



Mackenzie

DISTRICT COUNCIL

ATTACHMENTS

UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Ordinary Council Meeting

28 June 2022

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7.5 Annual Plan 2022/23 for Council Adoption

Attachment 1 Annual Plan 2022/23 4

Annual Plan 2022/23



Mackenzie
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive: Leading the change for future generations

At Mackenzie our team has focused on serving our community the very best we can. This Annual Plan sets out the projects and our direction for the next year. We have our sights focussed on the future and this year we plan to kick off the review of our District Plan and the implementation phase of Te Manahuna Ki Uta. These two projects are focussed on the long term and giving effect to some of the strategy we have developed for our reserves, trails and facilities.

We continue to balance our small ratepayer base against the ever increasing costs of meeting increasing government regulations and standards and an ongoing push to protect our natural environment for our locals, visitors and treaty partners.

In this plan we continue to strike a balance that ensures we can appropriately invest in and fund resilient infrastructure and deliver fit for purpose services, all while ensuring we make sure the district remains a place we are proud to call home.

In the LTP we said it was a time for change and we needed to fund our services, compliance requirements and meet new standards at higher levels than we have done previously. This year we continue to do this. We need to continue this to ensure our council can continue to function in a sustainable manner and provide the infrastructure and services our community needs.

For many in our community the past two years have been difficult; especially so for our tourist operators and accommodation providers with the borders remaining closed. As we move further into 2022, and hopefully with the first wave of Omicron is behind us, we will continue to be challenged with a slow tourism recovery, high inflation levels and supply chain logistics delays. We signalled a rates increase of 17% in the LTP and this is exactly where the rates increases have landed despite the increased inflation.

Central government is continuing to drive a wide reform agenda that includes changes to both the delivery of water services and the ownership of water infrastructure assets,

significant changes to the Resource Management Act (RMA), and a review of the future for Local Government. Keeping abreast of what this means and providing information and submissions on all of this adds to MDC's workload, which in turn means additional costs.

The significant projects were confirmed in the LTP last year; and this year we will commence or continue leadership of these workstreams and improvements for our communities:

- Delivery the Te Manahuna Ki Uta Destination Management Plan and commencing the next phase of this project
- Commencing a review of the District Plan Review and starting to give effect to the Spatial Plans
- Continuing to improve the condition of our Twizel event Centre and the Fairlie Civic office
- We continue to improve pool filtration/treatment of the Strathconan swimming pool and provide accessibility ramp upgrades and pool inflatables for the Twizel Pool
- Upgrading the Fairlie Water Treatment Plant and storage
- Completing the design work for the Tekapo Treatment Plant
- Installation of inlet screens in Fairlie, Tekapo and Twizel to ensure longevity of the desludging work in our oxidation ponds
- Upgrading the Tekapo Domain and Lakeside Drive Playground
- Installation of Twizel water meters to better understand water consumption for water conservation
- Lake Ruataniwha Reserve Management Plan and undertaking upgrades to achieve the community vision

MDC is committed to investing in our community and making decisions that ensure the Mackenzie District continues to be a unique and special place to live, work and play.

Today's choices will help us create tomorrow's Mackenzie. This investment modernises our infrastructure and helps create thriving vibrant places in a unique natural environment with unparalleled vistas and night skies.



Graham Smith
Mayor



Angela Oosthuizen
Chief Executive

Your Council

Your Councillors also represent you on a number of joint committees and regional forums to ensure that Mackenzie has a voice in decisions which affect our district. You can find out more about how they represent you at www.mackenzie.govt.nz.



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Committees of Council

Audit and Risk Committee

Chair: Bruce Micham (appointed member)

Chief Executive Review Committee

Chair: James Leslie

Commercial and Economic Development Committee

Chair: Murray Cox

Engineering and Service Committee

Chair: Stuart Barwood

Planning and Regulations Committee

Chair: Anne Munro

Strategy Committee

Chair: James Leslie

Photo credit: Match Sumaya / Unsplash

Your Community Boards

The Mackenzie District has three community boards:

- Twizel – elected by the electors of the Twizel township
- Takapō/Tekapo – elected by the electors of the former Tekapo ward
- Fairlie – elected by the electors of the Fairlie community board boundary



TWIZEL

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Council Executive Team at 28 June 2022

Chief Executive Officer

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General Manager - Operations

David Adamson

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General Manager - Corporate Services

Vacant

Manager - People and Culture

Alexis Gray

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Manager - Information and Engagement

Chris Clarke

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Our Strategic Vision

MDC has developed the following strategic vision and outcomes to chart the course and set our direction for the future.

This vision has been developed alongside the community and will help MDC focus our efforts to ensure everything we do remains focussed on improving our communities, our environment and our way of life.

Vision

To empower our communities and treasure our environment

Mission

Strengthening our communities

Guiding Values

Be fair to everyone

Strive for a better future

Dare to be different

Act with respect and trust

Protect our peace and serenity

Our Community Outcomes

A TREASURED ENVIRONMENT

We recognise that our outstanding environment plays a vital role in sustaining our district.

We manage our environment and natural resources sustainably to ensure they can be enjoyed now and by future generations.

We have sustainable, efficient and well-planned infrastructure, services and community facilities.

RESILIENT, SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITIES

Our communities have access to facilities and networks which enable people to enjoy positive, healthy lifestyles.

Our communities are engaged, connected and are given the opportunity to influence local outcomes and decisions.

Our communities have a 'sense of place' that makes people proud to live here.

Our communities are resilient and provide for inter-generational wellbeing through networks that care for all ages.

STRONG AND INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

We value the role that our District's environmental, social and cultural assets play in supporting economic development.

We are a welcoming, enabling and business friendly district that encourages creative local economic development.

We recognise and manage the effects of economic growth and actively support our communities and environment while striving for prosperity.

EMBRACE HERITAGE AND DIVERSITY

We embrace our partnership with ngā rūnanga and support mana whenua traditions and relationships with their ancestral lands, waterways, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

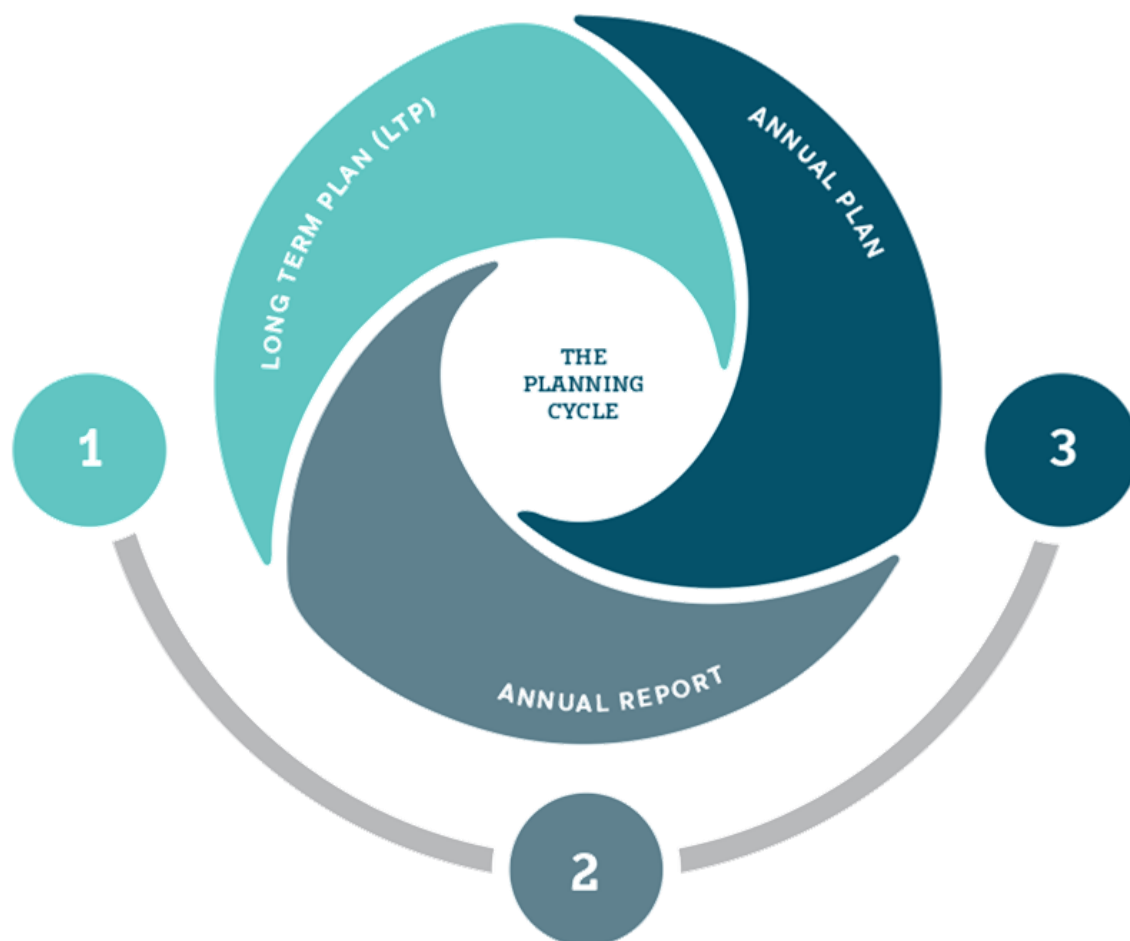
We are proud of and celebrate the heritage and diversity of our District and our people.

We respect each other and what we contribute to the District through our traditions and culture.

Our communities are given the opportunity to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity.

Our Planning Process

Council's planning process centres on three key documents:



1

Long Term Plan (LTP)

The Long Term Plan, prepared every three years, is a strategic planning document which forecasts Council's budgets and project priorities over its ten year life.

2

Annual Plan

The Annual Plan is produced in the years when we do not produce a Long Term Plan. The Annual Plan updates the work programme and budget in detail for the year the plan covers.

3

Annual Report

The Annual Report is prepared every year to report on how the Council performed against its targeted budget and work programme for the year and to report any variations.

Guide to the Annual Plan 2022/23

In the years when we do not produce a long-term plan, an annual plan is prepared to detail the work programme and expenditure for the coming year. The annual plan provides up to date budgets and information on specific areas of work Council plans to undertake for the next financial year.

The Annual Plan highlights any variations for the coming year from what was proposed in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. Where there are significant variations, reasons are provided as well as the financial impact of these changes.

The financial year beginning 1 July 2022 is the second year of Mackenzie District Council's Long Term Plan 2021-2031. The Long Term Plan sets out the Council's ten-year budget and work programme and is updated, in consultation with the community, every three years.

Annual work programme and budget

For each activity you will find information about projects to be delivered in the coming year, any changes to the level of services detailed in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 and what the service will cost. A financial summary is provided for each group of activities that compares the budget forecast in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 with the budget for 2022/23.

This Annual Plan does not contain any significant variations from Year 2 of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. As a result, we are not required to consult on the Annual Plan itself in accordance with section 95(2A) of the Local Government Act 2002. Instead, we have informed the community of the key work that they can expect to see us complete throughout the 2022/23 year.

The format of this Annual Plan follows the same order as the LTP 2021-2031 to make it easy to relate the two documents.

This document is the formal and public statement of the Council's intentions in relation to the matters covered by the Annual Plan 2022/23 in accordance with section 96 of the Local Government Act (2002).

The document sets out the following:



- A summary of how the Annual Plan 2022/23 varies from the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. The summary reflects our rates for 2022/23, noting that the total rates are lower than those forecast for this year in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031;



- The specific impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic on the Council's income for the year;



- A summary of how the Council plans to prudently manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and finances; and



- The budget for 2022/23 and rates details for the year.

If you are interested in more information about Mackenzie District Council's community outcomes, groups of activities and levels of service, including the Council's policies for carrying out its work, please refer to the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. Copies of the document are available on the Council's website at www.mackenzie.govt.nz (type Long Term Plan into the search function). Copies of the Long Term Plan are also available in the community libraries at Fairlie and Twizel and from the Council's offices in Fairlie or Twizel.

Our Activities at a Glance

Council's activities and work programmes come out of the priorities identified during the development of Asset Management Plans (AMPs) and the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy. These documents are reviewed every three years in line with the Long Term Plan. Council's activities have been grouped into the following:



Governance and Corporate Services

Governance
Chief Executive Office
Customer Services
Corporate Services (IT, Finance)



Three Waters

Water supplies
Wastewater
Stormwater



Transportation

Roading
Footpaths
Streetlighting
Cycleways and walkways, including Alps to Ocean



Regulatory Services

Resource Management and District Planning
Building Control
Animal Control
Environmental Health



Emergency Management

Civil Defence and Emergency Management



Parks and Community Facilities

Parks and swimming pools
Community Centres and Halls
Libraries
Pensioner Housing
Cemeteries
Public Toilets



Waste Management and Minimisation

Kerbside collection, including organics
Resource Recovery Parks and Hardfill Sites
Waste minimisation



Tourism, Economic Development and Commercial Activities

Investments, including Forestry
Pukaki Airport
Real estate
Economic Development
District promotion

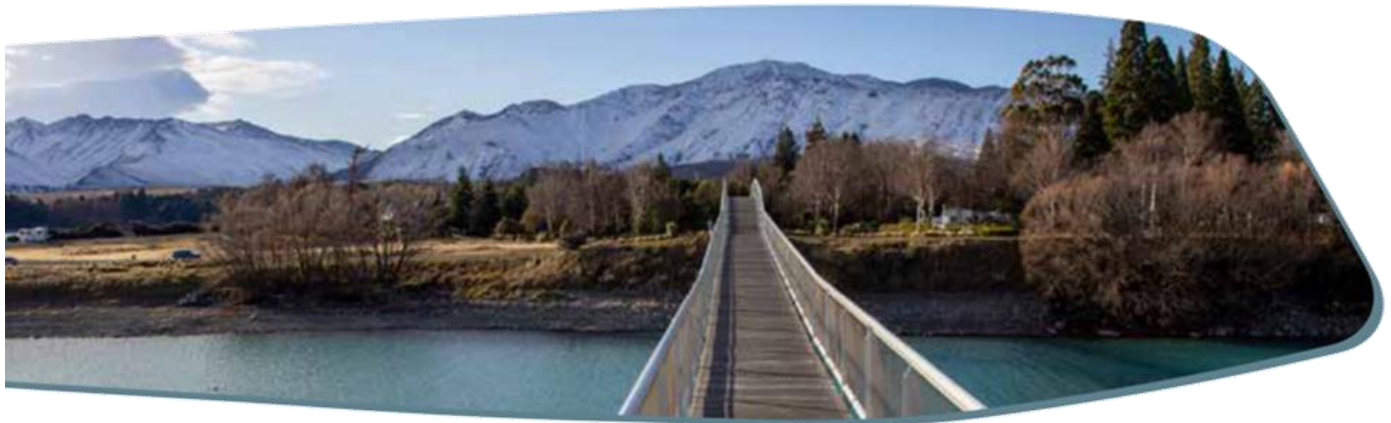


Photo credit: Leopold Maitre / Unsplash

Annual Plan 2022/23: How it differs from the Long Term Plan

The Council is not proposing to vary its work programme, significantly, from that proposed in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. However, there are some variations to the budget for 2022/23.

At the time this Annual Plan was prepared, the impact of the pandemic on the global and local economy was still playing out. The effects on the Council's budgets reflected in this Annual Plan are, therefore, anticipated, not certain. However, in the face of this uncertainty, the Council has acted prudently to reduce its expenditure in anticipation of lower income in order to maintain its levels of service.



What's changed

Rates increase

The second year of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 forecast a 17.3% rates increase. Initially, with the impact of inflation, the 2022/23 rates increase rose drastically above 17.3%, however the Council resolved to marginally reduce the rates increase to 17%. This lower-than-forecast rate increase was achieved by reviewing Council's proposed work programmes and prioritising work in order to still meet its obligations to the community as a responsible manager; as well as maintaining infrastructure services to a level that the community expects.

This equates to an increase in rates of \$375.29 per annum for a house with a capital value of \$350,000 in Fairlie and an increase of \$816.48 per annum for a sheep and beef farm with a capital value of \$4,325,000. Details of sample rates across the entire region are available on pages 83 and 84 of this document.

Operating Expenditure

Council is forecasting an increase of \$909,000 above the LTP. The major factors to this are increased personnel costs and maintenance contract costs, as a result of COVID-19 demand and supply issues and inflation costs.

Capital Expenditure

Council is forecasting an additional \$2,548,000 of projects from the LTP, which are either re-budgeted from the 2021/22 year (Twizel water meters, Strathconan swimming pool filtration and treatment) or have been identified as priority requirements (wastewater inlet screens, district wide projects, Tekapo township projects, public toilets, Strathconan swimming pool accessibility and chemical storage shed)



Activities

The following activities have identified differences for the 2022/23 year from those matters set out in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, as follows:



Governance and Corporate Services

Increased costs in payments to staff and suppliers of \$245,000. This has been funded from an increased general rate requirement and overhead recoveries.



Water Supply

Increased capital costs of \$1,000,000 as a result of the re-budgeting of the Twizel water meter installation project from 2021/22, funded from borrowing and reserves.



Wastewater

Decreased costs of \$222,000 from payments to staff and suppliers in relation to consultancy projects, resulting in decrease rate requirements. Increased capital costs for new inlet screens for the three treatment plants and funded from reserves.



Transportation

Increased costs in payments to staff and suppliers of \$427,000 as a result of transport activity management plan work and increased roading contract maintenance costs. This has been funded from an increased general rate requirement and subsidies and grants.



Regulatory Services

Decreased costs in payments to staff and suppliers of \$277,000 in regards the contracting out of building inspection and health licensing functions and the reduction of government funding towards responsible camping. This has been met from reduced general rate requirement and subsidies and grants.

Reduced project costs of \$360,000 for a new animal pound which was being funded from borrowings and reserves.



Parks and Community Services

Increased capital costs of \$925,000 due to the re-budgeting of the Strathconan swimming pool filtration and treatment renewal and upgrade, additional projects added due to community feedback and asset reviewing for district wide projects, Tekapo township and public toilets. The additional costs have been funded from a mix of borrowings and reserves.



Tourism, Economic Development and Commercial

Increased costs of \$333,000 in payment to staff and suppliers due to additional operational costs at Pukaki Airport, forestry plantations, commercial rental properties and finalisation of the Te Manahuna Ki Uta Mackenzie project. The increased costs are funded via reserves and general rate requirement.

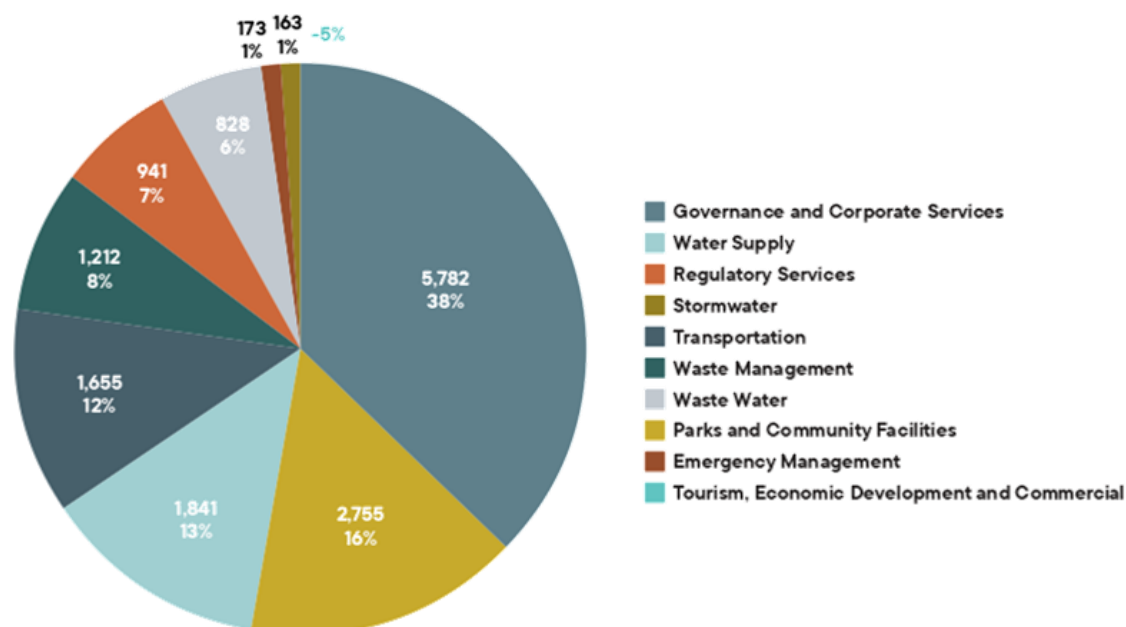
Photo credit: Liam Hans / Unsplash

Overall Rate Summary 2022/23

(GST exclusive)

LTP 2021-22 \$000	Activity	Annual Plan 2022/23 (\$000)	Change from 2021/22	LTP 2022/23 (\$000)
5,381	Governance and Corporate Services	5,782	7.5%	5,757
1,461	Water Supply	1,841	26.0%	1,870
879	Wastewater	828	-5.8%	1,052
107	Stormwater	163	52.3%	172
1,105	Transportation	1,655	49.8%	1,426
1,054	Regulatory Services	941	-10.7%	1,350
74	Emergency Management	173	133.8%	83
2,391	Parks and Community Facilities	2,522	5.5%	2,529
991	Waste Management and Minimisation	1,212	22.3%	1,183
(1,143)	Tourism, Economic Development and Commercial Activities	(718)	37.2%	(990)
12,300	Total Rates	14,399	17.0%	14,432

Share of Rates

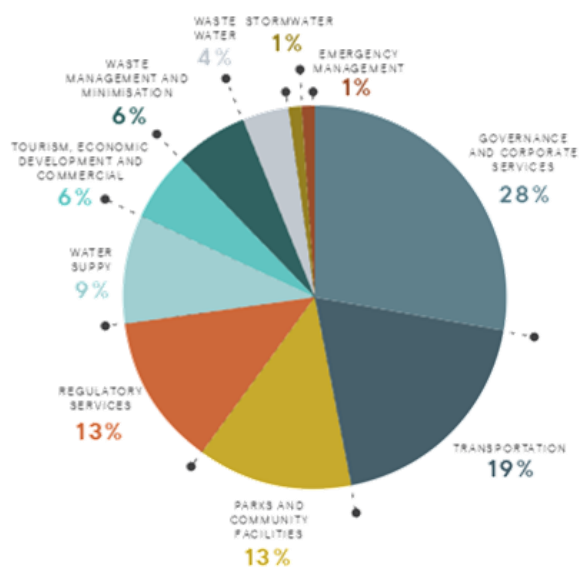


How your Rates are Spent

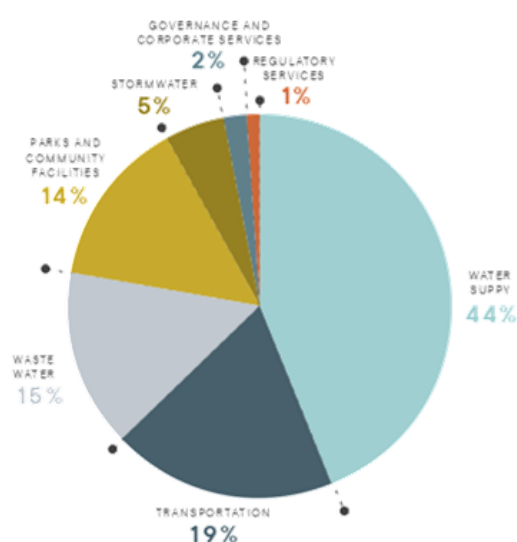
What does council spend money on?

The following graphs show what the Council will be spending during the year – both operating expenditure for the day to day running of services and facilities as well as capital expenditure to improve services and facilities.

Operating Expenditure

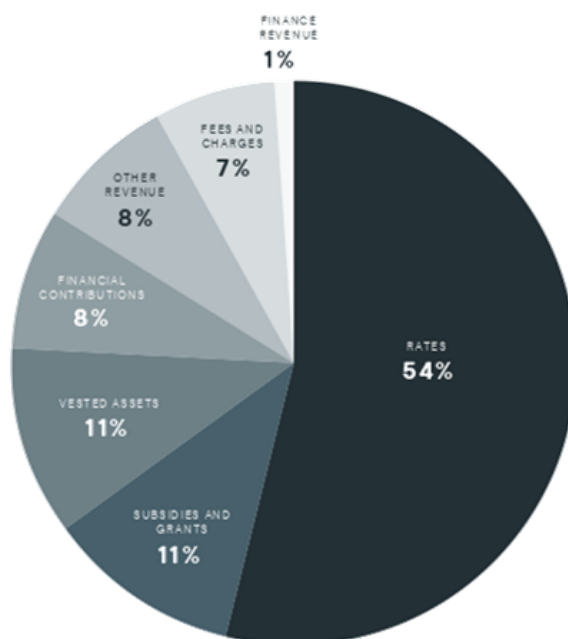


Capital Expenditure



Where does Council's money come from?

Expenditure is paid for from a mix of rates, fees, interest and dividends on Council's investments, and external sources such as financial assistance from government agencies. The graph shows where the money will come from in 2022/23.



Funding of Council Activities

Council's Revenue and Financing Policy sets out how we fund activities and can be found in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. (Volume 2, page 313). The policy is based on the principle that those who benefit from an activity or service of Council should if practicable pay for that service.

We use a mix of revenue sources to meet operating and capital expenditure, including:

- User charges, grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income, general rates or targeted rates (based on either capital value or uniform annual charge basis), reserve funds, investment income, proceeds from the sale of assets and lump sum contributions, and internal and external borrowing.

A summary of all Council activities under the Revenue and Financing Policy is shown in the following tables.

OPERATING	User Charges	Grants Subsidies & Others	Investment Income	Financial Contributions / Development Contributions	Reserve Funds	Borrowing	Targeted Rates	General Rates
Governance	●						●	●
Three waters	●	●					●	
Transportation	●	●					●	
Regulatory Services	●	●				●		●
Parks and Open Spaces		●					●	●
Tourism & Economic Development		●	●				●	●
Commercial Activities	●		●					
Emergency Management		● Event-based						●
Waste Management and Minimisation	●	●					●	●

CAPITAL	User Charges	Grants Subsidies & Others	Investment Income	Financial Contributions / Development Contributions	Reserve Funds	Borrowing	Targeted Rates	General Rates
Governance							●	
Three waters		●		●	●	●	●	
Transportation		●		●	●	●		
Regulatory Services		●			●	●		
Parks and Open spaces		●			●	●		
Tourism & Economic Development					●	●		
Commercial Activities					●	●		
Emergency Management						●		
Waste Management and Minimisation					●	●		

Photo credit: Graham Holtshausen / Unsplash



Governance and Corporate Services

This activity supports and guides all activities carried out by the Mackenzie District Council. Its services enable Council to function and provide stable, transparent, effective, efficient and accountable local governance to the district.

This activity includes:

Governance

District Council
Community Boards
Elections

Corporate Services

Chief Executive Office, including Human Resources and Health and Safety
Customer Services
Governance Support
Finance
Corporate Planning
Information Technology
Communications

What we do

Governance

Our governance portfolio is the foundation of everything that we do as a Council. The governing body of Council is responsible and democratically accountable for decision making of the Mackenzie District Council. The District Council includes a Mayor, elected at large, and six Councillors, elected by way of two wards: Pukaki and Opuha (3 elected from each ward). In addition, local community boards are democratically elected in each of our three main towns: Twizel, Takapō/Tekapo and Fairlie.

In addition to full Council meetings held at a minimum of six weekly, Mackenzie District Council operate six standing committees: Audit and Risk Committee, Chief Executive Performance Committee, Commercial and Economic Development Committee, Engineering and Services Committee, Planning and Regulations Committee, Strategy Committee. Council is also represented on a number of joint committees at a regional level.

The governance function of Council includes the management of triennial local body elections for the Mayor, ward Councillors and Community Board members, and any required by-elections. All election functions carried out by Mackenzie District Council are in accordance with the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Corporate Services

Our corporate services activities support the functioning of Council through administration and managerial support. These activities incorporate the Chief Executive Office, Customer Services, Finance, Information and Engagement (including IT, Communications and Governance Support), and Corporate Planning. These activities support the governance function of Council as well as all the other services that Council manage on behalf of our community.

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Council Prepare key accountability documents in accordance with good practice.	The annual report is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.	The annual report is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.
	The annual plan is prepared within statutory timeframes.	The annual plan is prepared within statutory timeframes.
Council Represent and govern the district on behalf of the community	The percentage of residents across the district who say they are satisfied with the performance of the councillors and Mayor in the annual ratepayer survey.	≥ 60%
Council Build strong iwi relationships and encourage Maori to contribute to the decision-making process	Number of face-to-face meetings held each year between council representatives and ngā Papatipu Rūnanga, or Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.	≥ 2
Council Provide opportunities for the community to engage with elected members	Number of public forums held each year with communities and groups.	≥ 40
Customer Services Customer expectations for service response meet customer demand and are delivered in a timely manner	Council provides a centralised service point (via face to face, phone and e-mail) for all customers.	Two to three service centres operating Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5pm providing first point of contact customer service via face to face, phone and e-mail. Number of service centres, and hours operated to be informed by performance statistics, population growth, demand and customer feedback.
Customer Services Customer expectations of the quality of the service received at the first point of contact	Council meets customer satisfaction levels at the first point of contact.	At least 85% of customers are satisfied or very satisfied by the quality of the centralised customer service received at the first point of contact. Measured by annual customer satisfaction survey and quality monitoring.
Finance Reporting	Provide financial reports to Council meetings to enable timely decisions to be made.	Financial reports included in Council meeting agendas for every meeting.
Finance Revenue collection and management	Collect rates revenue for Council and manage funds to ensure availability for Council requirements.	Issue rates invoices by no later than twenty calendar days prior to invoice due date every quarter.
		Ensure collection procedures followed to maximise prompt payments.
		Quarterly debtors reports provided to Council.
Finance Payments management	Ensure that staff and suppliers are paid on a timely basis to ensure continuity of Council operations	Process payroll fortnightly and creditors payments no later than the 20th of the following month - to ensure timely payment.

Major projects 2022/23

Hardware replacement: This includes the installation of new wireless access points in community facilities, replacement of digital equipment for staff, installation of team headsets, installation of safety cameras.

Projects: Update aerial imagery for geospatial platforms, GoGet services migration and SIMPLi integrations, automating processes to improve efficiency of online services and reduce wasted time.

Software and software development: website development, App development linked to all platforms and Council ERP system upgrade to Cloud solution. The upgrade to the Cloud is important as it will provide the foundation for future software projects and improvements in reporting.

Photo credit: Tonia Kraakman / Unsplash



Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	131	295
Communications projects	11	18
Network infrastructure	38	77
Computer software	0	8
Laserfiche upgrade to cloud	0	25
Public wifi – Fairlie and Tekapo village centres	0	25
Trailer – mobile unit / office	0	60
Vehicle replacement	82	82

Governance and Corporate Services - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,282	4,777	4,875
Targeted rates	34	34	35
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	167	172	61
Internal charges and overheads recovered	836	894	937
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	374	383	735
Total Operating Funding	5,693	6,260	6,643
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,160	6,526	6,754
Finance costs	4	18	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	(758)	(612)	(390)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	5,406	5,932	6,366
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	287	328	277
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,037	(15)	(6)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	1,037	(15)	(6)
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand		-	-
- to improve the level of service	116	11	134
- to replace existing assets	1,170	173	242
Increase (decrease) in reserves	39	129	(105)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	1,325	313	271
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(287)	(328)	(277)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Three Waters

Safe and sufficient drinking water, and the appropriate collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater are essential for the health and well-being of our communities.

This activity includes:

Water Supply

Urban drinking water supply
Rural stock water supply

Wastewater

Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal

Stormwater

Collection, treatment and disposal of urban stormwater

What we do

Our three waters activities are core functions of Council under the Local Government Act 2002.

Water supply

Council maintains and manages the treatment and distribution of water with community water supplies in the townships of Twizel (including Pukaki Airport), Tekapo, Fairlie and Burkes Pass and runs rural scheme at Allandale. Council also manages two public stock water race systems within the district being Ashwick Opuha and School Road.

Management of the Albury water supply is undertaken by the Albury Rural Water Supply Society Inc. under a formal agreement with the Council. Management of a small, piped stock water scheme, Kimbell Rural, is carried out by consumers.

Wastewater

Council is responsible for the management of wastewater (sewage) collection, treatment and disposal services for its urban communities. Wastewater services are provided to support the development of the district and to protect the physical environment and the health of our communities.

There are community wastewater systems in the townships of Twizel, Tekapo, Fairlie and Burkes Pass. In each case, effluent is collected and treated by way of an oxidation pond system and then discharged to ground.

Stormwater

The stormwater network provides drainage away from the road corridor and homes to minimise the incidence of flooding.

Council manages stormwater networks in Twizel, Tekapo and Fairlie. Each of these schemes are subject to consent conditions imposed by Environment Canterbury Regional Council (ECAN). Our networks discharge to ground or to water after flowing through some form of treatment such as a swale or larger vegetated treatment area.

The stormwater network does not include the drainage control assets consisting of kerb and channel, surface water channels, catch pits, soak pits, side drains, and culverts less than 3.4m² cross sectional area. These are included in roading assets.

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Water supply		
Provide safe drinking water.	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards (part 4) – Bacterial Compliance*	≥ 95%
	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards (part 5) – Protozoal Compliance ¹ *	2 of 5 supplies compliant
Maintain excellent water supply network services.	The percentage of real water loss from the networked reticulation system*	≤ 25%
Maintain excellent customer services	The median response times to attend a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to the network reticulation system:*	
	a) attendance for urgent call- outs	≤ 2h
	b) resolution of urgent call-outs	≤ 12h
	c) attendance for non-urgent call-outs	≤ 72h
	d) resolution of non-urgent call- outs	≤ 120h
	The total number of complaints received about any of the following:*	
	a) drinking water clarity b) drinking water taste c) drinking water odour d) drinking water pressure or flow e) continuity of supply f) MDC response to any of the above	≤ 5 per 1,000 connected properties
	The percentage of ratepayers satisfied with the water supply service	≥ 80%
Provide demand management of water supply services	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident with the district*	≤ 1.2m3

¹This measures the water quality of Tekapo, Twizel, Fairlie, Allendale and Albury water supplies. It is expected that Twizel and Tekapo will be compliant by 2022/23 and Fairlie will be compliant by 2024/25. There is the potential for Allendale to be compliant within this LTP period if it is found that it is feasible to connect it to Fairlie. Albury will not be compliant. Council is currently working on understanding the status of the Albury Rural water supply.

* Mandatory Performance Measure

Attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that the service personnel reach the site.

Resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Wastewater		
Maintain excellent sewer network services	The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1,000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system*	≤ 2 per 1,000 connected properties
Wastewater is discharged in a safe manner	Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of:	
	a) Data within the annual compliance reports	Compliant
	b) The number of abatement notices	Nil
	c) The number of infringement notices	Nil
	d) The number of enforcement orders	Nil
	e) The number of convictions	Nil
Maintain excellent customer services	Where the Council attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system, the following median response times measured:*	
	a) attendance time	≤ 1h
	b) resolution time	≤ 4h
	The total number of complaints received about any of the following:*	
	a) sewage odour b) sewerage system faults c) sewerage system blockages, and d) MDC response to issues with its wastewater system.	≤ 50 per 1,000 connected properties
	Satisfaction with wastewater treatment and disposal service.	≥ 85%
What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Stormwater		
Maintain excellent network services	The number of flooding events in the Mackenzie district*	≤ 2
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected*	≤ 2 per 1,000 connected properties
Stormwater services managed according to required environmental standards	Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measured by the number of:*	
	a) abatement notices	Nil
	b) infringement notices	Nil
	c) enforcement orders	Nil
	d) convictions	Nil
Maintain excellent customer services	The median response time to attend a flooding event*	≤ 2h
	The total number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system*	≤ 5 per 1,000 connected properties
	The percentage of ratepayers satisfied with the stormwater service	≥ 80%

Major projects 2022/23

Water supply

- **Water Metering:** Commence the installation of electronic water metering of properties connected to urban water supplies, beginning in Twizel to monitor consumption and improve water conservation.
- **Fairlie water supply upgrade:** Complete the design and tender stage of the upgrade of Fairlie's water supply to meet New Zealand Drinking Water Standards within the 2022/23 year. The full project outlined in the 2021-2031 LTP involves the construction of a new plant capable of managing the current source water quality fluctuations. The upgrade also involves the construction of two new supply reservoirs. This project is scheduled for completion by June 2024.
- **Water Safety Plans:** During 2022/23 Council will begin delivering on the projects identified within the recently completed water safety plans. This will involve a range of initiatives including backflow prevention, catchment controls, quality control on sampling regimes, and equipment upgrades.

Wastewater

- **Lake Tekapo/Takapō upgrades – Wastewater treatment plant:** An upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant is required to cater for growth in tourism and include the Station Bay subdivision. This is likely to include the establishment of a new treatment plant, a new discharge site, additional storage and pump replacements. Community Consultation on options will be followed by final site selection and design.
- **Pipe replacement programme:** Recent CCTV investigations to detect leaks have confirmed priorities for our ongoing pipe replacement programme.
- **Compliance with Discharge Consents:** Work at all Wastewater Treatment Plants is ongoing with new inlet works programmed for Twizel, Fairlie and Tekapo. This will help to ensure compliance with Resource Consents as well as slow down the build-up of inert materials in the bottom of the recently desludged sewage treatment ponds.

Stormwater

- **Stormwater reticulation upgrade:** The design and construction of upgraded reticulation for Alloway Street in Fairlie

Capital projects 2022/23

Water supply

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	5,699	6,875
Urban water – service connections – new	104	104
Urban water – reticulations	621	621
Urban water – Twizel water meter installation	0	1,000
Urban water – treatment – new	4,919	4,919
Urban water – backflow	0	50
Urban water – source water protection	0	25
Urban water – water safety plans upgrades	0	10
Downlands water – reticulation	25	118
Downlands water – renewals	30	28

Wastewater

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	777	1,427
Treatment - new	518	518
Sewer reticulation – new	259	259
Inlet screens – Fairlie, Tekapo, Twizel	0	600
Aerator – Tekapo wastewater treatment plant	0	50

Stormwater

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	414	414
Reticulation	414	414

Photo credit: Sebastien Goldberg / Unsplash



Water Supply - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,461	1,870	1,841
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	535	-	-
Fees and charges	120	124	124
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5	5	5
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	26	32	1
Total Operating Funding	2,147	2,031	1,965
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,344	866	923
Finance costs	39	169	104
Internal charges and overheads applied	49	54	54
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	1,432	1,089	1,081
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	715	942	884
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	498	-	-
Development and financial contributions	707	1,028	1,028
Increase (decrease) in debt	8,424	3,763	4,705
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	9,629	4,791	5,733
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	174	25	1,000
- to improve the level of service	11,418	5,540	5,751
- to replace existing assets	292	134	128
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,539)	34	(262)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	10,345	5,733	6,617
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(715)	(942)	(884)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-

Wastewater - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	879	1,052	828
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,661	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	20	21	21
Total Operating Funding	2,560	1,073	849
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,060	816	594
Finance costs	-	1	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	28	30	30
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	2,088	847	624
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	472	226	225
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,519	-	-
Development and financial contributions	559	650	650
Increase (decrease) in debt	(10)	290	(10)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	2,068	940	640
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	1,303	518	-
- to improve the level of service	1,116	259	1,426
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	122	389	(561)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	2,541	1,166	865
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(472)	(226)	(225)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-

Stormwater - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	107	172	163
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	15	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding	122	172	163
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	55	92	95
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4	4	4
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	59	96	99
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	63	76	64
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	60	-	-
Development and financial contributions	157	182	182
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	217	182	182
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	410	414	414
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(129)	(156)	(169)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	281	258	245
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(63)	(76)	(64)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Transportation

This activity includes:

Local road network (excluding State Highways and Aoraki Mt Cook)

Bridges

Streetlighting

Signage

Road safety

Parking

Footpaths

Cycleways, including Alps 2 Ocean Cycleway

What we do

Our transportation activity supports the provision of our district's roading network, which is vital infrastructure for our community, underpinning our district's economic wellbeing and supporting significant activities such as farming, tourism and development. Our roading network links areas, connects people with each other and essential services, underpins our district's iconic tourism economy, enables businesses to access resources and markets, and provides people with social, cultural, recreational and employment opportunities.

The transportation activity is concerned with provision of the land transport network and associated assets and services throughout the district. It delivers both asset (such as roads, signs, and infrastructure) and non-asset functions (such as temporary traffic management and road safety initiatives).

Council currently manages over 730km of roads (71% unsealed), 97 bridges, 69km of footpath, drainage facilities (e.g. soak pits, culverts), signs, carparks, kerb and channel, 1251 street lights, cycleways (including the Alps 2 Ocean Trail), and road marking. Overall management of the assets is provided by the Council, with operational work carried out by contractors.

Passive transport (walking and cycling) is a key part of our transportation activity. We provide many cycleways and walkways throughout the district. These range from footpaths and cycleways in the road corridor, to cycleways that are off-road, such as the Alps 2 Ocean Trail.

The Alps to Ocean cycle trail is 312km long beginning in the Southern Alps at Aoraki Mt Cook National Park, descending 780m through the Mackenzie basin down the Waitaki Valley to Oamaru with multiple access points and options to begin or end the ride or to ride only local sections. The route has been carefully selected to avoid major river crossings and utilises existing dam and bridge structures. The route utilises a combination of on road low volume roads and off-road shared use paths.

Photo credit: Aston Yao / Unsplash

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Provide safe, smooth, quality sealed roads to reduce travel times and vehicle wear.	The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure:*	
	a) rural roads	≥ 90%
	b) urban roads	≥ 75%
	The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced*	≥ 4%
	The percentage of the unsealed road network renewed using wearing course and stabilisation techniques	≥ 2%
	The percentage of road users are satisfied with the roading network	≥ 85%
Provide a safe and efficient roading network.	The change from the previous year in number of fatalities and serious crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number*	0 (0 change equates to ≤2 fatality and serious injury crashes)
	The number of death and serious injuries recorded for the financial year on local roads under control of the Mackenzie District Council.	< 1 (In line with the Road to Zero vision)
	The number of reported crashes on local roads under control of the Mackenzie District Council.	≤ 10
	The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which Council responds within ten working days.*	≥ 75%
Maintain footpaths in good condition, fit for purpose.	The percentage of footpaths that are at or above the 'average condition rating'.* Condition rating will be undertaken at not less than 5 years frequency.	≥ 75%

*Mandatory Performance Measure

Major projects 2022/23

- **Low Cost, Low Risk Projects:** This includes safety focused projects like site benching, seal widening, traction seals, speed management, travel management demand measures, kerb and channel improvements and intersection improvements.
- **Unseal road metalling:** Road metalling will continue particularly on high risk and high trafficked road like Lilybank and Braemar Road. An investigation will be undertaken in 2022/23 to assess the viability of seal extensions along these roads.
- **Upgrading of footpaths in the major urban centres:** Footpaths will be upgraded in all major towns in response to the increasing focus on active modes of travel and reducing carbon emissions
- **Ongoing sealed road resurfacing upgrades:** Resurfacing of sealed roads is programmed to respond to the need to improve the condition of sealed roads across the district.
- **Alps to Ocean upgrades.** Council has made provision to upgrade the Alps to Ocean cycle trail. It will use this provision to make more of the trail off road, improve safety and increase the attractiveness of the ride. Council provision, a carry forward from 2021/22, will be used when it can leverage at least the equivalent funding from other identities such as Waka Kotahi.

Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	2,368	2,371
Plant and equipment	12	12
Unsealed road metalling	722	722
Sealed road resurfacing	516	516
Drainage renewals	93	93
Sealed road pavement rehabilitations	134	134
Structures component replacements – cattle stops	31	31
Bridge and structures – renewals	54	54
Environmental renewals	25	25
Footpath renewals	217	217
Streetlight LED upgrades	12	12
Low-cost-low-risk improvements	464	464
Traffic services renewals	88	91

Transportation - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	1,105	1,426	1,655
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	943	970	1,120
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	36
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	95	98	97
Total Operating Funding	2,143	2,494	2,908
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,854	1,896	2,323
Finance costs	9	37	24
Internal charges and overheads applied	35	36	30
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	1,898	1,969	2,377
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	245	525	531
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,826	1,188	1,229
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,030	656	(70)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	3,856	1,844	1,159
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,792	476	476
- to replace existing assets	2,310	1,893	1,894
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	(680)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	4,102	2,369	1,690
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(245)	(525)	(531)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Regulatory Services

This activity includes:

Resource management (the planning department)

Building control services

Animal control services

Public health and liquor licensing services

It is important for the Council to undertake these activities in order to maintain a safe and healthy environment for the community.

What we do

The planning department is responsible for administering the Council's functions under the Resource Management Act 1991. The key planning document is the District Plan, which sets out the issues facing the district and then manages the effects of those issues by setting objectives, policies and rules to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act. The purpose of the Resource Management Act is to enable sustainable management of the district's natural and physical resources.

Other resource management functions of the planning department include:

- Resource consents processing
- Processing plan changes
- Monitoring and enforcement of resource consents and activities permitted by the District Plan
- Review of the District Plan

The planning department is also responsible for regulatory policy and bylaw development and monitoring, including bylaw and policy development in relation to the Health Act 1956, Dog Control Act 1996, Sale and Supply of Alcohol 2012 and Freedom Camping Act 2011.

The Council is also an accredited Building Consent Authority. Council's building control department is responsible for administering the Council's functions under the Building Act 2004. This involves processing building consent applications, monitoring the construction of buildings, and issuing code compliance certificates upon the completion of building work. The building control team also undertake TA building services which includes:

- Building Warrant of Fitness
- Certificates of acceptance
- Pool fencing compliance
- Earthquake prone buildings compliance
- Dangerous and insanitary buildings
- Notices to fix
- Land information memorandum

The Council has responsibilities under the Food Act 2014 to ensure that premises which prepare and sell food meet hygiene regulations and are inspected. The Council also has other responsibilities under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
To efficiently manage environmental issues within the District.	The percentage of those surveyed satisfied that the Council are adequately managing resource management issues in the District.	≥80%
To provide a customer focused service for processing resource consents while achieving our obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991.	The percentage of non-notified consents which are processed within the 20 working day statutory timeframe.	≥98% compliance.
	The percentage of resource consent applicants who are satisfied with the quality of the service they receive.	≥50%
To provide a customer focused building control service that achieves our obligations under the Building Act 2004.	The percentage of building consents granted within the 20 working day statutory timeframe from the date of acceptance.	100% compliance.
	The percentage of applicants for building consents who are satisfied with the quality of the service they receive.	≥70%
	Building Consent Authority status is maintained.	Building Consent Authority status is maintained.
	The percentage of Code of Compliance Certificates issued within the 20 working day statutory timeframe from the date of acceptance.	100% compliance
LIMS	The percentage of LIMS which are processed within the 10 working day statutory timeframe.	≥85% compliance.
To provide a safe environment for dogs and the public to co-exist.	The percentage of those surveyed who believe the Council is adequately managing dog control issues in the District.	≥80%
To issue annual Building Warrant of Fitness Certificates that ensure public safety and confidence.	The percentage of Building Warrant of Fitness Certificates audited on an annual basis.	20%
To maintain an up-to-date register of earthquake prone buildings in Mackenzie District.	The % of earthquake prone building assessments received prior to 28 March 2023	92.5%
	The % of outstanding assessments issued with a follow up notice by 31 May 2023	100%

Major projects 2022/23

District Plan Review: Council will continue its rolling review of the District plan with 4 stages scheduled for public consultation during the year as follows.

- Initial chapters including Takata Whenua and Strategic Direction
- Enabling the Spatial Plans – all relevant urban zones (capture visitor accommodation)
- Rural zone provisions and subdivision (including rural lifestyle/rural residential, and some precincts)
- East Mackenzie landscape (including landscape overlays/precincts)

It is proposed to work through the plan which, once complete, will achieve a fully replaced district plan in the National Planning Standard format.

Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	410	50
Animal control	410	50



Photo credit: Naseem Buras / Unsplash

Regulatory Services - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	834	1,114	788
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	300	308	100
Fees and charges	1,328	1,405	1,460
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	(20)	(21)	(3)
Total Operating Funding	2,442	2,806	2,345
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,827	3,419	3,142
Finance costs	6	28	59
Internal charges and overheads applied	(10)	(17)	(29)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	3,823	3,430	3,172
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	(1,381)	(624)	(827)
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	250	256	250
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,406	1,034	620
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	1,656	1,290	870
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	50	410	50
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	226	256	(7)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	276	666	43
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	1,381	624	827
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Emergency Management

This activity is delivered by the recognised process of comprehensive emergency management which utilises the 4 R's: Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery. While all these activities are equally important, our communities and governance often measure success by our response activities.

Our vision for CDEM is "that individuals, whanau and businesses understand our hazards and can identify opportunities to respond and recover from the impacts of that hazard".

What we do

The Mackenzie District Council is a member of the Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group established under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM Act). CDEM Group member Councils work together to identify Canterbury's hazards so that communities can understand them and informed decisions can be made about acceptable levels of risk. Arrangements for managing emergencies in a coordinated, multi-agency manner are specified in the Canterbury CDEM group plan. The Mackenzie District Council works with our communities and partner agencies to ensure that we plan for all potential events that could impact on this district. The way we do this is by comprehensive emergency management aligned with the 4 R's: Reduction, Readiness, Response, and Recovery. There are a number of key components of our CDEM activity:

- Duty Officer: Council needs to maintain a CDEM Duty Officer to monitor alerting systems and to be available to respond at short notice.
- Emergency Operations Centre: Council is required to identify a location for the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) which will be suitably equipped to allow council to monitor or coordinate the response to an emergency event.
- Operational activities: Emergency management is required to maintain operational readiness, to respond to events within the district, or to deploy to other CDEM or partner agency responses within New Zealand.
- CDEM Equipment: We maintain CDEM equipment to enable a timely response and ensure that staff are trained to operate this equipment.
- Response Planning: A number of planning activities are completed to ensure operational readiness.
- Public Education: Communities are educated and informed via numerous methods to help them understand the hazard scape of our district and how they can be more prepared for an emergency.
- Community Response Teams: Volunteer teams need ongoing support in the form of training, PPE and other opportunities that develop over time.
- An 88 KVA portable generator was purchased to ensure our Civil Defence Centres (CDC), or any other essential buildings or assets can be powered.
- Working with our Partner Agencies: we work on creating, fostering, maintaining and building on relationships locally, regionally and nationally.

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Increase community awareness and understanding of CDEM	That the community understand the risks within the district.	≥80%
Increase community readiness	Community resilience plans/ or response plans are created and reviewed in collaboration with the target community.	1 new plan 1 reviewed plan
	Presentations to community groups or interested parties on CDEM (topics include resilience, response, lessons learnt, community preparedness)	5
	That individuals or whanau feel they are prepared for an emergency.	≥80%
	Continue to recruit and train volunteer CDEM Community Response Team members – training sessions	15
The organisation is prepared to respond to an emergency	That council has 24/7 CDEM duty officer to monitor warning systems and be available to partner agencies	100%
	That council staff are trained to a minimum of "EOC 2"	75%
	An EOC exercise is conducted annually	1
	That an alternative communication system is maintained and tested	48 tests conducted per annum
The organisation will engage with community in risk reduction activities	The organisation participates in risk reduction planning, modelling, or engaging scientific research	3
Increase community awareness and understanding of CDEM	Specific risk/ hazard presentations or Public education campaign, new learnings or studies undertaken	1

Photo credit: Sebastien Goldberg / Unsplash



Major projects 2022/23

Upgrade of key emergency equipment: Canterbury CDEM Group has funded the roll-out and use of an EOC software package (D4H) across all Canterbury councils. D4H enables shared situational awareness across the entire region, and familiarity with EOC systems enabling sharing of staff resource across Canterbury. CDEM own 11 laptops for the exclusive use during emergencies within the EOC or for deployment to another EOC. Our replacement programme will see the replacement of two laptops each year, with each laptop having a five-year working life. Council will also purchase another three R/Ts, one per year (starting from 2023/24)

Dedicated CDEM vehicle: A dedicated vehicle allows CDEM to maintain a profile in the community and to carry equipment to aid a response. This includes the fit-out of a VHF radio with all the appropriate emergency channels.

Equipping of an alternative EOC: Recommended best practise is that an alternate EOC is identified in case the preferred location is unavailable due to damage or suitability. Once an alternative has been identified work to operationalise the building will include the fitting of a generator plug to the building and investigating any other pre-emptive work that is complimentary to the building owner.

Upgrading and maintenance checks of district base radio sets: There are 14 base radio sets and aerials strategically placed throughout the Mackenzie Basin. Two yearly maintenance checks are required by a Telecommunications technician to check for any faults or channel upgrades. There will be two monthly radio calls completed at each site.

Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	24	23
VHF R/T replacement	6	5
Alternate EOC kit out including generator plug	18	18



Photo credit: Jade Grey / Unsplash

Emergency Management - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	59	69	145
Targeted rates	-	-	-
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	59	69	145
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	46	53	149
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	6	8	(12)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	52	61	137
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	7	8	8
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	22	16	(1)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	22	16	(1)
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	30	24	23
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	(16)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	30	24	7
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(7)	(8)	(8)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Parks and Community Facilities

Mackenzie District Council provides public facilities, parks and reserves to meet the current and future needs of the community in a way that is sustainable in the long-term and complies with regulatory requirements.

What we do

Specifically, the Parks and Community Facilities activities include the provision, management and future planning of the following assets and services:

- Parks and Open Spaces
- Swimming Pools
- Public Toilets
- Trees
- Community and Recreation Centres
- Civic and other "not for profit" buildings
- Cemeteries
- Streetscapes
- Trails
- Community Housing
- Playgrounds
- Responsible camping assets
- Funding applications for co-funded tourist assets

Council also provides a range of services including pensioner housing, grants to the Resource Centres in Fairlie and Twizel, administers and distributes grants from Sport New Zealand and Creative New Zealand and supports the medical centres in Fairlie and Twizel.



Photo credit: Eyrie Photography/ Unsplash

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Township services and amenities are provided and maintained to an acceptable level	Average customer satisfaction rating for township services and amenities.*	≥84%
Parks and Community Facilities are operated effectively, efficiently, safely and meet the needs of the users.	Average customer satisfaction rating for Parks and Community Facilities.*	≥90%
	Benchmarking of parks and open spaces operation and maintenance costs as measured by Yardstick	Within 15% of peer group median cost per hectare
	Monthly performance assessment of parks and public toilets operations and maintenance standards	≥90%
	Recreation Aotearoa Pool Safe Accreditation	Maintain Pool Safe accreditation
	Average customer satisfaction rating for Swimming Pool Facilities.*	≥85%
	No serious harm accidents on our playgrounds, parks, or facilities	Zero reported serious harm incidents
A commitment to improve Parks and Public Amenities over time.	Parks and public amenities management as measured by Yardstick** Best Practice score	Annual satisfaction increase of 10%

*Note that customer satisfaction is measure once a year by a Ratepayers Opinion Survey. This survey includes questions on customer satisfaction with cemeteries, libraries, community halls and buildings, town centres, parks, swimming pools and public toilets. The measure in the above table refers to the total combined average level of satisfaction across all towns and facilities.

** Yardstick is a national benchmarking tool used to measure current park management performance and drive future improvements.

Major projects 2022/23

Twizel community centre: Council plans to make improvements to the Twizel Community Centre, including the upgrading to current Building warrant of Fitness Standard including fire ratings, ventilation and water tightness. As funding allows, we will address issues such as the kitchen upgrades, cladding and structural upgrading. These works will be progressed over years 2 and 3 of the LTP.

Mackenzie Community Centre: The Fairlie Community Board has an improvement programme identified for upgrades to the Mackenzie Community Centre which includes modernisation of the kitchen and toilet facilities, and hall improvements to make the facility usable for a wider range of events. A budget of \$144,000 has been provided for this work which was planned to be spread over years 1 -3 of the LTP.

Lake Tekapo Domain: Work is underway to develop a master plan for the Tekapo waterfront that incorporates the upgrading and extension of walkways, facilities and proposed development to ensure that upcoming projects and existing amenities work together. This planning work together with the completion of the lakefront park will continue during 2022/23.

Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	1,485	2,438
Tekapo township – implementation of development plan	205	205
Tekapo township – signage upgrade	0	40
Tekapo township – Lakeside Drive playground	0	300
Tekapo township – Domain playground design phase	0	30
Twizel township – implementation of development plan	77	77
Twizel township – community assets, signage upgrade	0	50
Twizel township – Lake Ruataniwha project	666	666
Cemeteries – land improvements	16	16
District general – district wide projects	1	200
Fairlie township – signage upgrade	0	30
Mackenzie community centre – building upgrade	10	0
Mackenzie community centre – furniture and fittings	10	0
Pensioner housing – Fairlie – renewals	8	8
Public toilets – building renewals	154	154
Public toilets – A2O trail Jollies carpark	0	100
Public toilets – A2O trail Tekapo-Pukaki relocation	0	20
Strathconan swimming pool -plant and equipment	7	2
Strathconan swimming pool – filtration and treatment renewal / upgrade	0	130
Strathconan swimming pool – accessibility and fire exit door	0	15
Strathconan swimming pool – chemical storage shed	0	30
Tekapo community centre – furniture and fittings	5	5
Twizel community centre – building upgrade	257	257
Twizel community centre – furniture and fittings	10	10
Twizel swimming pool - inflatables	0	5
Twizel swimming pool – plant and equipment	5	5
Fairlie administration building – building renovations	51	51
Fairlie administration building – furniture and fittings	0	30
Twizel administration building – furniture and fittings	2	2

Parks and Community Facilities - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	662	636	685
Targeted rates	1,554	1,759	1,704
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	104	27	1
Fees and charges	110	118	101
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	274	281	311
Total Operating Funding	2,704	2,821	2,802
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,501	2,540	2,681
Finance costs	8	35	8
Internal charges and overheads applied	(104)	(57)	(56)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	2,405	2,518	2,633
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	299	303	169
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,595	586	586
Development and financial contributions	12	12	12
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,892	652	536
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	3,499	1,250	1,134
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	282
- to improve the level of service	1,247	948	1,583
- to replace existing assets	2,925	483	491
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(373)	122	(1,053)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	3,799	1,553	1,303
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(299)	(303)	(169)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Waste Management and Minimisation

This activity includes all the work Council does in managing and minimizing rubbish and recycling in the Mackenzie District. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 state that all authorities (councils) must promote effective and efficient forms of waste management and minimization. Waste minimization includes all the actions we can take to divert waste from landfills. This includes reducing the waste we generate and also reusing, recycling and recovering the value of our waste.

What we do

Mackenzie has made solid steps towards minimising waste and setting in place strong services which enable our communities to manage their waste in an appropriate manner. Waste management and minimisation activities include:

- Kerbside collection: Council provides a four bin service to our main urban areas including Albury, Fairlie, Kimbell, Burkes Pass, Tekapo and Twizel. Other rural properties located along the collection route between the townships can voluntarily opt into the service, provided the collection truck has a safe place to stop. A kerbside organics service was introduced in March 2022, with food and garden waste transported to the Redruth composting facility in Timaru.
- Resource recovery parks: Resource Recovery Parks (RRPs) and Hardfill sites are located in Twizel, Tekapo and Fairlie, with the operation of these contracted to EnviroWaste. Waste can be dropped off at our RRP's by the public and commercial collectors. All three parks accept residual waste, green / garden waste, recyclables including mixed recycling, electronic items, glass and metal, domestic quantities of waste oil, paint and hazardous substances, batteries, LPG cylinders and tyres. Glass is currently processed at a site in Twizel where it is crushed and used in roading materials. There are no other recycling or reprocessing plants within the district, with all other recycling being transported out of the district for processing.
- Landfill Disposal: There are no Class 1 landfills within the district. Under our current contract, waste is sent to Redruth Landfill in Timaru.

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Engage the community to achieve waste reduction	The percentage of solid waste from the district resource recovery diverted from landfills.	55% or above
	The amount of household kerbside waste to landfill.	110kg per person per annum
	Average customer satisfaction rating for kerbside waste collections.	80% or above
	Average customer satisfaction rating for Resource Recovery Parks.	80% or above
Waste is handled hygienically	Compliance with resource consent conditions.	100%

Major projects 2022/23

Resource consent: There are three clean fill sites in the district, located in Tekapo, Fairlie and Twizel. The resource consents for these sites expired in November 2019, with a new application being lodged with Environment Canterbury in early 2019. The sites are able to continue operating while the application is being processed.

Photo credit: Timo Volz / Unsplash



Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	7	27
Resource consent	0	20
Plant and equipment	7	7

Waste Management and Minimisation - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	196	244	249
Targeted rates	744	887	915
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	182	195	194
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	29	35	35
Total Operating Funding	1,151	1,361	1,393
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,147	1,351	1,381
Finance costs	-	1	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	(18)	(14)	(10)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	1,129	1,338	1,372
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	22	23	21
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	78	(4)	(3)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	78	(4)	(3)
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	129	7	27
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(28)	12	(9)
Increase (decrease) in investment	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	101	19	18
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(22)	(23)	(21)
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Photo credit: Timo Volz / Unsplash



Tourism, Economic Development and Commercial Activity

This activity includes the promotion of tourism within the district, enhancing economic development and managing the Council's commercial investments.

What we do

The Council's tourism and economic development activity consists of:

- Promotion of the Mackenzie District as a tourist destination;
- Alps 2 Ocean cycle trail tourism business and operations (in conjunction with the Waitaki District Council);
- Economic development services including business support, training and events; promotion of education opportunities; website and visitor/attraction promotion.

The Council's commercial activities are:

- Cash & equity investments;
- Forestry investments;
- Real estate;
- Rental properties;
- Pukaki Airport.

Photo credit: Sebastien Goldberg / Unsplash

Our performance measures

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Targets: 2022/23
Economic development is fostered for the district as a whole	Percentage of ratepayers satisfied with the Council's tourism promotion and economic development	≥80%
Number of Council initiated projects as identified in the Economic Strategy 2021/25	At least one project per FY initiated by Council	1 or more
Pukaki Airport is well maintained	User satisfaction with facility	≥ 80%
Forestry returns maximised	Financial net surplus per predicted cashflows from LTP or annual report	\$604,000
Investments –Council's investments are managed wisely in accordance with community expectations	Council's cash investment portfolio independently reviewed each quarter, and performance of investments against the Bancorp Ltd benchmark portfolio	Council's cash investment portfolio independently reviewed each quarter, and performance of investments against the Bancorp Ltd benchmark portfolio

Major projects 2022/23

Te Manahuna Ki Uta: Destination Mackenzie Project: Te Manahuna Ki Uta/Destination Mackenzie is a multi-agency strategic planning process for the Mackenzie District led by Mackenzie District Council. Co-design with our Treaty Partner is a crucial element of the project, and all work will be informed by Mana Whenua values and aspirations. After the release of the final Destination Management Plan in July 2022, Council intends to tick off phase 2 of this project. The DMP will set a vision for Te Manahuna and a direction for tourism going forward. Phase 2 will explore the priority projects identified in the DMP, seek to identify funding opportunities and undertake feasibility studies where required.

Alps 2 Ocean Cycle Trail: Council will continue to allocate \$50,000 per annum to the maintenance of the trail, as well as an additional \$50,000 in marketing and promotional costs which is presently provided through a contract with Tourism Waitaki. Council plans to contribute a further \$50,000 per annum to a capital reserve to fund the Hayman Road improvement works.

Economic Development support: Support for businesses and enterprises will need to be ongoing during the post Covid19 economic reset conditions.

Promotion of the Mackenzie District as a tourist destination: Council plans to continue its promotion of the Mackenzie District as a tourism destination at its present level over the period of the LTP

Pukaki Airport (Land admin and operations): Council will continue to own and maintain Pukaki Airport as a district airport. The growth of Pukaki Airport will depend on economic factors such as a rebound in visitor growth, but also the ability to attract aviation technology or a limited number of commercial flights. A Pukaki Airport Master Plan is being developed to provide the methods to achieve this.

Capital projects 2022/23

\$000	2022/23 Year 2 LTP	2022/23 Annual Plan
Total capital works	46	30
Pukaki airport - land - administration and operating	25	0
Pukaki airport - carparking upgrade	0	30
Tourism and economic development - computer equipment	21	0

Tourism, Economic Development and Commercial - Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	46	46	118
Targeted rates	401	413	464
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	461	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2,132	1,102	1,073
Total Operating Funding	3,040	1,561	1,655
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,329	713	1,305
Finance costs	9	37	17
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,608	1,468	1,321
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	2,946	2,218	2,643
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	94	(657)	(988)
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,200	(92)	536
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	2,200	(92)	536
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	137	46	30
Increase (decrease) in reserves	1,512	(787)	(482)
Increase (decrease) in investment	646	(8)	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	2,295	(749)	(452)
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(94)	657	988
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-



Photo credit: Mountainash / Unsplash

Prospective Financial Statements

The prospective financial statements in this section outline Council's planned expenditure for the 2022/23 financial year.

To see the significant forecast assumptions that underlie the financial information in this Annual Plan please refer to the Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

Funding Impact Statement

The purpose of the Funding Impact Statement is to show the revenue and financing mechanisms that Council uses to cover its estimated expenses.

The Funding Impact Statement is required under the Local Government Act 2002 and conforms to the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014. The Funding Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 10, Part 2, Clause 20 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Balanced Budget Statement

The Council is required under the Local Government Act 2002 to ensure that each year's projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses. Council may set projected operating revenues at a different level from that required, if Council resolves that it is financially prudent to do so.

Receipt of Capital Income

From time to time Council budgets to receive different types of capital income in the form of financial contributions, reserve contributions and vested assets. These are not used to reduce the amount of rates required for a particular activity but instead are transferred to a capital reserve in order to fund future expenditure.

Funding of depreciation

The balanced budget provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 (s100) allow a council to not fully fund all expenditure (including depreciation) provided it can demonstrate that it is financially prudent to do so. We have previously decided not to fully cash fund the depreciation cost of various assets.

The Council has resolved that it will not cash-fund depreciation on certain assets for a variety of reasons. The most significant of these is where we believe we will receive money from third parties to help fund any asset replacement. The most important of these third parties is the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) which co-invests in the roading network. It has also been assumed with some community assets that third party funding was received to help build or develop the facility.

The other major reason depreciation is not funded is when we do not expect to renew or replace an asset at the end of its useful life. The Council owns and operates a number of small rural water supplies which are largely self-managed by committees of users. They have been content to meet capital expenditure as it is required and not fund depreciation year by year. Council has raised no objection to this and notes the amounts of depreciation are relatively small. There were low numbers of users on each supply and they understood the consequences and rationale for not funding depreciation.

These rural schemes include: Albury, Ashwick/Opuha, School Road and Kimbell.

Council also does not fully fund depreciation on its Halls and swimming pools as Council assume that we will either receive external grants or loan for the balance.

Photo credit: Tonia Kraakman / Unsplash

Annual Plan Disclosure Statement

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) Section 101.

Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Benchmark Quantified Limit	Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark	Total rates increase will be less than 9.00% plus inflation (LGCI)	17%	No
Debt affordability benchmark	Total debt to total revenue will not exceed 1.75	1.30	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	89%	No
Essential services benchmark	100%	286%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	10%	1%	Yes

1. Rates affordability benchmark

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its planned rates increases equal or are less than its quantified limit on rates increases.

2. Debt affordability benchmark

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

3. Balanced budget benchmark

The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant or equipment) equals or is greater than its operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).

4. Essential services benchmark

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

The council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equals or is less than 10% of its planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).



Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

Mackenzie District Council (Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The principal activity of Mackenzie District Council is the provision of local authority services, including resource management, water, storm water, wastewater and roading services, hazard management, recreation and cultural services and building control to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice. The financial statements of the Council are for the periods ending 30 June 2022. The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 28 June 2022.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the Long-Term Plan.

The Council and management of Mackenzie District Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the financial statements and other required disclosures.

Council, who are authorised to do so, believe the assumptions underlying the financial statements are appropriate.

Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with PBE Standards RDR. The criteria under which Council is eligible to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Standards as total expenditure is below the \$30 million threshold.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, certain infrastructure assets, investment property, some investments and forestry.

Three waters reform

The forecast information does not reflect the three waters reforms.

Joint Operation

A joint operation is a contractual agreement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control exists when there is a binding agreement between the parties involved in the arrangement and this agreement requires the relevant activities of the arrangement to be decided by unanimous consent from all parties involved in the arrangement.

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

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

Revenue Recognition

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

Rates Revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

- General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by meter) and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue
- Revenue arising from late payment penalties is recognised as revenue when rates become overdue
- Rates collected on behalf of the Environmental Canterbury Regional Council (ECan) are not recognised in the financial statements, as the Council is acting as an agent for ECan.

New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies

Council receives government grants from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

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

Building and resource consent revenue

Revenue from building consents is recognised when payment of the consent is received. Revenue from fees charged for resource consent processing is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion. Work performed is invoiced monthly until completion.

Entrance Fees

Entrance fees are fees charged to users of the Council's local facilities, such as the pools. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

Provision of goods and services

Services provided to third parties on commercial terms are exchange transactions. Revenue from these services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Contributions

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

Vested or donated physical assets

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised at its fair value when the Council obtains control of the asset. The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (e.g. land must be used as a recreation reserve), the Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if the Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

Infringement fees and fines

Infringement fees and fines mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements and are recognised when the infringement notice is issued. The fair value of this revenue is determined based on the probability of collecting fines, which is estimated by considering the collection history of fines over the preceding 2-year period.

Landfill fees

Fees for disposing of waste are recognised as waste is disposed of by users.

Sale of Goods and Services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when a product is sold or service provided to the customer.

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis using the effective interest method, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the cost of the investment.

Donated and bequeathed financial assets

Donated and bequeathed financial assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if these are substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met. (e.g. as the funds are spent for the nominated purpose).

Expenditure

The specific accounting policies for significant expenditure items are explained below.

Borrowing costs

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

Grant expenditure

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

no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentive received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Operating Leases as lessee

Council leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases have non-cancellable term of 36 months.

Leases can be renewed at the Council's option, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition. The Council does not have the option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term.

There are no restrictions placed on the Council by any of the leasing arrangements.

Contractual commitments

These are commitments for which a formal contract has been entered into at balance date. These commitments are based on the legal commitment outstanding under contracts. They do not take in account any additional work required due to emergency events or any adjustments to costs based on inflation.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects

the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense or directly in equity.

Balance Sheet Items

Equity and Reserves

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

- Operating reserves;
- Capital reserves;
- Asset revaluation reserves;
- Other reserves and special funds reserves; and
- Accumulated general funds.

OPERATING RESERVES

Operating reserves consist of surpluses earned over time, and funds set aside for special purposes. These reserves represent funds available for the use in trading and operation of Council for special purposes. All special purpose funds and assets are separately accounted for and balanced with the cash resources retained by Council for special purposes.

CAPITAL RESERVES

Pursuant to the policy for funding of capital expenditure adopted by the Council as part of the Long-Term Plan, a Capital Reserve has been created for all activities of Council that involve assets. The movements within the capital reserves involve all capital revenue received for the activity and any capital expenditure incurred within that activity. The capital revenue includes depreciation funded from rates, financial contributions, upgrade contributions and grants. Depending on the movements in the capital reserve, the balance can be in funds or in deficit. An interest component is applied to the capital reserve depending on whether the reserve is in funds or deficit.

ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure of certain classes of Property, Plant and Equipment and Equity instruments such as shares and bonds held.

OTHER RESERVES

Other reserves consist of funds which have been received over time by the Council, usually by way of a donation or bequest, the terms of which restrict the use of funds. Each amount has been set up as a trust fund to maintain a degree of independence from general Council funds. All such funds are separately accounted for and are not available for any other purpose.

RESTRICTED RESERVES

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

COUNCIL-CREATED RESERVES

Council-created reserves are reserves established by Council decision. The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

ACCUMULATED GENERAL FUNDS

Accumulated General Funds consist of all other equity transactions not classified as operating reserves, capital reserves, asset revaluation reserves, other reserves or special reserves.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). The Council and group apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for receivables. In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

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

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Financial assets/financial liabilities

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

At initial recognition, the Council shall measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or 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 profit or loss, or (3) Fair Value through other comprehensive income.

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 fair value through other comprehensive revenue or expense if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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 fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense. However an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments 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 transferred to accumulated funds with equity. The Council and group designate into their 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 and group 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 and group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expect to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if

there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council and group 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 and group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and included forward-looking information.

The Council and group consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council and group 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, (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 held for distribution or for use in the provision of goods and services. The measurement of inventories depends on whether the inventories are held for commercial or non-commercial (distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge) distribution or use. Inventories are measured as follows:

- Commercial: measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

- Non-commercial: measured at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Cost is allocated using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method, which assumes the inventories that were purchased first are distributed or used first.

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

Any write-down from cost to net realisable value or for the loss of service potential is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year of the write-down.

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

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

Plantation Forestry

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Property, plant and equipment

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Operational assets are tangible assets that are able to be dealt with as part of the operating strategy. These include operational land, buildings and improvements, furniture and fittings, plant and equipment, computer hardware, motor vehicles, office equipment, resource recovery parks and heritage assets.

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by Council, which provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions. They include reserves vested under the Reserves Act, and endowments and other property held in trust for specific purposes.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

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

UNFORMED OR PAPER ROADS

An unformed or paper road is a term for a road that is legally established and recorded in survey plans, but has not been formed, and that ownership of the land associated with the paper road resides with Council. Council does not recognise land under unformed paper roads in the financial statements because there is little or no service potential from the majority of these paper roads. Valuing these assets is also difficult. It is difficult to measure the service benefit to the public from having access to these routes. There is also limited market data detailing recent sales of such small individual areas arguably due to the high cost of disposal.

ADDITIONS

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

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

DISPOSALS

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

SUBSEQUENT COSTS

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

REVALUATIONS

The carrying values of revalued items are assessed annually to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated

to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class-of-asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Operational assets	Is the class revalued	Valuation basis
Buildings	Yes	Fair value
Computer hardware	No	Depreciated replacement cost
Furniture and fittings	No	Depreciated replacement cost
Heritage assets	No	Deemed cost
Land	Yes	Fair value
Motor vehicles	No	Depreciated replacement cost
Office equipment	No	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and machinery	No	Depreciated replacement cost
Restricted assets	Is the class revalued	Valuation basis
Land	Yes	Fair value
Flood protection and control works	No	Not applicable
Landfills	No	Not applicable
Village projects	No	Not applicable
Alps 2 Ocean cycleway	No	Deemed cost
Land under roads	No	Not applicable
Roads and footpaths	Yes	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Resource consents	No	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Stormwater	Yes	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Sewerage	Yes	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Water supplies	Yes	Optimised depreciated replacement cost

DEPRECIATION

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

Assets	Depreciation method	Life (years)
Buildings	Straight line	13-80
Computer hardware	Straight line	3-10
Computer network cabling	Straight line	10
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	10
Heritage assets	Straight line	60-150
Land	Not depreciated	-

Assets	Depreciation method	Life (years)
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5
Office equipment	Straight line	5-10
Light plant and machinery	Straight line	10-25
Plant and machinery	Straight line	10-25
Resource recovery parks	Straight line	10-33
Flood protection and control works	Not applicable	-
Landfills	Straight line	30-50
Village projects	Straight line	5-80
Alps 2 Ocean cycleway	Straight line	50
Formation	Not depreciated	-
Surfacing	Straight line	0-17
Land under roads	Not depreciated	-
Roads and footpaths	Straight line	6-80
Formation	Not depreciated	-
Sub-base	Not depreciated	-
Base course	Straight line	75-100
Surfacing	Straight line	0-17
Kerb and channelling	Straight line	10-100
Street signs	Straight line	13
Street lighting	Straight line	20-40
Bridges	Straight line	80-100
Resource consents	Straight line	10-33
Stormwater		
Lines	Straight line	60-150
Manholes	Straight line	150
Open drains	Not depreciated	-
Wastewater		
Mains	Straight line	60-80
Pumps	Straight line	15
Oxidation ponds	Not depreciated	-
Box culverts	Straight line	100
Manholes	Straight line	80
Water supplies		
Piping mains	Straight line	60-80
Pumps	Straight line	25
Service lines	Straight line	80-100
Hydrants	Straight line	80
Valves and air valves	Straight line	80
Meters	Straight line	25
Reservoirs	Straight line	80

Intangibles - Software acquisition and development

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

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

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Council's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are not cash generating in nature, instead they give Council the right to access private property where infrastructural assets are located. Council has not valued and recognised easements as an intangible asset under PBE IPSAS 31 Intangible Assets. The work required identifying and developing a central register to record easements and paper roads would be considerable and difficult to ensure that it was comprehensive and complete. Council is also concerned that the cost to establish the register would be substantial with minimal benefits being achieved. Registered valuers would have difficulty determining a fair value for the easements due to their unique nature and having no active market for this particular asset type. There is also no recognised valuation methodology. For these reasons, Council has opted not to recognise easements as an intangible asset because they cannot be quantified, and the value of the easements cannot be measured reliably.

Carbon Credits

Purchased Carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. Acquired Carbon Credits from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. In the absence of an Active Market Carbon Credits are brought in at their cost to the Council. Carbon Credits are not amortised but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Impairment

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Employee Entitlements

Short Term Employee Entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

Long Term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on:

- Likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement; and contractual entitlement information; and
- The present value of estimated future cash flows.

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

PAYABLES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

Short-term payables are recorded at the amount payable.

Budget Figures

The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the council for preparing these financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions 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:

- Estimating the fair value of land, buildings, and infrastructural assets
- Estimating the retirement obligation for employees
- Estimating the landfill aftercare provision

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

- Classification of property
- Accounting for suspensory loan from Housing New Zealand
- Accounting for donated or vested land and buildings with use or return conditions

Changes in accounting policies

Accounting policies have been changed to incorporate all necessary changes as required by the new Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards. No changes to recognition/ measurement were required.

The current PBE Standard on financial instruments, PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, is based on IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board). That standard has since been replaced by the IASB with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

In early 2017 the NZASB (NZ Accounting Standards Board) issued PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments based on IFRS 9 to give PBEs the opportunity to adopt a PBE Standard equivalent to IFRS 9 to reduce compliance costs that may arise on consolidation of mixed groups. Now that the IPSASB (International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board) has issued a revised standard on financial instruments, IPSAS 40 Financial Instruments (based on IFRS 9), the NZASB has incorporated that standard into the PBE Standards.

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments will replace both PBE IPSAS 29 and PBE IFRS 9.

IPSAS 41 is effective from 1 July 2022. The Council has early adopted this standard from 1 July 2020. The Council has assessed the changes have minimal impact on the prospective statements.

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Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Revenue			
Rates	12,364	14,498	14,464
Fees, charges and metered rates for water supply	1,907	2,014	1,847
Subsidies and grants	9,516	3,080	3,036
Finance revenue	247	306	321
Other revenue	2,683	1,625	2,085
Development and financial contributions	1,684	2,128	2,122
Vested assets	2,881	2,979	2,979
Other gains / (losses)	-	31	11
Total Operating Revenue	31,282	26,661	26,865
Expenditure			
Personnel costs	4,967	5,328	5,685
Other expenses	15,345	12,943	13,661
Finance costs	76	327	215
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,461	4,999	4,946
Total Operating Expenditure	24,849	23,597	24,506
Operating Surplus (Deficit) before Tax	6,433	3,064	2,358
Income Tax	-	-	-
Operating Surplus (Deficit) after Tax	6,433	3,064	2,358
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense			
Items that could be reclassified to surplus / (deficit)			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	438	434	434
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11,492	124	233
Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	11,930	558	667
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	18,363	3,622	3,026

Prospective Statement of Movements in Equity

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Equity at the beginning of the year	294,483	312,846	313,338
Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	18,363	3,622	3,026
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	312,846	316,471	316,364



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Prospective Statement of Financial Position

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,851	4,866	4,168
Receivables	3,839	3,934	3,839
Prepayments	84	84	84
Inventories	28	28	28
Short term investments	15,226	15,226	11,226
Total Current Assets	24,028	24,138	19,345
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	286,613	296,079	298,782
Intangible assets	896	896	946
Forestry	8,063	8,083	7,863
Investment property	4,319	4,330	4,319
Inventory term	389	389	558
Other financial assets	11,231	11,658	11,352
Total Non-Current Assets	311,511	321,435	323,821
TOTAL ASSETS	335,539	345,573	343,166
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5,222	5,331	5,783
Employee benefit liabilities	328	328	328
Provisions	63	63	63
Borrowings	2,709	2,700	2,709
Total Current Liabilities	8,322	8,422	8,883
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	-	-	-
Employee benefit liabilities	-	-	-
Borrowings	14,371	20,679	17,919
Total Non-Current Liabilities	14,371	20,679	17,919
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,693	29,101	26,802
NET ASSETS	312,846	316,472	316,364
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	122,866	125,423	131,048
Asset revaluations reserves	164,886	165,445	165,535
Special Reserves	9,060	9,060	10,670
Separate Reserves	16,034	16,543	9,111
TOTAL EQUITY	312,846	316,471	316,364

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from rates revenue	12,364	14,403	14,464
Subsidies and grants received	7,066	3,080	3,036
Receipts from other revenue	4,590	3,639	4,171
Interest received	117	176	181
Dividend revenue received	130	130	140
Financial and development contributions received	1,684	2,128	2,122
Payments to suppliers and employees	(20,142)	(18,159)	(19,346)
Interest paid	(76)	(327)	(215)
Net cash flow from operating activities	5,733	5,070	4,554
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from sale of investments	9,993	15,234	10,000
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	523
Purchase of investments	(14,985)	(15,226)	(10,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(24,617)	(11,362)	(13,953)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(29,609)	(11,354)	(13,429)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	17,080	9,008	10,628
Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,709)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	17,080	6,299	10,628
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	(6,796)	15	1,752
Add opening cash brought forward	11,647	4,851	2,416
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT YEAR END	4,851	4,866	4,168

Photo credit: Hayley Shen / Unsplash



Prospective Funding Impact Statement (whole of Council)

\$000	Long Term Plan Budget 2021/2022	Long Term Plan Forecast 2022/23	Annual Plan Budget 2022/23
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,080	6,885	6,860
Targeted rates	6,285	7,614	7,605
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,019	1,305	1,221
Fees and charges	1,907	2,014	1,827
Interest and dividends from investments	247	306	321
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2,683	1,625	1,576
Total Operating Funding	21,221	19,749	19,410
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,313	18,270	19,347
Finance costs	76	327	215
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding	20,389	18,597	19,561
Surplus (Deficit) if Operating Funding	832	1,152	(151)
Sources of Capital Funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,497	1,775	1,815
Development and financial contributions	1,684	2,128	2,122
Increase (decrease) in debt	17,080	6,299	6,318
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	523
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	24,261	10,202	10,778
Applications of Capital Funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	1,477	542	1,282
- to improve the level of service	16,148	8,058	9,233
- to replace existing assets	6,992	2,761	3,437
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(169)	-	(3,325)
Increase (decrease) in investment	645	(7)	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding	25,093	11,354	10,627
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(832)	(1,152)	151
FUNDING BALANCE	-	-	-

Reserve Funds Summary

The Council maintains reserve funds as a sub-part of its equity. The following presents a summary of total reserve fund movements from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and is followed by a breakdown into each type of reserve.

	Balance 01/07/2022 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000
Special reserves	11,249	375	(954)	10,670
Separate reserves	11,553	15,428	(17,869)	9,111
Asset revaluation reserves	164,887	648	0	165,535
Total reserve funds	187,689	16,451	(18,823)	185,316

Special Reserve Funds

Special funds have been set up for specific purposes. Their use is restricted to the purpose for which they were set up. They retain their surplus or deficit but are used to meet the costs that comply with their purpose.

Trust and Bequest Funds - These funds are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council, such as bequests or operations in trust under specific Acts, and which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may only be made for certain specific purposes or when specific conditions are met.

Separate Reserves

These are reserve balances where activities are funded either by targeted rates or a combination of targeted rates and general rates. They hold a surplus or deficit balance from year to year, and the fund is only held for that specific activity. For example, each water supply activity has its own reserve balance.

Special reserves	Opening Balance 1 July 2022 \$000	Movement into Reserve \$000	Movement out of reserve \$000	Closing Balance 30 June 2023 \$000
Albury Water Fund	40	0	0	40
Ashwick/Opuha Water Supply	0	0	0	0
Housing Replacement	7	0	0	7
Insurance Reserve	201	1	0	201
Land Subdivision Reserve	5,179	262	(670)	4,771
Pensioner Housing Amenities	228	36	(8)	255
Watertight Building Reserve	44	0	0	44
Mackenzie County Scholarship Trust	88	0	0	88
Masonic Lodge Scholarship Fund	39	0	0	39
Real Estate Investment	5,093	55	(276)	4,872
Albury war memorial	4	0	0	4
Ashwick/Allandale war memorial	6	0	0	6
Davidson bequest: cemetery	2	0	0	2
Gillingham bequest: library	0	0	0	0
Gould bequest: cemetery	2	0	0	2
Paterson ponds	10	0	0	10
Enid Hutt Fairlie beautifying fund	30	0	0	30
Sherwood Downs Sports Trust	0	0	0	0
Carpark Development	257	1	0	257
Emergency Management	20	20	0	40
Total Special Reserves	11,249	375	(954)	10,670

Special reserves	Opening Balance 1 July 2022 \$000	Movement into Reserve \$000	Movement out of reserve \$000	Closing Balance 30 June 2023 \$000
Allandale Water	(241)	(1)	0	(241)
Animal Control	57	(0)	(50)	7
Ashwick/Opuha Water	44	0	0	44
District Wide Rooding	(3,107)	2,496	(3,183)	(3,794)
Eversley Sewer	(1)	(0)	0	(1)
Forestry	9,630	24	(25)	9,629
Kimbell Water	22	0	0	22
Lake Tekapo Community Hall	(36)	6	(5)	(35)
Mackenzie Community Centre	63	25	0	88
Manuka Terrace Water	22	0	0	22
Plant Account	(34)	109	(162)	(87)
School Road Water	22	0	0	22
Sherwood Downs Hall	24	0	0	24
Sherwood Downs Recreation Reserve	37	0	0	37
Swimming Pool - Strathconan	(5)	175	(177)	(7)
Swimming Pool - Twizel	(749)	3	(10)	(756)
Twizel Community Centre	201	53	(271)	(18)
Urban Wastewater	3,984	2,283	(2,835)	3,431
Urban Stormwater	927	664	(831)	760
Urban Water	(2,252)	7,457	(7,798)	(2,593)
Albury Hall	18	0	0	18
Albury Water Supply	176	0	0	177
District General	(193)	773	(769)	(190)
Downlands Water Supply	236	155	(151)	239
Eversley/Punaroa Water Races	(1)	(0)	0	(1)
Fairlie Works and Services	72	0	(30)	42
Lake Tekapo Works and Services	(208)	369	(575)	(414)
Other Reserves - Lake Alexandrina	598	62	0	660
Pukaki Airport Board	2,253	18	(206)	2,065
Rural Works and Services	(67)	3	0	(64)
Tourism and Development	(320)	15	0	(305)
Twizel Works and Services	216	716	(821)	111
Waste Management	163	24	30	217
Total Separate Reserves	11,553	15,428	(17,869)	9,111

Asset revaluation reserves	Opening Balance 1 July 2022 \$000	Movement into Reserve \$000	Movement out of reserve \$000	Closing Balance 30 June 2023 \$000
Share Revaluation	7,679	434	0	8,113
Investment Revaluation	79	0	0	79
Infrastructural Assets Revaluation Reserves				
- Land	40,381	0	0	40,381
- Water Supplies	19,936	0	0	19,936
- Downlands Water Supply	648	152	0	800
- Wastewater Schemes	13,216	0	0	13,216
- Stormwater Schemes	3,785	0	0	3,785
- Roading	67,149	0	0	67,149
- Plant	35	0	0	35
- Buildings	11,979	62	0	12,041
Total revaluation reserves	164,887	648	0	165,535

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Rating Definitions

Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)

Where uniform annual general charges and targeted rates are assessed on each separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit, the following definition will apply.

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes any part of a rating unit that is used or inhabited by any person, other than the ratepayer, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any parts or parts of a rating unit that can be separately used or inhabited by the ratepayer. This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually inhabited at any particular time, which are provided by the owner for rental (or some other form of occupation) on an occasional or long term basis by someone other than the owner.

For the purposes of this definition, vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use or inhabitation by a person other than by 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 properties which have separately used or inhabited parts include:

- Residential property that contains two or more units that can be separately inhabited, including flats or houses each of which is or can be separately inhabited
- Commercial or other non-residential property containing separate residential accommodation
- Commercial premises that contain separate shops, kiosks or other retail or wholesale outlets, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business
- Farm property with more than one dwelling
- Council property with more than one lessee.

Council has recognised that there are certain instances where the above situations will occur, but in circumstances that do not give rise to separate uses or inhabitations. These specific instances are:

- Where a residential property contains not more than one additional separately inhabited part and where members of the owner's family inhabit the separate part on a rent-free basis
- Individual storage garages / partitioned areas of a warehouse
- Bed and breakfast home stays.

All properties	All rateable properties in the Mackenzie District
Ohau A	All rating units in the former Twizel ward, used for hydro electric power generation (as more particularly defined on valuation roll number 25320 00701A)
Tekapo A	All rating units in the former Tekapo ward, used for hydro electric power generation (as more particularly defined on valuation roll number 25300 15901)
Tekapo B	All rating units in the former Tekapo ward, used for hydro electric power generation (as more particularly defined on valuation roll number 2530 18400)
All Other Properties	All rating units in the Mackenzie District other than Ohau A, Tekapo A and Tekapo B
All Other Rural Properties	All rating units in the Mackenzie District excluding the community areas of Twizel, Tekapo, Fairlie and Mount Cook Village and other than Ohau A, Tekapo A and Tekapo B
Rural Community	All rating units in the Mackenzie District excluding the community areas of Twizel, Tekapo, Fairlie and Mount Cook Village
Commercial Business	All rating units within the Mackenzie District identified as where the principal user of the land is identified as being a trading entity engaged in commercial business activities (excluding commercial accommodation providers)
Industrial Land Properties	All rating units within the Mackenzie District with a property category code beginning with I in the Council's Rating Information Database. The property category code is the code given to a property when identifying the highest and best use of a property by Council's valuation service provider
Commercial Accommodation Business	All rating units within the Mackenzie District identified as accommodation providers for short term (less than 30 consecutive days occupancy by the same occupier) paying guests and where the principal use of the land is commercial accommodation business
Secondary Accommodation Properties	All other rating units within the Mackenzie District identified by Council as accommodation providers for short term (less than 30 consecutive days occupancy by the same occupier) paying guests, but where the principal use of the land is not commercial accommodation business

Rating for 2022/23

All rates are shown GST inclusive.

General Rate

A general rate will be set on capital value under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rateable land.

The general rate will be set differentially using the following categories based on the use and location of the land:

- **Tekapo A**
- **Ohau A**
- **Tekapo B**
- **All Other Properties**

The relationship between the rates set in the differential categories are as follows:

Category	Revenue Produced
Ohau A	10% of the total rate requirement excluding the UAGC requirement
Tekapo A	10% of the total rate requirement excluding the UAGC requirement
Tekapo B	10% of the total rate requirement excluding the UAGC requirement
All Other Properties	70% of the total rate requirement excluding the UAGC requirement

The general rate is used to fund in whole or part, the general activities of Council, including but not limited to the following:

- Democracy (Council General)
- Pensioner Housing
- Resource Consent Planning
- Civil Defence
- Building Control
- Medical Facilities
- Health and Liquor Guidelines
- Public Toilets
- Responsible Camping
- Waste Management
- District Planning
- Tourism and Economic Development
- Animal Control
- Cemeteries

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Ohau A	0.0022645 per dollar of capital value	709,438
Tekapo A	0.0194367 per dollar of capital value	709,438
Tekapo B	0.0034272 per dollar of capital value	709,438
All Other Properties	0.0011025 per dollar of capital value	4,881,592
		7,009,905

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

A uniform annual general charge will be set under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a fixed amount per SUIP.

Its level is designed to obtain a balance between flat charges and rates on capital value that is acceptable to Council. It is not used to fund any special portion of the general expenditure of Council.

The uniform annual general charge is used to fund in whole or part, the general activities of Council, including but not limited to the following:

- Democracy (Council General)
- Pensioner Housing
- Resource Consent Planning
- Civil Defence
- Building Control
- Medical Facilities
- Health and Liquor Guidelines
- Public Toilets
- Responsible Camping
- Waste Management
- District Planning
- Tourism and Economic Development
- Animal Control
- Cemeteries

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Uniform Annual General Charge	\$150.00 per SUIP	813,750

Targeted Rates

Sections 16 to 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 authorise Council to set targeted rates to fund functions that are identified in its Long Term Plan as being functions for which targeted rates may be set.

Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 lists factors that may be used to calculate the liability of targeted rates and section 18 provides that rates may be set per rating unit. The Council may select one or more of these factors for each targeted rate. If differential rating is being used, the Council must use the matters contained in Schedule 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to define the differential categories.

Lump Sum Contributions – except in respect of the Eversley Reserve Sewerage Rate, the Council does not accept lump sum contributions for any targeted rates.

Works and Services Targeted Rates

The following targeted rates will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund Council's works and services activities. Council's swimming pools and community halls are 70% funded as part of this rate. The works and services that may be provided to each community include:

- Social services and information provision
- Village and township maintenance
- Parks and reserves
- Swimming pools
- Community halls

Twizel Works and Services Rate

This targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit in the Twizel community area of benefit (as defined on a map held by Council) and will be:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to fund an annually defined percentage of the targeted rate requirement (excluding capital improvement work in the Twizel community area of benefit which is funded by the Twizel Improvement rate); and
- A rate in the dollar based on capital value of the land to fund the balance of the targeted rate requirement (excluding capital improvement work in the Twizel community area of benefit which is funded by the Twizel Improvement rate).

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 10% fixed charges and 90% rate in the dollar of capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$28.89 per SUIP	63,471
Capital Value Rate	0.0004787 per dollar of capital value	571,239
		634,710

Fairlie Works and Services Rate

This targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit in the Fairlie community area of benefit (as defined on a map held by Council) and will be:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to fund an annually defined percentage of the targeted rate requirement; and
- A rate in the dollar based on the capital value of the land to fund the balance of the targeted rate requirement.

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 10% fixed charges and 90% rate in the dollar of capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$84.20 per SUIP	50,440
Capital Value Rate	0.0020125 per dollar of capital value	453,964
		504,404

Lake Tekapo Works and Services Rate

This targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit in the Lake Tekapo community are of benefit (as defined on a map held by Council) and will be:

A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to fund an annually defined percentage of the targeted rate requirement; and

A rate in the dollar based on the capital value of the land to fund the balance of the targeted rate requirement.

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 48% fixed charges and 52% rate in the dollar based on capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$227.04 per SUIP	219,211
Capital Value Rate	0.0002785 per dollar of capital value	237,480
		456,691

Rural Works and Services Rate

This targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit in the rural community (as defined on a map held by Council, excluding Mount Cook Village) and will be:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to fund an annually defined percentage of the targeted rate requirement; and
- A rate based on the capital value of the land to fund the balance of the targeted rate requirement, set differentially using the following categories based on the use and location of the land:
 - Ohau A
 - Tekapo A
 - Tekapo B
 - All Other Rural Properties

The relationship between the rates set in the differential categories are as follows:

Category	Factor
Ohau A	20% of the total rate requirement
Tekapo A	20% of the total rate requirement
Tekapo B	20% of the total rate requirement
All Other Rural Properties	40% of the total rate requirement

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 49% fixed charges and 51% rate in the dollar based on capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$26.68 per SUIP	41,941
Ohau A	0.0000279 per dollar of capital value	8,731
Tekapo A	0.0002392 per dollar of capital value	8,731
Tekapo B	0.0000422 per dollar of capital value	8,731
All Other Rural Properties	0.0000083 per dollar of capital value	17,462
		85,596

Urban Sewerage Rates

Sewage Treatment Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units located in the Fairlie, Twizel (including land encompassing and known as Pukaki Airport), Lake Tekapo communities and Burkes Pass township (as defined on maps held by Council) to fund the cost of sewage treatment.

The targeted rate will be:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit which is connected to a community sewerage scheme
- An additional targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit which is connected to a community sewerage scheme of a fixed amount per water closet or urinal after the first (rating units comprising a single household are treated as having one water closet or urinal). This rate will be set at 25% of the fixed amount.

Note: For the purposes of the targeted rates for sewage treatment:

- The sewerage service is treated as being provided if the rating unit is connected to a public sewerage drain;
- A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as having not more than one water closet or urinal.

Sewerage Infrastructure Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units located in the Fairlie, Twizel (including land encompassing and known as Pukaki Airport), Lake Tekapo communities and Burkes Pass township (as defined by maps held by Council) to fund the Council's sewerage infrastructure services. This includes sewer maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit which is connected or capable of being connected to a community sewerage scheme
- An additional targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit connected to a community sewerage scheme of a fixed amount per water closet or urinal after the first (rating units comprising a single household are treated as having one water closet or urinal). This rate will be set at 25% of the fixed amount.

Note: for the purposes of the targeted rate for sewerage infrastructure:

- The sewerage infrastructure service is treated as being provided if the rating unit is connected to or able to be connected to a public sewerage drain and is within 30 metres of such a drain;
- A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as having not more than one water closet or urinal.

Eversley Reserve Sewerage Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to repay a loan made by Council to Eversley Reserve ratepayers to fund on-property sewerage infrastructure for rating units in the Eversley Reserve area of benefit. Excluding those rating units that opted to pay a lump sum contribution.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per rating unit in the Eversley Reserve (as defined on a map held by Council), excluding those rating units which have opted to pay the lump sum contribution.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Treatment Fixed Charge	\$57.75 per SUIP	176,184
Treatment Additional Charge	\$14.43 for each additional water closet	12,069
Infrastructure Fixed Charge	\$186.85 per connectible SUIP	713,959
Infrastructure Additional Charge	\$46.71 for each additional water closet	39,052
Eversley Reserve Fixed Charge	\$938.30 per rating unit	11,260
		952,524

Urban Stormwater Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units located in the Fairlie, Twizel and Lake Tekapo communities (as defined on maps held by Council) to fund the costs of Council's urban stormwater reticulation.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit which is within the communities of Fairlie, Twizel and Lake Tekapo.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$49.59 per SUIP	187,364

Urban Water Supply Rates

Water Treatment Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units located in the Fairlie, Twizel (including land encompassing and known as Pukaki Airport), Lake Tekapo communities and Burkes Pass township (as defined on maps held by Council) to fund the costs of Council's urban water treatment.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit which are connected to a Council community water supply (except those rating units receiving a metered water supply).

Water Infrastructure Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units located in the Fairlie, Twizel (including land encompassing and known as Pukaki Airport), Lake Tekapo communities and Burkes Pass township (as defined on maps held by Council) to fund the Council's urban water supply infrastructure services. This includes maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit which is connected or capable of connection to a council community water supply (except those rating units receiving a metered water supply).

Note: any rating unit to which water can be but is not supplied (being a property situated within 100 metres of any part of an urban communities' waterworks) is treated as being capable of connection.

Metered Water Rate

A targeted rate under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per metered supply on any separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which receives a Council water metered supply.

- Fairlie community
- Twizel community
- Lake Tekapo community
- Burkes Pass community
- Rural community

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Treatment Fixed Charge	\$73.40 per connected SUIP	220,229
Infrastructure Fixed Charge	\$395.98 per connectible SUIP	1,494,046
Metered Water Fixed Charge	\$469.39 per metered supply per SUIP	99,511
		1,813,786

Rural Water Supply Rates

The following targeted rates will be assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund rural water supplies.

Note: rating units are considered to be supplied if the rating unit receives a water supply, or any part of the rating unit lies within the defined area of benefit for that supply (as defined on maps held by Council).

Allandale Water Supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every rating unit supplied with water by the Allandale rural water supply, to fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per unit of water supplied.

Note: For the purposes of the Allandale water supply, a unit of water allows for a supply of 1,820 litres per day.

Ashwick / Opuha Water Supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every rating unit within the defined area of benefit for the Ashwick / Opuha rural water supply, to fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per rating unit.

Fairlie Water Race

A targeted rate for a water supply under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every rating unit within the defined area of benefit for the Fairlie water race, to partly fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per rating unit.

An additional targeted rate will be a fixed amount per hectare within the rating unit.

Spur Road Water Supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every rating unit supplied with water by the Spur Road rural water supply, to fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted will be a fixed amount per unit of water supplied.

Note: For the purposes of the Spur Road rural water supplies, a unit of water allows for a supply of 1,820 litres per day.

Downlands Water Supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every rating unit serviced by Downlands water supply within the Mackenzie District, to fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per rating unit.

A targeted rate for water supply under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every rating unit serviced by Downlands water supply within the Mackenzie District, to fund the costs of maintenance, depreciation and the servicing of loans.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per unit of water.

Note: for the purposes of the Downlands water supply, a unit of water allows for a supply of 1,000 litres per day.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Allandale Water Supply	\$320.75 per unit	154,923
Ashwick / Opuha Water Supply	\$92.26 per rating unit	4,060
Fairlie Water Race Fixed Charge	\$30.00 per rating unit	870
Fairlie Water Race	\$6.02 per hectare	4,190
Spur Road Water Supply	\$445.16 per unit	29,826
Downlands Water Fixed Charge	\$562.00 per rating unit	32,034
Downlands Water Supply	\$225.00 per unit	48,600
		274,503

District Rooding Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund the costs of all rooding in the Mackenzie District, both subsidised and non-subsidised.

The targeted rate will be assessed on every rating unit in the Mackenzie District (excluding Mount Cook Village) and will be made up of two components:

- A fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to fund an annually defined percentage of the targeted rate requirement; and
- A rate based on the capital value of the land, to fund the balance of the targeted rate requirement, set differentially using the following categories based on the use and location of the land:
 - **Ohau A**
 - **Tekapo A**
 - **Tekapo B**
 - **All Other Properties**

The relationship between the rates set in the differential categories is as follows:

Category	Revenue Produced
Ohau A	10% of the total rate requirement
Tekapo A	10% of the total rate requirement
Tekapo B	10% of the total rate requirement
All Other Properties	70% of the total rate requirement

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 35% fixed charges and 65% rate in the dollar based on capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$124.53 per SUIP	664,010
Ohau A	0.0003936 per dollar of capital value	123,316
Tekapo A	0.0033785 per dollar of capital value	123,316
Tekapo B	0.0005957 per dollar of capital value	123,316
All Other Properties	0.0001976 per dollar of capital value	863,212
		1,897,170

Twizel Improvement Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund capitalised improvement work in the Twizel community area benefit. The rates will be assessed on rating units in the Twizel community (as defined by a map held by Council)

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$51.14 per SUIP	112,355

Solid Waste Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to partly fund the cost of all solid waste activity undertaken by Council. It will be assessed on every rating unit to which the Council provides the service. These waste collection areas (as defined on maps held by Council) are:

- Twizel waste collection area
- Lake Tekapo waste collection area
- Fairlie waste collection area
- Those rating units within one kilometre of the collection route on State Highway 8 from Cave in the east to Twizel in the west that have opted to receive the service.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit to which the Council provides the service.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$354.79 per SUIP	1,052,150

Tourism and Economic Development Rates

Targeted rates will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund the costs of Mackenzie District tourism and promotion activities.

Fixed Amount

A targeted rate will be assessed as a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit on every rating unit in the Mackenzie District.

Differential Rate

Targeted rates will be assessed on rating units in the following categories (defined on the basis of the use to which the land is put), and set differentially:

The categories for the rate are:

- Commercial Business
- Industrial Land Properties
- Commercial Accommodation Business
- Secondary Accommodation Properties

The targeted rates will be:

- Commercial Business – a rate on the rateable capital value of the land on rating units in the commercial business category
- Industrial Land Properties – a fixed amount per rating unit for industrial land properties
- Commercial Accommodation Business – a rate on the rateable capital value of the land on rating units in the commercial accommodation category
- Secondary Accommodation Properties – a rate on the rateable capital value of the land on rating units in the secondary accommodation category.

The amount per dollar of capital value for secondary accommodation properties is half of that for commercial properties.

The relationship between the rates set is as follows:

Category	Revenue Produced
All Properties	10% of the total rate requirement
Commercial Business	28.63% of the total rate requirement
Industrial Land Properties	1.37% of the total rate requirement
Commercial Accommodation Business	21.53% of the total rate requirement
Secondary Accommodation Properties	38.48% of the total rate requirement

Currently the 2022/23 split of the rate requirement is 15% fixed charges and 85% rate in the dollar based on capital value.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$9.83 per SUIP	53,371
Commercial Business	0.0007866 per dollar of capital value	152,814
Industrial Land Properties	\$100.00 per rating unit	7,300
Commercial Accommodation Business	0.0007719 per dollar of capital value	114,882
Secondary Accommodation Properties	0.0003860 per dollar of capital value	205,346
		533,713

Rural Cattle Stop Maintenance Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund the cost of the maintenance and upgrade costs of cattle stop structures and approaches (10 metres either side of the transverse centre line running through the middle of the cattlestop) on Council road and the outer boundary of a rating unit.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per cattle stop, (or part thereof, if the cattlestop benefits more than one rating unit) on those rating units benefiting.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$125.00 per cattle stop	5,875

Community Facilities Rate

A targeted rate will be assessed under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund 30% of the cost of the Twizel Events Centre, Twizel Swimming Pool, Lake Tekapo Community Hall, Mackenzie Community Centre, Strathconan Swimming Pool, Albury Hall, Skipton Hall, and Sherwood Hall.

The targeted rate will be a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit on every rating unit in the Mackenzie District.

	Factor	Estimated Revenue 2022/23
Fixed Charge	\$37.99 per SUIP	206,138

Due Date for payment of Rates

All rates will be payable in three instalments on the due dates as follows:

Instalment Number	Due Date
One	20 September 2022
Two	20 December 2022
Three	20 March 2023
Four	20 June 2023

Ratepayers may elect to pay on a more regular basis if they choose before the due date of any instalment. Rates may be paid utilising any payment methods acceptable to the Council, including quarterly direct debits, cash or eftpos at Council offices, direct credit or other bank transfer methods.

Penalties

A penalty of 10% of the amount of the rates assessed in the 2021/2022 financial year remaining unpaid will be added if not paid on or before the due date, on the following dates:

Instalment Number	Penalty Date
One	22 September 2022
Two	22 December 2022
Three	22 March 2023
Four	22 June 2023

A further penalty under section 58 of 10% of the amount of any rates for previous financial years remaining unpaid on the later of 5 working days after the date of resolution (7 July 2022) will be added. An additional penalty of 10% will be added to any unpaid rates from previous financial years that remain unpaid on 7 January 2023.

Rating Impact on Sample Properties

The following examples show how the adopted changes will affect properties in different areas. The examples show the rates proposed for 2022/23 compared with the actual rates for 2021/22.

In the following examples the variables are used to demonstrate the potential impacts on rateable properties in different locations:

- Targeted rates for stormwater, wastewater, waste management and water have not been included for rural properties and where applicable will be additional to the rates identified
- Extraordinary metered water charges are not included and where applicable will be additional to the rates identified.

Fairlie

Type	Capital Value	Actual 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23	Rates Change
Mid Value Section	140,000	1,297.50	1,502.75	202.25
Low Value House	205,000	1,893.34	2,204.01	310.67
Mid Value House	350,000	2,308.05	2,684.34	376.29
High Value House	630,000	3,108.87	3,611.86	502.99
Commercial Mid Value	530,000	3,270.17	3,797.51	527.34
Commercial High Value	1,130,000	5,379.40	6,257.03	877.63
Accommodation Mid Value	290,000	2,327.48	2,709.42	381.94
Accommodation High Value	750,000	3,946.13	4,588.26	642.13
Secondary Mid Value	315,000	2,311.70	2,689.98	378.28
Secondary High Value	750,000	3,699.11	4,298.85	599.74

Lake Tekapo

Type	Capital Value	Actual 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23	Rates Change
Mid Value Section	500,000	1,734.25	1,971.09	236.84
Low Value House	500,000	2,144.19	2,457.04	312.85
Mid Value House	860,000	2,640.53	3,025.30	384.77
High Value House	2,900,000	5,453.16	6,245.48	792.32
Commercial Mid Value	3,360,000	8,389.18	9,714.63	1,325.45
Commercial High Value	8,470,000	18,783.10	21,800.46	3,017.36
Accommodation Mid Value	850,000	3,186.67	3,665.60	478.93
Accommodation High Value	8,470,000	18,712.15	21,575.47	2,863.32
Secondary Mid Value	750,000	2,735.89	3,141.15	405.26
Secondary High Value	1,350,000	3,760.75	4,319.85	559.10

Twizel

Type	Capital Value	Actual 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23	Rates Change
Mid Value Section	265,000	1,314.76	1,506.20	191.44
Low Value House	365,000	1,880.16	2,170.03	289.87
Mid Value House	500,000	2,090.03	2,410.16	320.13
High Value House	1,300,000	3,333.71	3,883.21	499.50
Commercial Mid Value	1,010,000	3,644.73	4,211.84	567.11
Commercial Mid Value	3,520,000	9,191.59	10,651.04	1,459.45
Accommodation Mid Value	750,000	2,972.73	3,433.76	461.03
Accommodation High Value	8,810,000	20,812.20	23,992.11	3,179.91
Secondary Mid Value	750,000	2,725.70	3,144.35	418.65
Secondary High Value	1,350,000	3,761.88	4,334.98	573.10

Rural

Type	Capital Value	Actual 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23	Rates Change
Low Value Township Section	50,000	369.28	414.46	45.18
Low Value Township House	175,000	800.55	932.80	132.25
Lifestyle Low Value	660,000	1,055.63	1,212.57	156.94
Lifestyle Mid Value	700,000	1,100.64	1,264.91	164.27
Lifestyle High Value	930,000	1,359.43	1,565.84	206.41
Farm Low Value – Sheep and Beef	940,000	1,370.69	1,578.92	208.23
Farm Mid Value – Sheep and Beef	4,325,000	5,179.42	6,007.81	828.39
Farm Mid Value – Dairy	8,280,000	9,629.50	11,182.48	1,552.98
Farm High Value – Cropping	14,500,000	16,628.12	19,320.65	2,692.53
Farm High Value – Sheep and Beef	18,800,000	21,466.39	24,946.71	3,480.32
Secondary Mid Value	750,000	1,403.92	1,619.81	215.89
Secondary High Value	1,300,000	2,203.92	2,551.71	347.79

Note – Rural properties do not include rates for water or wastewater

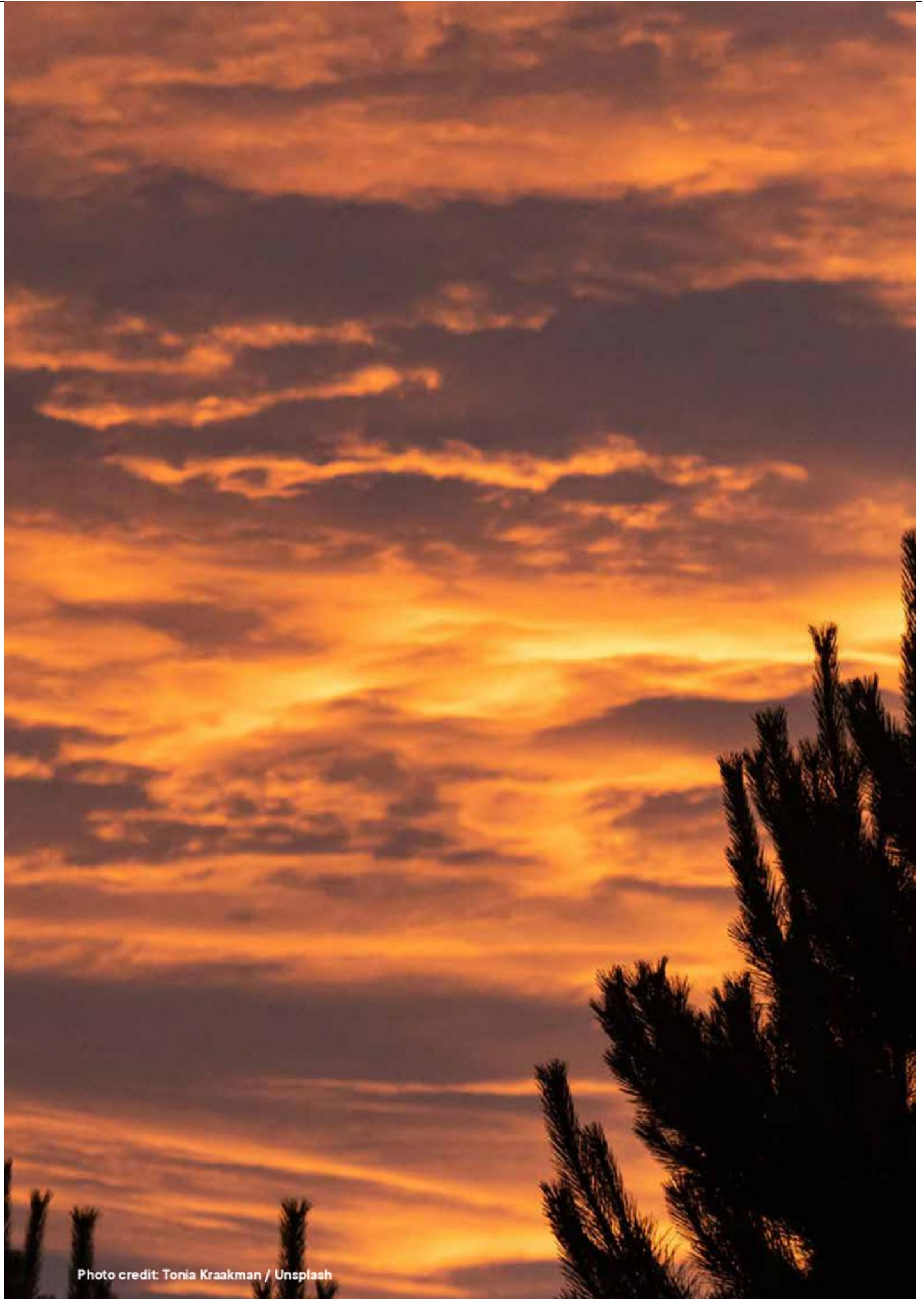


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