



ANNUAL PLAN 2023/24

GO RURAL
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MAYORAL AND EXECUTIVE FOREWORD

We are pleased to be able to provide a brief foreword to the Gore District Council's 2023/24 Annual Plan. This plan covers year three of our 2021/2031 Long Term Plan (LTP). Year three of a LTP is always a bit more challenging than earlier years due to the passage of time from when the LTP forecasts were made. In this case, the prevailing economic climate is substantially different from when forecasts were made following the first covid lockdown in the summer of 2020/21. Specifically, we refer to the high inflationary environment and the swift rise in interest rates to conquer the problem. This has made the development of the Annual Plan, in regard to the Council budget, a very challenging exercise. More commentary on this aspect is provided in the next section.

Financial Overview

The Council is planning to collect \$22.297 million in rates this year. This means a district-wide average rates increase of 10.97%, which is over double the forecast in the LTP. There are three significant reasons behind this larger than expected rates increase. These are:

(i) Interest Rates

At the time the LTP was adopted, the average interest rate or rated average cost of capital was 3.21%. However, the Council's average interest rate for the quarter ended 31 March 2023 is now 4.26%. This is resulted in an unavoidable and uncontrollable increase in rates funding of around \$743,000 per annum. This constitutes a rates increase in its own right of 3.67%.

(ii) Personnel Costs

Unemployment in New Zealand is at an all-time low. This situation, combined with a short supply of skilled workers, has meant that the Council is facing a very tight employment market. The Council has already experienced staff being 'shoulder tapped' by other employers offering higher wages and incentives. Therefore, it is important that we recognise and retain existing staff to ensure we have people to support service changes and meet community expectations. Consequently, these rising costs have had an impact on the Council's budget to the tune of placing an extra 5% increase in rates.

(iii) Inflation

Inflation, as alluded to above, has increased significantly in recent times. Ratepayers would no doubt have noticed the steep rise in prices of everyday things such as groceries and fuel. This is no different

to the Council, which faces an increase in costs for materials and services which we provide. Inflation hit a record high of 7.3% in June last year and is currently sitting at 6.7%. This has an impact on costs for the Council and, ultimately, the rates it needs to recover to meet those costs.

(iv) Waste Levy Increases

The Government has gradually been increasing its waste disposal levy over the last two years to encourage the diversion of waste from landfills. Originally set at \$10 per tonne, in 2009, the levy has progressively increased from \$20 to \$30 per tonne on 1 July 2022. The levy will continue to rise appreciably over the next two years with the Government planning on increasing it to \$50 per tonne from 1 July 2023 through to \$60 per tonne on 1 July 2024. The increase in the waste disposal levy has had an impact on the Council's budget, although the impact has been softened by the Council opting to increase fees and charges for waste disposal by 30%. This goes with the user-pays principle.

(v) Unfunded Depreciation

The revaluation of Council assets undertaken last year increased the value of the asset base by \$66.6 million. This equates to an increase in depreciation of approximately \$1.8 million to \$2.0 million. That would increase rates by 9-10% if there was no intervention by the Council. Given the uncertainty of the future ownership in governance of Three Waters, the Council has opted to only fund 70% of the depreciation on Three Waters activities. This would have the effect of reducing the rates by 4.13%. Put another way, if the Council had not intervened in this area, the rates would have been in excess of 15%.

Recycling

Unfortunately, the Council has had to delay reintroducing a kerbside recycling service. Originally scheduled for introduction early in 2024, the Council had to postpone the new service due to cost considerations. Whilst we understand most people wanted this service returned, going ahead in the 2023/24 financial year would have added over 2% to rates.

The upside to the delay is that it gives us time to look at all options to meet national waste minimisation targets. It is hoped that the Council might be able to collaborate with neighbouring Councils to create efficiencies across the region. In the meantime, residents should take advantage of recycling options in Gore and Mataura and the glass kerbside recycling, which takes place once per month.

Water Treatment Upgrades

It is pleasing to report that the Council is now well advanced in being able to supply drinking water to the communities of Gore and Mataura that is fully compliant with New Zealand drinking water standards. In the case of Gore, the installation of a new membrane plant at the East Gore Water Treatment Facility has been completed. However, the contentious issue of whether a bridge should be erected to carry water pipes to the new treatment plant has delayed the introduction of upgraded water being supplied to all parts of the Gore community.

Following the community engagement process, the Council has now resolved to abandon the bridge project and install water pipes under the bed of the Mataura River. This project will be advanced in earnest in order that the benefits of the new membrane plant can be enjoyed by all residents in the Gore community.

In Mataura, work is underway in upgrading the Mataura Water Treatment Plant. This project is progressing satisfactorily and should be completed by October 2023.

Roading

The Council appreciates that a well-maintained roading network is vital to service the district's economy, particularly the agricultural sector. Last year the Council, in recognition of high-cost increases for the likes of fuel and bitumen, boosted ratepayer contributions to its roading budget by 20%. This level of investment has been maintained for the forthcoming year. A notable project that will be undertaken in the coming year is the replacement of the bridge at Parker Road. This project continues the Council's progressive replacement or structural upgrading of those bridges that have been identified as being most in need of rectification or renewal.

Summary

Reflecting the Council's back-to-basics approach, the Annual Plan is conservative in its outlook. A heavy emphasis has been placed on trying to buffet ratepayers from strong economic headwinds that all segments of the community are feeling.



Ben Bell
MAYOR



Stephen Parry
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANNUAL PLAN READER'S GUIDE

The purpose of the Plan is to identify any differences between what was proposed in the LTP and what is now planned for the 2023/2024 year. This means that you will have to refer to the Council's 2021-31 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 Council's website www.goredc.govt.nz or for reference at the Gore Library, Mataura Library and Service Centre, 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 2021-31 LTP forecast a district-wide average rates increase of 4.59%. However, the major changes summarised below has contributed to an average rates increase of 10.97%:

Activities affected	Proposed change	Impact on rates	Impact on Level of service
All activities	Increase in interest costs of \$734,000, due to the cost of borrowing being higher than forecast with the increase in average interest rate from 2.80% to 3.98%	+3.67%	Nil
All Activities	Wage inflation across all activities	+5.07%	Nil
Corporate Services	Addition of a Communications Advisor	+0.34%	Nil
Civic Property	Addition of a part time Facilities Assistant	+0.17%	Nil
Democracy	Increase in contractor and review costs	+2.25%	Nil
Solid Waste	Increase in central government waste disposal levy from \$30/tonne to \$50/tonne	+2.28%	Nil
Solid Waste	Increase in fees and charges at the transfer station	-1.32%	Nil
3Waters Activities	Funding 70% of depreciation for renewals	-4.13%	Nil
Water	Deferral of repayments of borrowing (\$250k)	-1.25%	Nil
Wastewater	Deferral of repayments of borrowing (\$140k)	-0.70%	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

District-wide: Crs Keith Hovell, Richard McPhail and Joe Stringer

Gore ward: Crs Bronwyn Reid, Paul McPhail, Glenys Dickson, Robert McKenzie

Mataura ward: Cr Neville Phillips

Waikaka ward: Cr John Gardyne

Waimumu-Kaiwera ward: Cr Stewart MacDonell



ANNUAL PLAN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2024

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Benchmark		Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark:			
Income	< \$25 million	\$22.297 million	Yes
Increases	5.00%	10.97%	No
Debt affordability benchmark	Debt to revenue is less than 175%	173%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	97%	No
Essential services benchmark	100%	167%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	10.00%	6.56%	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.

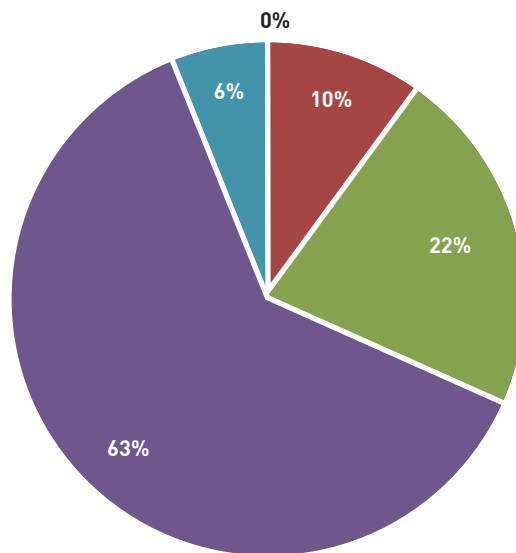


FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The average increase in rates across the District for 2023/24 is 10.97%. The impact of the increase will vary among the Residential, Commercial, Rural and Industrial sectors.

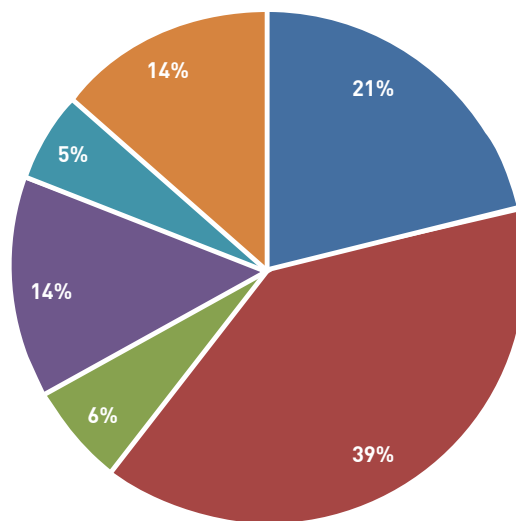
Rates	Urban	Rural	Industrial	Utilities	Total (incl GST)
2022/23	16,563,178	6,104,463	375,069	64,149	23,106,859
2023/24	18,401,860	6,738,688	416,232	85,092	25,641,872
% increase	11.10%	10.39%	10.97%	32.65%	10.97%

What work do we plan to do?



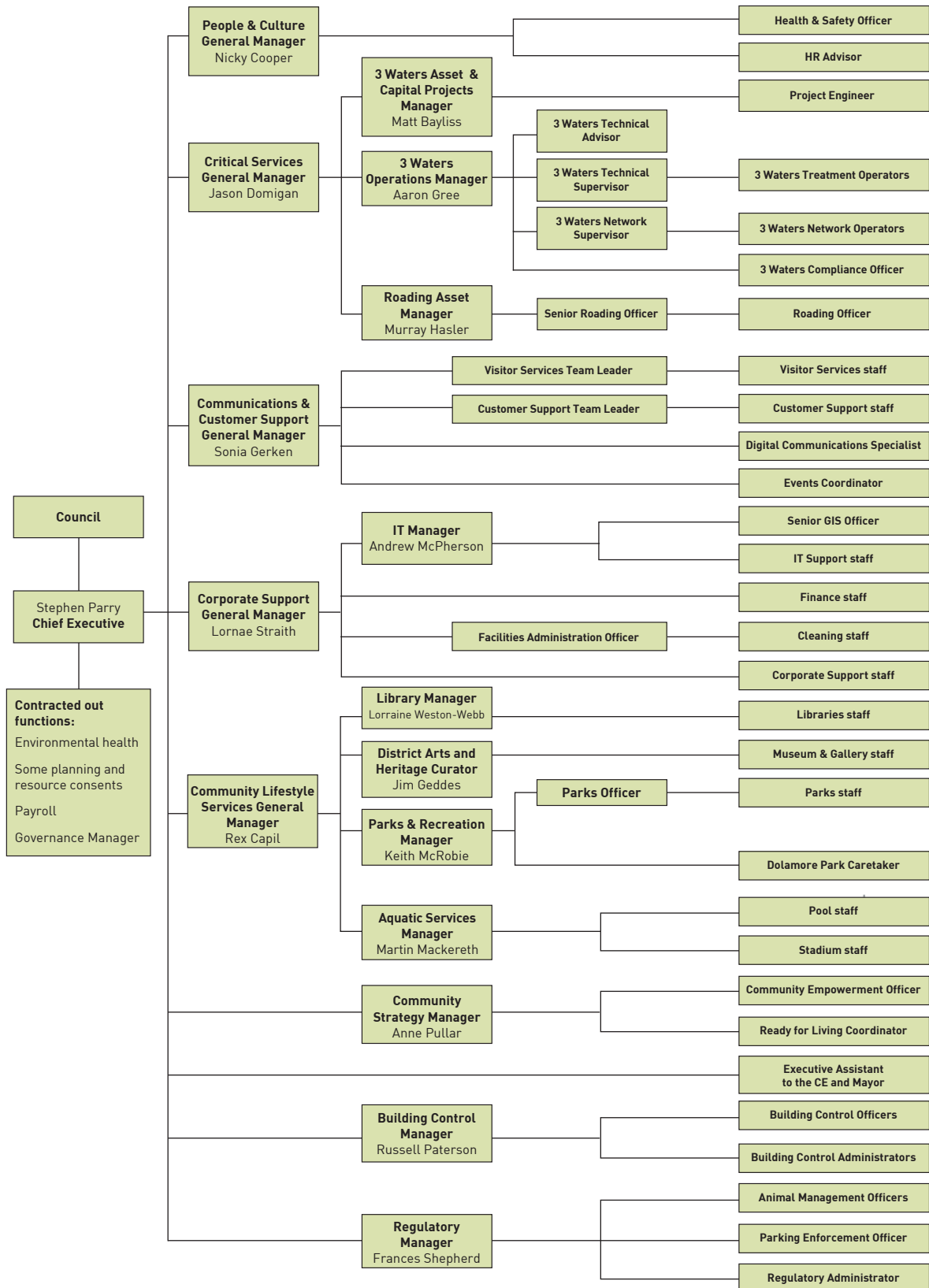
- Capital expenditure to meet additional demand
- Capital expenditure to improve level of service
- Capital expenditure to replace existing assets
- Payments to staff and suppliers
- Financial costs

How do we plan to fund it?



- General ratings, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties
- Targeted rates
- Subsidies and grants for operating purposes
- Fees and charges
- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
- Increase (decrease) in debt

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

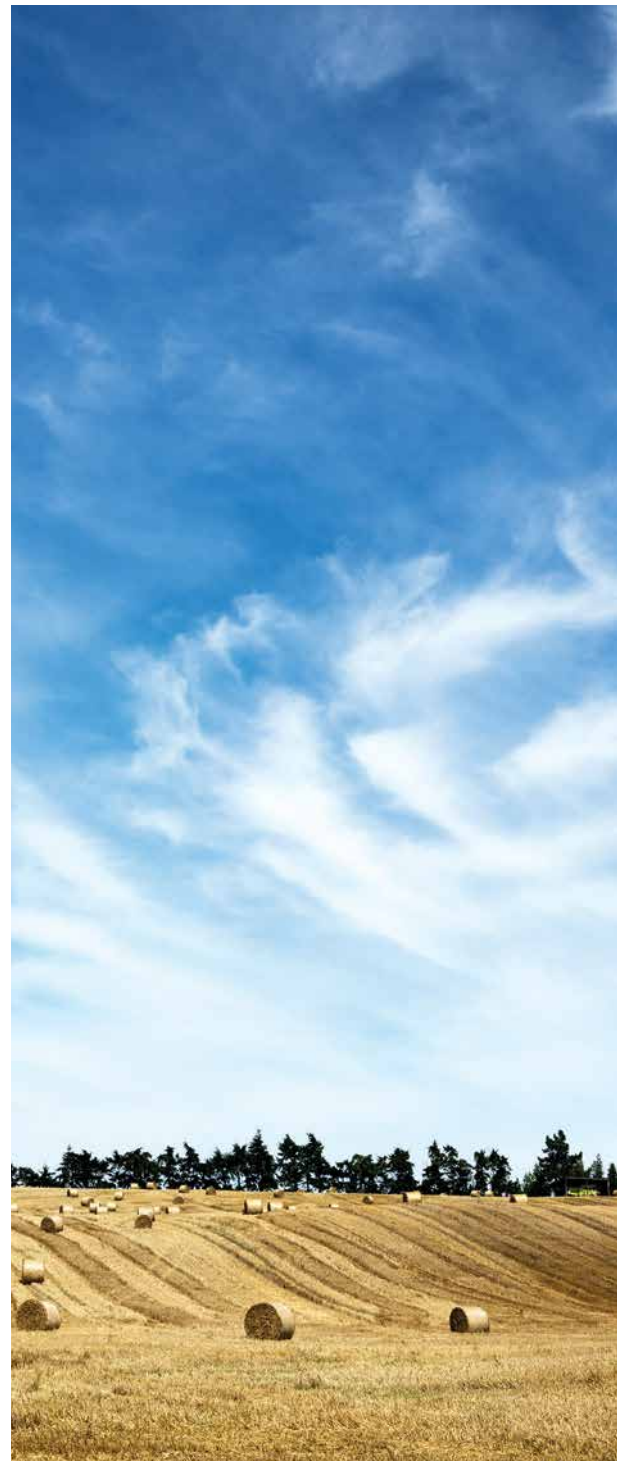


GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

The following pages contain each of the Council's activities and projects of significant community interest as set out in the Long Term Plan (LTP).

It includes the Funding Impact Statement for each activity and also includes information for those activities that have changed as the result of adjustments made in the development of the 2032/24 Annual Plan.

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



WATER SUPPLY

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 76

Non-financial information

The transfer of ownership for the Otama Rural Water Supply away from the Council into a private company occurred on 1 July 2022. As a result of this the Council is no longer responsible for operating and maintaining this scheme.

Levels of service

With the upgrade to the East Gore Water Treatment Plant now complete, approximately 65% of Gore residents are now receiving drinking water that is treated in accordance with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards (the standards). However, the remaining 35% of the Gore residents will not receive drinking water treated in accordance with standards until the Mataura River Crossing project has been completed. Refer to Future Changes below for further details.

Due to delays with the project to upgrade the Mataura Water Treatment Plant, residents of Mataura will not receive water treated in accordance with the standards until the 2024/25 reporting period.



Future changes

The current Government has mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. Prior to 1 July 2026 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to ten specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services for the Gore District will be provided by "Entity J" which encompasses the Southland and Otago regions. It is however noted that there is potential for proposed reforms to change if there is a change in Government following the elections in October this year. If this occurs the Council will need to respond accordingly.

In March 2022, the Environment Court upheld an appeal against the Council's resource consent to construct a bridge that would support two pipelines across the Mataura River. As a result of this, the Council will investigate placing the pipeline under the river. This option was the one that gain the most support during public consultation. As a result of these delays, the Council is unlikely to achieve full compliance with the Drinking Water Standards prior to 1 July 2024.

Additionally, the project to replace the Hilbre Avenue reservoir cannot be completed until the Gore WTP interconnecting pipeline has been completed. Over the next 12 months, the Council is however planning to progress with enabling works for the reservoir project which includes the relocation of the Hilbre Avenue Pump Station.

Construction works is now underway on a major upgrade of the Mataura Water Treatment Plant to ensure the plant meets the requirements of the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards. The total budget for this project is \$3.5 million and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023.

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WATER

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$000	LTP 2023-24 \$000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,814	2,993	2,658
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	123	126	217
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	2,937	3,119	2,875
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	955	1,001	673
Finance costs	519	585	817
Internal charges and overheads	721	738	896
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,195	2,324	2,386
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	742	795	489
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3,419	(334)	1,327
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	3,419	(334)	1,327
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	2,285	22	1,307
- to replace existing assets	2,131	687	1,079
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(255)	(248)	(570)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	4,161	461	1,816
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(742)	(795)	(498)
Funding balance	-	-	-

WASTEWATER

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 81

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

The current Government has mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. Prior to 1 July 2026 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to ten specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services for the Gore District will be provided by "Entity J" which encompasses the Southland and Otago regions. It is however noted that there is potential for proposed reforms to change if there is a change in Government following the elections in October this year. If this occurs the Council will need to respond accordingly.

Council has been continuing to progress the consent renewals for Gore and Mataura wastewater treatment plants. Following the consultation with Hokonui Rūnanga in 2021, the Council has established a technical working group to look at options for the ongoing discharges for the treated wastewater.

Long list options were initially developed and considered, and a short list of options will be considered by the Council and Hokonui Rūnanga. This investigation work is currently still expected to be completed by the end of 2023 following which, a revised consent application will be submitted to Environment Southland.

Over the next 12 months the Council is expecting to complete the following significant wastewater projects:

- The partial desludging of Oxidation Pond 1 at the Gore Wastewater Treatment Plant. Construction works for this is currently underway and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023. While it was originally planned to remove 1560 dry tonnes of sludge from the ponds, in March 2023 the Council agreed to increase the scope of the project to remove a further 960 dry tonnes of sludge. As a result of this decision the project budget has been increased from \$1.9 million to \$2.35 million.
- The replacement of approximately 290m of DN900 combined wastewater and stormwater main between the intersection of Hyde and Wigan Street and Ardwick and Eccles Street. The pipeline is expected to be difficult to replace because it passes through multiple private properties, the Rail Corridor, the State Highway, and the Ardwick Street Playground. This project is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023.



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WASTEWATER

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,348	1,387	1,321
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	559	574	878
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	1,907	1,961	2,199
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	520	558	807
Finance costs	-	10	102
Internal charges and overheads	449	459	572
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	969	1,027	1,481
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	938	934	718
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	699	1,517
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	699	1,517
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	834	2,186	2,278
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	104	(553)	(43)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	938	1,633	2,235
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(938)	(934)	(718)
Funding balance	-	-	-

STORMWATER

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 85

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

The current Government has mandated reform of 3 Waters Service delivery throughout the country. Prior to 1 July 2026 it is planned that the delivery of 3 Waters Services will be transferred from the 67 local authorities to ten specifically established entities. The delivery of 3 Waters Services for the Gore District will be provided by "Entity J" which encompasses the Southland and Otago regions. It is however noted that there is potential for proposed reforms to change if there is a change in Government following the elections in October this year. If this occurs the Council will need to respond accordingly.

Work to separate the stormwater and wastewater on Elizabeth, St Andrews and Joseph Street is progressing well. The new mains in the street are now complete and separation of private property drainage underway. The construction of an infiltration basin as part of this project and all private property separation work is expected to be completed by the end of 2023. The total budget for this project is \$4.2 million.



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - STORMWATER

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	821	859	747
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	821	859	747
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	177	190	148
Finance costs	101	142	164
Internal charges and overheads	108	111	148
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	386	443	460
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	435	416	287
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	300	2,343	395
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	300	2,343	395
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	372	2,421	473
- to replace existing assets	53	55	53
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	310	283	156
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	735	2,759	682
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(435)	(416)	(287)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-

ROADING AND FOOTPATHS

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 89

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

There have been no changes to the statement of service contained in the 2021-2031 LTP. However, continuing significant inflationary pressure, both nationally and internationally, impacted tender prices received for the service contracts tendered during 2022. This may make it difficult to achieve some of the performance measure targets in our statement of service. An additional Roading Officer has been employed to restore the Roading Team to its full complement which is assisting our efforts to ensure performance measure targets are achieved.

Future changes

Six of the Councils Roading physical works contracts were re-tendered during 2022. The inflationary effects mentioned above as expected significantly increased the prices received for our tenders. The resurfacing contract which has been in place for five years has to be re-tendered in 2023. It is expected that this will lead to further increased cost to the Council.

Recently an escalation in health and safety requirements for road works has been imposed nationally. This has increased the compliance costs for our contractors. These increased costs have been passed onto the Council.

The above mentioned changes will or are already having an impact on our roading activity. Additional funding has been provided, in the roading estimates, to accommodate these changes.



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ROADING

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,601	2,698	3,390
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,838	1,950	1,900
Fees and charges	163	167	296
Internal charges and overheads recovered	211	220	269
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	4,813	5,035	5,855
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,000	3,169	3,783
Finance costs	110	124	200
Internal charges and overheads	580	604	734
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	3,690	3,897	4,717
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	1,123	1,138	1,138
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,932	1,855	1,940
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	361	299	930
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	2,293	2,154	2,870
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	723	452	928
- to replace existing assets	2,677	2,882	3,166
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	16	(42)	(86)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	3,416	3,292	4,008
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(1,123)	(1,138)	(1,138)
Funding balance	-	-	-

PARKS, RESERVES, AQUATIC FACILITIES, CIVIC BUILDINGS AND RECREATION

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 93

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

With the major shut down work completed at the Gore Aquatic Centre in 2022/23 the 2023/24 year has a focus on creating efficiencies in the front of house service, this will be achieved by implementing a new front of house computer system. In turn this will make it more user friendly and informative through the different modules for all areas of the complex and allow the patrons access and ability for booking lessons, court space as well as looking at their history use of the areas of the facility.

The first phase of the Tulloch Park redevelopment project was completed in 2019. The Council received funds from the first tranche of the 3 Waters Better-Off Funding package to progress the next phase of the Tulloch Park Development. The Council is working with the Mataura Community Board to discuss the next phase of the development that includes a full size outdoor basketball court and a zero depth water park. In conjunction with this the discussion needs to confirm the future use of the Mataura Centennial Pool site. Additional external funding may need to be sourced to increase the scale of the project.



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$000	LTP 2023-24 \$000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,147	2,465	2,296
Targeted rates	3,629	3,687	4,091
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	36	37	36
Fees and charges	799	818	882
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,572	1,613	1,720
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	8,183	8,620	9,025
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,310	4,375	4,521
Finance costs	214	233	329
Internal charges and overheads	2,578	2,660	2,986
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	7,102	7,268	7,836
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	1,081	1,352	1,189
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	767	(36)	(74)
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	767	(36)	(74)
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	363	64	62
- to improve the level of service	85	127	313
- to replace existing assets	1,597	889	518
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(197)	236	222
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,848	1,316	1,115
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(1,081)	(1,352)	(1,189)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-

OTHER DISTRICT ASSETS INCLUDING SOLID WASTE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 97

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

Council gave consideration through the Annual Plan to reintroduce wider recycling options within the Gore and Mataura urban areas. This was proposed to involve expanding the current kerbside glass recycling collection service to include additional recyclable materials such as plastic, aluminium and tins, cardboard and paper.

However, due to the proposed cost increases associated with the disposal of waste to landfill, this would add further impact to the overall rates increases for this year.

Future changes

Solid Waste

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

The Council is committed to reintroducing a full kerbside recycling service as soon as possible and will be one of the priority discussions as part of the next Long Term Plan. The upside to the delay is that it gives us time to look at all options to meet national waste minimisation targets. We will investigate the options to collaborate with our neighbouring councils to provide efficiencies across the region.

Civil Defence

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



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$000	LTP 2023-24 \$000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	369	377	322
Targeted rates	1,698	1,726	1,509
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	51	52	140
Fees and charges	760	777	1,396
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,603	1,639	1,906
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	3,753	4,571	5,273
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,314	3,372	3,976
Finance costs	32	32	52
Internal charges and overheads	877	907	986
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	4,223	4,311	5,014
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	258	260	259
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(157)	(93)	274
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(157)	(93)	274
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	10	-	366
- to replace existing assets	64	127	124
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	27	40	43
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	101	167	533
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(258)	(260)	(259)
Funding balance	-	-	-

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

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 101

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

Arts & Heritage

Simultaneous work has progressed on two capital projects within the Arts & Heritage Precinct in 2023. The Provincial Growth fund supported Stage One component of the Māruawai Project will see all the final interior and exterior completed by 30 June 2023 with the aid of community fundraising. The main construction phase for the project's Stage Two component will meet its 30 June 2023 target with the aid of a Provincial Growth Fund contribution of \$919,000, Better Off Funding's \$1,200,000, Community Trust South's \$250,000 and GDC's additional 2021/22 Annual Plan allocation of \$350,000 in anticipation of post Covid increases in construction costs.

The post-structural \$500,000 fit-out for both the Council owned Māruawai Centre and Win Hamilton Wing collection and archive facility, will continue into 2024, and will be covered by a range of grant, donation and fundraising activities instigated by the Arts & Heritage Department.

All earthquake strengthening work on Eastern Southland Gallery's Council owned Carnegie Building was completed and signed off in the 2020/21 year and the precinct's former library building is currently being used as storage for the current Māruawai Project.

The 2022/23 \$20,000 allocation made to help local volunteer museum groups address infrastructure issues brought about by increased operating and compliance costs will be uplifted during the 2023/24 financial year.

Libraries

The Gore Library moved into the newly rebuilt James Cumming Community Centre and Library building adjacent to the Council Office in early 2023. The new library offers modern services, including self-service borrowing and returning. It has floor to ceiling windows on three sides so there is an abundance of natural light. There are many spaces for people to read and relax, meet, or study. There is a meeting room for library-related activities, a research room and a children's activity room.

The ground floor has areas for children, teens and adult fiction. The generous seating area is close to large print books, magazines, audiobooks and DVDs. The first floor is accessible by lift or stairs, and houses nonfiction books. Māori nonfiction, New Zealand history books, and family history databases on dedicated computers are in the research room, Te Puna o Tūtemākohu. The library meeting room, Hokanui Rūma Hui, is also on this floor. The Māori names for these rooms were gifted by the Hokonui Rūnanga. The Rūnanga were also commissioned to provide artworks for the first floor, with funding from the Council's Better Off funding application to central government, part of the Three Waters reform to help Council's pay for community wellbeing projects.

Both libraries provide free use of internet computers and Wi-Fi, and printing is available with a set fee structure. Free scanning is available in Gore. eAudiobooks and eBooks are available electronically via the library website, along with other digital resources.

With the impact of government mandated closures during the COVID 19 pandemic, library usage was impacted. Visitor numbers decreased from 2020-21 by 42% to 63,164. Book loans decreased by 17% to 90,960. Customer enquiries increased by 3% to 4,188. Electronic loans increased by 39% to 6,648, and the number of people borrowing eBooks and eAudiobooks increased by 17% to 763. These are trends that were expected given the circumstances.

The libraries hold 44,600 physical items, almost all of which can be borrowed. A community outreach schedule reaches those unable to visit the library.

Children’s areas are customised to be welcoming to children, with activities and programmes to support literacy development and reading enjoyment. In addition, there is a StoryWalk through the town gardens, and online activity and reading programmes.

Mataura Library and Service Centre is a branch library that also offers Council services, including rates payments, dog registration, information about Council facilities and faults reporting. It is also the booking agent for the Mataura Community Centre and Elderly Citizens Centre. While the Gore Library was temporarily closed for moving in early 2023 Mataura Library was effectively the main library for the Gore District. Visitor numbers in January-February evidenced this by a 96% increase from the 2021-22 year.

Gore Visitor Centre

The 2023/24 financial year will be one of significant change for the visitor centre. It will relocate for the

third and final time to the new Māruawai Centre, where it will continue to deliver services to visitors and locals.

Given the strength of visitor assets in the District, there will be a subtle change in staffing with the creation of a visitor experience team. Team members will be staff who provide front-of-house services at the District’s visitor attractions ie the Hokonui Moonshine Museum, Croydon Aviation Heritage Centre and visitor centre.

This will provide a pool of dedicated, skilled staff who can work across multiple facilities to enhance the visitor experience. Consequently, there will be an improved focus on high levels of customer service, offering a full visitor experience rather than just a destination to pick up brochures. This includes the change of retail to reflect local offerings and getting people interested in a return visit when the moonshine museum is fully operational.



Schedule of Grants

The schedule of grants for the 2023/24 year is as follows:

Children’s Day.....	2,265
Country Music & Songwriters	5,000
Croydon Aviation Heritage Trust	6,000
Cycle Tour Southland	1,000
Eastern Southland Art Gallery	40,000
Enviro Schools	5,000
Free Swim School - Primary School	28,832
Gold Guitar Awards.....	5,000
Gore A & P Association.....	89,985
Gore Museum	11,000
Healthy Homes initiative.....	15,000
Heartland Life Education Trust	2,500
Hokonui Fashion Design Awards Grant	9,104
Hokonui Heritage Centre Trust	6,500
Hokonui Pioneer Village & Museum Inc.....	5,000
Hospital Incentives	2,000
Mataura Heritage Centre.....	9,500
Moonshine Committee.....	24,500
Pakeke Lions Recycling Services	25,282
Rural Halls.....	18,419
Safe in the South operational grant	8,000
Scholarships x2.....	2,000
Southland Regional Heritage Trust*	22,792
Sport Southland (funded resource).....	10,000
Total Mobility	18,118
Tussock Country	52,000
Waikaka Domain Board	12,878
Total	\$437,675

* Net amount shown.

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ARTS & HERITAGE, LIBRARIES, PROMOTIONS AND GRANTS For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,090	2,167	2,518
Targeted rates	754	795	900
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	196	200	196
Fees and charges	449	456	142
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	3,489	3,618	3,756
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,465	2,509	2,389
Finance costs	135	174	282
Internal charges and overheads	695	724	875
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	3,295	3,407	3,546
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	194	211	210
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,147	243	233
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	2,147	243	233
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	293	54	52
- to replace existing assets	2,045	397	388
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	3	3	3
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	2,341	454	443
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(194)	(211)	(210)
Funding balance	-	-	-

REGULATORY AND PLANNING

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 107

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

The Council has been streamlining the way in which it both manages and delivers building control and planning services. Completion of the digitisation of all Council property files was completed in March 2021. This project was 15 months in duration. Property files contain the building activity records for properties in the district. Having the file in a digital format reduces the risk of loss and also increases public access to the information. Customers can now request property files via the Council's website in a secure manner, with privacy protocols applied, without the need to make a separate trip to the Council's office.

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

of the electronic process are constantly evolving with new features introduced as they are developed by the software providers.

An external contractor was engaged in April 2022 to process surplus building consent applications on behalf of Gore DC. While this has assisted to meet regulatory timeframes and appease IANZ auditors, it has also meant a substantial increase in budgeted expenses. An experienced senior staff member has been recruited to join the team in April 2023, which should go some ways towards alleviating the need for reliance on external assistance.

Virtual options are also being used for low-risk inspections, or when inspection demand exceeds staff availability. This is not a replacement of on-site inspections but is a useful tool in certain cases.

In the area of planning services, a major change in service delivery occurred in July 2021. The Property Group was appointed to be the Council's principal advisor in respective planning services. A Graduate Planner was employed in December 2022 and will work alongside The Property Group to ensure these services provide continuity to our customers.

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

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



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - REGULATORY AND PLANNING

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	546	536	948
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,134	1,160	1,355
Internal charges and overheads recovered	565	583	1,026
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	2,245	2,279	3,329
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,354	1,295	1,740
Finance costs	70	79	133
Internal charges and overheads	1,041	1,079	1,625
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	2,465	2,453	3,498
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	(220)	(174)	(169)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	245	209	203
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	245	209	203
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	25	35	34
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	25	35	34
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	220	174	169
Funding balance	-	-	-

DEMOCRACY AND ADMINISTRATION

Refer to the LTP 2021-31 page 111

Non-financial information

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

Levels of service

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

Future changes

There are no changes planned for Democracy and Administration.



GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - DEMOCRACY & ADMINISTRATION

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2022-23 \$'000	LTP 2023-24 \$'000	AP 2023-24 \$'000
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,473	1,523	1,850
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	8	8	110
Fees and charges	76	77	87
Internal charges and overheads recovered	3,636	3,787	4,577
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	78	79	104
Total Operating Funding	5,271	5,474	6,728
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,493	4,663	5,919
Finance costs	2	2	38
Internal charges and overheads	538	560	677
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	5,033	5,225	6,634
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	238	249	94
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(77)	196	500
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(77)	196	500
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	21	21
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	169	143	139
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(8)	281	434
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	161	445	594
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding	(238)	(249)	(94)
Funding balance	-	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE As at 30 June 2024

REVENUE	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Rates	20,287	21,210	22,417
Subsidies and grants	4,062	4,103	4,322
Finance revenue	78	79	104
Other revenue	4,062	4,156	5,381
Total revenue	28,489	29,548	32,224
EXPENDITURE			
Personnel costs	7,369	7,504	8,983
Finance expense	7,052	7,201	7,163
Other expenses	1,179	1,379	2,113
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13,228	13,639	14,977
Total expenses	28,828	29,723	33,236
Surplus /(Deficit)	(339)	(175)	(1,012)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>			
Gain / (loss) on property, plant and equipment revaluation	-	-	-
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	(339)	(175)	(1,012)

NOTE TO PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

REVENUE FROM NON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Rates	20,287	21,210	22,417
Subsidies and grants	4,062	4,103	4,322
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Other revenue	4,062	4,156	5,381
Total revenue from non exchange transactions	28,411	29,472	32,120

REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Interest	78	79	104
Other revenue	-	-	-
Total revenue from exchange transactions	78	79	104

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As at 30 June 2024

	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Equity at beginning of year	456,295	455,956	455,007
Total Comprehensive revenue and expense	(339)	(175)	(1,012)
Equity at end of year	455,956	455,781	453,995

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL DEPRECIATION BY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Water	1,209	1,279	1,079
Wastewater	1,087	1,087	1,087
Stormwater	616	623	623
Roading	2,709	2,741	2,741
Other district assets including Solid Waste and Civil Defence	339	364	233
Community services - Arts & Heritage, Libraries, Promotions and Grants	174	190	190
Parks, Reserves, Aquatic Facilities, Civic Buildings and Recreation	623	643	936
Regulatory and Planning	46	46	46
Democracy and Administration	228	228	228
Total annual depreciation	7,052	7,201	7,163

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2024

CURRENT ASSETS	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,295	2,291	2,291
Receivables	4,520	4,633	4,633
Inventories	226	226	226
Other financial assets	1,802	1,802	1,802
Other current assets	225	225	225
Total current assets	9,068	9,177	9,177
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	339	339	339
Property, plant and equipment	501,941	505,515	508,265
Total non-current assets	502,280	505,855	508,604
Total assets	511,348	515,032	517,781
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	4,341	4,451	4,450
Employee entitlements	750	760	760
Borrowings	11,000	11,000	11,000
Provisions	135	135	135
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	16,226	16,346	16,345
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	36,514	40,253	44,789
Provisions	74	74	74
Other financial liabilities	2,578	2,578	2,578
Total non-current liabilities	39,166	42,905	47,441
Total liabilities	55,392	59,251	63,786
Net assets	455,956	455,781	453,995
EQUITY			
Reserves	313,013	313,014	313,014
Retained earnings	142,943	142,767	140,981
	455,956	455,782	453,995

The opening balances for the 2024 year have been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current financial position of the Gore District Council.

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As at 30 June 2024

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Receipts from rates revenue	20,160	21,097	22,417
Receipts from other revenue	4,062	4,156	5,381
Subsidies and grants	4,062	4,103	4,322
Interest received	78	79	104
Payments to suppliers and employees	(20,465)	(21,023)	(23,955)
Finance costs	(1,179)	(1,379)	(2,113)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	6,718	7,033	6,156
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from maturity of other financial assets	-	-	-
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13,519)	(10,776)	(11,304)
Purchase of other financial assets	-	-	-
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities	(13,519)	(10,776)	(11,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	17,796	14,739	16,144
Repayment of borrowings	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	6,796	3,739	5,144
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	(4)	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	2,300	2,295	2,295
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	2,295	2,291	2,291

The opening balances for the 2024 year have been adjusted to more accurately reflect the current financial position of the Gore District Council.

GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN ALL OF COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 30 June 2024

REVENUE	LTP 2023 \$'000	LTP 2024 \$'000	AP 2024 \$'000
Total operating revenue per Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	28,489	29,548	32,224
<i>Less</i>			
NZTA and other government subsidy received for capital expenditure	(1,933)	(1,855)	(1,940)
Net change in fair value of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (Interest rate swaps)	-	-	-
Net change in fair value of available for sale assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (Shares)	-	-	-
Assets vested in Council	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
	(1,933)	(1,855)	(1,940)
Total operating revenue per all of Council Funding Impact Statement	26,556	27,693	30,284
EXPENDITURE			
Total operating expenditure per Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	28,825	29,723	33,236
<i>Less</i>			
Depreciation	(7,052)	(7,201)	(7,163)
Decrease in investments	(11)	(9)	(11)
	(7,063)	(7,210)	(7,174)
Total operating expenditure per all of Council Funding Impact Statement	21,762	22,513	26,062

Other Matters

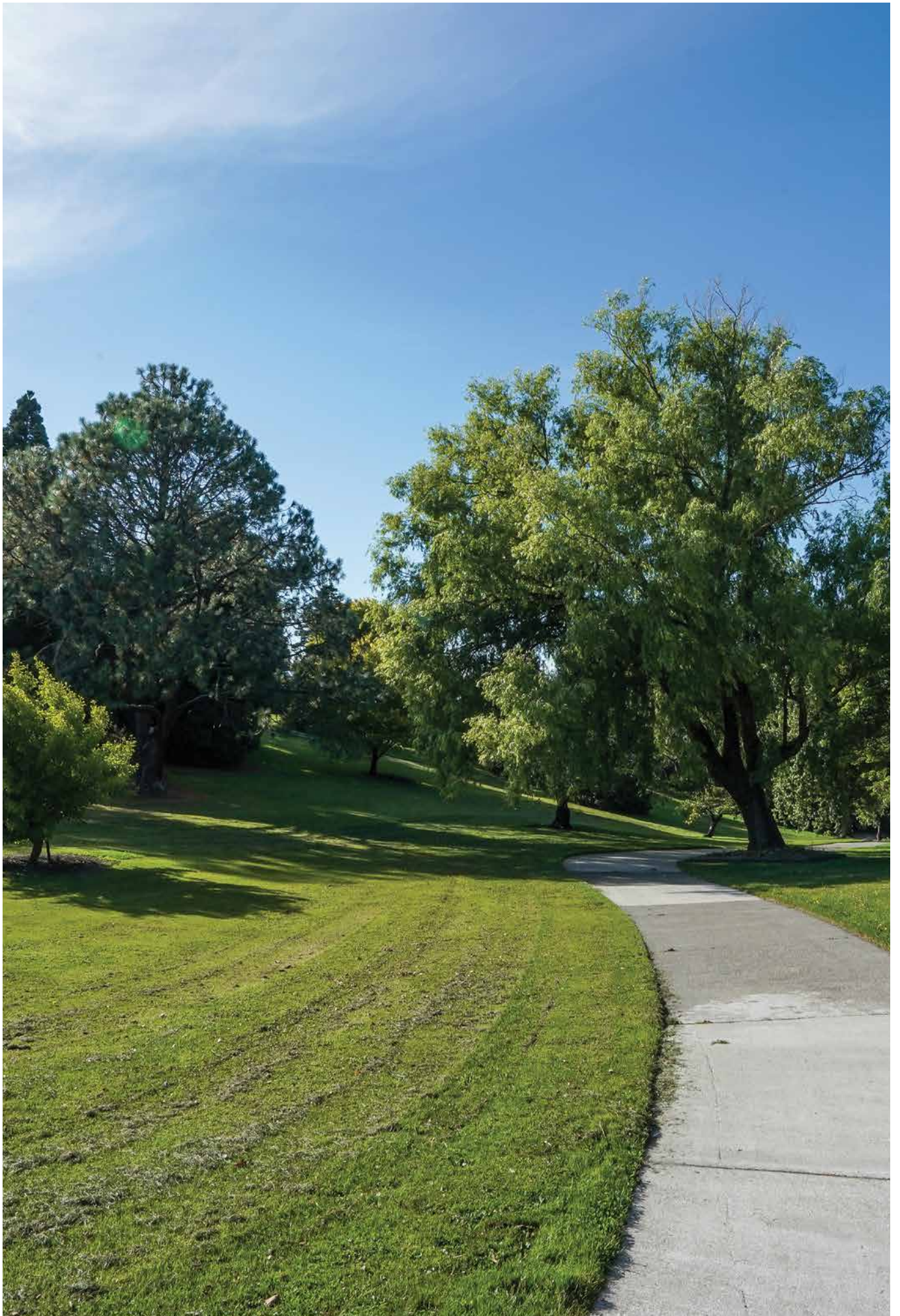
The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue on 27 June 2023 by the Council of the Gore District Council.

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

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

Cautionary Note

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



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of accounting policies

Reporting entity

The Gore District Council ("the Council" or "GDC") is a local territorial authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002, and the Local Government (Ratings) Act 2002. It is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The primary objective of the Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit, rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council has designated itself as a Public Benefit Entity (PBE) for the purposes of Financial Reporting.

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Gore District Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP). The Council is a Tier 2 reporting entity but has elected to report under Tier 1.

These financial statements comply with PBE Standards.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current period

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

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

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

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

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

Significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

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

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

Rates revenue

Rates revenue is recognised when it is levied.

Other revenue

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

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

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.

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.

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 asset/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:

- a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b. 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 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. Debt instruments in this category are the Council's listed bonds.

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. This 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. The Council designate into this category all equity investments that are not included in its investment fund portfolio, and if they are intended to be held for the medium to long-term.

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 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.

ECL's 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 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.

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 2016. Subsequent additions are recognised at cost. Land and buildings are re-valued every three years.

- Infrastructural assets (except for land under roads) have all been valued at depreciated replacement cost by Opus International Consultants Limited as at 30 June 2016. Subsequent additions are recognised at cost. Infrastructural assets are re-valued every 3 years.

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

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

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve (via other comprehensive revenue and expense) for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus for the period.

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

Operational assets

Land	N/A
Buildings	20-50
Plant and Equipment	4-25
Motor Vehicles	4-8
Office Furniture and Equipment	4-20

Recreational and Cultural	5-20
Library Books.....	10

Infrastructural assets

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

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

Disposal

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

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

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are expensed when incurred.

Provisions

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

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

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

Landfill post-closure costs

The Council, as operator of the District's landfill, has a legal obligation under the resource consent to provide

on-going maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure care arises.

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

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

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

Employee entitlements

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

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

Cashflow statement

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

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

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

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

Equity

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

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

The components of equity are:

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

Reserves

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

Restricted reserves are subject to specific conditions which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes. The Council created reserves are reserves established by Council decision. The Council may alter them without reference to the third party. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Budget figures

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

Allocation of overheads

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

- **Infrastructural Assets**

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

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

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

Critical judgements

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2024: Nil

Joint operations

A joint arrangement is a binding arrangement that confers enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to the arrangement that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control where decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint arrangement is classified either as a joint operation or a joint venture. The classification depends on the rights and obligations of each party under the joint arrangement. The Council reviews the legal form, terms of the binding agreement, and other facts and circumstances relevant to its interest in determining the classification of the joint arrangement.

For joint operations, the Council and group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expense of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses relating to Council's interest in a joint operation are accounted for in line with Council's accounting policies and included in the relevant line items of the Council and group financial statements.



FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

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

The following definitions apply in this funding impact statement:

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

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

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

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

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

Examples of separately used or inhabited parts include:

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

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

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

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

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

These three industrial rating areas are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

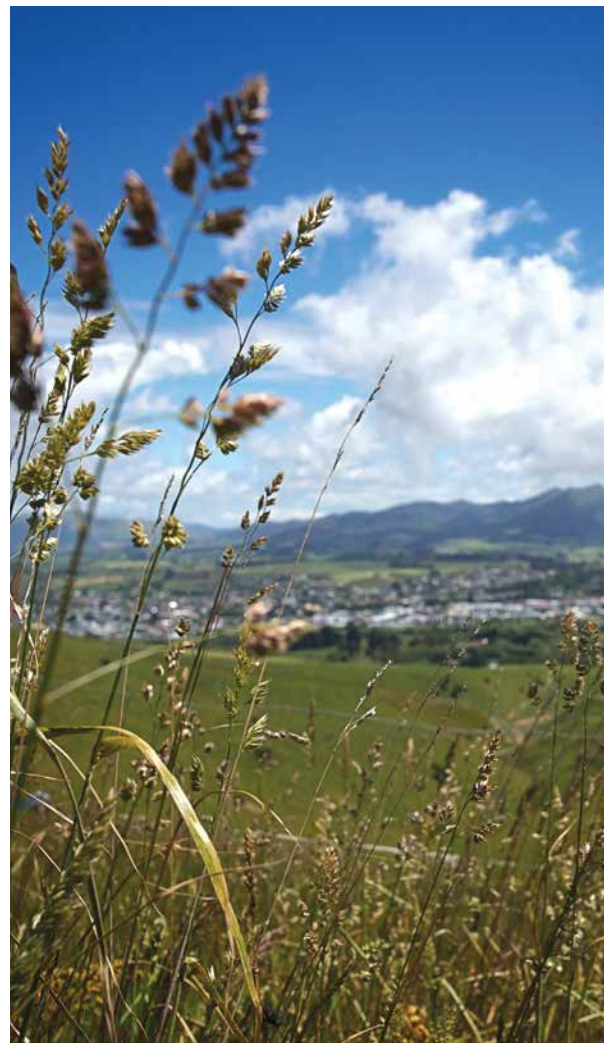
“**240 litre wheelie bins**” are the large wheelie bins issued to a rating unit by default in the wheelie bin service area (refer to maps) and is the standard collection service.

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

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

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

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



1. General Rate

1. Value based general rate

The Council will set a general rate of \$0.000516 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 \$949.60 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 2023/24, this is:

76.88% of the Elected Members (democracy) activity	55.49% of the Civic Buildings activity
75.74% of the Arts & Heritage activity	47.20% of the Libraries activity
29.34% of the Grants activity (excluding rural fire and Southland regional heritage trust)	76.88% of the Cemeteries activity
17.98% of the Solid Waste Activity	46.77% of the Aquatic facilities activity
47.56% of the MLT Events Centre Activity	76.88% of the Visitor Services activity

2. Southland Regional Heritage Trust rate

The Council will set a targeted rate on all rateable land in the district, of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit of \$38.75, to fund the Council's contribution to the Southland Regional Heritage Trust.

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

3. Targeted rate for various specified activities

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

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

The rate will be set differentially as follows:

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate per \$ of capital value (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Gore, Residential	Capital value	0.001471	\$2,175,033
Gore, Commercial	Capital value	0.004555	\$1,208,702
Mataura, Residential	Capital value	0.000536	\$118,210
Mataura, Commercial	Capital value	0.004440	\$45,247
Rural	Capital value	0.000836	\$2,519,533
Heavy Industry 1	Capital value	0.043824	\$31,991
Heavy Industry 2	Capital value	0.006838	\$12,137
Heavy industry 3	Capital value	0.014590	\$309,591
Utilities	Capital value	0.000957	\$52,071



Parks & Reserves

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

3.1. Parks & Reserves – Residential

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

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Gore, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$386.06	\$1,414,157
Mataura, Residential	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$295.38	\$236,012

3.2. Parks & Reserves – Commercial

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

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Commercial, Capital value \$0 – 98,000	Per rating unit	\$393.04	\$11,398
Commercial, Capital value \$98,001 – \$955,000	Capital value	\$0.00401	\$495,911
Commercial, Capital value \$955,001 and above	Per rating unit	\$3,830.83	\$268,158

3.3. Parks & Reserves – Rural

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

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Rural, Capital value \$0 – \$175,000	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$241.35	\$40,788
Rural, Capital value 175,001 and above	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$377.11	\$631,840

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 (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$567.96	\$2,840,921
Serviceable, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$283.98	\$60,771

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

5. Additional water rate

A targeted rate of \$567.96 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 (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$395.56	\$1,941,814
Serviceable, Gore or Mataura scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$197.78	\$41,138
Connected, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$121.45	\$5,465
Serviceable, Waikaka scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$60.73	\$182
Connected, Pukerau scheme	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$89.22	\$4,372

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

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

6.2. Additional wastewater and stormwater rate

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

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme, Short term accommodation	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$197.78	\$16,218
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.	\$395.56	\$51,423
Connected, Gore or Mataura scheme, All other non-residential rating units (excluding educational institutions).	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$395.56	\$316,054
Connected, Waikaka scheme, non-residential (excluding educational institutions).	number of water closets or urinals after the first	\$121.45	\$486

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

7. Solid waste rate

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

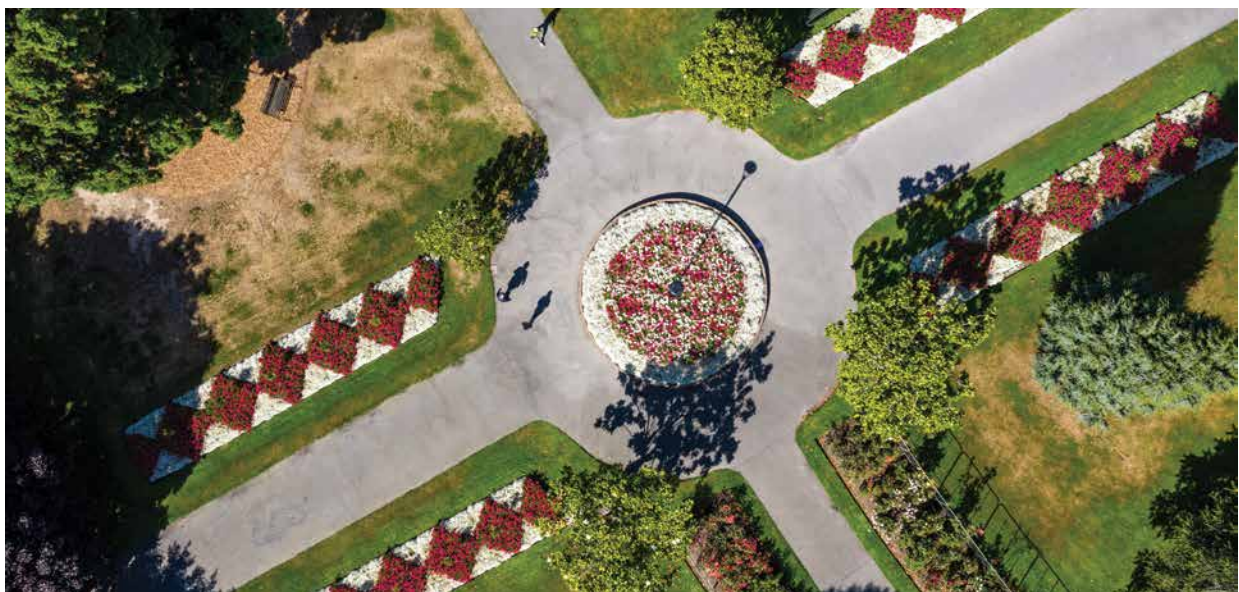
Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Wheelie bin service area, Vacant land, (unserviced)	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$77.56	\$15,280
Wheelie bin service area, Receiving 80ltr wheelie bins	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$266.82	\$100,057
Wheelie bin service area, All other rating units (240ltr wheelie bins)	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$312.00	\$1,405,226

8. Community hall rate

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

Categories of rateable land	Factor(s) for calculating liability	Rate (GST inclusive)	Total revenue sought from this category (GST inclusive)
Brydone hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$25.17	\$453
Mandeville hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$38.03	\$1,483
Otama hall area	Rating unit	\$75.49	\$4,605
Pukerau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$37.50	\$4,011
Tuturau hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$32.60	\$326
Waikaka hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$50.72	\$8,926
Knapdale hall area	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$54.07	\$3,947

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



RATING EXAMPLES

Category	Capital Value	UAGC	Regional Heritage	General Rate	Ward Rate	Parks & Reserves	Water	Solid Waste	Wastewater and Stormwater	Heavy Industry	Total Proposed Rates 2023/24	Total 2022/23	% Increase	Rates Change \$ annually	Rates Change \$ weekly
Gore Residential	215,000	950	39	111	316	386	568	312	396	-	3,077	2,721	13.11%	\$356.58	\$6.86
Gore Residential	450,000	950	39	232	662	386	568	312	396	-	3,544	3,229	9.76%	\$315.02	\$6.06
Gore Residential	750,000	950	39	387	1,103	386	568	312	396	-	4,140	3,830	8.09%	\$309.93	\$5.96
Mataura Residential	280,000	950	39	145	150	295	568	312	396	-	2,854	2,582	10.53%	\$271.94	\$5.23
Mataura Residential	350,000	950	39	181	188	295	568	312	396	-	2,928	2,666	9.80%	\$261.30	\$5.03
Mataura Residential	570,000	950	39	294	306	295	568	312	396	-	3,159	2,912	8.48%	\$246.94	\$4.75
Gore Commercial	95,000	950	39	49	433	393	568	312	396	-	3,139	2,929	7.15%	\$209.52	\$4.03
Gore Commercial	820,000	950	39	423	3,735	3,289	568	312	396	-	9,711	9,345	3.92%	\$366.44	\$7.05
Gore Commercial	2,070,000	950	39	1,068	9,429	3,831	568	312	2,769	-	18,966	19,123	-0.82%	-\$157.52	-\$3.03
Mataura Commercial	75,000	950	39	39	333	393	568	312	396	-	3,029	2,965	2.15%	\$63.87	\$1.23
Mataura Commercial	295,000	950	39	152	1,310	1,183	568	312	396	-	4,909	4,305	14.02%	\$603.66	\$11.61
Mataura Commercial	950,000	950	39	490	4,218	3,810	568	312	396	-	10,782	12,383	-12.92%	-\$1,600.34	-\$30.78
Rural	950,000	950	39	490	832	377	-	-	-	-	2,687	2,338	14.94%	\$349.35	\$6.72
Rural	5,730,000	1,899	78	2,957	4,865	754	-	-	-	-	10,553	10,217	3.29%	\$336.21	\$6.47
Rural	10,200,000	3,798	155	5,265	8,829	1,508	-	-	-	-	19,555	17,907	9.20%	\$1,648.04	\$31.69
Rural	18,150,000	5,698	232	9,368	15,172	1,886	-	-	-	-	32,356	31,241	3.57%	\$1,114.88	\$21.44
Heavy Industry 1	730,000	950	39	377	-	-	568	312	791	31,991	35,028	31,565	10.97%	\$3,462.29	\$66.58
Heavy Industry 2	1,775,000	950	39	916	-	-	5,112	312	1,187	12,137	20,652	18,610	10.97%	\$2,041.83	\$39.27
Heavy Industry 3	21,220,000	3,798	155	10,952	-	-	2,840	779	32,436	309,591	360,552	324,909	10.97%	\$35,642.89	\$685.44

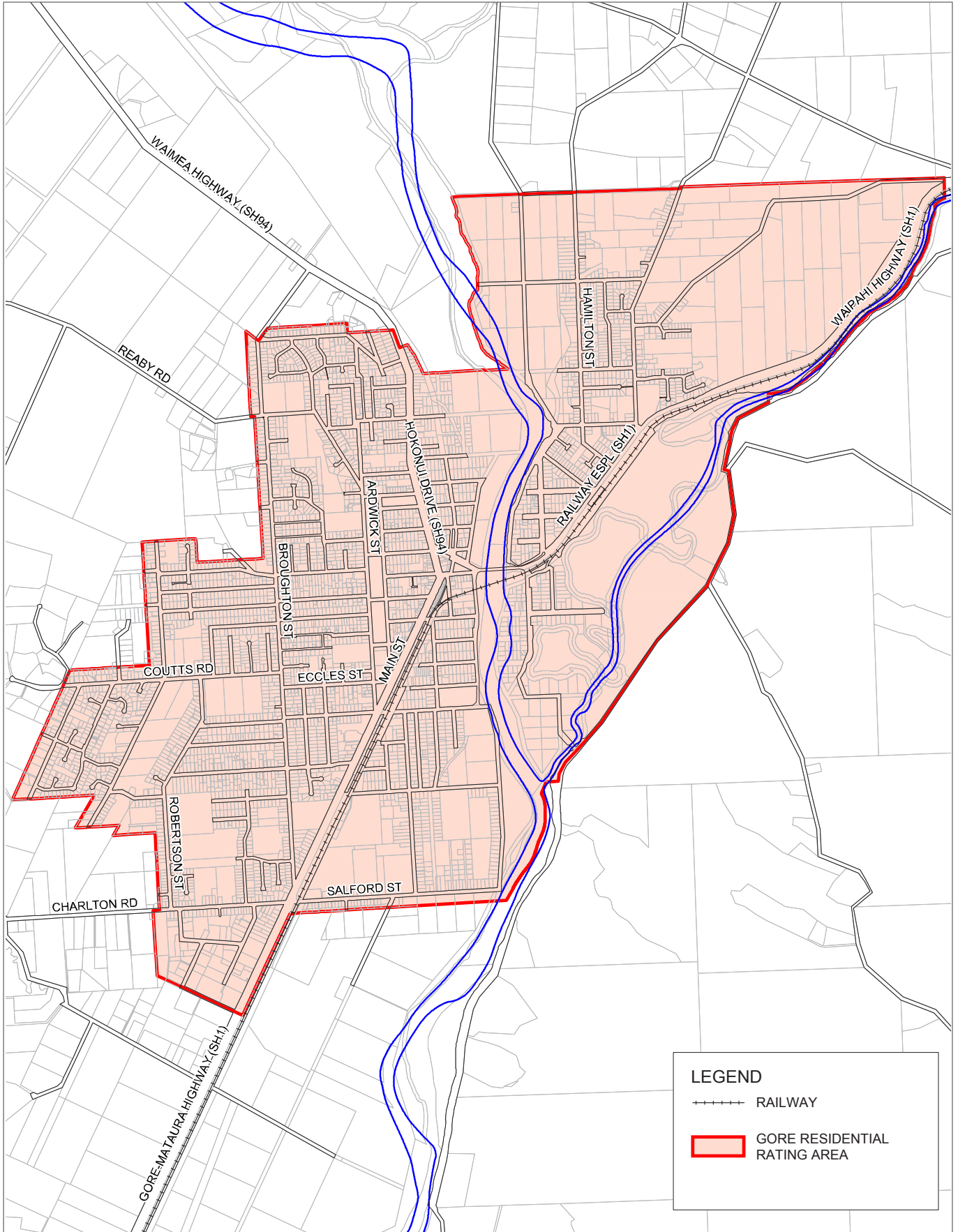
GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - COUNCIL WIDE

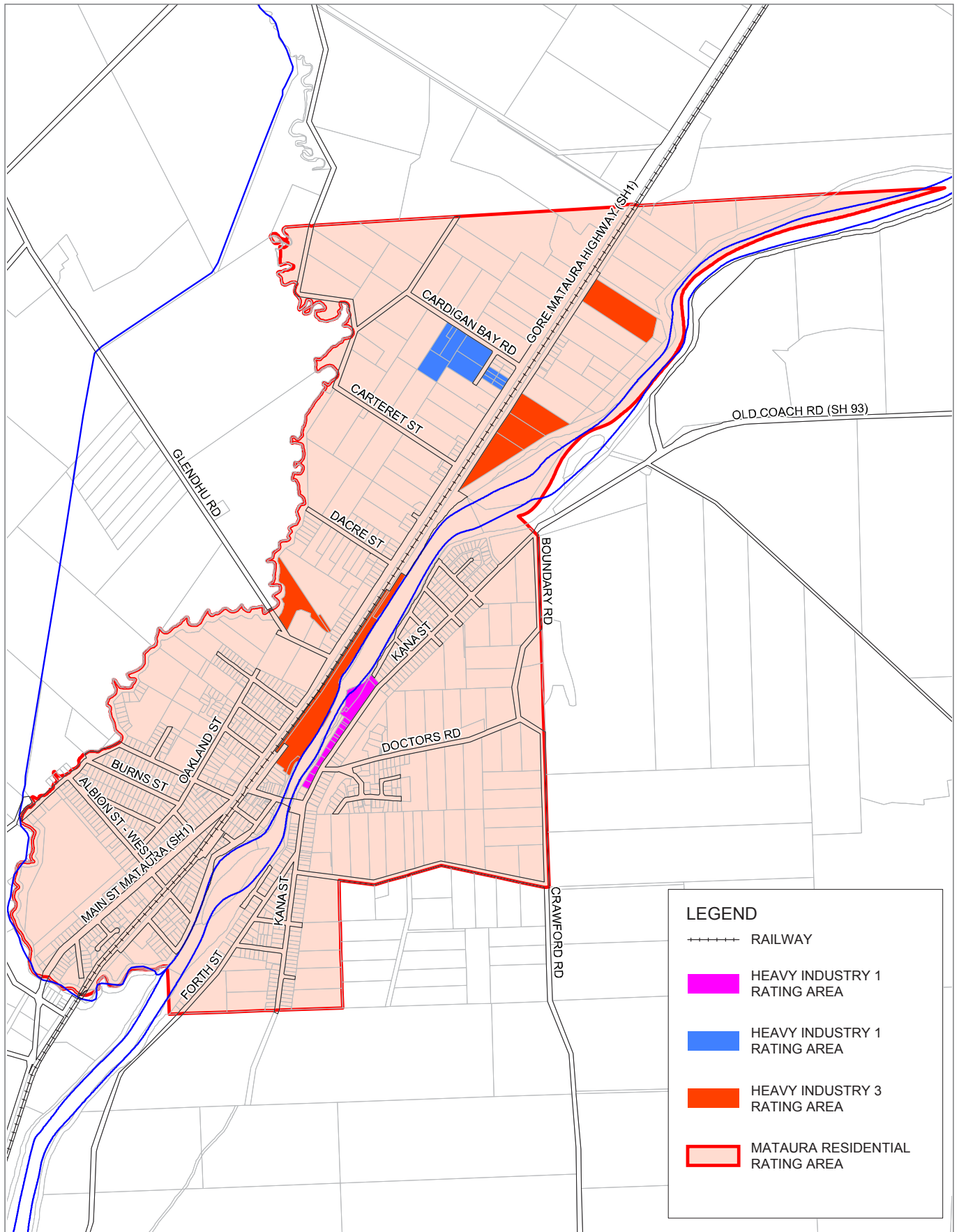
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	LTP 2023	LTP 2024	AP 2024
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,625	7,070	7,797
Targeted rates	13,662	14,140	14,619
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,129	2,248	2,382
Fees and charges	4,062	4,156	5,381
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	78	79	104
Total Operating Funding (A)	26,556	27,693	30,283
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,586	21,133	23,951
Finance costs	1,179	1,379	2,113
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	21,765	22,512	26,064
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,791	5,181	4,219
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,932	1,855	1,940
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	6,796	3,739	5,144
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8,728	5,594	7,084
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	363	85	83
- to replace existing assets	9,388	7,615	7,783
- to improve the level of service	3,768	3,075	3,439
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	13,519	10,775	11,305
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4,791)	(5,181)	(4,219)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-

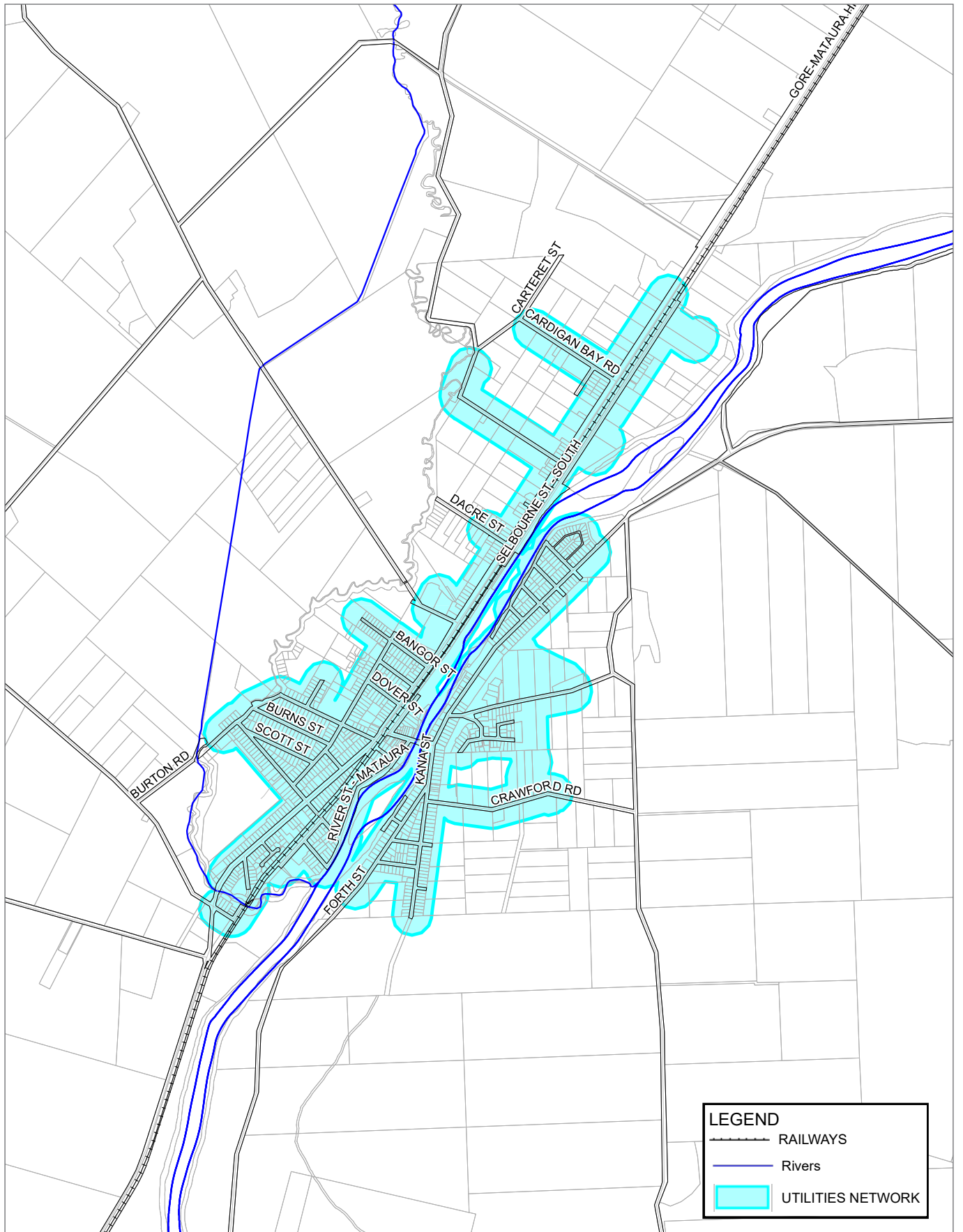
GORE RESIDENTIAL RATING AREA



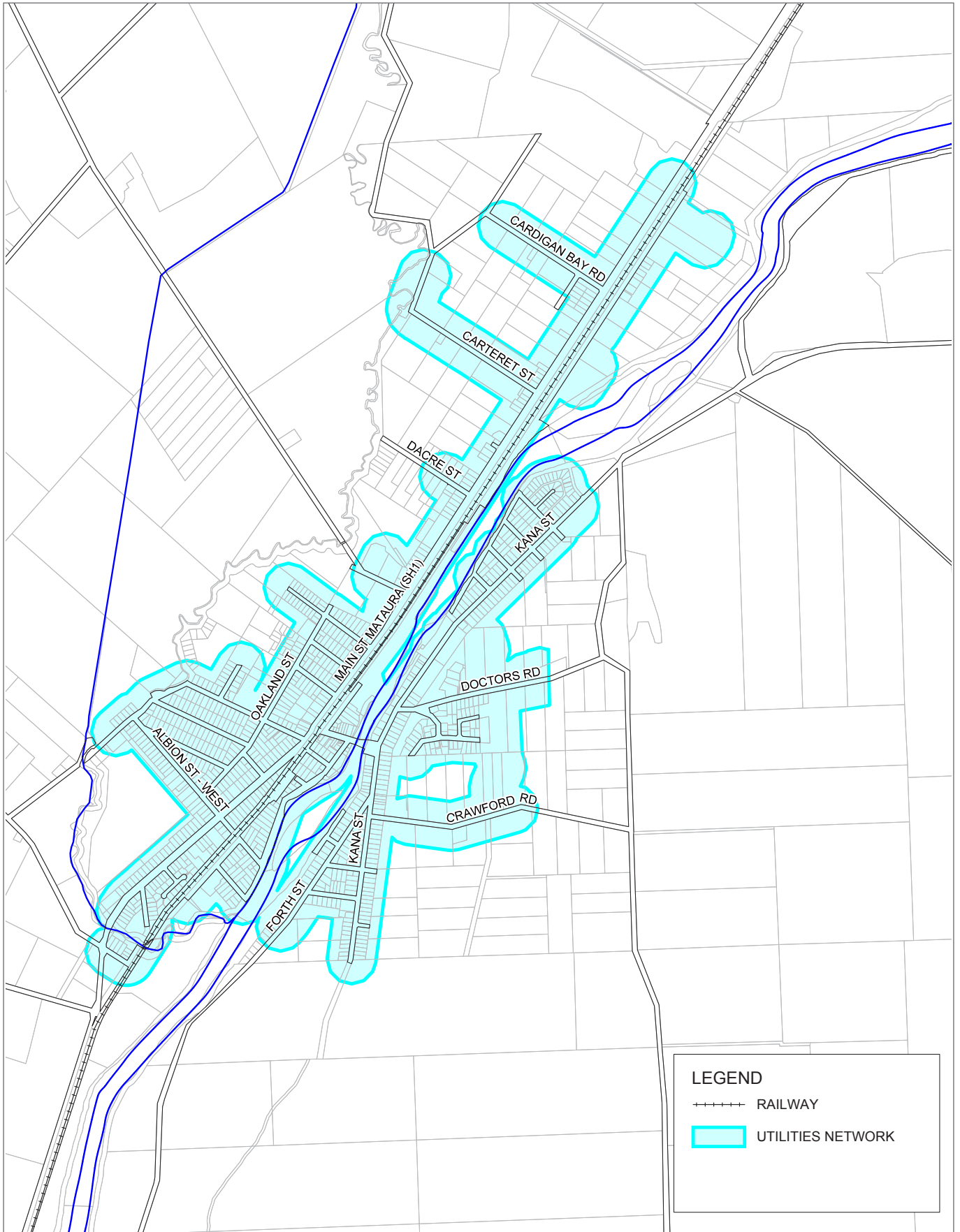
MATAURA RESIDENTIAL RATING AND HEAVY INDUSTRIAL RATING AREA



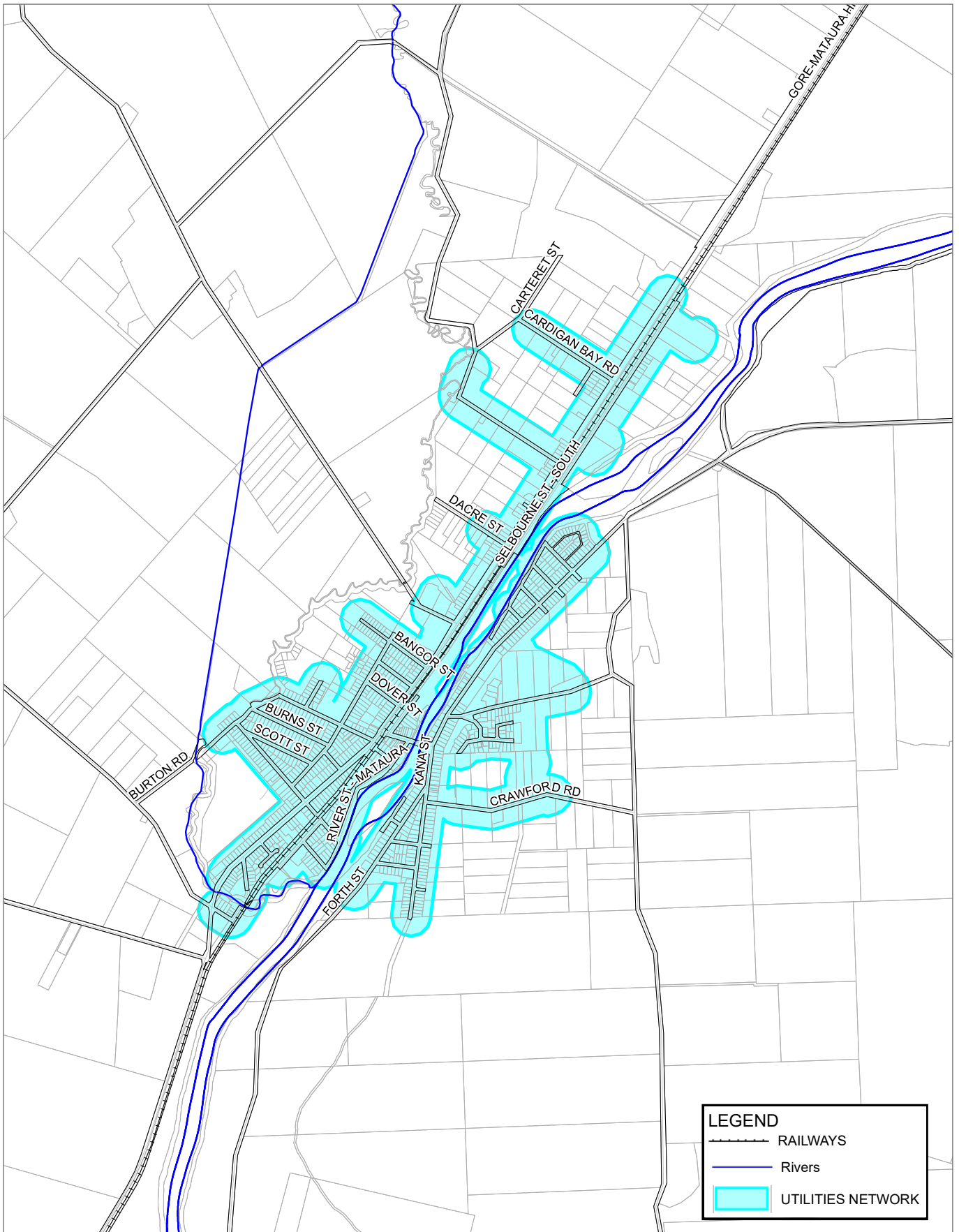
GORE WATER NETWORK



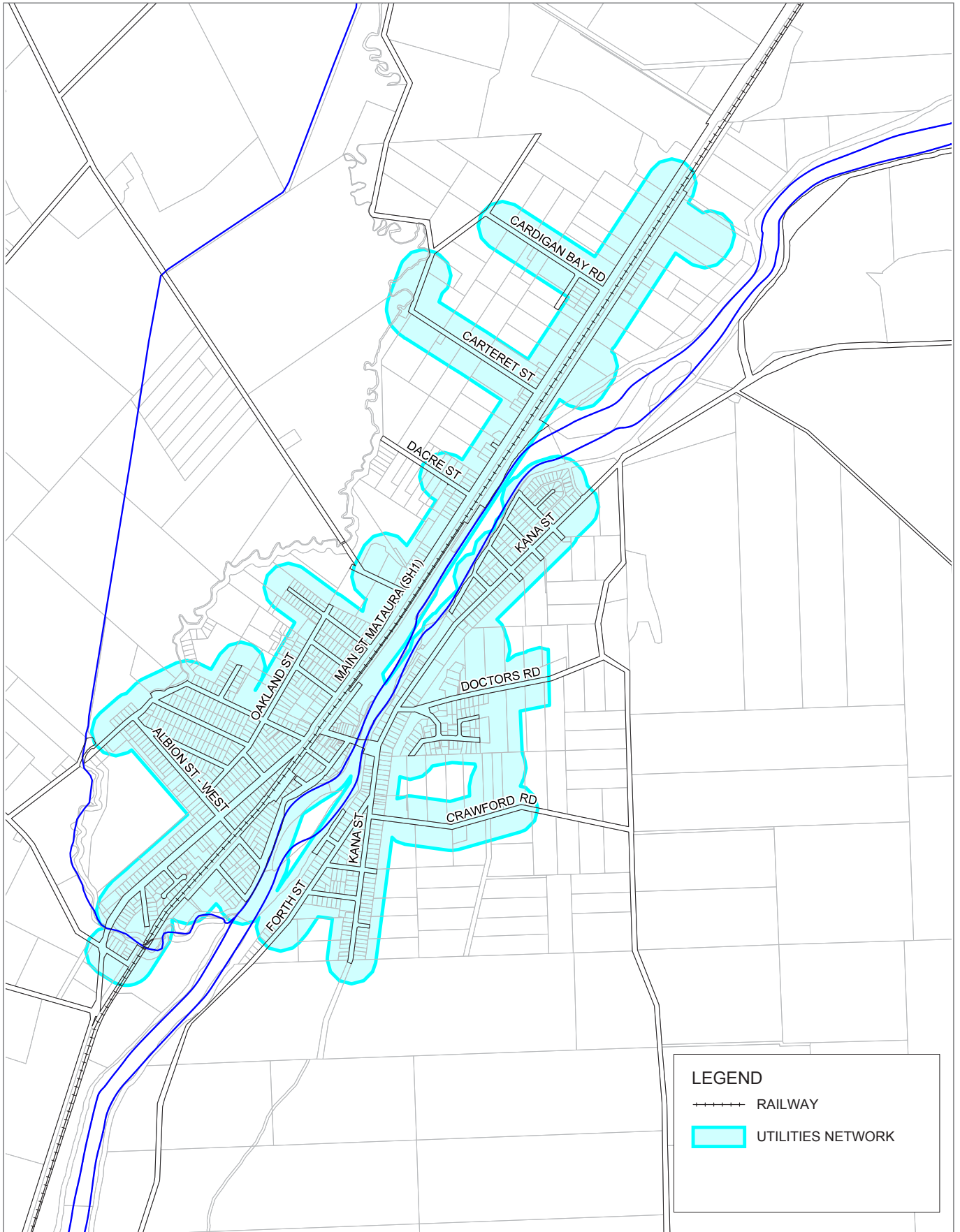
GORE WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



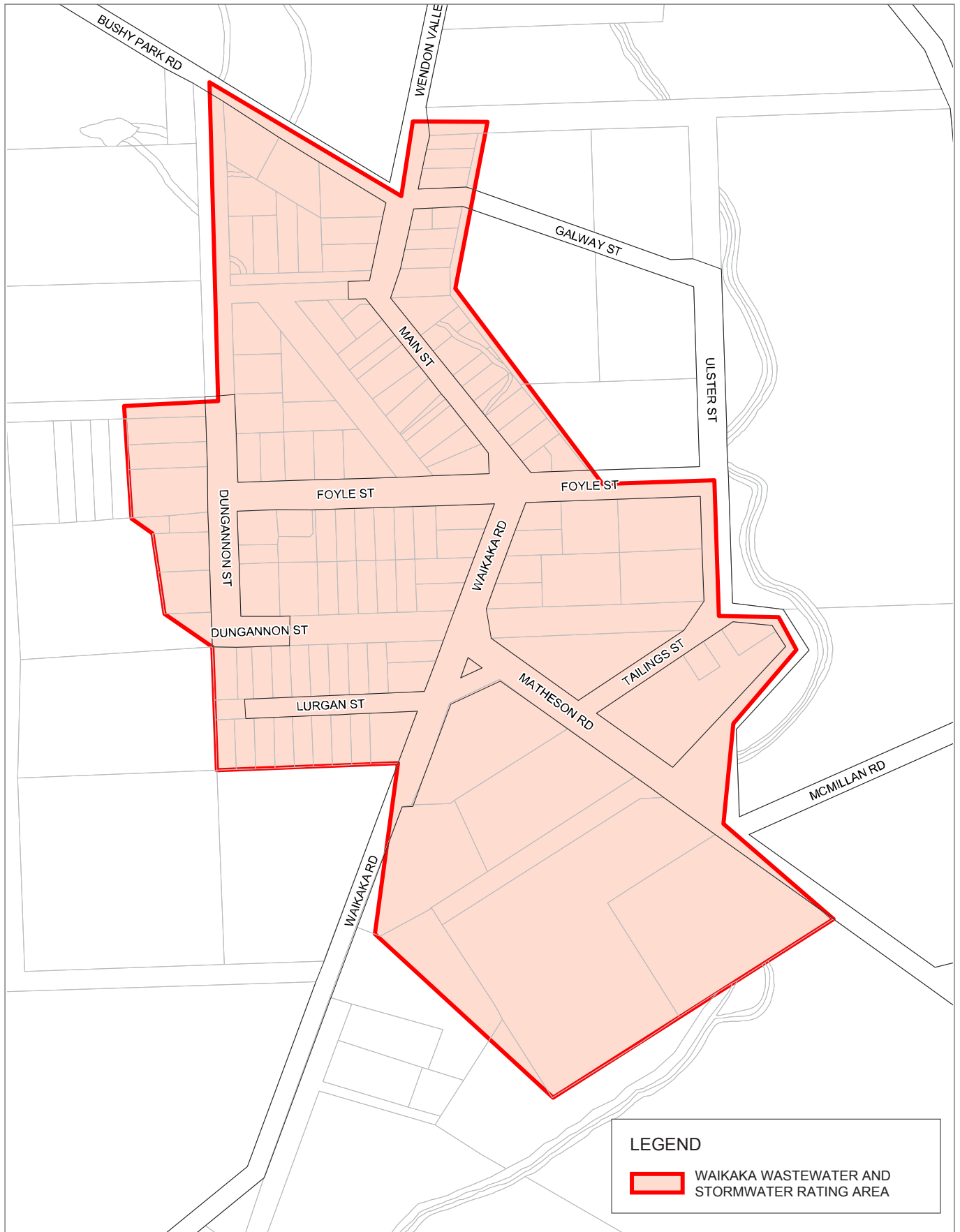
MATAURA WATER NETWORK



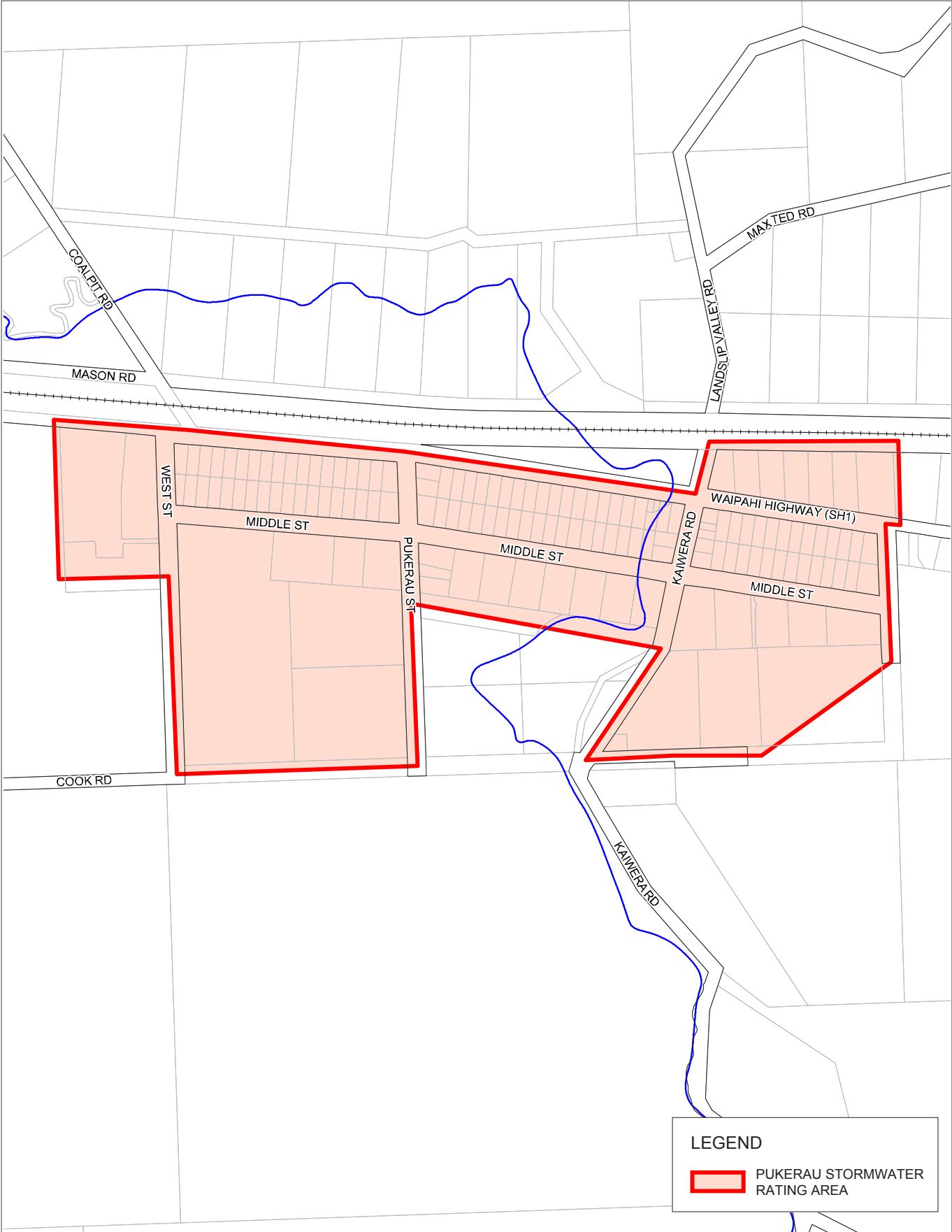
MATAURA WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



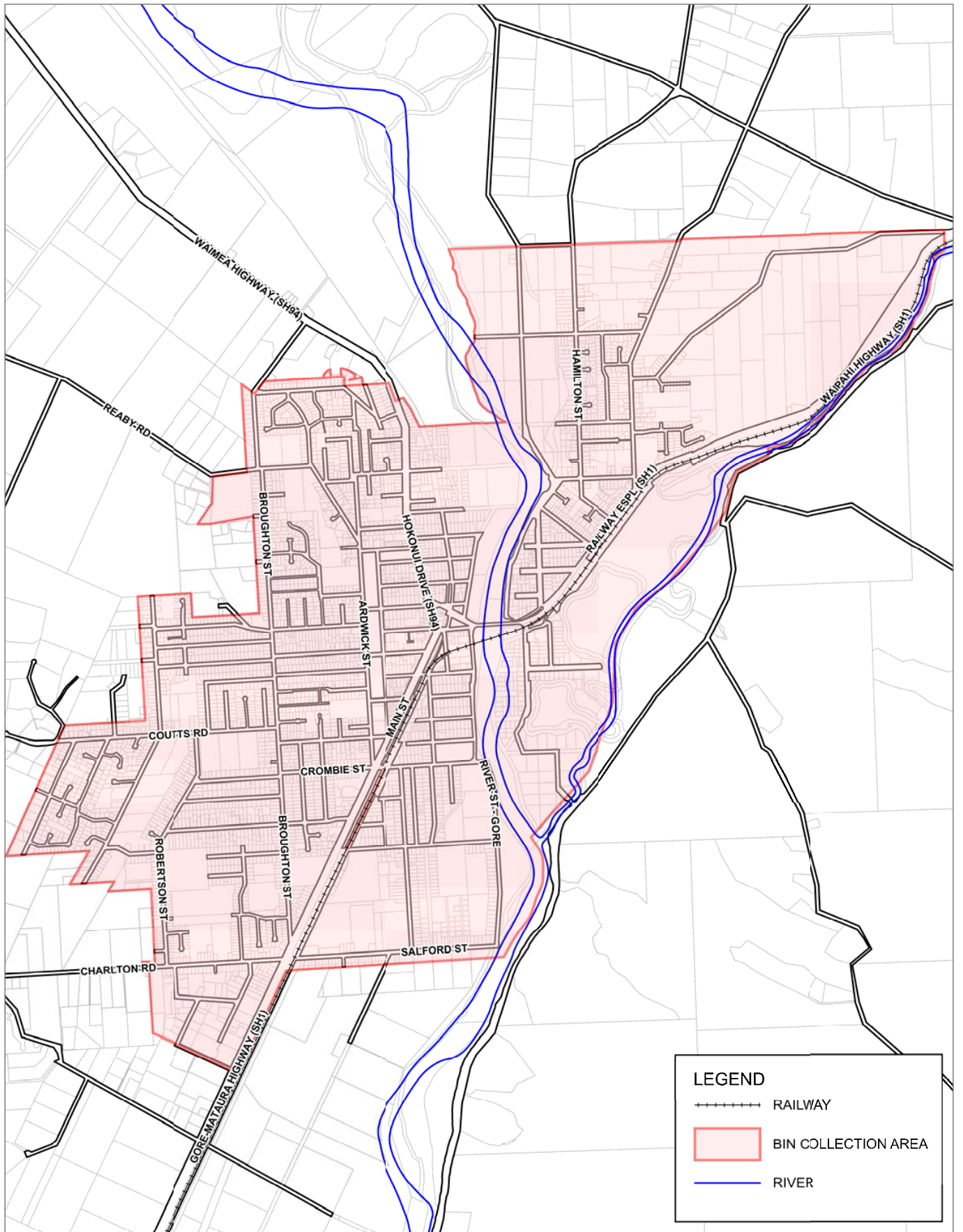
WAIKAKA WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



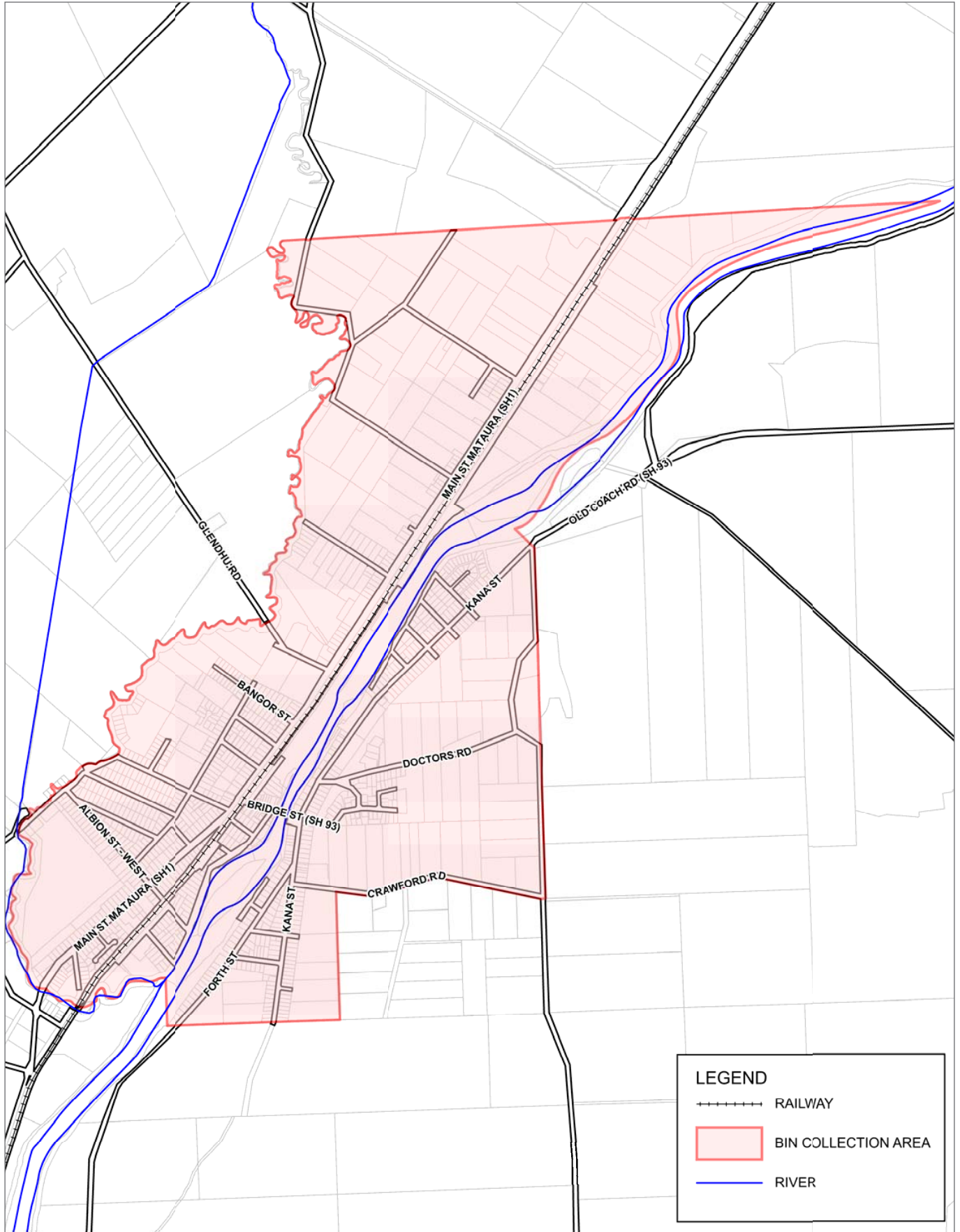
PUKERAU WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER NETWORK



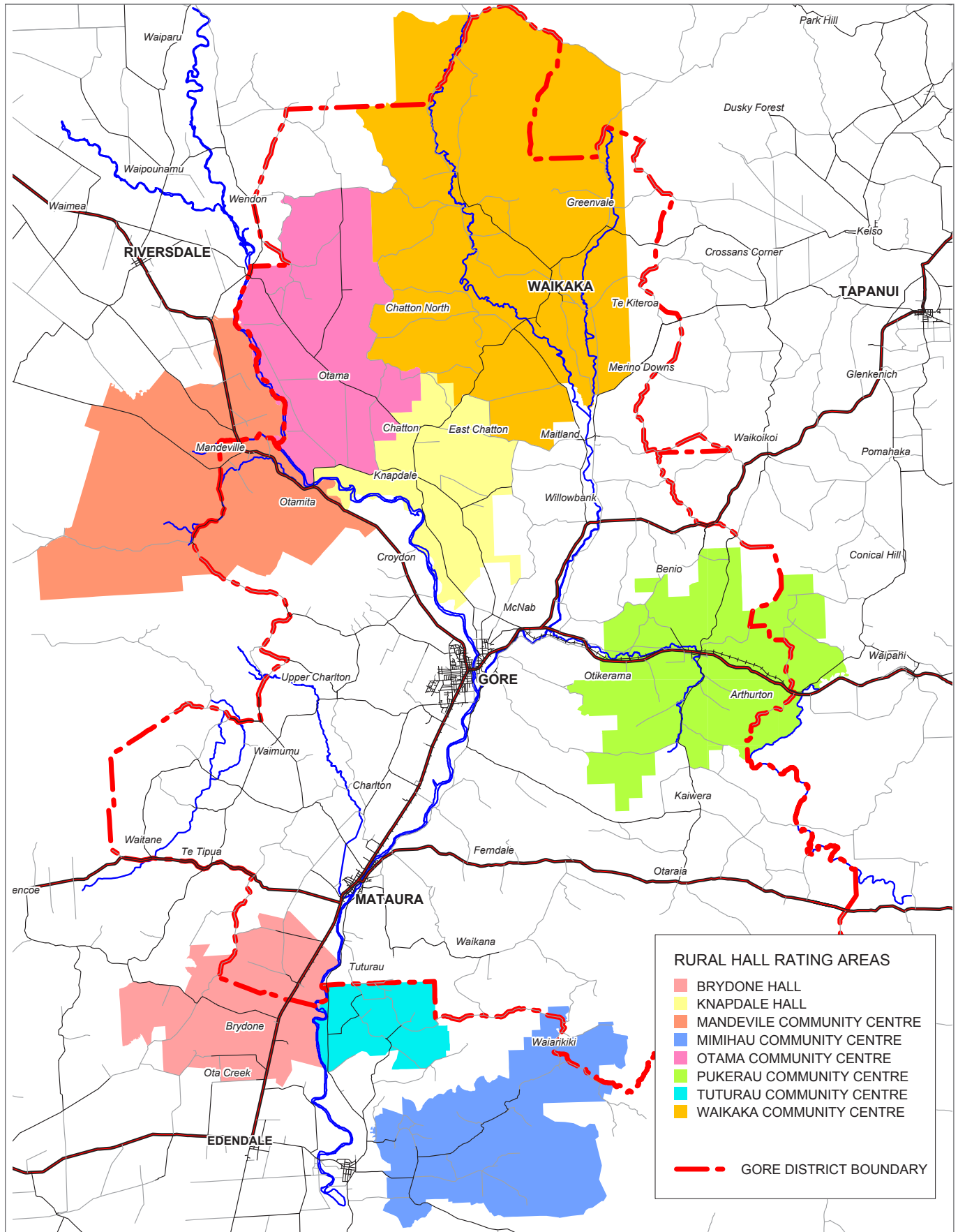
GORE WHEELIE BIN SERVICE AREA



MATAURA WHEELIE BIN SERVICE AREA



RURAL HALL RATING AREA



DISTRICT STATISTICS AND RATING BASE INFORMATION

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

	Capital Value \$	Land Value \$	No. of Rating Units	No. of UAGCs	No. of Water Connections	No. of Wastewater & Stormwater connections
Gore	1,750,339,400	611,284,300	4,083	3,854	4,358	5,161
Mataura	230,541,200	65,659,800	884	803	889	880
Rural	3,018,031,900	2,120,558,200	1,741	1,481	-	101
Heavy Industry	23,725,000	5,180,000	15	6	9	87
Utilities	54,402,000	-	5	5	-	-
Total	5,077,039,500	2,221,880,400	6,728	6,691	5,256	6,229



SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL RESERVE FUND MOVEMENTS

		30 June 2023	Additions \$'000s	Withdrawals \$'000s	30 June 2024
(a) Special bequests					
A M A Dolamore	Maintenance and improvement of Dolamore Park	69	-	-	69
C A Coster	Provision or extension of amenities in Mataura area	105	-	-	105
Dolamore Trust	Purchase of Library Books	5	-	-	5
Dorothy Newman Trust	Maintenance and improvement of Gore Parks and Reserves	18	-	-	18
J H Dolamore	Maintenance and improvement of Gore Parks and Reserves	40	-	-	40
(a) Special bequests Total		237	-	-	237
(b) Council created reserves					
Airport reserve	funding future operations	13	-	-	13
Council wide asset replacement and maintenance reserves	Funding long term maintenance and replacement of Council assets	3,707	858	(699)	3,866
Creative New Zealand	Funding of cultural activities	2	-	-	2
Drainage contributions reserve	Funding additional connections to drainage network	62	-	-	62
Insurance excess reserve	Funding for self insurance of below ground assets	57	-	-	57
Mataura Initiatives Reserve	Funding future initiatives in Mataura	(2)	-	-	(2)
Otama Water Scheme	Funding capital works on Otama Water Scheme	443	-	-	443
Parks and Reserves development reserve	Funding future development requirements	19	-	-	19
Rural Halls Reserve	Funding future maintenance costs of rural halls	13	-	-	13
Rural Special Fund	Provision of amenities in rural areas of the District	526	-	-	526
Rural Roding reserve	Funding future roading works	(11)	-	-	(11)
Sister City reserve	Funding future Sister City initiatives	9	-	-	9
Young Ambassador reserve	Funding future young ambassador initiatives	1	-	-	1
(b) Council created reserves Total		4,839	858	(699)	4,998
Grand Total		5,076	858	(699)	5,235