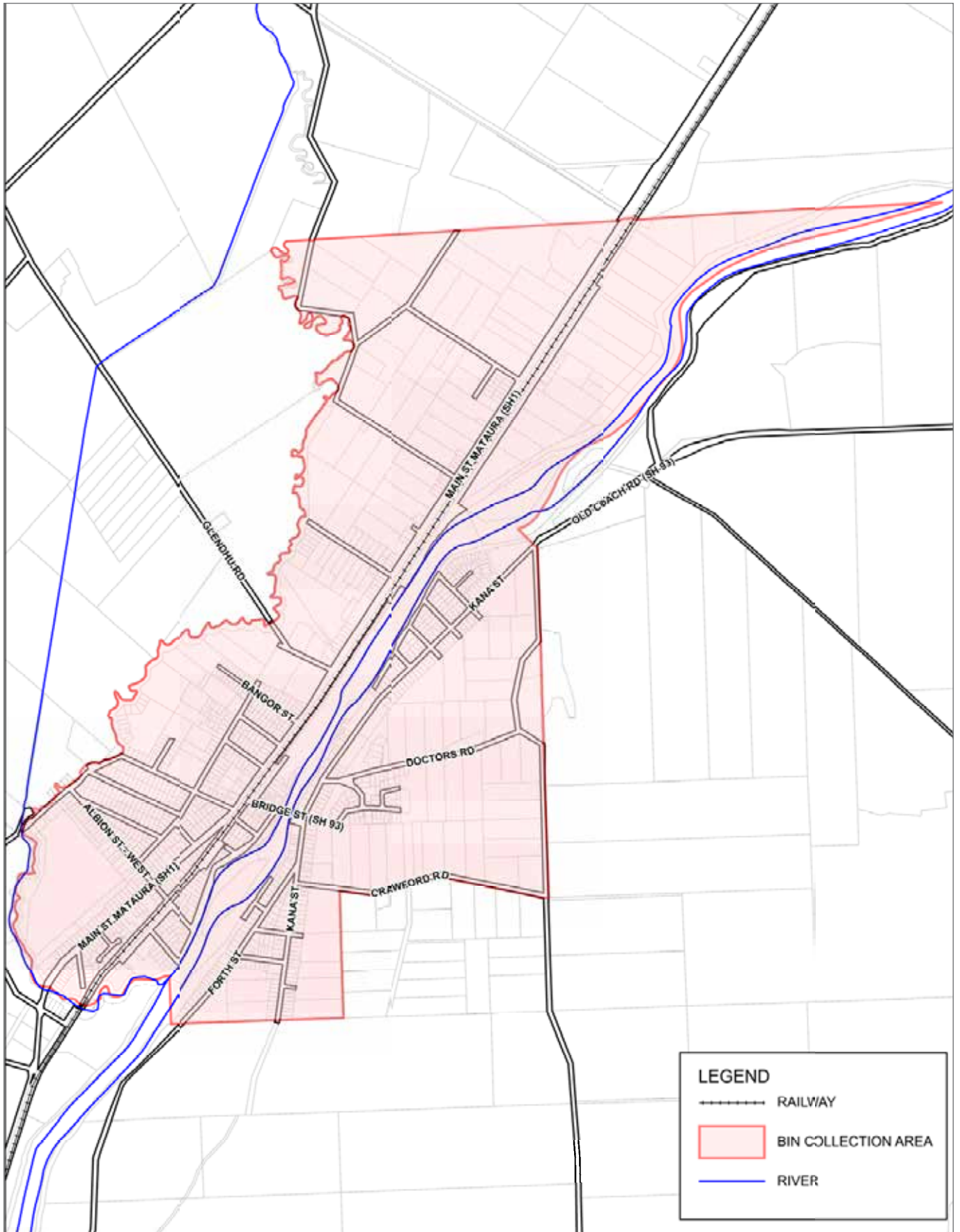
PUKERAU WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



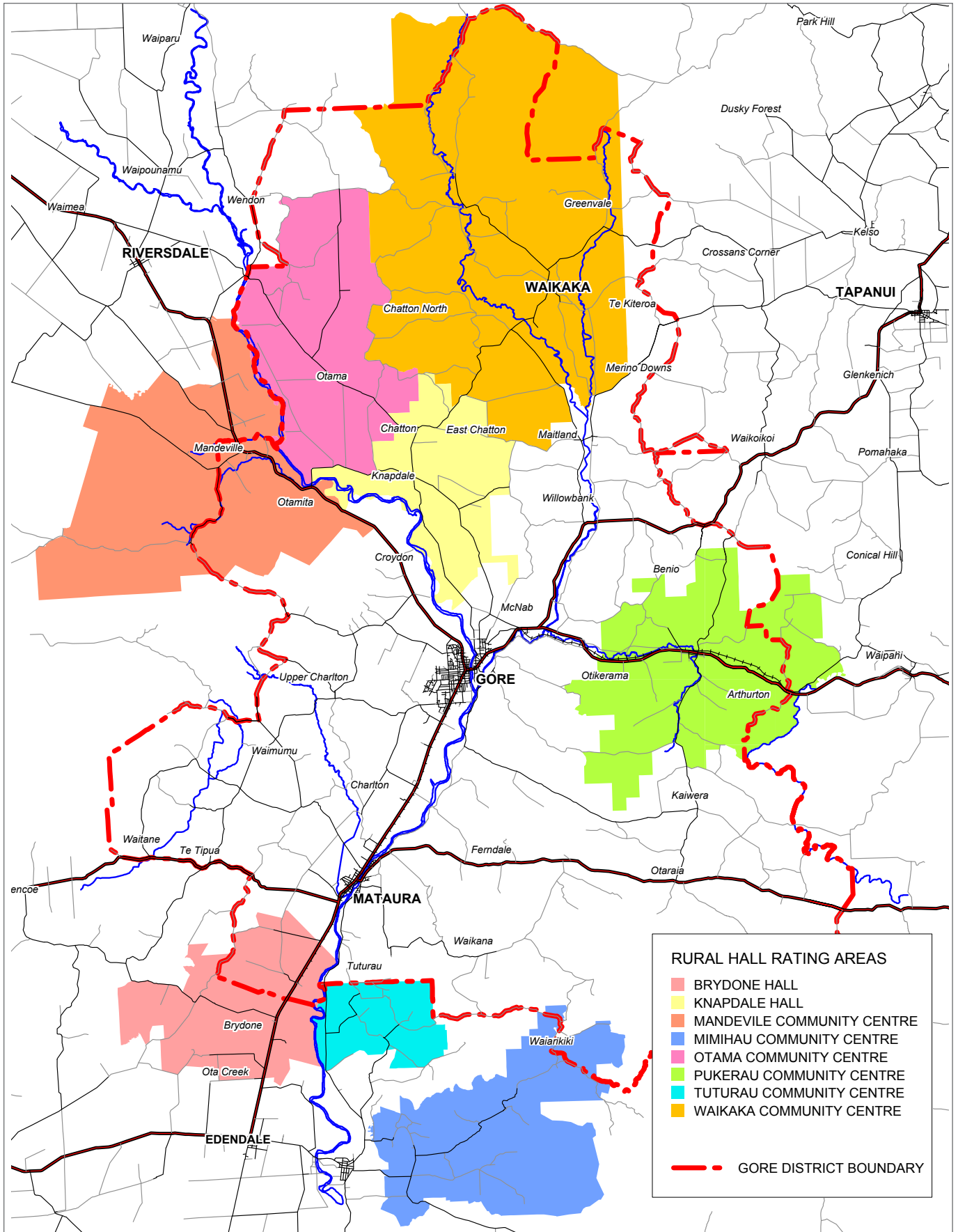
GORE WHEELIE BIN SERVICE AREA



MATAURA WHEELIE BIN SERVICE AREA



RURAL HALL RATING AREA



DISTRICT STATISTICS & RATING BASE INFORMATION

POPULATION

	Statistics NZ (2018 census)
Gore	7,905
Mataura	1,629
Rural	2,862
	Total 12,396

	Capital Value \$	Land Value \$	No. of Rating Units	No. of UAGCs	No. of Water Connections	No. of Wastewater & Stormwater connections
Gore	1,166,295,100	378,172,500	4,050	4,020	4,040	4,800
Mataura	114,402,200	27,457,300	884	837	780	787
Rural	2,502,656,350	1,813,077,600	1,715	1,729	183	337
Heavy Industry	20,702,000	2,593,000	15	6	9	87
Utilities	51,285,000	-	5	5	-	-
Total	3,855,340,650	2,221,300,400	6,669	6,597	5,012	6,011



SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL RESERVE FUND MOVEMENTS

		30 June 2022	Additions \$'000s	Withdrawals \$'000s	30 June 2023
(a) Special bequests					
A M A Dolamore	Maintenance and improvement of Dolamore Park	68	1	-	69
C A Coster	Provision or extension of amenities in Mataura area	101	1	-	102
Dolamore Trust	Purchase of Library Books	5	-	-	5
Dorothy Newman Trust	Maintenance and improvement of Gore Parks and Reserves	18	-	-	18
J H Dolamore	Maintenance and improvement of Gore Parks and Reserves	40	-	-	40
(a) Special bequests Total		233	2	-	235
(b) Council created reserves					
Airport reserve	funding future operations	13	-	-	13
Council wide asset replacement and maintenance reserves	Funding long term maintenance and replacement of Council assets	5,644	-	-	5,644
Creative New Zealand	Funding of cultural activities	2	-	-	2
Drainage contributions reserve	Funding additional connections to drainage network	62	-	-	62
Insurance excess reserve	Funding for self insurance of below ground assets	51	-	-	51
Mataura Initiatives Reserve	Funding future initiatives in Mataura	17	-	-	17
Otama Water Scheme	Funding capital works on Otama Water Scheme	446	-	-	446
Parks and Reserves development reserve	Funding future development requirements	19	-	-	19
Rural Halls Reserve	Funding future maintenance costs of rural halls	3	-	-	13
Rural Special Fund	Provision of amenities in rural areas of the District	518	-	-	518
Rural Roding reserve	Funding future roading works	(11)	-	-	(11)
Sister City reserve	Funding future Sister City initiatives	9	-	-	9
Young Ambassador reserve	Funding future young ambassador initiatives	1	-	-	1
(b) Council created reserves Total		6,784	-	-	6,784
Grand Total		7,017	2	-	7,019

