2026/27 Annual Plan

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Our journey together.

www.goredc.govt.nz

Contents

Mayoral Foreword

It is my pleasure to present the Gore District Council's Annual Plan for 2026/27, a plan that reflects our ongoing commitment to looking after the essential services and infrastructure that our community depends on every day.

Like plans over the past few years, this has not been an easy plan to put together. As households across the district continue to grapple with the cost-of-living crisis, Council is navigating a similar challenging financial environment.

Inflation and rising costs have put real pressure on what can be delivered and at what price. Council has worked hard to keep the average rates increase to 10.83%, below the 11.87% forecast in the 2025–34 Long-term Plan. That reduction hasn't come easily, and I am proud that Councillors approached the process with a genuine focus on what matters most to our community, while maintaining our commitment to financial sustainability.

Investing in the infrastructure that matters

This year continues to see strong investment in renewing and upgrading Gore District's core infrastructure, with a focus on maintaining reliable and resilient essential services. Key projects include $2.6 million in stormwater improvements to network performance for higher rainfall events, Stage 4 of the Wigan Street and Ardwick Street wastewater pipe renewal with $1.8 million allocated, and the $1.0 million renewal of the Bridge Street watermain in Mataura to strengthen the district's drinking water supply.

As with any significant infrastructure programme, delivery timelines can shift. Some projects planned for 2025/26 have progressed later than anticipated and will carry forward into 2026/27, most notably the Hilbre Avenue reservoir works. Despite this, the overall programme reflects the Council's continued commitment to maintaining and improving critical infrastructure while planning for future demand.

Looking ahead

Changes are afoot over the next 12 months as Council amalgamation is a hot topic, and we progress with the transition of our water services into the Southern Waters Council Controlled Organisation. This will be the last Annual Plan that has waters included and depending on the decisions in the next 12 months, could be one of the last Gore District Council Annual plans.

Regardless of changes on the horizon, the Gore District is a place we are all proud to call home. We are committed to making decisions that serve not just today's ratepayers, but the generations who will follow us. This Annual Plan is a step in that direction, focused, responsible, and grounded in the needs of our community.

I encourage you to read this document and, as always, to reach out to myself or any of our Councillors if you have questions or feedback. Your voice matters to us.

Ben Bell
MAYOR

Annual Plan Reader's Guide

The purpose of the Annual Plan is to identify differences between what was proposed in the 2025-2034 Long-term Plan (LTP) and what is now planned for the 2026/27 year. This means that you will have to refer to the Council's 2025-2034 LTP for information about our Community Outcomes, Intended Levels of Service and also how the Council anticipates carrying out its responsibilities and duties. The LTP is available on the Council's website www.goredc.govt.nz or for reference at the Gore Library, Mataura Library, or the Council's main office.

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

Variations from the Long-term Plan

The 2025-34 LTP forecast a 2026/27 district-wide average rates increase of 11.87%. While an annual plan or LTP is based on the best information available at the time it is adopted, by their very nature they are out of date almost as soon as released. New information arises all the time that makes providing financial forecasts many years into the future very challenging.

While inflation and general cost increases have placed significant upward pressure on the Council's anticipated operating cost for 2026/27, Councillors are conscious of the general cost of living challenges facing many ratepayers across the Gore District. Balancing these challenges with a LTP geared towards financial sustainability, ultimately resulted in an average rate increase of 10.83% for 2026/27.

Activities affected	Proposed change	Impact on rates	Impact on Level of service
All activities	Decrease in interest costs due to the forecasted interest rate being lower than the assumption made in the LTP (reduced from 5% to 4.5% in line with advice from the Council's treasury advisor) and borrowing being less than anticipated	-2.14%	Nil
All Activities	Depreciation movement as a result of asset revaluations undertaken at 30 June 2025	4.49%	Nil
Southland Regional Heritage Trust	Removal of targeted rate due to heads of agreement ceasing November 2025	-0.87%	Nil
Property	Reduction in maintenance budget ($75k)	-0.25%	Minor reduction in LOS
Ready for Living	Recognising confirmed funding from PH Vickery Trust	-0.17%	Nil
Events	Recognising sponsorship anticipated for events	-0.08%	Nil
All Activities	Impact on government changes to compulsory employer contributions to KiwiSaver	0.06%	Nil

A Council for You

Your Councillors are just like you. 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.

Mayor
Ben Bell

bbell@goredc.govt.nz
021 962 883

Deputy Mayor
Cr Joe Stringer

jstringer@goredc.govt.nz
021 168 2532

Cr Andy Fraser

afraser@goredc.govt.nz
027 695 5451

Cr Paul McPhail

pmcphail@goredc.govt.nz
027 208 7393

Cr Robert McKenzie

rmckenzie@goredc.govt.nz
027 208 0005

Cr Donna Bruce

dbruce@goredc.govt.nz
027 577 9434

Cr Mel Cupit

mcupit@goredc.govt.nz
022 121 5846

Cr Torrone Smith

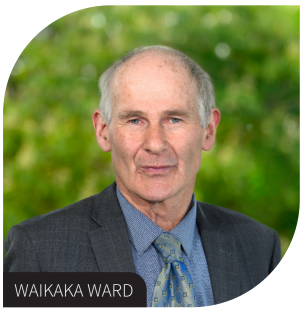
tsmith@goredc.govt.nz
027 819 4996

Cr Neville Phillips

nphillips@goredc.govt.nz
027 229 9601

Cr Nicky Coats

ncoats@goredc.govt.nz
021 224 3282



Cr John Gardyne

jgardyne@goredc.govt.nz
027 223 3736

Cr Stewart MacDonell

smacdonell@goredc.govt.nz
027 202 7530

Annual Plan Disclosure Statement For The Year Ending 30 June 2027

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	< $50 million	$32.75 million	Yes
Increases	10.00%	10.83%	No
Debt affordability benchmark	250% of total revenue	184.93%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	90.4%	No
Essential services benchmark	100%	150.6%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	10.00%	7.5%	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).

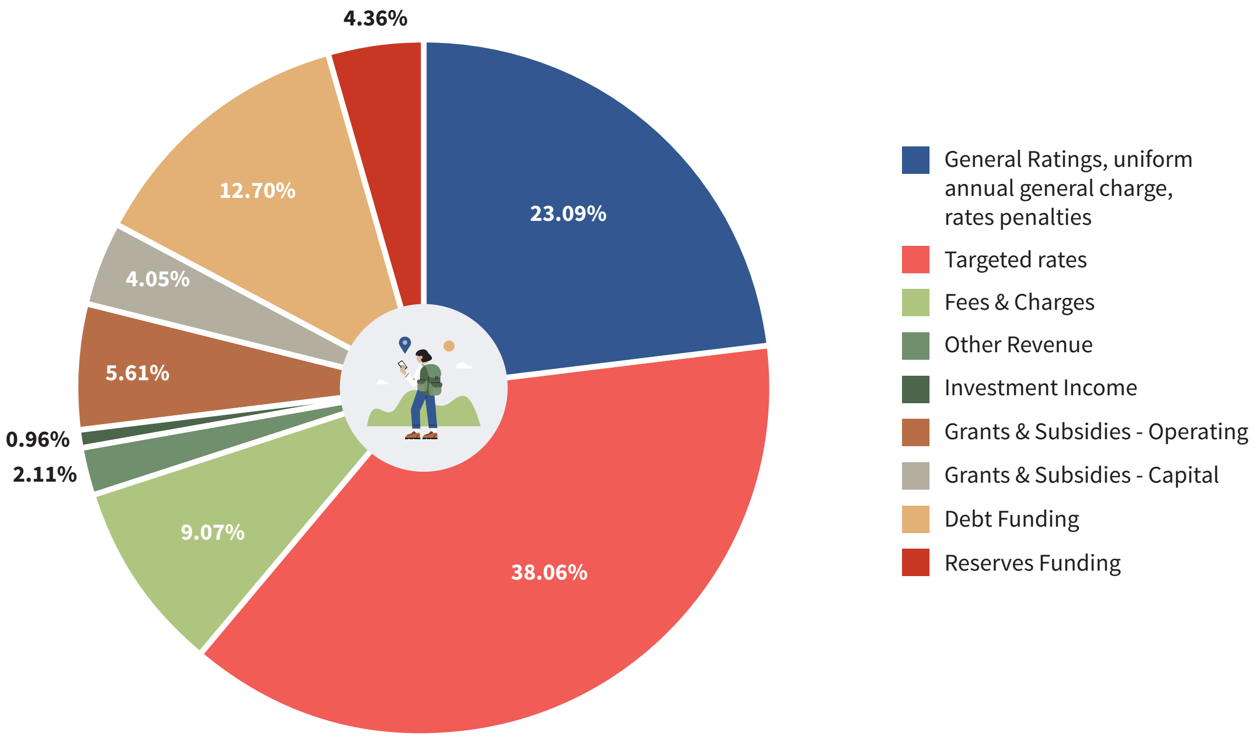
(2) Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the Council's population will grow slower than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its planned revenue of Debenture Trust Deed Reporting, which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements, we have no relationship with or interests in the District Council.

Financial Overview

The average increase in rates across the District for 2026/27 is 10.83%. The impact of the increase will vary among the Residential, Commercial, Rural and Industrial sectors.

Rates	Urban	Rural	Industrial	Utilities	Total (incl GST)
2025/26	24,861,227	8,350,443	482,052	212,286	33,906,008
2026/27	27,347,567	9,452,364	534,259	243,727	37,578,168
% increase	10.00%	13.20%	10.83%	14.81%	10.83%

How do we plan to fund it?



Where do your rates go?

COMMUNITY SERVICES	$11.00
DEMOCRACY AND ADMINISTRATION	$6.21
OTHER DISTRICT ASSETS	$9.63
GORE MULTISPORTS COMPLEX	$7.27
PARKS AND RESERVES	$12.28
CIVIC PROPERTY	$8.18
REGULATORY AND PLANNING	$7.66
ROADING AND FOOTPATHS	$9.76
STORMWATER	$4.86
WASTEWATER	$10.73
DRINKING WATER	$12.42

TOTAL

$100

Groups of Activities

The following pages contain each of the Council's activities and projects of significant community interest as set out in the 2025-2034 LTP. It includes the Funding Impact Statement for each activity.

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

Drinking Water

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 50

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the non-financial information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

The Council will continue to treat raw water to ensure that drinking water supplied to consumers meets the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand. Following the upgrade to the East Gore Water Treatment Plant and the Mataura River Crossing project, all Gore residents are now receiving water that is treated in accordance with the DWQAR.

The year ahead

The replacement of the existing water reservoir at Hilbre Avenue with a new 2.0 million litre reservoir will occur once the existing water tower, reservoir and water treatment plant have been demolished. This project will reduce the risk of water shortages in case of pipe breaks, power failures, and incidents of water quality problems.

Local Water Done Well

Under the Government's Local Water Done Well initiative, Local Authorities were required to choose a water services delivery model that met their community's needs whilst also being financially sustainable and meeting compliance standards.

The Council consulted with the community on three delivery models which included the current In-house business unit, a Stand-alone Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) and a Jointly owned CCO. In July 2025 the Council voted in favour of a Joint CCO with Central Otago District Council and Clutha District Council to oversee the future delivery of water services. The Waitaki District Council subsequently joined the group. The new CCO will manage drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services for a population of approximately 84,000. It will begin operation on 1 July 2027.

Drinking Water	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Scada upgrade	789,750
Ongoing improvements to water safety	42,120
Renewal of water main from Hilbre Avenue Reservoir to CBD	600,000
Reticulation Renewal of Bridge St Water Main in Mataura	1,000,000
Network Flow Meters to determine water loss and Zone Demand	63,180
Improvements to Hokonui Drive Fire Fighting Capacity	43,173
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**2,538,223**
Renewals	
Condition Assessment of Highly Critical Water Mains	210,600
Miscellaneous Network Renewals	342,225
Water Reticulation Minor Renewals	294,840
Minor Renewals of Mechanical and Electrical Equipment	10,530
Minor Renewals of Mechanical and Electrical Equipment	70,551
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**928,746**
Total Drinking Water	**3,466,969**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - DRINKING WATER
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	4,044	4,389	4,067
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	299	315	315
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	4	4	4
Total Operating Funding (A)	**4,347**	**4,708**	**4,386**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,461	1,526	1,527
Finance costs	799	1,050	919
Internal charges and overheads	704	726	786
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**2,964**	**3,302**	**3,231**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**1,383**	**1,406**	**1,154**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	7,261	2,774	1,808
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**7,261**	**2,774**	**1,808**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	7,748	3,519	2,388
- to replace existing assets	587	929	1,079
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	309	(268)	(505)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**8,644**	**4,180**	**2,962**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(1,383)**	**(1,406)**	**(1,154)**
Funding balance	**-**	**-**	**-**

Wastewater

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 55

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

New regulations have been made setting out environmental performance standards for wastewater discharges. The Water Services (Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards) Regulations 2025 (Standards) came into force on 19 December 2025 (except for Reg 8 and Part 2).

The Standards will have a significant impact on wastewater treatment plants and network operators, and will change regulatory processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The Standards prevail over plan rules and modify resource consent processing requirements. Given the Standards' prescriptive requirements for the quality and management of wastewater discharges, the Council wastewater treatment plant operators are assessing the Standards' impact on operations and reconsenting options (where applicable).

The Wigan-Ardwick Street renewals programme is entering its final stage. This is planned for completion by renewing the main from Eccles Street to Onslow Street along Ardwick Street.

Wastewater	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Gore Wastewater Treatment Plant - improvement in performance under new consent	52,650
Mataura WWTP treatment improvements under new discharge consent	26,325
Obtain overflow consent under the pSLWP and or increased overflow monitoring	157,950
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**236,925**
Renewals	
Gore WWTP - minor renewals	57,915
Mataura WWTP - wetland plants rejuvenation. Minor improvements	26,325
East Bridge Pump Station Electrical Overhaul (Mataura)	96,876
Forth Street Pump Station Electrical Overhaul (Mataura)	96,876
Miscellaneous Minor PS renewals (pump & valve failures)	94,770
Wigan St Stage 4/ Ardwick Street	1,790,100
Main Street/ Hokonui Drive WW main renewal	52,650
Waikaka Wastewater Treatment Plant consent (200336)	109,512
Waikaka WWTP refurbishment	52,650
Unplanned/ Minor Reticulation Renewals	315,900
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**2,693,574**
Total Wastewater	**2,930,499**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WASTEWATER
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	3,575	3,962	3,513
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	930	979	979
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	**4,505**	**4,941**	**4,492**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,293	1,357	1,356
Finance costs	558	606	490
Internal charges and overheads	931	959	1,038
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**2,781**	**2,922**	**2,884**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**1,724**	**2,019**	**1,608**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,225	726	956
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,225**	**726**	**956**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	400	1,158	1,158
- to replace existing assets	770	1,772	1,772
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,779	(185)	(366)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**2,949**	**2,745**	**2,564**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(1,724)**	**(2,019)**	**(1,608)**
Funding balance	**-**	**-**	**-**

Stormwater

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 60

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

Further refinement of the stormwater strategy and how to separate the stormwater and the wastewater networks have been undertaken. The associated project(s) are still to be determined. Attenuation design options for Ardwick Street and St Peters College are currently being worked on.

Stormwater	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Stormwater - Separation - Grant St	210,600
Additional Gore Stormwater Separation and of Stormwater capacity issues	36,855
Stormwater - Gore high priority separation work	2,494,557
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**2,742,012**
Renewals	
Stormwater - Reticulation renewals	210,600
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**210,600**
Total Stormwater	**Total Wastewater**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - STORMWATER
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,525	2,026	1,592
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	**1,525**	**2,026**	**1,592**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	208	470	470
Finance costs	204	296	224
Internal charges and overheads	321	331	358
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**733**	**1,097**	**1,052**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**792**	**929**	**540**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,077	2,594	2,672
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,077**	**2,594**	**2,672**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	280	2,742	2,742
- to replace existing assets	100	211	211
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,489	570	259
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**1,869**	**3,523**	**3,212**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(792)**	**(929)**	**(540)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Roading and Footpaths

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 65

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP. Delivery of the programme remains dependent on the level of funding provided through NZTA. External factors, including the upcoming national election, may influence future funding allocations. These factors are outside of the Council's direct control and may impact its ability to deliver planned activities within the projected timeframes.

The year ahead

The activities planned for the 2026/27 year align with service commitments, performance indicators, and strategic priorities previously agreed with the community through the LTP.

Procurement for all of the Council's Roading physical works is due during 2026. This provides an important opportunity to review how our maintenance and renewal activities are delivered, and to ensure that the contracting model remains efficient, resilient, and fit for purpose for the next contract period.

Consideration will be given to the type of contract, the packaging of various activities, and the duration of the new contract(s). This assessment will take into account market conditions, contractor capacity, historical performance, and opportunities to improve value for money.

The Council will also explore opportunities to collaborate with neighboring authorities and regional partners to deliver efficiencies, improve contractor competitiveness, or strengthen service delivery. Any future procurement approach will aim to support long-term asset management objectives while maintaining consistency with the levels of service outlined in the LTP.

Roading and Footpaths	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Urban Low Cost Low Risk Improvements	40,000
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**40,000**
Renewals	
Vehicle & plant replacement - Roading	30,000
Unsealed Road Metalling	6,402
Traffic Services	82,522
Sealed Road Resurfacing	436,013
Drainage Renewals	179,942
Footpath Reconstruction	83,910
Drainage Renewals	269,912
Roading - Rural - Subsidised : Sealed road pavement rehabilitation	207,625
Bridge replacement	381,750
Sealed Road Resurfacing	1,017,363
Structures Component Replacement	101,516
Traffic Services	113,960
Unsealed Road Metalling	633,775
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**3,544,690**
Total Roading and Footpaths	**3,584,690**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ROADING
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	3,013	3,047	3,198
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,500	2,611	2,611
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	270	237	339
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	255	261	261
Total Operating Funding	**6,038**	**6,156**	**6,409**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,071	4,256	4,262
Finance costs	112	109	98
Internal charges and overheads	685	620	826
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**4,868**	**4,985**	**5,185**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**1,170**	**1,171**	**1,224**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,155	2,168	2,168
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(71)	(87)	(87)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**2,084**	**2,081**	**2,081**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	80	40	40
- to replace existing assets	3,483	3,545	3,545
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(309)	(333)	(280)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**3,254**	**3,252**	**3,305**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(1,170)**	**(1,171)**	**(1,224)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Other District Assets including Waste Management, Sustainability and Civil Defence

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 70

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

The only change to the level of service contained in the 2025-34 LTP has been the inclusion of kerbside recycling in November 2025.

The year ahead

Waste Management

The Southland Regional WasteNet contract will conclude in June 2027 and will be retendered in the 2026/27 financial year. Expanding collection to three or four-bins (glass and organics) could potentially be part of the new contract.

The remediation of aspects of the landfill has been progressing steadily by reusing suitable cleanfill and chipped green-waste in appropriate areas. The first major planting of native shrubs will be undertaken within the landfill fencing adjacent to the green-waste drop off area.

An area between the walking track and the Waikaka Stream is being developed into a wetland environment to control stormwater runoff and sediment retention.

Sustainability

The initial climate change greenhouse gas emissions reporting for the Council was completed based on data for 2023/24 financial year. The Council needs to decide how often to capture this information so that trend analysis reporting can occur.

Civil Defence

The Gore District continues to be at risk to regular threats from natural hazards, the latest significant event being the high wind incident in October 2025. From a flooding perspective, Environment Southland has recently obtained consents to remove approximately 28,000 cubic metres of gravel from the river channel immediately south of the Gore Road and Rail bridges to allow more water to pass through the narrower channel in high flow events.

Other District Assets including Waste Management, Sustainability and Civil Defence	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Minor Projects	143,500
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**143,500**
Renewals	
3 Waters & Solid Waste - Administration : Renewal	199,764
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**199,764**
Total Other District Assets including Waste Management, Sustainability and Civil Defence	**343,264**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - OTHER DISTRICT ASSETS INCLUDING WASTE MANAGEMENT, SUSTAINABILITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	727	734	741
Targeted rates	2,334	2,392	2,413
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	150	154	154
Fees and charges	1,201	1,232	1,231
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,956	2,016	2,182
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	11	11	11
Total Operating Funding	**6,379**	**6,537**	**6,573**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,090	5,255	5,255
Finance costs	112	96	86
Internal charges and overheads	951	951	1,137
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**6,153**	**6,302**	**6,478**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**227**	**236**	**254**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(238)	(382)	(382)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**(238)**	**(382)**	**(382)**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	245	144	144
- to replace existing assets	160	200	200
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(416)	(491)	(472)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**(11)**	**(147)**	**(128)**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(227)**	**(236)**	**(254)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Community Services – Arts and Heritage, Libraries, Community and Events

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 76

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

Arts & Heritage

During 2026/27 Arts and Heritage will focus on the Māruawai Centre fit-out, which will be a staged programme of works as external funding allows. Scoping, on-site fabrication, and fundraising for permanent heritage displays within the wider Centre will continue throughout the year. We will also be working on the restoration of the Heritage New Zealand Category 1 Willowbank Windmill, and a re-fit of the Eastern Southland Gallery permanent displays will be undertaken. This work will be staged in order to minimise visitor disruption.

Libraries

Gore Libraries offer a wide range of books, magazines, DVDs and other resources. They provide free use of internet computers and 24/7 Wi-Fi. Ancestry.com and Find My Past are available for investigating family history in the Te Puna o Tūtemākohu room (research room) in the Gore Library.

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

Visitor Experience

The Council's Visitor Experience team is managed through the Gore Visitor Centre. The Centre provides information to visitors and manages entry to the Hokonui Moonshine Museum and the Croydon Aviation Heritage Centre. The Centre is also a booking agent for Intercity, Catch A-Bus, the Interislander, Bluebridge, NZ Rail and Real NZ.

Community and Events

The Council's Community and Events team delivers a range of events in the Gore District. This includes:

- Freeze Ya Bits Off Busking Competition (as part of the Tussock Country Music Festival)
- Hokonui Culture Feast
- Parks Week
- Kāhui Whetū – Matariki
- On The Fly – Mataura River Festival
- Christmas Carnival & Santa Parade

The team also provides advice, logistical support, and facilitation for events such as the Hokonui Fashion Awards, Southern Field Days, and the Moonshine Trail.

In addition, the team manages the following community programmes:

- The Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs - supporting job seekers into sustainable, full-time employment.
- Ready for Living - supporting senior residents with access to suitable housing, employment, volunteering, health and wellbeing, recreation, and accessibility support.
- Welcoming Communities that connects newcomers with essential services in the District.
- New Zealand Citizenship ceremonies.
- The Gore District sister-city relationship with Tamworth, New South Wales.

Community Services – Arts and Heritage, Libraries, Community and Events	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Minor Capital expenditure	19,475
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**19,475**
Renewals	
Minor appliance and vehicle asset renewals	33,614
Libraries : Book Renewals	112,135
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**145,749**
Total Community Services – Arts and Heritage, Libraries, Community and Events	**165,224**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ARTS & HERITAGE, LIBRARIES, COMMUNITY AND EVENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,698	2,746	2,927
Targeted rates	708	733	676
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	206	211	-
Fees and charges	45	46	81
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	85	88	112
Total Operating Funding	**3,742**	**3,824**	**3,797**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,463	2,686	2,573
Finance costs	282	273	244
Internal charges and overheads	642	677	758
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**3,567**	**3,636**	**3,575**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**176**	**188**	**221**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(158)	(208)	(208)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**(158)**	**(208)**	**(208)**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	30	19	19
- to replace existing assets	121	146	146
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(133)	(185)	(152)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**18**	**(20)**	**13**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(176)**	**(188)**	**(221)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Parks and Reserves, Properties, Active Recreation

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 86

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

Parks, Reserves and Cemeteries

Parks and Reserves activity will continue to address tree-related issues resulting from the significant wind event in October 2025. A number of neighbouring trees that were previously sheltered have since become exposed and, in some cases, unstable. The Council is taking a safety-first approach in managing these risks and will seek additional advice where required before undertaking any remedial action.

A second partial tree scan is planned for summer 2026/27 to capture trees that were not included in the initial survey. This assessment will use an internal Parks scanning module rather than the previous drive-by model, enabling a more detailed review. The scan will help identify any changes since the previous assessment and contribute to building a clearer understanding of the district's tree stock and its position within the broader tree lifecycle continuum.

Advice is currently being sought regarding the management of the Gore Main Street gardens, particularly in relation to working safely within a live traffic environment and applying an appropriate risk-based approach to ongoing maintenance.

Provision for cemetery burial beams is now adequate and expected to meet demand for the next one to two years. Cemetery operations will continue to focus on routine interments, topping up and reinstating older graves, and ongoing beautification work across all cemeteries. In recent years there has been a gradual shift in burial preferences, with a decline in traditional casket interments and an increase in ashes interments.

Properties

During 2026/27 the Mataura Community Centre is scheduled to be remodeled while the public toilet in Ordsal Street will be replaced.

Active Recreation

The Gore Multisports Complex is scheduled to host the New Zealand Ice Figure Skating Championships and the Southern Slam national pickleball tournament in 2026/27. Maintenance will focus on:

- Relocating a control panel for the pool filters.
- Replacement of the heating and chiller unit system that produces ice for the ice rink and uses the pool as a heat sink to cool the system back down.
- Progressive upgrades of the sub-board electrical panels as part of a long-term project that is scheduled for completion by 2030.
- Developing the next major maintenance plan that is scheduled for 2029/2030. This will include investigating the separation of the current co-generation setup between the ice rink and the pool.

Parks and Reserves, Properties, Active Recreation	AP 2027
Growth	
Cemeteries - Minor Capital Growth Expenditure	14,350
Total Capital Expenditure for Growth	**14,350**
Level of Service	
Aquatics - Dive block and Bulk head improvements	97,375
MLT Events Centre - Minor Capital Projects	78,525
Parks & Reserves - Minor Capital Projects	91,225
Property - Minor Capital Projects	109,470
Dolamore Park - House Fitout & External Improvements	102,500
Civic Property - Minor Capital Projects	15,375
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**494,470**
Renewals	
Aquatics - Asset Renewals	124,025
Gore Multisports Complex & MLT - Asset Renewals & Maintenance	130,175
Cemeteries - Renewal	47,663
Cemeteries - Gore Cemetery Shed/Toilets Replacement	184,500
Parks & Reserves - Administration : Plant & Vehicle Renewals	252,058
Parks & Reserves - Minor Renewals	247,410
Property & Civic Buildings - Minor Assets & Vehicle Renewal plus Maintenance	228,985
Property - Mataura Citizens Centre - Verandah/Ramp/Hpump	55,350
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**1,270,166**
Total Parks and Reserves, Properties, Active Recreation	**1,778,986**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - PARKS AND RESERVES, PROPERTIES, ACTIVE RECREATION
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,949	3,034	4,157
Targeted rates	5,161	5,605	4,925
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	13	13	13
Fees and charges	767	785	788
Internal charges and overheads recovered	2,035	2,078	2,136
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	406	416	416
Total Operating Funding	**11,329**	**11,931**	**12,435**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,474	6,665	6,620
Finance costs	803	833	656
Internal charges and overheads	3,134	3,188	3,453
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**10,411**	**10,686**	**10,729**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**918**	**1,244**	**1,705**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,084	(817)	(865)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	500	277	277
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**2,584**	**(540)**	**(588)**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	32	14	14
- to improve the level of service	1,043	489	489
- to replace existing assets	1,482	1,275	1,275
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	945	(1,074)	(661)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**3,502**	**704**	**1,117**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**(918)**	**(1,244)**	**(1,705)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Regulatory and Planning

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 97

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

Environmental Health and Animal Management

The Council meets its statutory and regulatory obligations by administering legislation that governs environmental health, animal control, food safety, alcohol licensing and other regulatory requirements. It ensures regulatory compliance through public education, proactive monitoring and timely responses to issues.

Environmental Health

This activity focuses on educating and monitoring businesses and individuals to ensure they comply with the relevant legislation and regulations. This includes:

- Food premises/operators
- Licensed (alcohol) premises
- Funeral homes
- Noise complaints
- Camping grounds
- Litter

Animal Management

This service is responsible for ensuring the ownership, welfare and control of dogs in the Gore District meets the legislative requirements in relation to the Dog Control Act 1996.

The Council:

- Manages and monitors dog registration
- Deals with any dog-related issues brought to its attention
- Impounds dogs that may be found wandering
- Deals with wandering livestock
- Rehomes dogs

Building Control

The Council's Building Control team supports safe, compliant, and well-designed building activity across the District. Working within the framework of the Building Act 2004, other building regulations, and associated legislation, the team partners with owners, designers, and builders to help projects progress smoothly and meet required standards.

Building Control operates as both an accredited Building Consent Authority (BCA) and, where relevant, as a Territorial Authority (TA). In these roles, the team provides regulatory guidance, approvals, and assurance throughout the building lifecycle.

Our services include:

- Assessing and processing building consent applications
- Carrying out inspections and issuing code compliance certificates
- Issuing Certificates of Acceptance where appropriate
- Supporting the management of compliance schedules for specified systems
- Monitoring and supporting Building Warrant of Fitness requirements
- Assisting with swimming pool safety compliance
- Assessing and classifying earthquake-prone buildings
- Providing advice and decisions on discretionary approvals and exempt building work
- Helping to identify and resolve unrecorded or unauthorised building work
- Responding to and helping resolve building-related concerns and enquiries
- Processing Project Information Memorandums (PIMs)
- Using formal tools, such as Notices to Fix, where necessary to help achieve compliance outcomes

Building Control is also responsible for receiving and issuing Land Information Memorandums (LIM Reports) under Section 44A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, helping customers access clear and reliable property information.

Resource Management

The Council is responsible for providing resource management and planning services under Section 30 of the Resource Management Act 1991. This includes managing the effects of the use, development or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources. It also has to ensure that there is sufficient development capacity for housing and business land to meet the anticipated demands of the community.

During 2026/27 the Council will focus on responding to changes in national policy direction and RMA reform. This includes contributing to and directly supporting the development of a Regional Spatial Plan once new planning legislation is enacted.

The Council will furthermore be implementing the Proposed District Plan to provide an updated policy framework for the management of natural and physical resources, and provide for growth to meet the current and future needs of the community.

Regulatory and Planning	AP 2027
Level of Service	
Building Control - Building software upgrade	2,050
Total capital expenditure for level of service projects	**2,050**
Renewals	
Regulatory - Vehicle & plant replacement	51,250
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**51,250**
Total Regulatory and Planning	**53,300**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - REGULATORY AND PLANNING
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	954	2,487	2,510
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,366	1,400	1,445
Internal charges and overheads recovered	804	878	950
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	40	41	41
Total Operating Funding	**3,164**	**4,806**	**4,946**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,735	2,649	2,691
Finance costs	313	370	335
Internal charges and overheads	1,292	1,391	1,540
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**4,340**	**4,410**	**4,567**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**(1,177)**	**396**	**380**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,215	(383)	(322)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,215**	**(383)**	**(322)**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	30	2	2
- to replace existing assets	163	51	51
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(154)	(41)	5
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**39**	**13**	**58**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**1,177**	**(396)**	**(380)**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Democracy and Administration

Refer to LTP 2025-34 page 106

Non-financial information

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the level of service or non-financial performance information contained in the 2025-34 LTP.

The year ahead

The Council carries out a range of planning and decision-making functions to ensure appropriate community participation.

Key functions are:

- Supporting Gore District Councillors, committees, and Mataura Community Board members
- Managing representation and election processes
- Facilitating elected member capacity development and leadership training
- Advising elected members and staff on governance matters and the decision-making framework
- Undertaking strategic planning, including the development of the District's LTP, Annual Plan, community outcomes and activity-specific strategic plans
- Developing and implementing the Council's corporate policies, bylaws and operational policies
- Reporting on business performance through the Annual Report, monthly financial reports and the annual Residents Survey
- Providing funding advice for community initiatives and organisations.

The upgrade to moving the Council's core IT enterprise-wide platform from on-premise servers to the cloud will continue. The key driver for this project is that the Council's servers are coming to end of life, and rather than investing in more hardware a move to the cloud is more efficient. As part of this project, we are looking at efficiencies in how we use and process customer and financial information in the system. The government has indicated that, although not mandated, there is an expectation that Councils will comply with their prompt payment of invoices and invoicing capability. In time, the improvements that the upgrade will deliver will enable the Council to comply with central government's expectations.

Democracy and Administration	AP 2027
Renewals	
Elected Members : Asset Renewals	24,181
Information Technology : Asset Renewals	169,125
Customer Services Administration : Asset Renewals	51,964
Total Capital Expenditure for Renewal	**245,270**
Total Democracy and Administration	**245,270**

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - DEMOCRACY & ADMINISTRATION
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2026 (000s)	LTP 2027 (000s)	AP 2027 (000s)
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,863	1,905	2,035
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	231	-	226
Fees and charges	20	21	21
Internal charges and overheads recovered	4,166	4,196	4,970
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	538	522	522
Total Operating Funding	**6,818**	**6,644**	**7,773**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,358	9,501	9,790
Finance costs	134	330	279
Internal charges and overheads	571	562	680
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**10,063**	**10,393**	**10,748**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	**(3,245)**	**(3,749)**	**(2,975)**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3,941	4,018	3,232
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**3,941**	**4,018**	**3,232**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	10	-	-
- to replace existing assets	224	245	245
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	53	(182)	(159)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	408	206	170
Total applications of capital funding	**695**	**269**	**257**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	**3,245**	**3,749**	**2,975**
Funding balance	-	-	-

Prospective Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue Expenditure

REVENUE	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Rates	29,553	33,060	32,753
Subsidies and grants	5,255	5,157	5,172
Finance revenue	496	516	515
Fees and charges	4,628	4,777	4,860
Other revenue	1,340	1,103	1,128
Total operating revenue	**41,272**	**44,613**	**44,428**
EXPENDITURE			
Employee benefit expenses	12,043	12,927	13,120
Finance costs	3,317	3,963	3,331
Depreciation and amortisation	9,842	9,924	11,249
Other expenses	21,409	21,439	21,423
Total operating revenue	**46,611**	**48,253**	**49,123**
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	**(5,339)**	**(3,639)**	**(4,695)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE			
Gain/(loss) on assets			
Gain/(loss) financial assets	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on revaluation	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on vested assets	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on assets	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on assets	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive revenue and expense/(deficit) for the year attributable to Council	**(5,339)**	**(3,639)**	**(4,695)**

Statement of Financial Position

CURRENT ASSETS	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Cash & cash equivalents	5,858	3,664	3,518
Debtors & other receivables	3,626	3,680	3,681
Inventories	774	774	774
Other financial assets	1,721	1,721	1,721
Prepayments	9	9	9
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	**11,988**	**9,848**	**9,702**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	581,485	588,062	585,756
Other financial assets	1,693	1,899	1,863
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Total Non-current assets	**583,178**	**589,961**	**587,619**
Total Assets	**595,165**	**599,810**	**597,322**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors & other payables	3,211	3,259	3,259
Employee benefit liabilities	1,038	1,038	1,038
Provisions	48	48	48
Borrowings	13,500	13,500	13,500
Other financial liabilities	295	295	295
Total Current Liabilities	**18,092**	**18,140**	**18,140**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefit liabilities	-	-	-
Borrowings	61,857	70,093	68,660
Provisions	66	66	66
Other financial liabilities	62	62	62
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**61,986**	**70,221**	**68,789**
Total Liabilities	**80,077**	**88,361**	**86,929**
Net Assets	**515,088**	**511,449**	**510,393**
RETAINED EARININGS			
Retained earnings	126,470	124,929	124,054
Retained earnings	**126,470**	**124,929**	**124,054**
RESERVES			
Asset revaluation reserves	385,854	385,854	385,854
Other reserves	2,764	665	485
Reserves	**388,618**	**386,519**	**386,339**
Total Equity	**515,088**	**511,449**	**510,393**

Statement of Changes in Equity

EQUITY BALANCE AT 1 JULY	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Equity balance at 1 July	520,427	515,088	515,088
Comprehensive income for year	(5,339)	(3,639)	(4,695)
Equity balance at 30 June	**515,088**	**511,449**	**510,393**
RETAINED EARNINGS AT 1 JULY			
Retained Earnings at 1 July	130,736	126,470	126,470
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(5,339)	(3,639)	(4,695)
Transfers to/(from) reserves	1,073	2,099	2,279
Retained earnings 30 June	**126,470**	**124,929**	**124,054**
RETAINED EARNINGS AT 1 JULY			
Revaluation Reserves at 1 July	385,854	385,854	385,854
Revaluation Gains	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserves 30 June	**385,854**	**385,854**	**385,854**
COUNCIL CREATED RESERVES AT 1 JULY			
Council Created Reserves at 1 July	3,837	2,764	2,764
Transfers (to)/from reserves	(1,073)	(2,099)	(2,279)
Council created Reserves 30 June	**2,764**	**665**	**485**
Components of Equity	**515,088**	**511,449**	**510,393**

Statement of Cashflow

NET CASHFLOW OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Cash was provided from:			
Rates Revenue	29,553	33,060	32,753
Fees, charges, and other receipts	4,574	4,723	4,805
Interest Received	496	516	515
Grants and Subsidies	5,255	5,157	5,172
Other Revenue	1,340	1,103	1,128
Cash was provided from:	**41,218**	**44,559**	**44,374**
Cash was applied to:			
Payment Staff & Suppliers	33,285	34,318	34,493
Interest Paid	3,317	3,963	3,331
Cash was applied to:	**36,602**	**38,281**	**37,825**
Net Cashflow Operating Activities	**4,616**	**6,278**	**6,549**
NET CASHFLOW INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from:			
Proceeds from Investments realised	-	-	-
Proceeds sale of property, plant and equipment	500	277	277
Movement in bonds	-	-	-
Cash was provided from:	**500**	**277**	**277**
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16,988	16,502	15,521
Purchase of intangibles	-	-	-
Purchase of Investments	408	206	170
Cash was applied to:	**17,396**	**16,708**	**15,691**
Net Cashflow Investment Activities	**(16,896)**	**(16,431)**	**(15,414)**
NET CASHFLOW FINANCE ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from:			
Proceeds from borrowings	19,841	12,204	10,816
Cash was provided from:	**19,841**	**12,204**	**10,816**
Cash was applied to:			
Repayment of borrowings	3,506	3,968	4,013
Cash was applied to:	**3,506**	**3,968**	**4,013**
Net Cashflow Finance Activities	**16,336**	**8,236**	**6,803**
CASH BALANCE			
Total cash resources at start of the year	2,302	5,858	5,858
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	3,556	(2,194)	(2,340)
Cash Balance	**5,858**	**3,664**	**3,518**

Reconciliation between FIS and SOCRE

	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Operating Revenue from Comprehensive Revenue Expenditure	**41,272**	**44,613**	**44,428**
SUMMARY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT			
Total sources of operating funding	38,617	42,168	41,983
Sources of operating funding	**38,617**	**42,168**	**41,983**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,155	2,168	2,168
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Gain disposal of assets	500	277	277
Gain on changes in fair value and revaluation of financial assets	-	-	-
Add sources of capital funding	**2,655**	**2,445**	**2,445**
Summary Funding Impact Statement	**41,272**	**44,613**	**44,428**
Operating Expenditure from Comprehensive Revenue Expenditure	**46,611**	**48,253**	**49,123**
SUMMARY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT			
Total application of operating funding	36,650	38,329	37,874
Application of operating fund	**36,650**	**38,329**	**37,874**
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Loss on disposal of asset	120	-	-
Loss on changes in fair value and revaluation of financial assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9,842	9,924	11,249
Add application of capital funding	**9,962**	**9,924**	**11,249**
Summary Funding Impact Statement	**46,611**	**48,253**	**49,123**

Annual Depreciation by Groups of Activities

	2026 LTP Year 1 (000s)	2027 LTP Year 2 (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Water	1,559	1,582	1,513
Wastewater	2,299	2,307	1,838
Stormwater	1,056	1,061	617
Roading	2,945	2,949	4,813
Other district assets including Waste Management and Civil Defence	78	78	79
Community services - Arts & Heritage, Libraries, Community and Events	203	206	243
Parks and Reserves, Properties, Active Recreation	1,399	1,435	1,865
Regulatory and Planning	69	72	59
Democracy and Administration	234	234	223
Total Annual Depreciation	**9,842**	**9,924**	**11,249**

Statement of Accounting Policies

Summary of accounting policies

Reporting entity

The Gore District Council 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 Council has a balance date of 30 June, and these prospective financial statements are for the period from 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027. The actual results achieved for the period covered by this plan are likely to vary from the information presented in this document and these variances may be material. The Long-term Plan 2025/2034 adopted by Council on 30 June 2025 has been provided as a comparator for these prospective financial statements. The closing balances in this comparative differ from the opening position used to prepare these prospective financial statements, which are based on the most up to-date forecast information. 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 noncurrent 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.

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 fully comply with the PBE standards.

Implementation of new accounting standards

No new or amended accounting standards were adopted in the current financial year.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Council will adopt the following accounting standard in the reporting period after the effective date.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts for public sectors was issued in June 2023. This standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts. It is effective for the reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted. The Council has not assessed in detail the effect of the new standard.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies.

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.

Fees and charges and 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.

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

Grants and subsidies

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 assets/financial liabilities

The Council shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Council shall measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus/(deficit), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial Assets are classified as either:

1. Amortised Cost
2. Fair value through surplus or deficit, FVTSD, or
3. Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenses, FVTOCRE.

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments, of principal and, interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset shall be measured at FVTSD unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCRE. However, an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured FVTSD to present subsequent changes in FVTOCRE. Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost.

Term Deposits and Community Loans

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit. Interest revenue and dividends that are recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue. Other than unlisted shares, bonds and interest rate swaps, the Council has no assets in this category.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Listed and Unlisted Shares and Bonds

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments (Bonds) are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, there is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit.

Financial Assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the other comprehensive revalue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measure at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to the Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expect to receive.

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. ECLs are recognised in two stages.

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities are classified as either:

1. Amortised Cost, or
2. Fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are generally classified and measured at amortised cost, unless they meet the criteria for classification at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss if it meets one of the following conditions:

- It is held for trading, or
- It is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss (note that such a designation is only permitted if specified conditions are met).

A financial liability is held for trading if it meets one of the following conditions:

- It is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

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.

The Council currently has sections held for sale in inventory as part of the Matai Ridge subdivision development.

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 2025. Subsequent additions are recognised at cost. Land and buildings are re-valued every three years.
- Infrastructural assets are re-valued at least every three years. Infrastructural assets (except for land under roads) were subject to a revaluation by PDP as at 30 June 2025.

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 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 ongoing 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. Council created reserves are reserves established by Council decision. The Council may alter them without reference to a 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 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 risk of causing an 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 useful lives of the Council's infrastructural assets 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.

Infrastructural assets (except for land under roads) were subject to a fair value desktop assessment by WSP Limited as at 30 June 2023. The carrying value was not materially different from the fair value assessment and therefore the Council has not adjusted the carrying values.

Forecast 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:

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 $16m^2$.

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 (e.g. 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 metres of the applicable reticulation network (e.g. 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’ i.e. there are no dwellings or buildings on the land. This category of land does not receive the kerbside waste collection and recycling service (un-serviced).

“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).

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. **Value based general rate**

   The Council will set a general rate of $0.000907 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.

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 $1,233.99 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 2026/27, this is:

69.88% of the Elected Members (democracy) activity	69.88% of the Properties activity
69.88% of the Arts and Heritage activity	44.89% of the Libraries activity
76.88% of the Grants activity	76.88% of the Cemeteries activity
26.16% of the Waste Management activity	44.89% of the Aquatic facilities activity
39.56% of the MLT Event Centre activity	76.88% of the Visitor Services and Events activity
52.44% Public conveniences activity	

2. 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	District Libraries
Civil Defence	MLT Event Centre
Aquatic facilities	Public toilets/conveniences
Property/Matai Ridge	

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	0.001291	$2,123,189
Gore, Commercial	Capital value	0.004006	$1,199,107
Mataura, Residential	Capital value	0.000313	$71,519
Mataura, Commercial	Capital value	0.002224	$25,931
Rural	Capital value	0.001030	$3,061,152
Heavy Industry 1	Capital value	0.058928	$39,482
Heavy Industry 2	Capital value	0.006622	$13,972
Heavy Industry 3	Capital value	0.014627	$354,036
Utilities	Capital value	0.001148	$129,275

3. 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 per $ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category(GST inclusive)
Gore, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$540.49	$1,999,827
Mataura, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$416.16	$333,762

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 per $ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category(GST inclusive)
Commercial, Capital value $0 – $110,000	Per rating unit	$539.34	$22,113
Commercial, Capital value $110,001 - $1,050,00	Capital value	$0.004927	$701,305
Commercial, Capital value $1,050,001 and above	Per rating unit	$5,256.73	$373,228

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 per $ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category(GST inclusive)
Rural, Capital value $0 – $195,000	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$340.70	$25,723
Rural, Capital value $195,001 and above	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$532.35	$925,489

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 Mataura water scheme 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)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$901.11	$4,546,111
Serviceable, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$450.56	$94,617

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

5. Additional Water Rate

A targeted rate of $901.11 will be set for all land defined as non-residential which is connected to the Gore or Mataura 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, Mataura, Waikaka or Pukerau wastewater and stormwater schemes, 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)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$972.26	$4,811,706
Serviceable, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$486.13	$100,629
Connected, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$298.48	$14,029
Serviceable, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$149.73	$449
Connected, Pukerau scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$219.73	$10,547

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 per $ of capital value (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	$486.13	$44,724
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	$972.76	$128,338
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme - All other non-residential rating units (excluding educational institutions)	Number of water closets or urinals after the first	$972.76	$759.334
Connected, Waikaka scheme - Non-residential rating units (excluding educational institutions)	Number of water closets	$298.48	$1,194

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 per $ of capital value (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	$121.44	$24,288
Wheelie bin service area - Receiving 80ltr wheelie bins	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$417.77	$136,610
Wheelie bin service area - All other rating units (240ltr wheelie bins)	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$488.50	$2,243,203

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 per $ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category(GST inclusive)
Brydone hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$80.07	$1,601
Mandeville hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$36.42	$1,858
Otama hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$88.60	$5,759
Pukerau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$39.48	$4,777
Tuturau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$50.71	$406
Waikaka hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$57.86	$11,167
Knapdale hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	$61.69	$4,935

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

Rating Comparisons

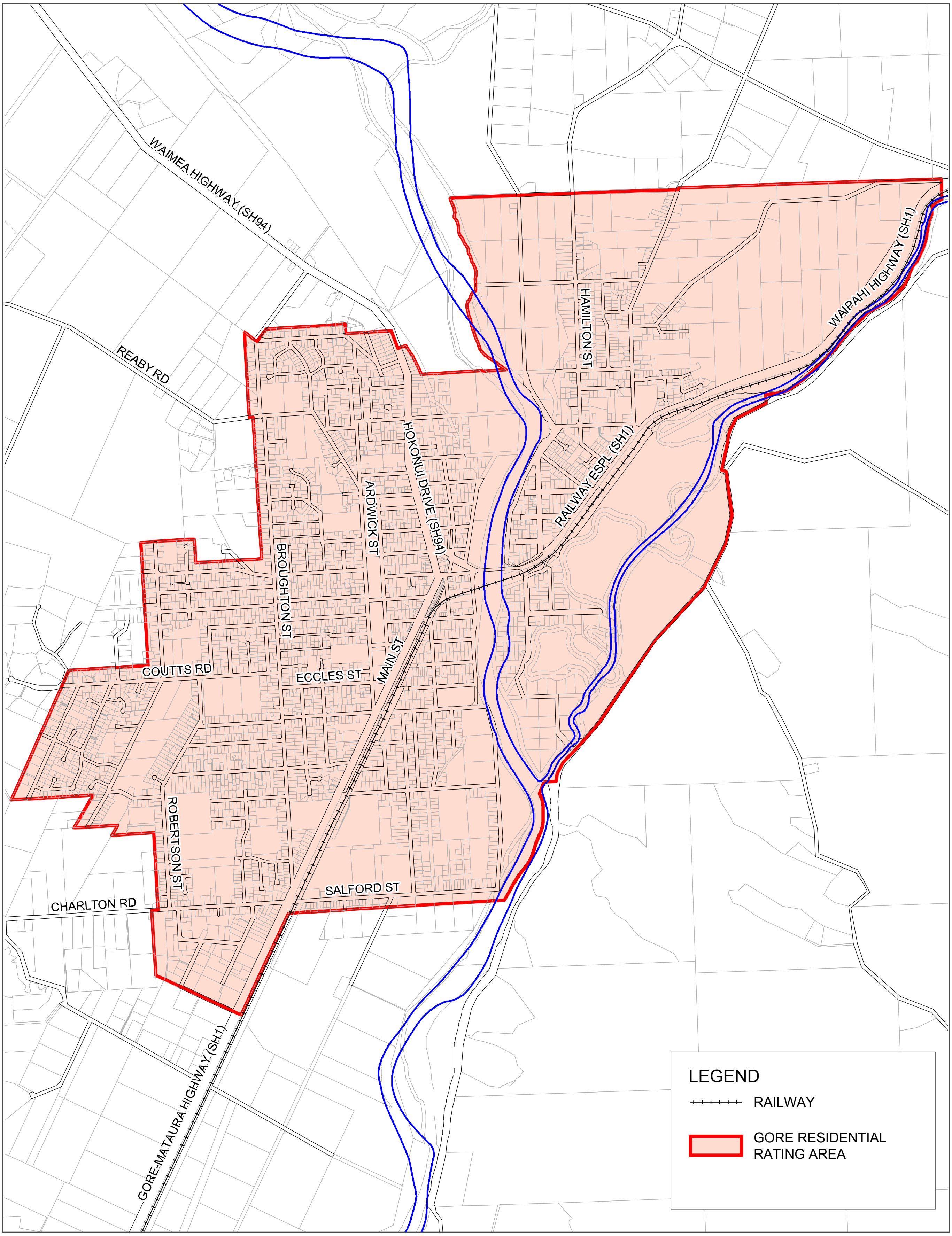
Property	2026/27 Capital Value	2026/27 Land Value	2025/26 Rates levied	2026/27 Rates levied	Variance $	Variance %	$ Change per week
Gore Residential High Value	850,000	350,000	5,280	6,005	725	13.73%	$ 13.94
Gore Residential Medium Value	485,000	385,000	4,754	5,203	448	9.43%	$ 8.62
Gore Residential Low Value	305,000	80,000	4,456	4,807	350	7.86%	$ 6.74
Mataura Residential High Value	600,000	55,000	4,256	4,744	488	11.47%	$ 9.39
Mataura Residential Medium Value	365,000	50,000	4,102	4,457	355	8.66%	$ 6.83
Mataura Residential Low Value	205,000	45,000	3,996	4,262	266	6.66%	$ 5.12
Gore Commercial High Value	2,240,000	1,380,000	22,664	25,691	3,027	13.36%	$ 58.21
Gore Commercial Medium Value	1,380,000	830,000	15,730	17,506	1,776	11.29%	$ 34.15
Gore Commercial Low Value	104,000	103,000	4,352	4,646	294	6.76%	$ 5.66
Mataura Commercial High Value	840,000	395,000	17,618	19,602	1,984	11.26%	$ 38.15
Mataura Commercial Medium Value	560,000	103,000	13,397	14,914	1,517	11.32%	$ 29.17
Mataura Commercial Low Value	97,000	26,000	4,028	4,439	411	10.20%	$ 7.90
Rural	11,420,000	9,170,000	25,094	27,418	2,324	9.26%	$ 44.69
Rural	5,090,000	4,050,000	12,549	13,431	882	7.03%	$ 16.97
Rural	3,450,000	2,790,000	7,925	8,506	581	7.33%	$ 11.17
Rural	2,910,000	2,430,000	6,706	7,491	785	11.71%	$ 15.10
Rural	990,000	230,000	3,190	3,723	534	16.73%	$ 10.26
Rural	215,000	70,000	2,290	2,539	249	10.87%	$ 4.79
Heavy Industry 1	670,000	550,000	40,294	44,658	4,364	10.83%	$ 83.92
Heavy Industry 2	2,110,000	1,235,000	20,958	23,228	2,270	10.83%	$ 43.65
Heavy Industry 3	24,205,000	3,100,000	420,800	466,373	45,573	10.83%	$ 876.40

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - COUNCIL WIDE
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2027

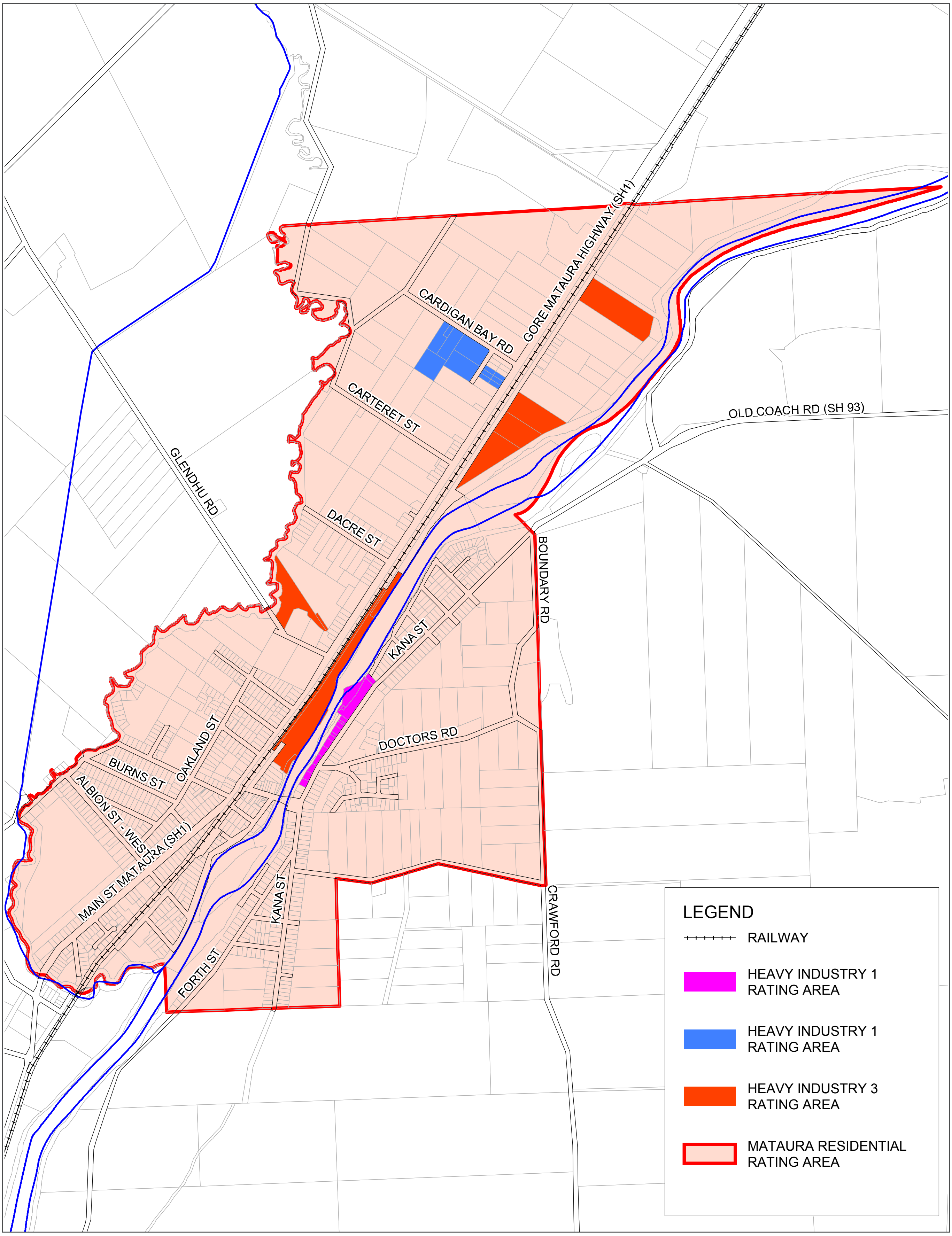
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	9,191	10,906	12,369
Targeted rates	20,362	22,154	20,384
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,100	2,989	3,004
Fees and charges	4,627	4,777	4,860
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	840	826	851
Interest and dividends from investments	497	516	515
Total Operating Funding (A)	**38,617**	**42,168**	**41,983**
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	33,332	34,366	34,543
Finance costs	3,318	3,963	3,331
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**36,650**	**38,329**	**37,874**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	**1,968**	**3,839**	**4,109**
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,155	2,168	2,168
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	16,336	8,236	6,803
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	500	277	277
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**18,991**	**10,681**	**9,248**
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	32	14	14
- to replace existing assets	9,866	8,114	6,983
- to improve the level of service	7,090	8,374	8,524
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	3,562	(2,188)	(2,334)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	408	206	170
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**20,958**	**14,520**	**13,357**
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	**(1,968)**	**(3,839)**	**(4,109)**
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	**-**	**-**	**-**

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.

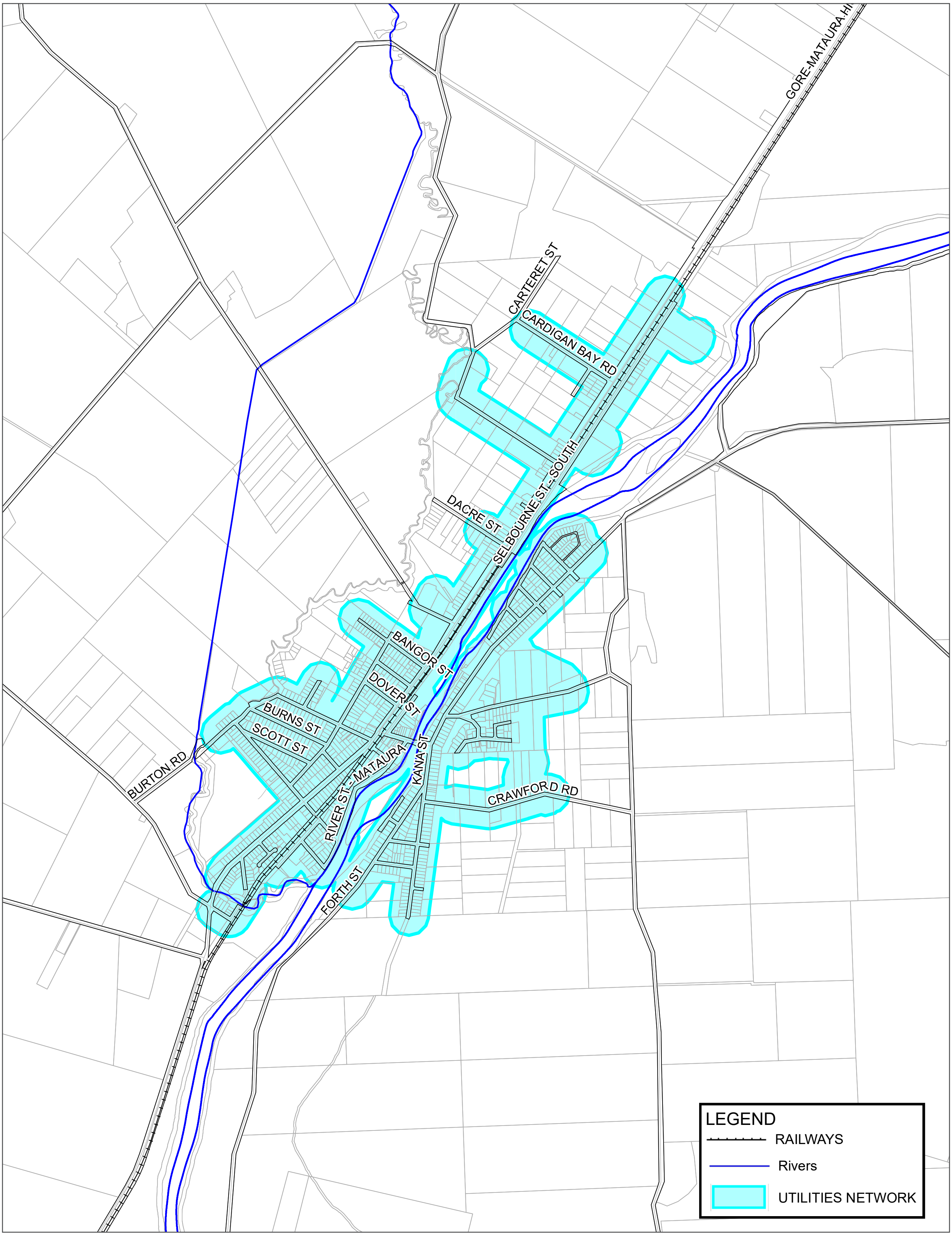
Gore Residential Rating Area



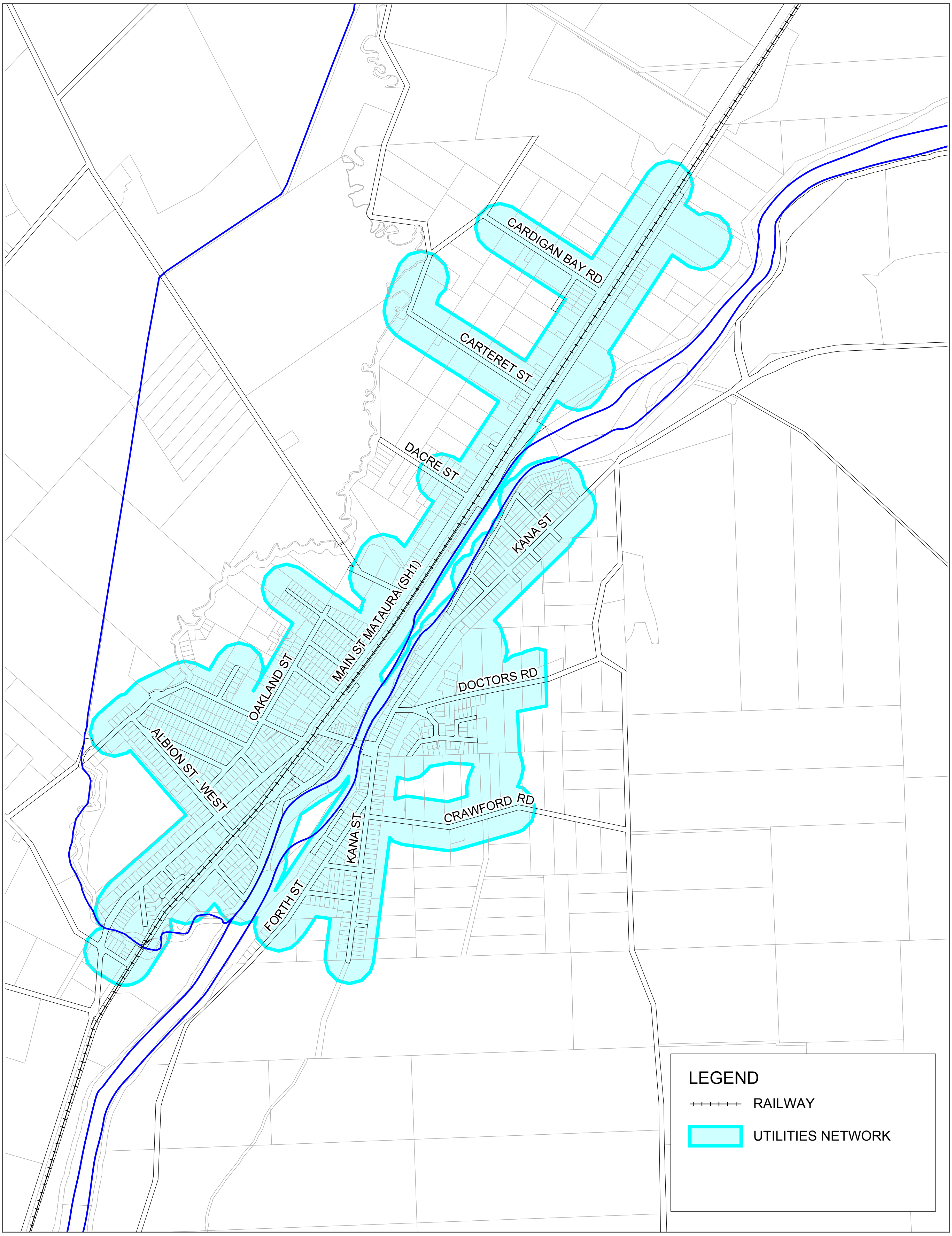
Mataura Residential Rating and Heavy Industrial Rating Area



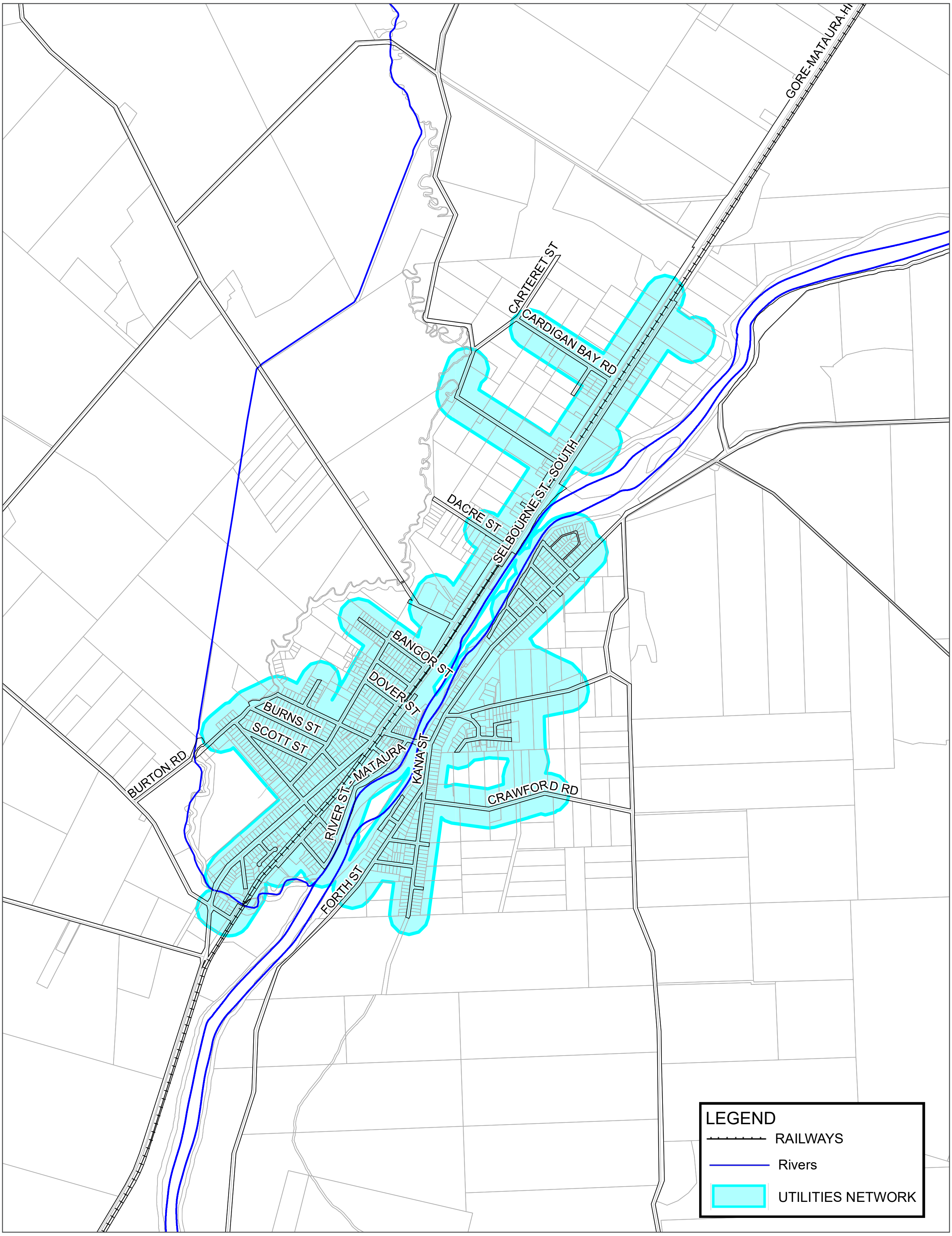
Gore Water Network



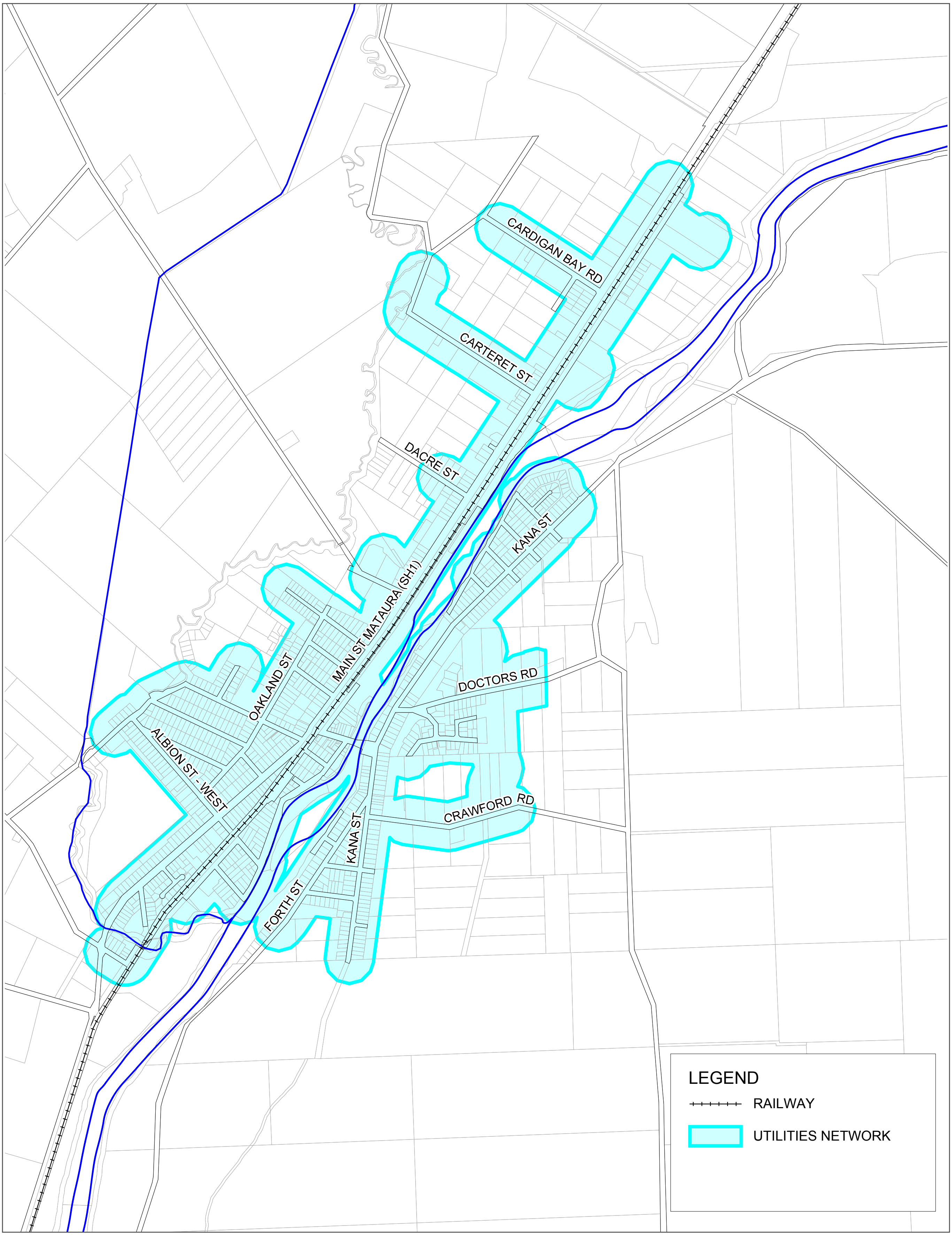
Gore Wastewater and Stormwater Network



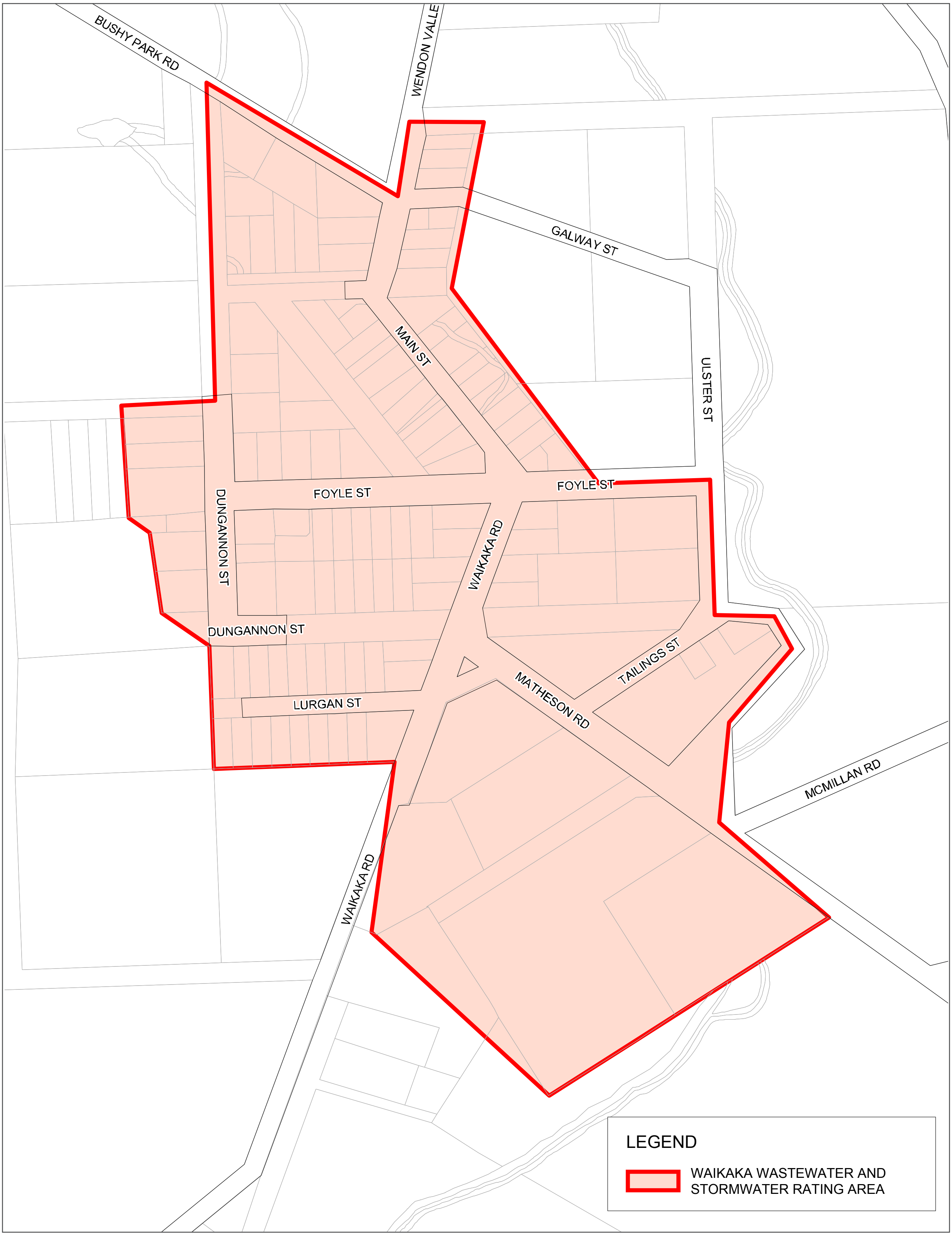
Mataura Water Network



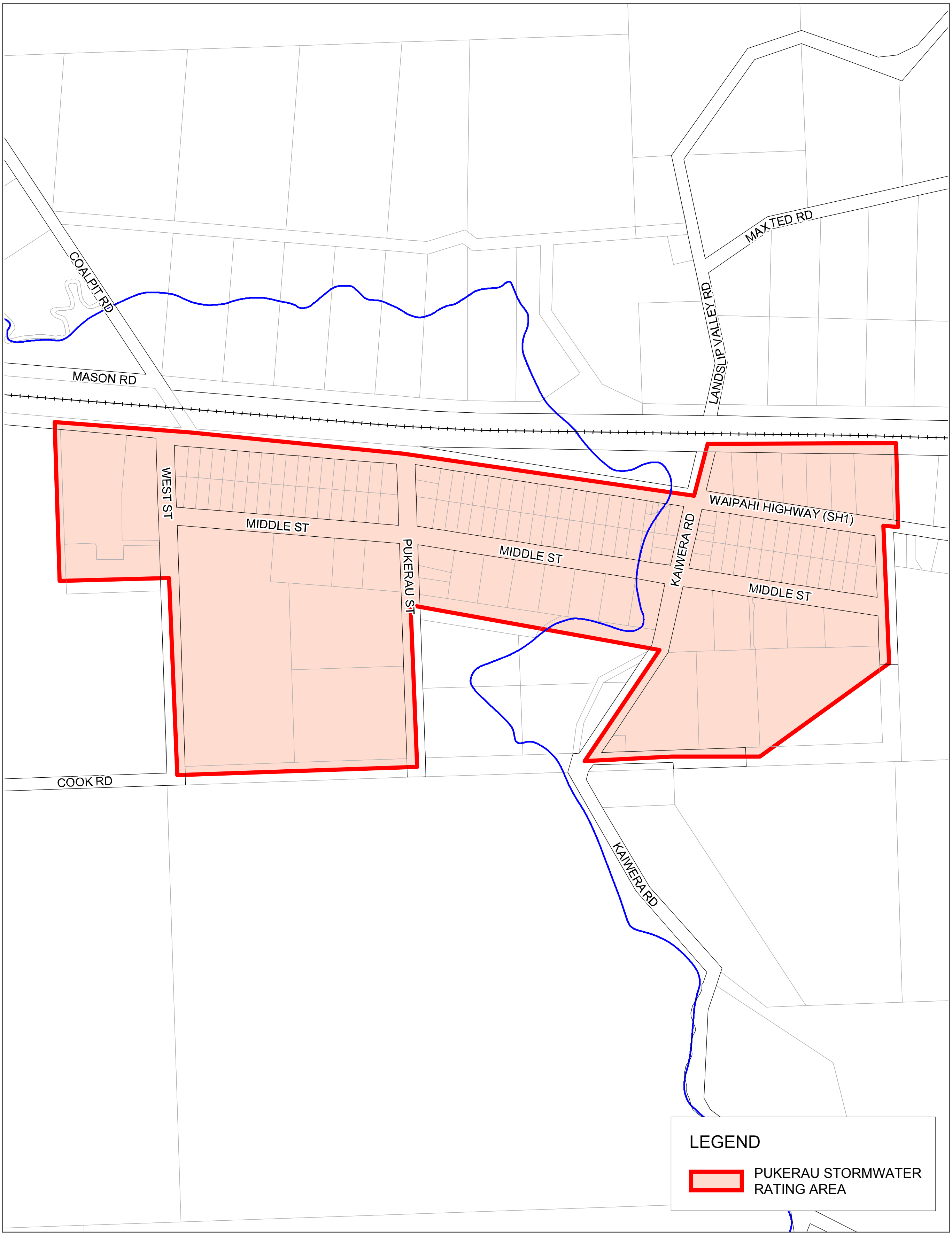
Mataura Wastewater And Stormwater Network



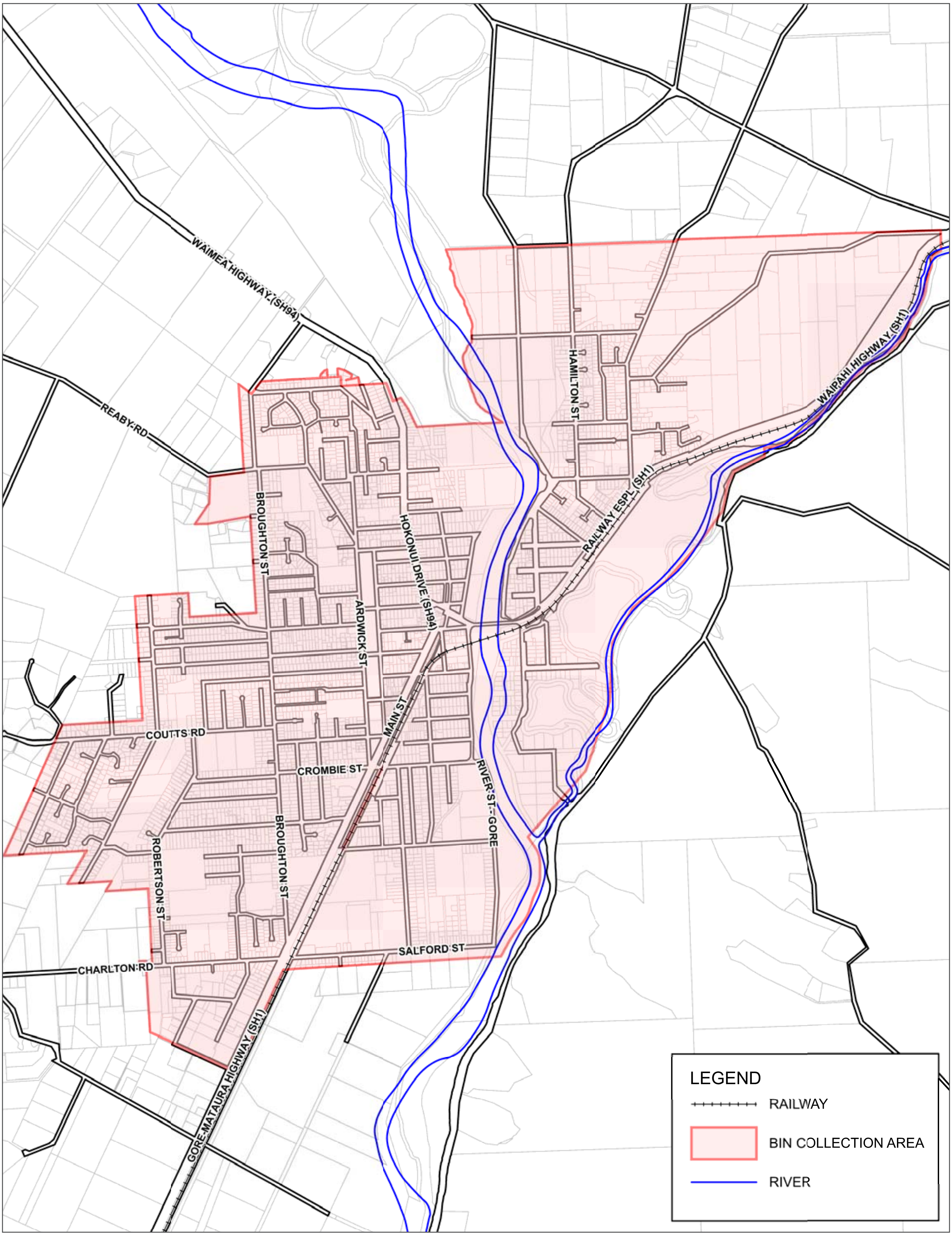
Waikaka Wastewater and Stormwater Network



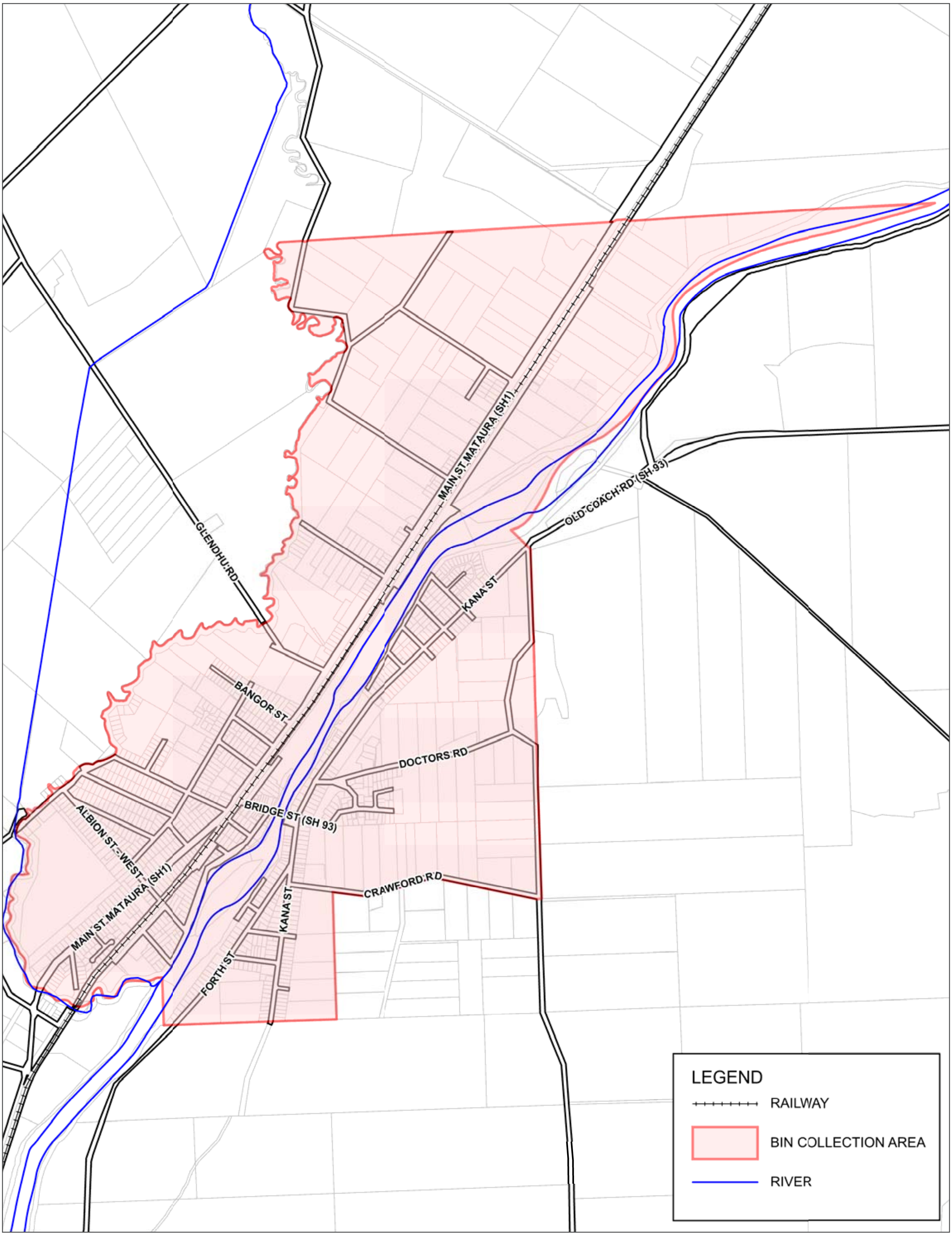
Pukerau Wastewater and Stormwater Network



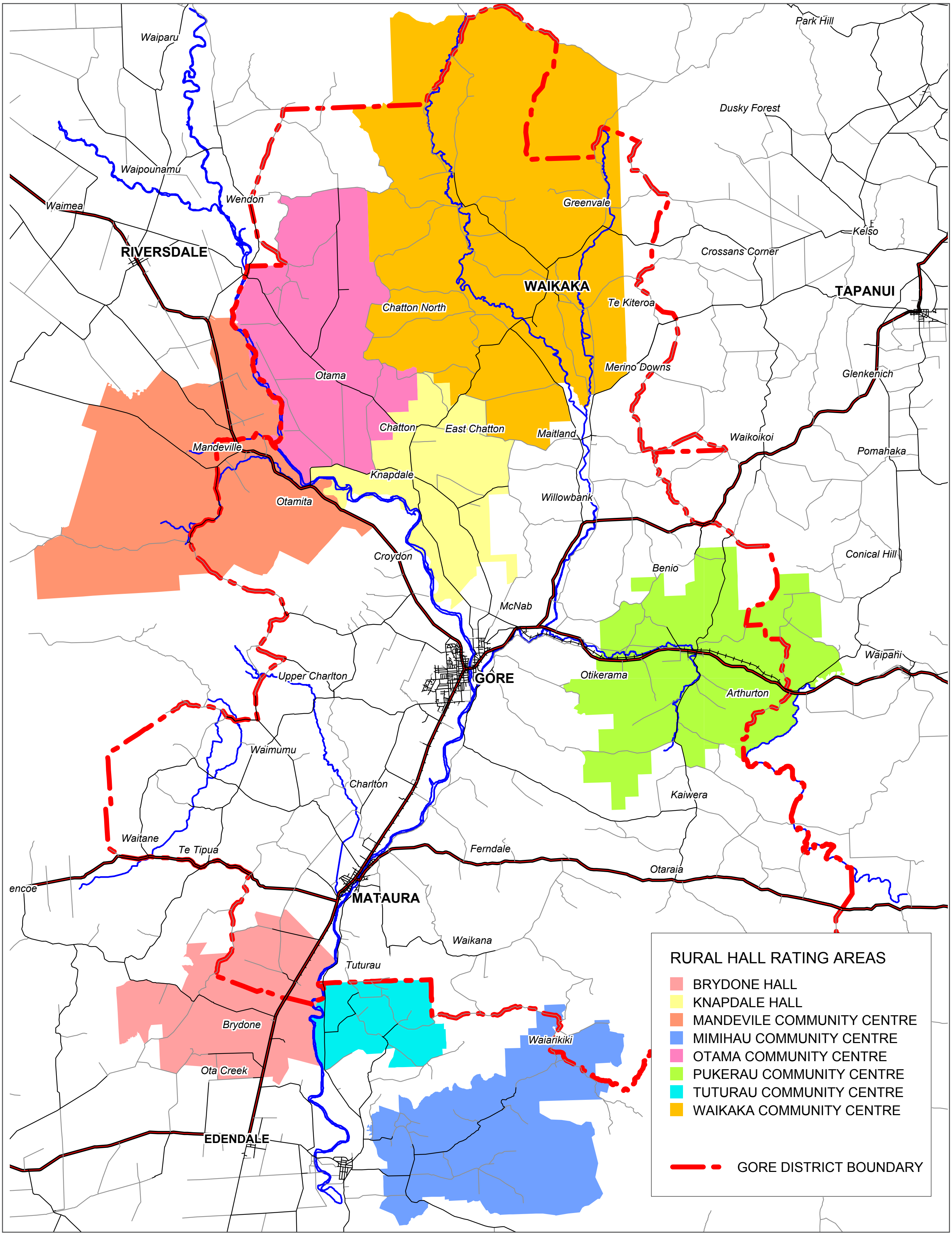
Gore Wheelie Bin Service Area



Mataura Wheelie Bin Service Area



Rural Hall Rating Area



District Statistics and Rating Base Information

POPULATION Statistics NZ (as at 30 June 2025)	
Gore	8,300
Mataura	1,670
Rural	2,980
Total	**12,950**

	Capital Value $	Land Value $	No. of Rating Units	No. of UAGC's	No. of Water Connections	No. of Wastewater & Stormwater Connections
Gore	1,945,645,650	725,552,550	4,113	4,128	4,101	4,582
Mataura	239,917,900	62,738,800	888	842	816	818
Rural	2,973,614,950	2,033,808,100	1,806	1,816	202	352
Heavy Industry	26,985,000	4,885,000	15	6	9	87
Utilities	112,598,000	5,005,000	10	10	-	-
Total	**5,298,761,500**	**2,831,989,450**	**6,832**	**6,802**	**5,128**	**5,838**

Schedule of Special Reserve Fund Movements

	2026 LTP (000s)	2027 LTP (000s)	2027 AP (000s)
Restricted Reserves			
A M A Dolamore - Restricted Reserve	77	77	77
C A Coster - Restricted Reserve	115	115	115
Dolamore Trust - Restricted Reserve	6	6	6
J H Dolamore - Restricted Reserve	47	47	47
Dorothy Newman Trust - Restricted Reserve	20	20	20
Restricted Reserves	**265**	**265**	**265**
Council Created Reserves			
Depreciation Reserves	1,764	(330)	(509)
Council Created Reserves	**1,764**	**(330)**	**(509)**
Special Reserves			
Airport - Special Reserves	9	4	2
Creative NZ - Special Reserves	2	2	2
Drainage Contributions - Special Reserves	62	62	62
Insurance Excess - Special Reserves	57	57	57
Mataura Initiatives - Special Reserves	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rural Halls - Special Reserves	20	20	20
Rural Roading - Special Reserves	(11)	(11)	(11)
Rural Special - Special Reserves	588	588	588
Sister City - Special Reserves	9	9	9
Young Ambassador - Special Reserves	1	1	1
Special Reserves	**735**	**730**	**728**
Reserves Total	**2,764**	**665**	**485**