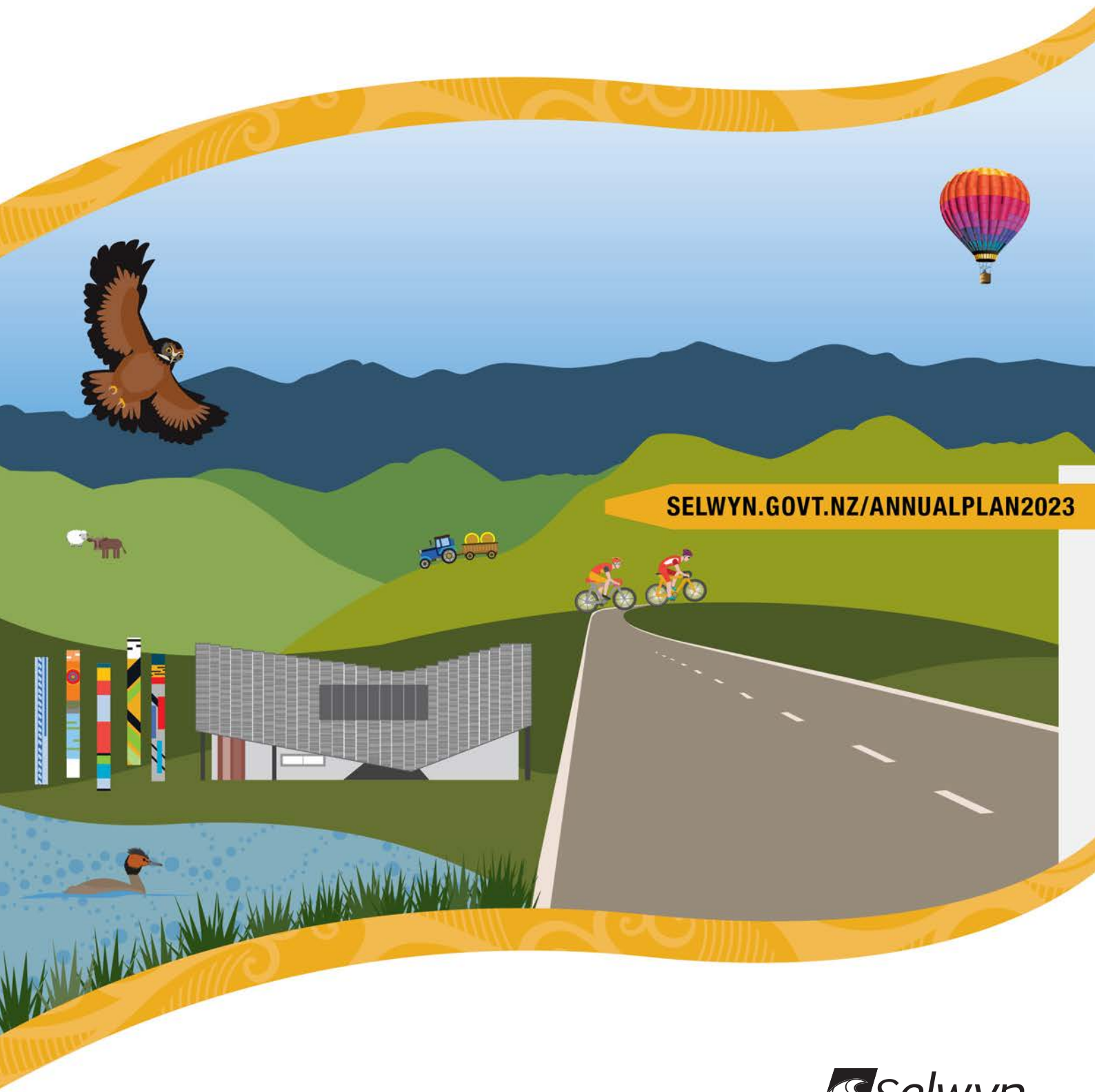


Our draft **Annual Plan 2023/24**

29 March 2023



Draft Annual Plan adopted by Selwyn District Council
for community engagement on 29 March 2023.



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Here's the plan

Welcome from the Mayor

We are now heading into the third year of our 10-year plan. As a Council, we are committed to delivering what we said we would do in that plan. Therefore, this plan is a continuation of the direction set in the 10-year plan and focused on delivering projects that we have committed to.

The current economic conditions with inflation rates at historically high levels and increasing interest rates are creating challenges for all New Zealanders. I acknowledge that this is impacting the communities' daily lives. While we face the same cost pressures, we have worked very hard to limit the impact on rates. We have proposed an average rate increase of 5.9%, this is below the current CPI rate of 7.2%.

Our district continues to grow at a pace that is ahead of all other regions in Aotearoa. In 2022, Selwyn population grew by 4.8% reaching 79,300 residents, while total growth in Aotearoa was only 0.2%. The Selwyn economy also continued to expand through 2022, its GDP increased by 5.7%. We are regularly seeing new businesses coming to Selwyn. This is very evident in the expansion of commercial and retail developments in the Rolleston Town Centre. It is a great example of the vibrancy that is being built in our towns and townships.

This plan has many elements which I trust will help you understand how we propose to maintain and improve the services that keep our district running, support its growth and enhance our people's well-being.

While we don't have any specific items that we are consulting on, we welcome and encourage you to tell us what you think about this plan.

Ngā mihi



Sam Broughton
Mayor





What's our plan for 2023/24?

A lot has changed since we adopted our current Long-Term Plan in June 2021. Selwyn is not immune to the issues the whole world is experiencing now; high inflation (current in New Zealand is 7.2%), high interest rates and geopolitical instability. The impact of rising costs of living is affecting us all.

This draft plan focuses on:

- savings without compromising services and facilities used by our community.
- keeping capital projects realistic and doing what's achievable.
- keeping us ready for future and unpredictable global impacts.

For the most part our plans for 2023/24 haven't altered significantly from what we outlined in our Long-Term Plan 2021-31, and there are no major changes of direction. In previous consultations you've told us that things like safe, well-maintained roads, good quality drinking water and community facilities are important for our quality of life — so we're keeping our focus on these areas.

What's an annual plan?

Every three years we develop a Long-Term Plan in consultation with the Selwyn community to set the work programme and budgets for the coming decade. The current Long-Term Plan was adopted in June 2021.

Outside of those years, an annual plan is developed that sets out what the Council plans to achieve in the financial year and how it will be paid for. This Draft Annual Plan is the third year of the Long-Term Plan, from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

During the year of this Draft Annual Plan, the Council will prepare and consult on its Long-Term Plan for 2024 to 2034.



Tell us what you think.

Our Draft Annual Plan largely aligns with what was included in the Council's last Long-Term Plan. While this means we are not required to consult with the community before adopting this Annual Plan, we believe it is important that the community has an opportunity to let us know their thoughts. Are we on the right track or have we missed something?

Anyone can give feedback on the draft plan. The engagement period is open until Friday 28 April 2023. You can give us your feedback online at selwyn.govt.nz/annualplan2023 or pick up a feedback form at any of our Council libraries and service centres.

During the engagement period, councillors and Council staff will be running drop-in sessions around the district where you can ask them questions about what is planned and how it will be funded. Details of the drop-ins are available online.

Key dates

- Community engagement opens 31 March 2023
 - Community engagement closes 5pm, 28 April 2023
 - Public hearings 8–9 May 2023
 - Council deliberations 31 May and 7 June 2023
 - Council adopts Annual Plan 2023/24 28 June 2023
- 



Key numbers at a glance



5.9% average rates increase across properties in the district

(compared to Long-Term Plan forecast 5.5%). See page 12 and 13 for examples of rate changes for a sample of typical properties.



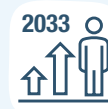
79,300 Selwyn's estimated population on 30 June 2022

(Up from 73,800 in 2018 that was forecast for the comparative period in the Long Term Plan.)



\$137.7 million total capital spend

(what we'll invest in infrastructure and facilities). This is \$46 million more than what is in the Long-Term Plan.



107,000 Selwyn's projected population on 30 Jun 2033



\$170.7 million total operating spend

(day-to-day cost to keep our district services running). This is \$24 million more than what is in the Long-Term Plan.



\$200.1 million total revenue

(revenue from rates, user charges, grants, and other contribution). This is \$20 million more than what was in the Long-Term Plan.

Progress on key projects

We have continued to make good progress on projects outlined in our Long-Term Plan 2021–2031. Here's an update on a few of them.



OUR PROGRESS

Rolleston town centre and reserve



Following the successful opening of the youth space in December 2022, which includes a skate area, work is continuing in other parts of the new Rolleston town centre. This includes additional carparks (currently under construction) and the completion of the reserve areas next to the youth space. Our commercial partner, Rolleston Fields, will continue the construction of retail and commercial buildings around the town centre, with many buildings scheduled for completion in 2023.

Kakaha Park



This \$17.1 million development is a three-stage project to build a new 22-hectare recreation park in Prebbleton. The first two stages are nearing completion and include a dog park, sports fields, lighting, changing rooms, carparks, cycle and walkway paths, and native plant areas. The final stage of the park development is scheduled to be completed in 2027.

Tārerekautuku Yarrs Lagoon



Contractors have been on the ground in Tārerekautuku Yarrs Lagoon, controlling willow and other weed species across an area of around 12 hectares as well as undertaking a predator trapping programme. The \$1 million wetland restoration project runs until 2026 and includes an \$800,000 grant through the Ministry for the Environment's Freshwater Improvement Fund. The project is closely aligned with a wider programme led by the Environment Canterbury, the Department of Conservation and the Living Water initiative to undertake native planting and control of pest weeds in other Te Waihora wetland sites.

Darfield and Kirwee wastewater system



The project to build just over 27 kilometres of wastewater pipeline between Darfield, Kirwee and the Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant near Rolleston has been completed, with many new subdivisions now taking advantage of the new wastewater system.

Water supply projects



A number of water supply projects were completed during the financial year ending 30 June 2023 including:

- New water treatment plants in Darfield, Lincoln, Prebbleton, Taumutu and Acheron.
- Reservoir renewals in Castle Hill, Tai Tapu and the Malvern Hills.
- A new water pipeline connecting Sheffield and Springfield to help provide clean water during adverse weather events.
- New water storage in Springfield and Leeston.
- Existing water treatment plant upgrades in Kirwee, West Melton, Rolleston and the Malvern Hills.
- A new pipeline connecting Rolleston and Raven Drive, helping rationalise the number of treatment plants in the district and reduce operations costs.
- Two new bores in Rolleston and one in Lincoln have been developed to increase capacity.

Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant



As the district grows, we have continued capacity upgrades at the Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant. This included the construction of a third clarifier and the procurement of long lead time items needed for next year's upgrade programme. The Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant located near Rolleston provides centralised treatment for the district's wastewater needs.

ReDiscover facility



Our waste and sustainability Education Centre 'ReDiscover' at the Pines Resource Recovery Park officially opened in April 2023. ReDiscover is a component of the wider ReConnect Project. This is Selwyn's first waste minimisation educational facility, offering free waste minimisation and sustainability programmes for schools and community groups across the district.

Transportation projects



The Prebbleton Arterial Intersection Upgrade programme commenced in 2021. Stage 1 has been successfully completed, upgrading the intersections at Shands and Blakes Road, and Springs and Marshs Road into dual-lane roundabouts.

Stage 2 will construct similar roundabouts at the intersections of Shands and Trents Road (\$4.5 million), and Shands and Hamptons Road (\$6.6 million), along with seal widening on Trents and Hamptons roads. Significant progress has been made in acquiring land and undertaking detailed design to enable the construction of Stage 2 later in 2023.

In Rolleston, the Council, in conjunction with a local developer, has designed and constructed the new Goulds Road and Shillingford Boulevard roundabout. This has connected key transport routes across the southern area of Rolleston and will be expanded as further development occurs.

During 2022/23 we continued upgrades of local townships footpaths and cycleways across the district. A notable project was the upgrade of the Dunns Crossing Road footpath to a wider shared-use path that has improved safety and connectivity to the West Rolleston Primary School. Thanks to help from the Whitecliffs community, the remainder of the Glentunnel to Whitecliffs pathway has also been completed.





Coming up in 2023/24

In the coming year, we'll be continuing our investment in essential infrastructure and services to support the district's continuing growth and to enhance people's well-being. This year we'll be committing \$137.7 million to capital projects — following is a summary of some of the significant planned work.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Water supply



\$20.8 million total project spend

To meet growth demands, we're continuing our work to upgrade water supply treatment and reticulation capacity across the district, including in Darfield, Kirwee, Leeston, Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston, Southbridge, West Melton and on our rural water supplies.

Water treatment plant upgrades are also continuing, see Local projects on page 10 for more information.

Wastewater



\$45.8 million total project spend

One of the major projects in 2023/24 is the new Ellesmere to Pines Wastewater pipeline, which will convey wastewater from Leeston, Southbridge and Doyleston to the Pines wastewater treatment facility in Rolleston. This project is progressing through the detailed design stage and is on track for construction during the 2023/24 financial year.

Capacity upgrades at the Pines wastewater treatment facility are planned to continue to meet the ongoing growth of the district.

Transportation



\$43.5 million total project spend

(Note: some transportation projects and activities are reliant on additional Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency's co-funding from the current 2021–24 National Land Transport Fund, and contributions from other stakeholders.)

Since we adopted Long-Term Plan in June 2021, through several new government initiatives we have had an opportunity to access additional funding sources. This has enabled us to progress new projects or bring some already planned forward into 2023/24.

Walking and cycling

Through the Government's Transport Choices Initiative, the following projects are either being brought forward from later years of the Long-Term Plan or are new projects, including:

- West Melton to Rolleston cycleway (\$2 million)
- Prebbleton to City Cycle link (Springs Road) (\$0.5 million)
- Springston Rolleston Road shared path extension (\$0.5 million)

In addition, we are also progressing with the already planned and funded Templeton to Prebbleton cycleway along Trents Road (\$1.2 million).

Road maintenance and renewals funding

Council is allocating an additional \$1.0 million of funding in 2023/24 to help manage the increasing costs of carrying out its routine roading maintenance and renewal works. This is in addition to the funding already provided by Waka Kotahi which was set in 2021 for three years. Their funding is not adjusted to reflect the impacts of inflation above what had been forecast at that time. The additional budget will also help us in our sealed road renewal resurfacing and unsealed road maintenance activities.

Stormwater (including land drainage and water races)



\$3.4 million total project spend

Projects planned are the continued development and implementation of stormwater catchment management plans for all townships. A refinement of the flood protection proposal for Springfield, construction of the Leeston stormwater bypass and a number of stormwater capacity upgrades across the district are planned.

During the year we will also be reviewing the governance structure and maintenance delivery of the land drainage schemes.

Community services and facilities



\$21.0 million total project spend

Community facilities are vital to Selwyn communities, providing the spaces and places where residents can meet, recreate, exercise, and learn. The Council continues to invest in reserves and facilities to meet the needs of a growing population.

In the year ahead the Council will commence work on a community facility in Leeston, Whata Rau, which will include a cultural and community centre as well as a library. This is a multi-year project, with a budget of \$4.3 million set aside in the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

Several reserve development projects are also planned and include the re-siting of tennis and netball courts at West Melton Domain plus associated development works (\$1.1 million), and upgrading works at Leeston Park (\$1.3 million) as part of the wider programme of improvements for facilities servicing the Leeston community.

A budget of \$2.0 million has been included to acquire additional land for sports parks to meet forecast demand in the district.





LOCAL PROJECTS

In addition to the major projects already outlined, the Council is continuing to invest in services, facilities and infrastructure, and other community projects in local areas across the district.

The below is a summary of some key projects that will be undertaken in the year ahead in each ward (a full list of projects can be found on page 20). A number of these projects will be delivered over multiple years; the budgets provided reflect the cost for the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

Ellesmere Ward

Project	Budget FY2024 \$,000's	Expected completion (financial year ending)
Southbridge Park driveway and car park reseal	\$48.4	2024
Dunsandel Community Centre car park lighting	\$35.0	2024
New community reserve development in Dunsandel	\$104.4	2024
New water treatment plant in Leeston	\$1,320.0	2024*
Te Waihora Cycleway combined with Mountains to Sea Cycleway Feasibility studies*	\$350.0	2024

*\$200,000 comes from the Government's Better Off Funding package.

Rolleston Ward

Project	Budget FY2024 \$,000's	Expected completion (financial year ending)
New community reserve development in Rolleston	\$246.7	2024
Renewal of pool plant and equipment at Selwyn Aquatic Centre	\$105.3	2024
Water capacity upgrades to meet growth in Rolleston	\$4,800.0	2024*
Levi/Lowes/Masefield/Lincoln Rolleston Road traffic signals*	\$3,500.0	2024

*Originally scheduled for 2025/26, this project is being brought forward to address mounting congestion issues at this key arterial intersection. This will be coordinated with the other road frontage upgrades to be provided by Foodstuffs Ltd.

Springs Ward

Project	Budget FY2024 \$,000's	Expected completion (financial year ending)
Rhodes Park sports lighting	\$190.0	2024
Lincoln Wetlands pedestrian bridge	\$90.0	2024
Broadfield Reserve croquet area development	\$416.0	2024
New water treatment plant and reservoir in Prebbleton	\$1,500.0	2024
Water capacity upgrades to meet growth in Lincoln	\$3,600.0	2024
Lincoln Town Centre upgrade stage 1*	\$7,500.0	2024

*The first stage includes intersection upgrades and is being co-funded (\$6.2 million) by the Government's Better Off Funding package. The Council's share will be \$1.3 million.

Malvern Ward

Project	Budget FY2024 \$,000's	Expected completion (financial year ending)
Sheffield Domain tennis court resurface	\$92.8	2024
Courtenay Reserve tennis volley wall	\$35.0	2024
New community reserve development in Darfield	\$49.0	2024
Springfield and Acheron membrane water treatment plants and associated upgrades	\$4,000.0	2025
Trial recycling solution in Darfield	\$50.0	2024
New reservoirs in Springfield, Hōrōrata and Arthur's Pass	\$400.0	2024
Rural water supply capacity upgrades	\$800.0	2024
Re-decking the Waimakariri Gorge bridge*	\$3,000.0	2024

*This project will be co-funded in partnership with Waimakariri District Council and Waka Kotahi. The Council's contribution will be \$0.7 million.

Other key district-wide projects



The Council continues to take an active role in the Greater Christchurch Partnership. The partnership is making progress on its urban growth programme for the region which is looking at how we can accommodate over one million people within the next 60 years while fostering a high quality of life. This programme includes spatial planning for sustainable housing development, and transport systems and networks. This also includes an investigation into turn-up-and-go public service which is a type of Mass Rapid Transit.

The work done through the Greater Christchurch Partnership will also contribute to the Council's Future Selwyn Strategy. The development of this strategy will occur in 2023/24 and we will seek the views of the Selwyn communities. Future Selwyn will form a framework that will help determine Council's direction on growth, development and investment, and generally shape all our decision-making.

Your rates 2023/24

The proposed average rates increase across the district for ratepayers (residential and rural properties, and businesses) is 5.9%. For a typical household, this increase equates to \$3.36 a week.

This is an average, and for individual ratepayers, the actual change may be smaller or greater, depending on your location and the services provided.

An average increase of 5.9% is within the Council's 6% limit in its financial strategy. The proposed increase is higher than the 5.5% average that we forecast in the Long-Term Plan, but that is to be expected given the current levels of inflation experienced in New Zealand.

When we prepared our Long-Term Plan in 2021, inflation levels and projections were significantly lower. In the past 12 months the Council — just like every other business and household — has faced significant increases in costs, as shown in the latest inflation indexes:

- Consumer Price Index 7.2% year to December 2022
- Producer Price index (eg construction costs) 12.33% year to December 2022.

Cost pressures mean we face increases in both operating expenditure (day-to-day service costs) and capital expenditure (cost of infrastructure and facilities) just to maintain our current levels of service.

The district's continuing growth also puts pressure on our operations, and we are boosting our resources in areas like building and resource consents, cybersecurity and digital technology, and infrastructure support, to meet the demands of a larger population.

Rating examples

The tables below show examples of the proposed rate changes for a sample of typical properties in a range of locations across the district. For each example, we show the current capital value, the current year's (2022/23) rates, the proposed rates for next year (2023/24) and the amount of the increase both as a percentage and in dollars.

Rating examples: total rates

Residential	Capital value 2023/2024 \$	Current rates 2022/23 \$	Proposed new rates 2023/24 \$	Proposed annual change 2023/24 %	Proposed annual change 2023/24 \$
Residential with sewerage	790,000	3,350	3,536	5.6%	186
Residential without sewerage	790,000	2,714	2,876	6.0%	162
Lifestyle without water or sewerage	840,000	1,861	1,963	5.5%	102
Residential with sewerage	975,000	3,489	3,688	5.7%	199
Residential without sewerage	975,000	2,853	3,028	6.1%	175
Residential with sewerage	1,170,000	3,635	3,847	5.8%	212
Residential without sewerage	1,170,000	2,999	3,187	6.3%	188

Rural	Capital value 2023/2024 \$	Current rates 2022/23 \$	Proposed new rates 2023/24 \$	Proposed annual change 2023/24 %	Proposed annual change 2023/24 \$
Rural with water races and with 3.5 water units	11,300,000	14,026	15,161	8.1%	1,135
Rural without water races or water units	4,255,000	4,703	5,047	7.3%	344
Rural without water races and with 11 water units	4,470,000	6,949	7,481	7.7%	533

Commercial	Capital value 2023/2024 \$	Current rates 2022/23 \$	Proposed new rates 2023/24 \$	Proposed annual change 2023/24 %	Proposed annual change 2023/24 \$
Commercial with low water consumption	4,590,000	5,288	5,715	8.1%	428

Townships	Capital value 2023/2024 \$	Current rates 2022/23 \$	Proposed new rates 2023/24 \$	Proposed annual change 2023/24 %	Proposed annual change 2023/24 \$
Arthurs Pass	510,000	2,254	2,376	5.4%	121
Castle Hill	810,000	3,065	3,231	5.4%	166
Lake Coleridge	65,000	2,651	2,787	5.2%	137



If you own a residential home in Rolleston with a new CV of \$790,000:

- your rates will increase by 5.6% from \$3,350 to \$3,536
- that's an extra \$186 a year
- or about \$3.58 a week.



If you own a residential home in West Melton with a new CV of \$975,000:

- your rates will increase by 5.7% from \$3,489 to \$3,688
- that's an extra \$199 a year
- or about \$3.82 a week.



If you own a rural property in Darfield with a new CV of \$11.3 million (with water races and water units):

- your rates will increase by 8.1% from \$14,026 to \$15,161
- that's an increase of \$1,135 a year
- or about \$21.83 a week.



If you own a lifestyle property with a new CV of \$840,000:

- your rates will increase by 5.5% from \$1,861 to \$1,963
- that's an extra \$102 a year
- or about \$1.96 a week.



About your rates

If you're a Selwyn ratepayer, you're one of around 31,500 property owners who contribute through their rates to fund the huge range of activities, services and facilities that the Council provides for your community.

Your rates contribution is made up of a combination of general rates and various targeted rates. Other sources of funding include fees and charges, development contributions (paid by developers to fund new infrastructure), subsidies and grants.

General Rate

The general rate funds a wide range of Council services and facilities that benefit the whole district. The general rate is made up of two components: a fixed Uniform Annual General Charge and a variable amount that is based on the capital value of properties.

In Selwyn, the general rate makes up about one-third of the average property's total rates. In the coming year, the general rate component will increase by 9%.

Here's a rough guide to how your general rates dollar is used for the community good:



General Rate (proposed 2023/24)	%
Transportation and roading ³	48%
Parks, reserves and playgrounds ⁵	13%
Planning and resource management ¹	16%
Council	5%
Community development	3%
Community centres and halls ^{4,6}	3%
Administering the Building Act ¹	2%
Public toilets	2%
Swimming pools ^{2,6}	2%
Emergency management	2%
Cemeteries	1%
Property	1%
Health, alcohol licensing and regulation ¹	1%
Economic development	1%

Notes

¹ Also part-funded by fees and charges

² Also part-funded by targeted rates

³ Also part-funded by Waka Kotahi NZTA subsidies

⁴ Also part-funded by district-wide targeted rate

⁵ Local reserves also part-funded by targeted rate

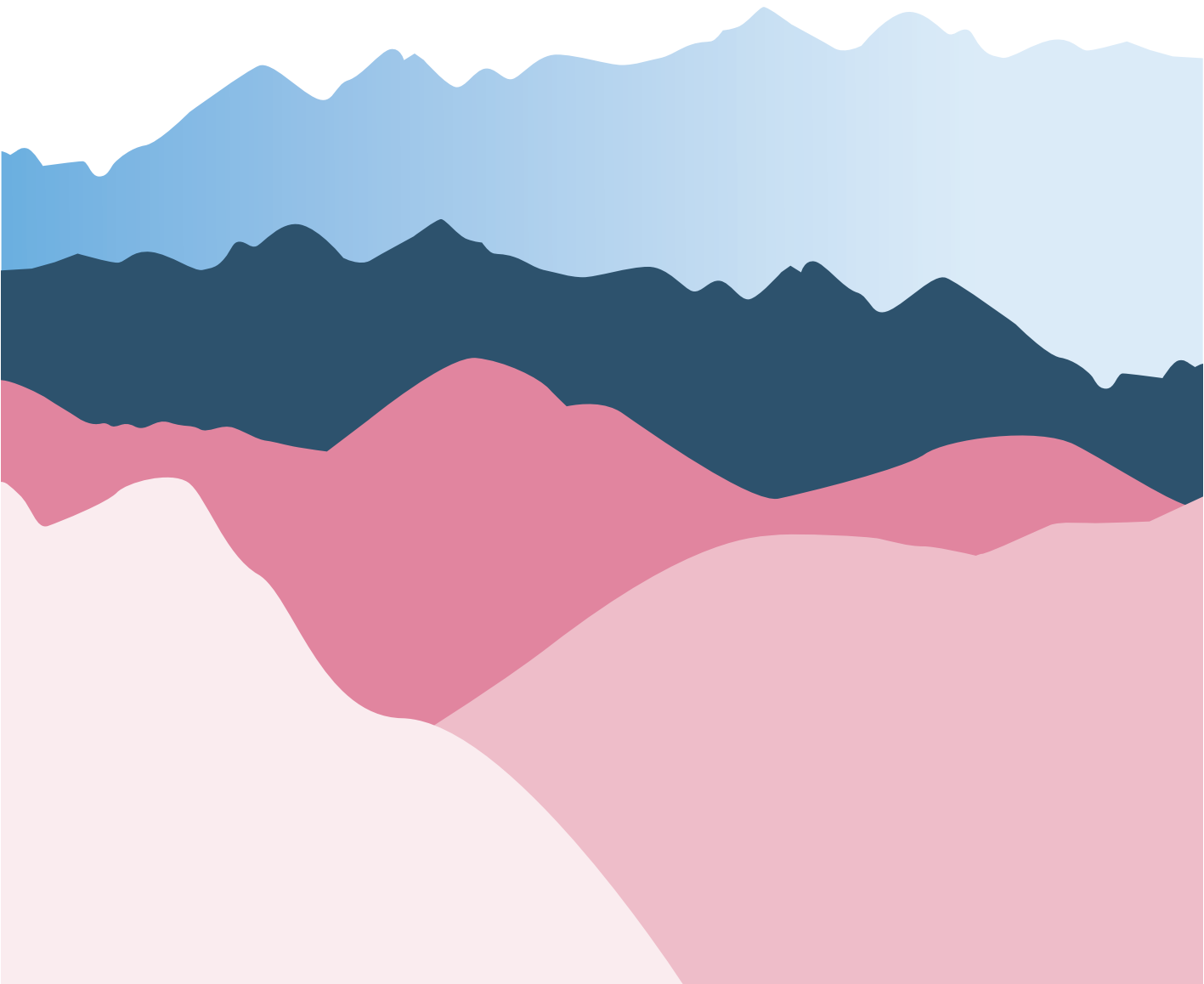
⁶ Swimming pools and community centres and halls are also part-funded by fees and charges

Targeted rates

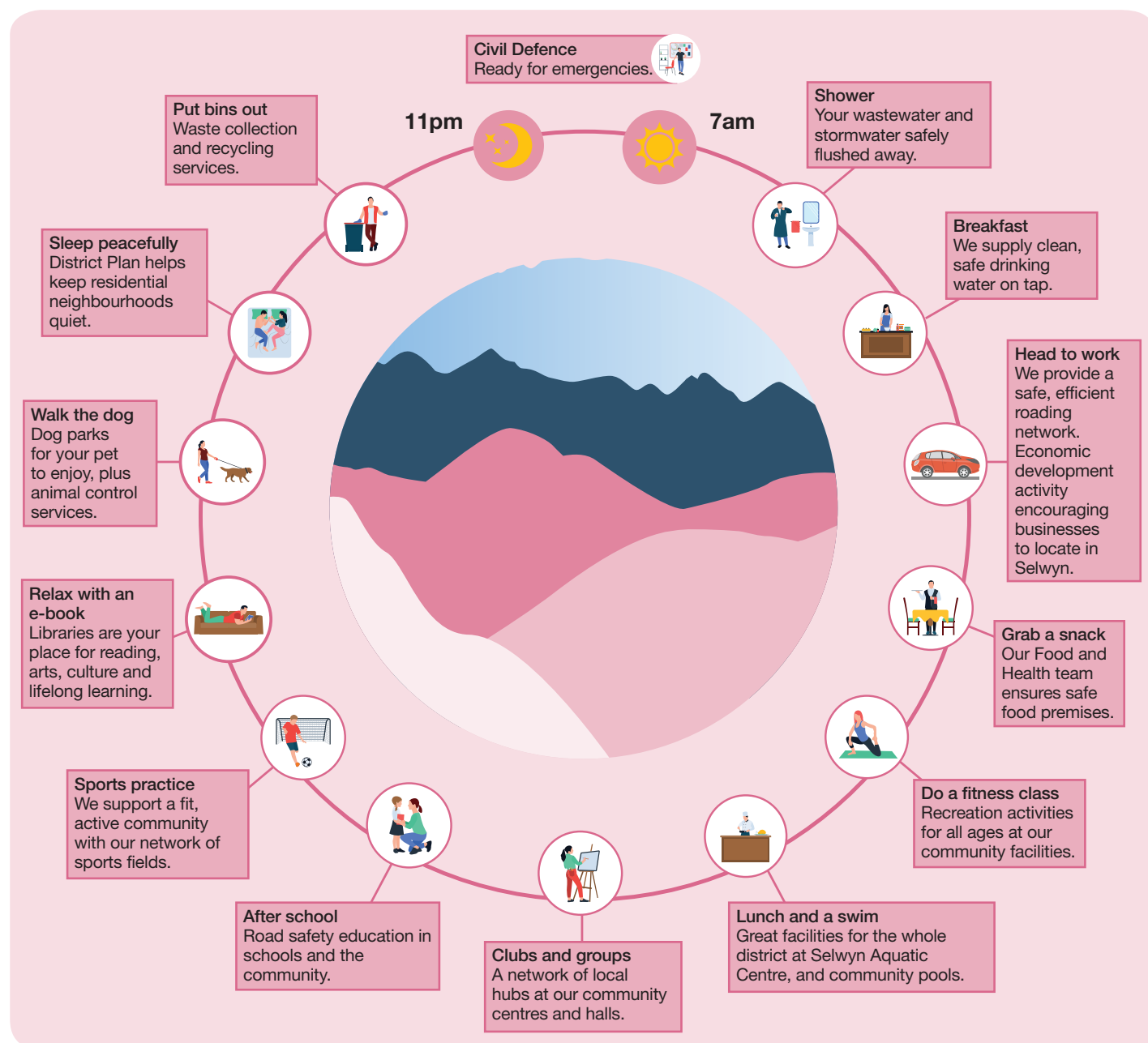
Targeted rates are used where a Council service or facility provides a benefit to a particular group of ratepayers or location. Targeted rates can be district-wide (eg Canterbury Museum) or localised (eg Community Board). Some of the key services and facilities provided through targeted rates (where applicable) include:

Libraries network	\$246
Recreation reserves	\$147
Water supply	\$308 (plus a volume-based rate)
Stormwater network	\$132
Wastewater network	\$610
Water races	\$45 (plus additional charges where service is provided)
Canterbury Museum	\$37
Community centres	\$175
Refuse and recycling	\$118 (plus, additional charges for bins provided)
Swimming pools	\$42 – \$168 (based on proximity to Selwyn Aquatic Centre)
Malvern Community Board	\$24

Find out more about your rates at selwyn.govt.nz/rates.



Where do your rates go?



Changes to fees and charges

Fees and charges apply to some Council services, where a user-pays approach is appropriate to cover all or part of the costs of that service.

No substantial increases are planned for 2023/24, just an increase across the board to reflect the current cost pressures.

A full schedule of fees and charges is available on page 60–73 of this plan.

Financial information

Since the Long-Term Plan 2021–2031 (LTP) was adopted in 2021, Selwyn has continued to experience strong population growth. Economic growth in the district has continued to be positive. However, the current New Zealand and global economic conditions are beginning to impact the Council and it is recognised the impact it is also having on Selwyn's communities.

The financial year ending 30 June 2024 represents the third year of the LTP; this has been used as the base for this budget. Some changes to budgets have been required, which were unforeseeable when the LTP was prepared.

Summary of differences between the Annual Plan and the third year of the LTP include:

- The current economic environment is having a significant impact on the cost of delivering capital projects. In the year to December 2022, the Producer Price Index for construction outputs was 12.33%, with price movements above this for certain materials. Consequently, there have been general cost increases in projects.
- As population growth has continued at a rapid pace, the Council is bringing forward some capital projects to meet the demand.
- Transportation capital expenditure is higher than in the Long-Term Plan due to the addition of projects and changes in the timing of completion of some major projects. The Council has also included an additional \$1.0 million above the Waka Kotahi's funding for additional road projects.

The table below highlights the main changes between the LTP and the Annual Plan budget for the financial year ending 30 June 2024, and the LTP for the comparative year:

\$m	2023/24 Annual plan	2023/24 LTP	Change
Rates	94.1	86.8	7.3
Development contributions	9.3	8.2	1.0
Subsidies and grants	24.8	14.0	10.8
Vested assets	37.4	37.4	-
Other revenue	34.6	33.7	0.9
Total revenue	200.1	180.1	20.0
Operating expenditure	170.7	146.8	24.0
Surplus / (deficit)	29.4	3.3	(3.9)
Capital expenditure	137.7	91.7	6.0
Net assets	2,723	2,076	646

Council revenue

The Council's core revenue in the year is projected to be \$200.1 million. This is \$20.0 million higher than the LTP of \$180.1 million. The continued population growth and higher underlying costs are the main factors behind the positive revenues. The main variances compared with budget were:

- Higher than anticipated population growth in the district along with higher costs have resulted in rates revenue being projected at \$7.3 million above LTP.
- Higher subsidies and grants revenue is associated with Government's Better Off Funding, and additional subsidies expected to be received for Waka Kotahi projects.
- Linked to the housing growth in the district is the collection of fees and charges for the provision of building and resource consents, and land information memorandum (LIM) reports. The revenue generated from fees and charges is expected to be \$0.9 million higher than LTP.

Rating base information

The projected numbers of rating units within the district are as follows:

Year	Rating units
2023/24	35,220

Operating expenditure

Operating costs amount to \$170.7 million, an increase of \$24.0 million compared to the LTP forecast. Key factors contributing to this include:

- The district continues to grow at a fast rate. This growth creates costs to maintain new infrastructure that has vested to the Council from developers and to respond to higher community demands for Council services.
- The impact of inflationary pressures.
- Labour cost inflation, supply pressures and staff levels required to maintain levels of service and to support growth.
- After adopting the LTP the Council renewed and awarded a 10-year contract to maintain and operate water services and infrastructure. The annual cost of this contract is more than what was provided for in the LTP.
- Increased fuel prices that are impacting the cost of solid waste collection.

Capital expenditure

The capital programme budgeted has been adjusted from the LTP to reflect revised timings for some programmes and cost revisions that reflect current economic conditions. The programme totals \$137.7 million, an increase of \$46.0 million from the LTP forecast.

The following is a list of capital projects budgeted for the financial year ending 30 June 2024, compared with what was forecast in the LTP.



Water Supply Projects

(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
District-Wide Potable Water Capital Works	9,055,000	3,684,828	5,370,172
District-Wide Potable Water Supplies Linear Renewals	3,000,000	2,994,457	5,543
Lincoln Water Supply Growth	2,124,000	-	2,124,000
Prebbleton Water Supply Growth	1,500,000	474,929	1,025,071
Rolleston Water Supply Growth	1,480,000	955,719	524,281
Leeston Water Supply Well and Pipework Upgrade	1,320,000	-	1,320,000
District-Wide Potable Water Renewals	950,000	948,106	1,894
Malvern Hills Water Supply Growth	800,000	677,863	122,137
West Melton Water Supply Growth	600,000	326,904	273,096
Water Supply Projects < \$500,000	20,000	2,376,194	(2,356,194)
Total Water Supply Projects	20,849,000	12,439,000	8,410,000

Wastewater Projects



(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
Ellesmere Trunk Sewer	21,120,000	8,845,710	12,274,290
Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme – Pines	13,350,000	14,898,597	(1,548,597)
Darfield Sewerage Conveyance and Pumping	2,600,000	2,292,707	307,293
Sewerage Capital Works	2,000,000	335,564	1,664,436
Sewerage Renewals Linear	2,000,000	1,252,364	747,636
Upper Selwyn Huts Trunk Sewer	1,820,000	1,486,674	333,326
Upper Selwyn Huts Renewals Linear	1,061,910	1,061,910	-
Sewerage Renewals	1,000,000	1,496,615	(496,615)
Ellesmere Sewerage Conveyance and Pumping	500,000	-	500,000
Wastewater Projects < \$500,000	349,090	562,859	(213,769)
Total Wastewater Projects	45,801,000	32,233,000	13,568,000

Stormwater, Land Drainage & Water Race Projects

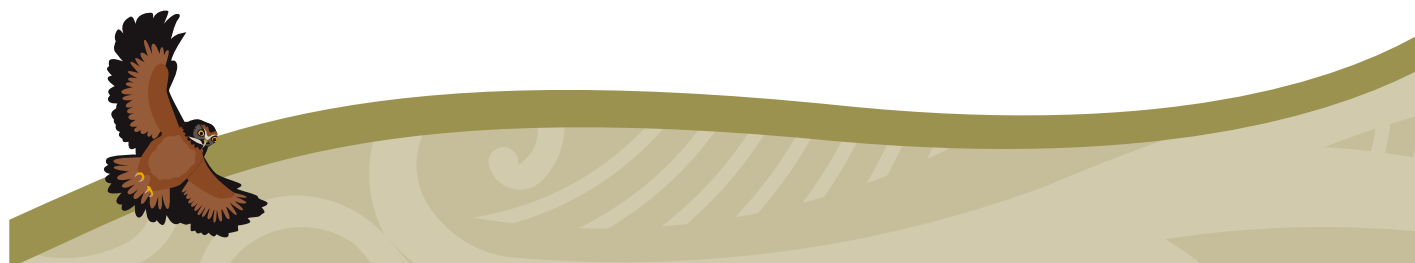


(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
District Wide Stormwater Capital Works	1,700,000	971,648	728,352
District Wide Water Race Renewals Linear	935,321	325,321	610,000
Stormwater Projects < \$500,000	741,679	526,031	215,648
Total Stormwater, Land Drainage & Water Race Projects	3,377,000	1,823,000	1,554,000

Refuse Projects



(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
Recovery Park Enhancements	1,360,076	1,360,076	-
Refuse Projects < \$500,000	437,924	2,015,924	(1,578,000)
Total Refuse Projects	1,798,000	3,376,000	(1,578,000)



Transportation Projects



(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
Lincoln Town Centre Rooding	7,464,000	-	7,464,000
Local Road Improvements	7,255,000	5,655,000	1,600,000
Sealed Road Resurfacing	4,485,000	4,485,000	-
Lowes Rd/Levi Dr/Masefield Dr/Lincoln Rolleston Road Traffic Signals	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
Structure Component Replacements & Upgrades	3,118,000	118,000	3,000,000
West Melton to Rolleston Cycleway	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Prebbleton Cycleway	1,200,000	1,500,000	(300,000)
Rolleston Town Centre Car Park	1,453,991	1,453,991	-
School Speed Limit Reductions	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Unsealed Road Metalling	1,236,000	1,236,000	-
Supplementary Rooding Renewal Funding	2,062,960	1,062,960	1,000,000
Pavement Rehabilitation	976,000	976,000	-
Selwyn Road Safety Programme	928,000	928,000	-
Low-Cost Low Risk	850,000	-	850,000
Public Transport Infrastructure	656,000	656,000	-
Service Lane	605,887	605,887	-
Trents Road Widening	569,000	-	569,000
Road to Zero	565,000	-	565,000
Springston Rolleston Road Shared Path	500,000	-	500,000
Prebbleton to City Centre Cycleway	500,000	-	500,000
Transportation Projects < \$500,000	2,248,162	1,885,162	363,000
Total Transportation Projects	43,473,000	20,562,000	22,911,000



Community Services & Facilities Projects

(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
Rolleston Town Centre Development	5,263,400	5,263,400	-
Leeston Community Centre Building Works	2,157,862	2,157,862	-
Leeston Library & Community Centre Build	2,137,730	2,137,730	-
Recreation Park Extensions	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Foster Park Development	1,100,000	894,778	205,222
Leeston Reserve Toilet Block	842,144	-	-
West Melton Tennis Court Replacement	817,400	842,144	206,846
Prebbleton Reserve Development	613,712	610,554	-
Library Collection Purchases	550,000	613,712	48,029
Strategic Land Purchases	500,000	501,971	(26,340)
Community Services & Facilities Projects < \$500,000	4,979,752	7,014,509	(2,034,757)
Total Community Services & Facilities Projects	20,962,000	20,563,000	399,000

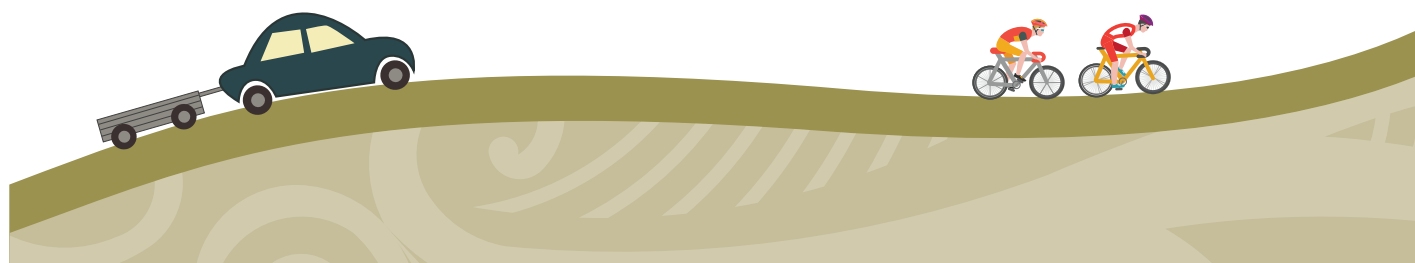
Other Capital Projects

(\$'000)	Budget 2023/24	LTP 2023/24	Variance
Computer Hardware Capital	500,000	317,034	182,966
Organisational Strategy Capital	250,000	-	250,000
Support Projects < \$500,000	653,000	346,966	306,034
Total Other Projects	1,403,000	664,000	739,000
Total Capital Projects	137,663,000	91,660,000	46,003,000

Changes to development contributions

Development contributions are paid by land developers towards the cost of providing additional community facilities (including roads, water systems, wastewater systems and reserves) for a growing population. The Council will increase its development contribution charges, from 1 July 2023, based on the annual increase in the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction for the year ending 31 December 2022. This is in line with the Council's development contributions policy. This is a 12.33% increase in the capital cost component of the development contribution.

Detailed financial information including the Financial Impact Statement, is available on the following pages of this Draft Annual Plan.



Financial prudence benchmarks, indicators

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Benchmark

	Limit	Plan	Met
Rates Affordability Rates increase affordability	6%	5.9	Yes
Borrowing Limits Net borrowing as a percentage of revenue	160%	113%	Yes
Net interest as a percentage of revenue	8%	4.27%	Yes
Net interest as a percentage of rates revenue	15%	6.99%	Yes
Benchmarks Balanced budget benchmark	100	90	No*
Essential services benchmark	>100	344	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	4.92%	Yes

*The Council does not meet the balance benchmark due to the Council's decision to not fully fund depreciation. The Council generally funds renewals.

The following provides an overview of the Council's core debt ratios.

Debt Ratios

	LTP24	AP24	Limit
Net Debt	185.5M	172.7M	
Total Revenue	134.4M	153.5M	
Net Debt to Total Revenue	138%	113%	160%
Net Interest	4.8M	6.5M	
Total Revenue	134.4M	153.5M	
Net Interest to Total Revenue	3.6%	4.3%	8.0%
Net Interest	4.8M	6.5M	
Rates Revenue	86.4M	93.7M	
Net Interest to Rates Revenue	5.6%	7.0%	15.0%

Prospective financial statements

For the year ending 30 June 2024

Introduction

The financial statements in this section outline the Council's prospective financial information for the year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

Statement of responsibility and authorisation for issue

The Council is responsible for the preparation of the prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions and other disclosures. The prospective financial statements for the period ending 30 June 2024 were authorised for issue by the Council on [xx xxxx] 2023.

Purpose of preparation

The purpose of the prospective financial information is to inform the community about the Council's financial plans and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Cautionary note

The prospective financial statements are based on assumptions and actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

The prospective statement of financial position is based on an updated projection of the opening statement of financial position as at 1 July 2023 and is not based on the annual plan 2022/23. There is therefore a difference between the closing equity and cash balances shown for the 2022/23 Annual Plan and the opening equity and cash balances in the 2023/24 Annual Plan. The differences arise because the Annual Plan opening balances reflect the Council's actual results for 2022 and updated information in relation to the 2023 forecasts.

Group of activity statements and service targets

The Council's statement of service provision and activity statements can be found in the Council's 2021–2031 Long-Term Plan document.

Significant assumptions

The Council has made assumptions in preparing the prospective financial statements and these are set out after the accounting policies.

Prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2024

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Revenue			
83,243	Rates	94,074	86,751
10,791	Development contributions	9,259	8,243
12,694	Subsidies and grants	24,787	13,990
66,428	Other revenue	71,984	71,088
173,156	Total revenue	200,104	180,072
Expenditure			
32,929	Employee benefit expenses	38,428	31,057
38,523	Depreciation and amortisation (Note 1)	42,934	41,944
2,756	Finance costs	7,547	5,406
75,065	Other expenses	81,795	68,343
149,273	Total operating expenditure	170,704	146,750
23,883	Surplus / (deficit)	29,400	33,322
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
51,443	Gain on property revaluations	-	-
6,413	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-
57,856	Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-
81,739	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	29,400	33,322

Prospective statement of changes in net assets and equity

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2024

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
2,048,089	Balance at 1 July	2,695,808	2,043,025
Comprehensive revenue and expense			
23,883	Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	29,400	33,322
57,856	Other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-
81,739	Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	29,400	33,322
2,129,828	Balance at 30 June	2,725,208	2,076,347

Prospective statement of financial position

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2024

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
10,231	Cash and cash equivalents	11,641	11,642
15,451	Receivables from exchange transactions	15,847	15,847
20	Inventory	827	20
20,000	Other financial assets	20,000	40,000
5,107	Property held for sale	1,500	1,500
50,809	Total current assets	49,815	69,010
Non current assets			
125	Receivables from exchange transactions	125	125
2,154	Other financial assets	12,843	520
140,010	Investments in council controlled organisations	140,010	140,010
51,808	Investment property	78,146	58,727
393	Forestry	130	213
195	Intangible assets	290	346
440,647	Property, plant and equipment - operational	508,113	469,608
1,622,419	Property, plant and equipment - infrastructural	2,192,027	1,607,829
2,257,751	Total non - current assets	2,931,684	2,277,378
2,308,560	TOTAL ASSETS	2,981,499	2,346,388
Current liabilities			
30,903	Payables under exchange transactions	31,695	31,695
662	Borrowings	609	609
31,565	Total current liabilities	32,304	32,304
Non current liabilities			
1,043	Provisions	1,173	1,043
1,550	Other financial liabilities	6,253	113
144,574	Borrowings	216,561	236,579
147,167	Total non - current liabilities	223,987	237,735
Equity			
1,182,387	General reserves	1,285,472	1,225,518
47,289	Special funds (Note 2)	34,248	25,626
92,936	Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	93,684	92,811
807,216	Asset revaluation reserve	1,311,804	732,392
2,129,828	Total equity	2,725,208	2,076,347
2,308,560	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,981,499	2,346,388

Prospective statement of cash flows

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2024

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Operating activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
129,800	Receipts from customers	152,242	129,931
4,581	Agency receipts	6,295	4,908
601	Interest received	1,000	600
5,262	Dividends received	4,488	5,399
140,244		164,025	140,838
<i>Cash was distributed to:</i>			
105,061	Suppliers/employees	117,692	93,752
4,581	Agency payments	6,295	4,856
2,756	Interest paid	6,783	5,406
112,398		130,770	104,014
27,846	Net cash from operating activities	33,255	36,824
Investment activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
2,585	Sale of property, plant & equipment	2,585	5,222
-	Sale of property intended for sale	-	-
-	Proceeds from investments	-	-
2,585		2,585	5,222
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
112,539	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	137,642	91,659
-	Purchase of development property	-	-
-	Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
-	Purchase of investments	-	-
112,539		137,642	91,659
(109,954)	Net cash from investing activities	(135,057)	(86,437)
Financing activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
70,036	Loans raised	95,176	42,561
70,036		95,176	42,561
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
-	Settlement of loans	-	594
-		-	594
70,036	Net cash from financing activities	95,176	41,967
(12,072)	Net increase / (decrease) in cash	(6,626)	(7,646)
22,303	Plus opening cash 1 July	18,267	19,288
10,231	Closing cash 30 June	11,641	11,642

Reconciliation of surplus to the statement of cash flows

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
23,883	Surplus after taxation	29,400	33,322
<i>Add / (deduct) non - cash items:</i>			
(33,261)	Vested asset revenue	(37,390)	(37,390)
(1,298)	Revaluation of investment property	(1,333)	(1,333)
38,523	Depreciation and amortisation	42,934	41,944
3,964		4,211	3,221
<i>Movement in working capital items:</i>			
-	Receivables from exchange transactions	-	(396)
-	Inventory & work in progress	-	-
-		-	(396)
<i>Items classified as investing activities:</i>			
-	Gain on sale of property	355	115
-		355	115
27,846	Net cash flow from operating activities	33,255	36,825

Note 1: Depreciation and amortisation expense for assets used directly in providing the group of activities

2022/23		2023/24	2023/24
Annual plan		Annual plan	LTP
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
51	Community services	58	58
7,249	Community facilities	8,194	7,883
8	Democracy	-	-
28	Commercial property	28	28
126	Environmental services	130	130
921	Support services	1,060	1,018
295	Solid waste	428	407
16,375	Transportation	18,159	17,960
780	Water races and land drainage	796	788
1,277	Stormwater	1,399	1,387
6,069	Wastewater	6,730	6,576
5,344	Water supply	5,952	5,709
38,523		42,934	41,944

Statement of accounting policies

Statement of reporting entity

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

The prospective financial statements reflect the operations of the Council and do not include the consolidated results of its Council Controlled Organisations. The Council has not presented group prospective financial statements because the Council believes that the parent's financial statements are more relevant to users.

The main purpose of prospective financial statements in the Annual Plan is to provide users with information about the core services that the Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services, and, consequently, how much the Council requires by way of rates to fund the intended levels of service. The only impact of the group on the level of rates funding is the impact of dividends from CORDE Limited (CORDE) and Orion New Zealand Limited (ONZL) which are allowed for in the prospective financial statements.

All Council subsidiaries and Central Plains Water Trust are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

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

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on *[date the final plan is adopted]*.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 98, and Part 1 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with Tier 1 PBE IPSAS, and other applicable financial

reporting standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities, including FRS 42 – Prospective Financial Statements.

Measurement base

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

Presentation currency and rounding

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

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the prospective financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

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 that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at yearend, is accrued on an average usage basis.
- Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.
- Rates collected on behalf of Environment Canterbury Regional Council (Ecan) are not recognised in the financial statements, as the Council is acting as an agent for Ecan.

Development and financial 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.

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from Waka Kotahi, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

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

Building and resource consent revenue

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised on a percentage completion basis with reference to the recoverable costs incurred at balance date.

Entrance fees

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

Landfill fees

Fees for disposing of waste at the Council's landfill are recognised as waste is disposed by users.

Provision of commercially based services

Revenue derived through the provision of services to third parties in a commercial manner is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

Sales of goods

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

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.

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 there 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).

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. 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.

Borrowing costs

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.

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 way 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.

Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether title is eventually transferred.

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

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

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

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

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.

Receivables

Receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

Derivative financial instruments

The Council uses derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risks arising from financial activities. The Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

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

The associated gains or losses of derivatives are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The full fair value of derivatives are classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the item is more than twelve months and as current if the remaining maturity of the item is less than twelve months.

Other financial assets

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

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

transferred and the Council and group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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

- fair value through surplus or deficit;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

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

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated into a hedge accounting relationship for which hedge accounting is applied.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Council values embedded derivatives and interest rate swaps in this category.

Loans and receivables

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

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

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The difference between the face value and present value of the expected future

cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant expense. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Currently, the Council has community loans, term deposits and trade and other receivables in this category.

Held-to-maturity investments

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

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

Currently, the Council holds bond investments in this category.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. The Council and group include in this category:

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

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Council holds share investments in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans and receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

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

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

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

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

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

Inventories and work in progress

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

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

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, except for infrastructural asset costs which are capitalised to property, plant, and equipment.

Work in progress is stated at cost and consists of direct materials, direct labour and plant costs with a proportion of overhead costs. Contract payments (i.e. work invoiced prior to completion) have been deducted. For major contracts the percentage completion method is used.

Non-current assets held for sale

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

The Council owned land on Byron Street adjacent to State Highway 1 as held for sale following the approval by the Council on 14 September 2011 and subsequent meetings to sell this land.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment of the Council consist of:

- Operational Assets - these include land, farmland, buildings, heritage assets, library books and plant and machinery.
- Infrastructural Assets – infrastructural assets are fixed utility systems and roading networks owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function.

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

Farmland, land under roads, other land and work in progress are not depreciated.

Additions

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included 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 retained earnings.

Depreciation

Council

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:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	10 – 180 years	0.6% - 10%
Heritage	85 years	4%
Heavy plant and machinery	10 years	10%
Other plant and machinery	5 years	20%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10%
Library books	7 years	14.3%
Computer equipment	4 years	25%

Roads

Formation / sub-grade	Not depreciated	
Sub-base (sealed roads only)	Not depreciated	
Base course	10 – 119 years	0.84% - 10%
Surface (sealed roads)	1 – 30 years	3.33% - 100%
Surface (unsealed roads)	10 years	10%
Kerb & channelling	50 – 80 years	1.25% - 2%
Footpaths base and surface	10 – 80 years	1.25% – 2%
Culverts	20 – 100 years	1% - 2%
Traffic signs	10 years	10%
Street lights	20 years	5%

Asset class	Useful life	Annual depreciation rate
Street light poles	40 years	2.5%
Bridges	50 – 150 years	0.7% - 2%
Railings	20 – 40 years	2.5% to 5%

Water races

Water races (structure)	10 – 140 years	0.7% - 10%
Water races (race)	10 – 140 years	0.7% - 10%

Land drainage and Stormwater

Land drainage (structure)	5 – 110 years	0.9% - 20%
Land drainage (drain)	5 – 110 years	0.95% - 20%

Water supplies

Wells	3 – 110 years	0.9% - 33.33%
Pump Stations	5 – 125 years	0.8% - 20%
Reservoirs	39 – 50 years	2% - 2.5%
Valves Service Connections	5 – 101 years	1% - 20%
Pipes & Fire Hydrants	3 – 103 years	1% - 33.33%

Sewerage systems

Manholes	11 – 100 years	1% - 9%
Pipes	4 – 100 years	1% - 25%
Pump stations	20 – 60 years	1.6% - 5%
Sewerage treatment stations	5 – 150 years	0.5% - 20%
Service connection	10 – 100 years	1% - 10%

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

Revaluation

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued either on a yearly or three yearly valuation cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

If there is a material difference, then the relevant classes are revalued.

Farmland

Farmland is revalued on a three yearly valuation cycle at fair value, as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The last valuation of the Council's farmland was performed by S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2022.

Other land and buildings

Other land and buildings are valued at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation of such property held by the Council S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2022.

Infrastructural asset classes: roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation and stormwater systems

These assets are valued at fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date Selwyn District Council assesses the carrying values of its infrastructural assets to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The roading network was last valued as at 30 June 2022 by Robert Berghuis (BE (Elec), MPINZ) who is a senior valuer with Beca Valuation Limited. Water, sewerage, stormwater, land drainage and water race assets were last valued as at 1 July 2020 by John Vessey NZ Dip Eng, Dip Civil Eng Applied, CertETN a valuer at WSP.

Land under roads

Land under roads is valued based on fair value of adjacent land determined by the Council's finance staff effective 30 June 2005. Land under roads is not subsequently revalued. Subsequent additions are valued at cost.

Accounting for revaluations

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

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and accumulated in an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset for the Council. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed and recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets 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.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition

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

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

Amortisation

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.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates for software and mining licences have been estimated as follows:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual amortisation rate
Selwyn District Council	4 years	25%

Forestry assets

Forestry assets are independently revalued at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate. The Selwyn District Council Forest was independently revalued as at 30 June 2022 by Terry O'Neill, Qualified Forester.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point of sale costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit. The costs to maintain the forestry assets are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Investment property

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

Investment property is measured initially at its cost including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the Council measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. The most recent valuations were performed by S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited and the valuations are effective as at 30 June 2022.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by reference to the capitalisation of rental revenue, discounted cash flows and comparable sales methods. These valuations use assumptions including future rental revenue, anticipated costs and appropriate discount rates.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

Value in use for non – cash generating units

Non – cash generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non – cash generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash – generating assets

Cash generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

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

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

For assets not carried at a revalued amount the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then 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 Inland Revenue Department, including the GST relating to the investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured 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.

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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 the 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.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Defined benefit schemes

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

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the Scheme, the extent to which the surplus/deficit will affect contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The Scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) because 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".

Landfill aftercare provision

A provision for future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs is recognised when the activities giving rise to the need for site restoration and aftercare have commenced. The provision is stated at the present value of the future cash outflows expected to be incurred which increases each period due to the passage of time. Any increase in the provision due to the change in present value is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a time value adjustment.

Future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs provided for are initially capitalised in the statement of financial position. Any change in the provision for future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs arising from a change in estimate of those costs is also recognised in non-current assets in the statement of financial position.

Future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs capitalised in the statement of financial position are depreciated at rates that match the pattern of benefits expected to be derived from the landfill including power generation using landfill gas.

Restricted and council created reserves

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

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

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

Cost allocation

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

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

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

Significant Forecasting Assumptions

In preparing the Annual Plan it is necessary for Council to make a number of assumptions about the future. The following table identifies those forecasting assumptions which are significant in that if actual events differ from the assumptions, it will result in material variances to this Plan.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Asset Management Area: Financial						
All	Asset lives and depreciation	NAMS	The assumed asset lives are set out in the statement of accounting policies.	Moderate	There is a risk that assets will wear out more quickly than forecast and require replacement earlier than planned.	If assets require replacement more quickly than forecast, renewal or capital expenditure projects may need to be brought forward. The Council will consider the funding implications of any early replacements as they occur. Early replacement will result in a write-off of the book value of the asset, increasing expenditure in the year it occurs.
All	Borrowing costs	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors	Interest on term debt is assumed to be 4% p.a. which is higher than the average forecast in the LTP of 2.5% p.a.	Moderate	There is a risk that interest rates will differ from those assumed and that borrowing costs will be higher than those assumed.	If borrowing costs are greater than those assumed, the Council may need to increase development contribution charges, rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, lower borrowing costs may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.
All	Dividends from CCOs	CORDE Ltd, Orion NZ Ltd, the Council	It is assumed that dividends from Orion NZ Ltd, and CORDE Limited will be as per the respective companies 2022 Draft Statement of Intent.	Moderate	There is a risk that dividends will be higher or lower than forecast depending on the performance of these companies.	If dividends are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council	<p>The Council funds capital expenditure from several sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development contributions; • lump sum contributions; • government subsidy; • rates; • dividends; • interest from investments • reserves; • external borrowing 	Moderate	There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions, or the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable.	The Council will assess the availability of funds as part of the annual budget process and if funds are not available, it may revise the capital programme that is set out in the Long Term Plan.
All	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council	<p>Assumptions have been made on how each capital project included in the Long-Term Plan will be funded. The Council's policy in relation to the funding of capital expenditure is set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy that is included in the Long Term Plan.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions or the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable. There is also a risk that depreciation funds will be utilised affecting funding for renewals.	The Council will assess the availability of funds as part of the annual budget process and if funds are not available, it may revise the capital programme that is set out in the Long Term Plan.
All	Funding of capital expenditure	Development Contributions	<p>Development Contributions will remain available to fund network infrastructure commensurate with growth forecasts.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that policy implementation and methodology restrictions will affect the ability to collect Development Contributions or the method by which contributions are calculated.	If Development Contributions are less than assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates to cover any shortfall or delay upgrade works.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Insurance		<p>That an appropriate level of insurance will be secured by Council for its property and 5 waters infrastructure assets.</p> <p>That the premiums to be paid are affordable.</p> <p>That Central Government will provide a sufficient share for post event works as per the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan</p> <p>Underground assets will be partly self-insured, and that sufficient emergency funding will be available from Waka Kotahi NZTA (NZTA) for damage to roading assets caused by extraordinary events.</p> <p>That increases in Insurance Premiums will be similar to CPI.</p>	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that insurance will be difficult to secure and that NZTA will not provide adequate emergency funding to reinstate damaged services.</p> <p>There is a risk that insurance savings will be required in insurance policies or premiums will rise more rapidly than expected.</p>	<p>Council's assets may not be able to be insured in a similar manner to the current approach and different options may need to be considered. This includes increasing reserve funds and higher excess sums.</p> <p>Premiums will exceed budget allocation and funds will need to be reallocated from other areas of expenditure.</p>
All	Investment in Orion NZ Ltd and CORDE Ltd	CORDE Ltd, Orion NZ Ltd, the Council	The Council re-values its investment in Orion NZ Ltd, and CORDE Ltd so that the carrying value is maintained at fair value. It is assumed that the value of the investment will be maintained at its relative dollar value, with the investment increasing in line with general price levels.	Moderate	There is a risk that the value of the investment may increase or decrease.	A change in the value of the investment in Orion NZ Ltd, and CORDE Ltd will change the Council's equity but will not have a direct impact on revenue or expenditure.
All	Investments	The Council	Earnings from cash balances will be treated as Revenue	Low	There is a risk that the Council will revise this policy and allocate these funds differently.	Should the Council allocate or retain these funds differently, there will be inadequate funds for roading improvements, or the income available to support the general rate requirement will reduce and the Council may need to increase rates or reduce expenditure.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Transportation	NZTA revenue	The Council	<p>It is assumed that the level of financial assistance received from NZTA for eligible roading, and transport activities will remain at 51%.</p> <p>Works associated with nationally and regionally significant state highway projects will be fully funded by NZTA funding (e.g. Southern Motorway further extensions).</p> <p>Funding Assistance for large Capital transport works would be achieved on a case by case basis through a Business Case approach with NZTA. Some capital projects could attract a Targeted Enhanced Financial Assistance Rate (TEFAR) on a case basis by the NZTA.</p> <p>NLTP Funding is provided by the NZTA in 3 year periods and that the following 7 years will be funded in a similar manner</p>	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions or the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable.</p> <p>The full range of funding expected initially in a NLTP may be reduced during its period if NZTA face significant national cost increases requiring a reprioritisation of NZTA funding which may result in capital projects being deferred for funding.</p>	The Council will assess the availability of NZTA funds as part of the annual budget process and if funds are not available, it may revise its roading and transport programme that is set out in the Long Term Plan.
All	Resource consents	The Council	Resource consents will continue to be able to be processed in statutory timeframes.	Low	<p>There is a risk that the consents are delayed or that consent will not be obtained for the Council projects.</p>	If consent conditions change, expenditure may increase to comply with the conditions, and this may have an impact on rate levels. If consents cannot be obtained for planned projects, the project may be delayed or may not go ahead.
All	Return on investments	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors	It is assumed that the Council's cash investments will generate an average return of 5% p.a.	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that returns on investments will be higher or lower than forecast because actual investment balances and interest rates may vary from those used in the forecast.</p>	If investments returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns mean rates may be lower than they would otherwise have been.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Selwyn 2031 (District Wide Strategy)	The Council	No significant changes in the management of infrastructure assets, reserves and community facilities are expected in the short term. Actions required in the 2021-24 period can be accommodated within current forecasts.	Low	There is a risk that the visions and initiatives identified through the district wide strategy process cannot be accommodated through current planning, funding and delivery mechanisms.	Changes in service (demand, performance, condition, resourcing) may be required as a result of decisions resulting from the Strategy. Changes to Activity Planning including funding may be required.
All	Timing and level of capital expenditure	The Council	The Long-Term Plan assumes that the timing and cost of capital projects and associated operating costs are as determined through the Council's activity management planning process.	High	There is a risk that capital projects may not occur as planned. This may have an impact on the costs of the project. There is also the risk that actual project costs will vary from those forecasts. Transport projects seeking subsidy will need to be developed through a Business Case approach to NZTA which may change originally anticipated outcomes The financial impact of changes to timing of capital expenditure would be impacted by inflation, cost of borrowing and in the case of facilities, savings in operating costs for the period the capital expenditure is delayed.	If projects do not occur as planned, capital expenditure in any year may differ from that forecast and delay may also change the cost of individual projects. The Council will consider the impact of any change as part of the annual budget process and consider the funding implications of any cost changes.
All	Unidentified liabilities	The Council	It assumed that the Council does not have any unidentified liabilities.	Low	There is a risk of an unexpected liability coming to light, for example, a claim against the Council.	If an unidentified liability arises it may increase the Council's expenditure. This risk is mitigated by the Council's Risk Management and Insurance Policies.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	No major adverse events	The Council	It assumed that there will be no major financial impact from an adverse event, should one occur, for example, earthquake, pandemic, or flood. While events may occur at any time, Council's planning will focus on operational resilience and Emergency Management.	High	There is a risk that a major adverse event will occur and result in damage to assets and additional costs to the Council.	Any major adverse event will have a significant impact on the Council and the community. The Council seeks to mitigate this risk through its Civil Defence function, Risk Management, Business Continuity Planning, financial resilience and Insurance Policies to maintain delivery of critical services.
All	Pandemic	The Council	It is assumed that there will be no major financial impact from COVID-19 on the Council.	Moderate	There is a risk that a further outbreak of COVID-19 in New Zealand will occur and result in significant financial and operational impact to the Council.	Any further outbreak of COVID-19 in New Zealand will have a significant impact on the Council and the community. The Council seeks to mitigate this risk through its Civil Defence function, Risk Management, Business Continuity Planning, and financial resilience to maintain delivery of critical services.
All	Amalgamation	The Council	It is assumed that the Council will not be amalgamated in whole or part with other local authorities.	Low	There is a risk that the Council could be amalgamated with other local authorities.	Assets & liabilities of Council would be transferred to another body and the financial forecasts and capital programme outlined in this document would be the responsibility of the new body.
All	Water Reform	The Council	It is assumed that the Council's water activity will not be amalgamated into another body during the period covered by the Annual Plan.	High	There is a risk that there will be significant reform of the three Waters Service Delivery area, which would have an impact on the Council's asset base and revenue streams.	Assets & liabilities of the Council's three waters activity would be transferred to another body and financial forecasts and capital programme outlined in this document would be the responsibility of the new body.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Asset Management Area: Levels of Service						
All	Community Expectations	The Council	The expectations of the Selwyn Community for the provision of services provided by Council will remain similar.	Moderate	There is a risk that there is a change in expectation for services and that the targeted level of service becomes inappropriate.	If there is an increase or reduction in the expectation of service/level of service provision, the cost and delivery model may need to be revised.
All	Community Outcomes	The Council	The Community Outcomes which link to Levels of Service will not change, apart from minor clarification. Funding to deliver the LoS will therefore occur in accordance with the community's stated priorities.	Low	Planning and service delivery is poorly aligned with community expectations	Increase in customer dissatisfaction. Reporting targets and LOS will require revision.
All	Legislation	The Council	The Annual Plan assumes that existing Legislation will remain in place and that the structure and responsibilities of the Council will remain the same over the period covered by the Plan.	Low	There is a risk that legislative change will bring about changes to the responsibilities of the Council.	<p>If legislative responsibilities change, it may increase or reduce the Council's expenditure and income and associated rate levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant changes to funding levels and the AcMP forecasts • Significant changes to contracts, staff arrangements and funding arrangements • Significant changes to external subsidy funding sources.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Asset Management Area: Sustainability						
All	Climate Change	Ministry for the Environment The Council	<p>It is assumed that climate change is happening and that this will impact on SDC's roles and responsibilities, both from an emissions mitigation and climate change adaptation perspective.</p> <p>Adapting to the challenges and opportunities of climate change is a significant issue for Council and it will consider the predicted impacts of climate change as it plans, builds and renews its infrastructure.</p> <p>In 2020 the Council took a further step to put climate change at the heart of our work, adopting our first formal climate change policy. This brings together several areas of work into a consolidated blueprint for action on climate change, and commits the Council to make climate change mitigation and adaptation central to its planning and decision-making.</p> <p>We are collaborating with our regional partners in the Canterbury Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) and the Mayoral Forum Climate Change Steering Group. This group has been laying the foundations for a regional climate change risk assessment. A high-level risk screening broadly identifies risks and opportunities arising from climate change for the region. An in-depth risk assessment was completed in 2022.</p> <p>High level risks identified in Canterbury region and relevant to Selwyn includes hazards such as flooding, fire, sea level rise, drought, and storms.</p> <p>The current assessments of climate change impact on SDC's infrastructure and activities shows that there will be a low to minor impact within the period covered by the Long-Term Plan. This is an iterative exercise and Council has been pursuing it.</p>	Moderate	<p>Climate change data is rapidly evolving and hence the impact assessment is an iterative exercise.</p> <p>Council has been carrying out periodic climate change impact assessment decisions, environmental policy and infrastructure to keep the understanding of climate change data current and actively pursuing studies of its impact to SDC's infrastructure and its people. (" Impact of Climate Cycles and Trends on Selwyn District Water Assets" -Aqualinc , 2016 and 2020)</p> <p>If climate change happens more quickly or impacts services differently, the Council may need to carry out work on its infrastructure assets or could result in early capital spend.</p> <p>Decisions made now without considerations may have intergeneration effects on land use decisions, environmental policy and infrastructure decisions e.g. relying on unsuitable assets and resources in highly</p>	<p>If climate change happens more quickly or impacts services differently, the Council may need to carry out work on its infrastructure assets or could result in early capital spend.</p> <p>Decisions made now without considerations may have intergeneration effects on land use decisions, environmental policy and infrastructure decisions e.g. relying on unsuitable assets and resources in highly</p>

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Emissions Trading Scheme	The Council	It is assumed that any costs or actions required regarding the Emissions Trading Scheme are adequately incorporated into the relevant AcMPs, Sustainability Strategies and the Long-Term Plan. Funding received from the waste levy is assumed to remain at similar levels (\$10/T and \$0.65/T MoE)	Low	There is a risk that costs or actions have not adequately addressed.	Any increase or decrease in costs or actions will need to be resourced differently to the approach planned.
All	Maori role in decision-making and iwi expectations	The Council Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan	Council will foster relationship with Maori and iwi as community members and as detailed through legislation and other agreements.	Low	There is a risk that objectives differ and there are insufficient consultation and communication mechanisms in place.	Initiates, consents, and projects are delayed or poorly implemented

Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement shows the revenue and financing mechanisms the Council uses to fund its operating and capital expenditure.

	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates	36,446	31,283	28,894
Targeted rates (including metered water supply)	59,790	55,104	51,508
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,220	3,485	3,210
Fees and charges	27,072	26,209	24,496
Interest and dividends from investments	5,487	5,999	5,862
Other operating funding	476	406	390
Total operating funding (A)	133,491	122,486	114,360
Application of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	120,527	98,928	95,837
Finance costs	6,784	5,406	4,504
Other operating funding applications	461	472	460
Total application of operating funding (B)	127,772	104,806	100,801
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	5,719	17,680	13,559
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies for capital expenditure	20,567	10,504	7,778
Development and financial contributions	9,258	8,243	10,790
Increase / (decrease) in debt	95,176	41,967	30,303
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	2,585	5,222	2,585
Total sources of capital funding (C)	127,586	65,936	51,456
Applications of capital funding			
Capital - growth	78,751	46,514	31,692
Capital - level of service	30,480	22,189	19,567
Capital - renewals	28,432	22,957	17,820
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(5,722)	(5,722)	(8,432)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	1,364	(2,322)	4,368
Total applications of capital funding (D)	133,305	83,616	65,015
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5,719)	(17,680)	(13,559)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Please refer to the significant activities section of the Annual Plan for more detailed comparisons between the Annual Plan and the LTP and explanations for any significant variances.

Funding Impact Statement – Rating

The rating system is the primary mechanism used by the Council to fund the operating and capital expenditure planned for the district. The table below explains some of the terminology used in the rates system.

General rate	A rate that is set for the general purpose of the Council.
Rating factor	This is the basis on which a targeted rate is calculated, such as property value, land area, number of separately occupied parts etc.
Rating unit	The rating unit is what attracts the liability for rates and is basically what has been known in the past as a 'rateable property'.
Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP)	<p>A SUIP is defined as any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the ratepayer, or by any other person, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use. Separately used or inhabited parts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A residential, small holding, or farmland property that contains two or more separately occupiable units, flats, or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate inhabitation i.e., has independent kitchen facilities. · A commercial premise that contains separate shops, kiosks, other retail or wholesale outlets, or offices, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business.
Targeted rate	A rate that is set for one or more activities or groups of activities.
Uniform annual general charge (UAGC)	A rate that is set at a fixed dollar amount irrespective of the value of the property and is used for the general purposes of the Council.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

The Council sets a UAGC as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the district, under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The UAGC is used to collect the balance of the general rate requirement not collected through the general rate itself.

General rates

The Council sets a general rate under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a uniform rate in the dollar on the capital value of each rating units in the District. There are no differentials applied to the general rate.

Targeted rates

The Council sets targeted rates under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Targeted rates may be set for all rateable land in the District or a category or categories of rateable land. Schedule 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 lists categories of rateable land for the purposes of setting a targeted rate, for example the availability of the service, or where the land is situated etc. Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 lists rating factors which may be used as a basis for calculating liability for targeted rates, for example, the value or area of the rating unit, etc.

The purpose of each targeted rate, the category of rateable land to which the rate is applied and the basis

for calculation (or rating factor) is described below:

Community Board – this rate is set to fund the operations of the Malvern Community Board. A targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the Malvern Ward.

Canterbury Museum Levy Funding – this rate is set to fund the levy paid by the Council under the Canterbury Museum Trust Board Act 1993. This targeted rate is assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.

Community Centres – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the various community centres in the District. This targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP in the District. Community centre loan targeted rates are set for some community centres. Community centre loan targeted rates are payable on each SUIP in the Glentunnel and Greendale rating areas where there has been no election to pay a lump sum contribution to fund past capital works.

Recreation Reserves – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the various recreation reserves and facilities throughout the District. This targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP in the District.

Sewerage – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining sewerage treatment and disposal systems. Targeted rates are

assessed on each SUIP which is connected to a sewerage scheme and additionally per urinal(s)/pan(s) in excess of four within the rating unit.

A targeted rate is also set on each rating unit which can be, but is not, connected to the sewerage scheme at 50% of the targeted rate for connected SUIPs.

The Selwyn Huts sewerage scheme is not included in the Council's district-wide targeted rate. This area's sewerage costs are included in Selwyn Huts residents' annual licence fee.

Sewerage loan targeted rates are set for some schemes. The targeted rate is assessed on the area of the rating unit concerned or on a uniform basis on each rating unit in the Southbridge and Tai Tapu sewerage scheme areas where there has been no election to pay a lump sum contribution for physical works constructed.

A sewerage investigation targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP in Darfield to cover the cost of monitoring the environmental effects of discharging wastewater to ground and the development of a design to resolve potential risks.

Refuse Collection and Disposal – these targeted rates are set for the purpose of providing a refuse collection, disposal and recycling service. The targeted rates are assessed on all SUIPs serviced by a refuse collection route and on each SUIP located in each of Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill and Lake Coleridge. Targeted rates are additionally assessed per SUIP serviced by the 240 litre refuse, 80 litre refuse and organic wheelie bin systems.

Water Supply – these targeted rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining water supply schemes. Targeted rates are assessed on each SUIP which is, or rating units which may be, connected to Council provided water supply and additionally for quantity of water provided in accordance with section 19 of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002.

The Selwyn Huts water supply is not included in the Council's district-wide water targeted rate. This community's water costs are recovered through the Selwyn Huts residents' annual licence fee.

Water loan targeted rates are set for Doyleston and Prebbleton (Kingcraft Drive) water supply schemes. These targeted rates are assessed on each rating unit connected to the relevant scheme where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.

Water Race (Service and Amenity) – these targeted rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining water race systems within the District.

The water race (service) targeted rates are assessed on each rating unit greater than 0.5 hectares in area which has available water race service and per hectare or part thereof of such properties up to a limit of 500 hectares.

The water race (amenity) targeted rate is assessed on each rating unit which does not have available water race service or where the rating unit is 0.5 hectares or smaller.

Land Drainage and River Works – these targeted rates are set for the purpose of maintaining drainage and protecting schemes within the District.

The land drainage and river works targeted rates are assessed on the capital value of each rating unit in the Hororātā River Control Rating Area and per rating unit and per hectare or part thereof in the Land Drainage District.

The land drainage and river works (biodiversity) targeted rate is assessed on each rating unit which is not in the Hororātā River Control Rating Area or the Land Drainage District.

The Land Drainage District is defined by Plan 4: Land Drainage Targeted Rates and the Hororātā River Control Rating Area by Plan 3: Hororātā River Control Rating Area.

Swimming Pools – this targeted rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining swimming pools in the District. This targeted rate is set differentially based on location and assessed per SUIP within the following Zones:

Zone	Rating areas
Zone 1	Incorporating Rolleston
Zone 2	Incorporating Broadfield, Courtenay, Darfield, Dunsandel, Greendale, Halkett, Killinchy, Kimberley, Kirwee, Ladbrooks, Lakeside, Leeston, Lincoln, Osborne Park, Prebbleton, Rhodes Park, Sheffield, Springston, Southbridge, Templeton, Weedons, and West Melton.
Zone 3	Incorporating Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill, Glentunnel/Coalgate, Hororātā, Kowai Pass, Lake Coleridge, Rakaia Huts, Snowdon, and Whitecliffs.

- **Library** – this targeted rate is set for the purpose of providing the district library service. This targeted rate is assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.
- **Stormwater** – this targeted rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining stormwater systems. This targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP, within areas serviced by stormwater systems in the following rating areas:
Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill, Darfield, Doyleston, Dunsandel, Glentunnel, Hororātā, Kirwee, Lake Coleridge, Leeston, Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rakaia Huts, Rolleston, Southbridge, Springfield, Springston, Tai Tapu, Templeton (Claremont), West Melton, Whitecliffs.

Rate charges

All dollar amounts below are GST inclusive unless otherwise stated.

The Annual Plan includes a number of rates increases in both the general rate and targeted rates. The forecast average annual rates increase per ratepayer is around 5.9% p.a. The increase in total rates revenue over the period is higher, but this is due to the expected increase in the District's population.

Roughly 48% of the Council's work is paid for by rates – 18% from general rates, which all land and property owners pay, and 30% from targeted rates which are charged for particular services. The remainder of the work is funded from other sources including government grants, community funds, user-pay charges and council investment income. Property development contributions also provide funds for new reserves, roads, and water and sewerage assets.

General rates pay for roads, townships, reserves, community development and environmental services.

General rates have two parts: a fixed amount (the UAGC); and a variable amount which is based on the capital value.

Targeted rates pay for specified services such as water, sewerage, refuse collection, land drainage, recreational and cultural facilities.

The examples further below show how the planned changes will affect properties in different areas. The examples show the planned rate charges for the plan as well as giving actual rates for the preceding year.

In the examples further below the variables are used to demonstrate the potential impacts on rateable properties in different parts of the District:

- Wheelie bin charges vary dependent on whether the property chooses an organic bin, and/or an 80 litre or a 240 litre refuse bin.
- Water metered charges are not included and are additional to the rates identified.

	Rating Numbers	2023/24 Rate per rating unit, SUIP or other unit (\$)	Estimated revenue (\$)
General Rates			
<i>The Uniform Annual General Charge is assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.</i>			
<i>The General Rate is assessed as a uniform rate in the dollar on the capital value of each rating unit in the District, and accordingly is not assessed differentially.</i>			
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	31,454	321.00	10,096,734
General Rate	35,377,624,721	0.000817030	28,904,581
General Rates (including GST)			39,001,315
General Rates (excluding GST)			33,914,187
Community Board Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the Malvern Ward.</i>			
Malvern Ward	7,900	24.00	189,600
Total Community Board Targeted Rate (including GST)			189,600
Total Community Board Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			164,870
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.</i>			
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate	31,454	37.00	1,163,798
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate (including GST)			1,163,798
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			1,011,998
Community Centre Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the District.</i>			
Community Centre Targeted Rate	27,099	175.00	4,742,325
Community Centre Targeted Rate (including GST)			4,742,325
Community Centre Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			4,123,761
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each rating unit within the applicable rating area where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Glentunnel	164	40.18	6,590
Greendale	64	162.28	10,386
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			16,975
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			14,761
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the District.</i>			
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate	27,099	147.00	3,983,553
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (including GST)			3,983,553
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			3,463,959
Sewerage Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP (other than a SUIP in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) which is connected to a Council provided sewerage scheme and a half charge on each rating unit (other than a rating unit in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) which has availability of service but is not connected, and additionally per urinals/pans in excess of four within a serviced SUIP as follows.</i>			
Sewerage Targeted Rate (assessed on each SUIP connected)	18,869	610.00	11,510,090
Sewerage Targeted Rate (assessed on each rating unit which can be, but is not connected)	2,500	305.00	762,500
Sewerage Targeted Rate Pan Charge (assessed on each SUIP per pan in excess of 4)		152.50	
Sewerage Targeted Rates (including GST)			12,272,590
Sewerage Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			10,671,817
Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in Darfield.</i>			
Darfield Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate (assessed on each SUIP in Darfield)	1,277	82.00	104,714
Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate (including GST)			104,714
Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			91,056

	Rating Numbers	2023/24 Rate per rating unit, SUIP or other unit (\$)	Estimated revenue (\$)
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed in relation to the following specific categories where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Rolleston(per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167113)	0.4046	4,108.83	1,662
Rolleston (per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167300 & 2354167302)	0.7217	4,092.72	2,954
Rolleston (per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167312, 2354167305 & 2354167304)	1.5546	4,153.86	6,458
Southbridge (on each rating unit within the rating area)	70	376.58	26,361
Tai Tapu (on each rating unit within the rating area)	30	681.89	20,457
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			57,891
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			50,340
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP serviced by a refuse and recycling collection route, except Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill and Lake Coleridge.</i>			
Refuse Targeted Rate	28,309	30.00	849,270
Recycling Targeted Rate	28,309	88.00	2,491,192
<i>Targeted rates assessed based on the extent of service provision.</i>			
Refuse Wheelie Bin (240 Litre) (assessed per refuse bin provided)	9,851	459.00	4,521,609
Refuse Wheelie Bin (80 Litre) (assessed per refuse bin provided)	16,355	154.00	2,518,670
Organic (Green Waste) Wheelie Bin (assessed per organics bin provided)	16,342	190.00	3,104,980
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the following locations.</i>			
Arthur's Pass - refuse and recycling service	129	242.00	31,218
Castle Hill - refuse and recycling service	160	242.00	38,720
Lake Coleridge - refuse and recycling service	50	162.00	8,100
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates (including GST)			13,563,759
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			11,794,573
Water Supply Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP (other than a SUIP in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) connected to a Council provided metered water supply and each rating unit (other than a rating unit in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) within 100 metres from any part of a Council provided metered water supply from which water can be, but is not supplied as set out below. In addition, a charge per cubic metre of metered water supplied will apply.</i>			
Water Targeted Rate (metered supply on each SUIP connected)	21,519	308.00	6,627,852
		308.00	796,488
Water Targeted Rate (on each unconnected rating unit within 100 metres of available Council provided metered supply)	2,586		
Metered supply (per m3 of water)	6,455,700	0.80 per m3	4,648,104
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each rating unit connected to Council provided restricted water supply or which have a restricted water supply available. In addition, a charge per water unit available to a rating unit will apply.</i>			
Restricted water targeted rate (on each rating unit connected or with water supply available but no water being drawn)	1,737	308.00	534,996
Restricted water targeted rate (on each water unit [^] supplied)	6,010	224.00	1,346,240
[^] A water unit is supply of up to 1 m3 of water over a 24 hour period, regardless of whether this supply is taken.			
Water Targeted Rates (including GST)			13,953,680
Water Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			12,133,635
Water Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each rating unit connected to the following water supply schemes where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Doyleston	31	406.31	12,596
Prebbleton (Kingcraft Drive)	1	409.11	409
Water Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			13,005
Water Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			11,308
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates			
<i>The water race (service) targeted rate is a targeted rate on the basis of water race service availability provided the rating unit is larger than 0.5 hectares, to be calculated as a fixed amount on each rating unit and additionally on the area of the rating unit up to a limit of 500 hectares. The water race (amenity) targeted rate is a targeted rate set in relation to where the water race is not available or is available but the rating unit is 0.5 hectares or smaller, to be calculated as a fixed amount on each rating unit.</i>			
Per hectare or part thereof up to a limit of 500 hectares or \$9,750 per rating unit (assessed on each rating unit larger than 0.5 hectares where water race service is available)	73,317	21.00	1,539,657
Annual charge (assessed on each rating unit larger than 0.5 hectares where water race service is available)	2,129	418.00	889,922
Amenity (assessed on each rating unit in the District where water race service is not available or the rating unit is 0.5 hectares or smaller)	29,954	45.00	1,347,930
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates (including GST)			3,777,509
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			3,284,790

	Rating	2023/24	Estimated
	Numbers	Rate per rating unit, SUIP or other unit (\$)	revenue (\$)

Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rates

The land drainage and river works targeted rates are assessed on either capital value, the area of each rating unit or as a fixed amount on each rating unit based on where the land is situated and/or the area of the rating unit.

Annual charge for properties < 2.333 h.a. (assessed on each rating unit in the Land Drainage District)	4,583	72.00	329,976
Per hectare or part thereof for properties ≥2.333 but < 4 h.a. (assessed on each rating unit in the Land Drainage District)	180	30.00	5,400
Per hectare of the first 4 h.a. for properties > 4 h.a. (assessed on each rating unit in the Land Drainage District)	709	120.00	85,080
Per hectare or part thereof above 4 h.a. for properties > 4 h.a. (assessed on each rating unit in the Land Drainage District)	19,436	7.00	136,052
Biodiversity rate (assessed on each rating unit not in the Hororata River Control Area or the Land Drainage District)	26,558	21.00	557,718
Hororātā River Control Rating Area (assessed per dollar of capital value in the rating area)	15,110,810	0.000658	9,937

Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (including GST)			1,124,163
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Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			977,533
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Swimming Pools Targeted Rate

Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP based on the where the land is situated.

Zone 1	9,746	168.00	1,637,328
Zone 2	16,604	118.00	1,959,272
Zone 3	1,880	42.00	78,960

District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (including GST)			3,675,560
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District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			3,196,139
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Library Targeted Rate

Targeted rate assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.

Library Targeted Rate	29,801	246.00	7,331,046
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Library Targeted Rate (including GST)			7,331,046
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Library Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			6,374,823
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Stormwater Targeted Rate

A targeted rate set on each SUIP in Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill, Darfield, Doyleston, Dunsandel, Edendale, Glentunnel, Hororātā, Kirwee, Lake Coleridge, Leeston, Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rakaia Huts, Rolleston, Southbridge, Springfield, Springston, Tai Tapu, Templeton (Claremont), West Melton and Whitecliffs (as identified on Plan 6), for the purpose of providing and maintaining stormwater systems.

Stormwater Targeted Rate	21,208	132.00	2,799,456
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Stormwater Targeted Rate (including GST)			2,799,456
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Stormwater Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			2,434,310
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Rate examples

Example: Urban Residential Property With Sewerage

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	790,000	550,000	790,000
General Rates	592	573	645
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Swimming Pool Rate	168	168	168
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	3,350	3,429	3,536
Annual % change	7.5%	2.4%	5.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 235	\$ 79	\$ 186

Example: Urban Residential Property With Sewerage

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	975,000	750,000	975,000
General Rates	731	781	797
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Swimming Pool Rate	168	168	168
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	3,489	3,637	3,688
Annual % change	5.7%	4.2%	5.7%
Annual \$ change	\$ 189	\$ 148	\$ 199

Example: Urban Residential Property With Sewerage

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	1,170,000	900,000	1,170,000
General Rates	877	937	956
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Swimming Pool Rate	168	168	168
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	3,635	3,793	3,847
Annual % change	5.7%	4.3%	5.8%
Annual \$ change	\$ 196	\$ 158	\$ 212

Example: Urban Residential Property Without Sewerage

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	790,000	550,000	790,000
General Rates	592	573	645
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Swimming Pool Rate	118	118	118
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	2,714	2,769	2,876
Annual % change	8.5%	2.0%	6.0%
Annual \$ change	\$ 213	\$ 55	\$ 162

Example: Urban Residential Property Without Sewerage			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	975,000	750,000	975,000
General Rates	731	781	797
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Swimming Pool Rate	118	118	118
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	2,853	2,977	3,028
Annual % change	6.2%	4.4%	6.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 167	\$ 124	\$ 175

Example: Urban Residential Property Without Sewerage			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	1,170,000	900,000	1,170,000
General Rates	877	937	956
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Swimming Pool Rate	118	118	118
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	2,999	3,133	3,187
Annual % change	6.2%	4.5%	6.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 174	\$ 134	\$ 188

Example: A lifestyle property near Rolleston			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	840,000	650,000	840,000
General Rates	630	677	686
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Swimming Pool Rate	168	168	168
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
	1,861	1,947	1,963
Annual % change	5.2%	4.6%	5.5%
Annual \$ change	\$ 92	\$ 86	\$ 102

Example: A rural property in Darfield			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	11,300,000	10,400,000	11,300,000
General Rates	8,470	10,832	9,232
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	1,013	1,046	1,092
Swimming Pool Rate	118	118	118
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Water Race Rate	2,840	3,205	3,059
Water Race Annual Charge	380	384	418
Community Board Rate	44	44	24
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	14,026	16,831	15,161
Annual % change	(6.6%)	20.0%	8.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ (993)	\$ 2,805	\$ 1,135

Example: A rural property in Lincoln			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	4,255,000	3,595,000	4,255,000
General Rates	3,189	3,744	3,476
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Swimming Pool Rate	118	118	118
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
Recycling Charge	88	116	88
Organic Wheelie Bin	190	190	190
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	143	148	154
	4,703	5,302	5,047
Annual % change	(1.6%)	12.7%	7.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ (75)	\$ 599	\$ 344

Example: A rural property in Malver Ward (Coalgate)			
	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	4,470,000	3,900,000	4,470,000
General Rates	3,351	4,062	3,652
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water supply rate	2,565	2,651	2,772
Swimming Pool Rate	42	42	42
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Community Board Rate	44	44	24
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
	6,949	7,756	7,481
Annual % change	(0.3%)	11.6%	7.7%
Annual \$ change	\$ (20)	\$ 807	\$ 533

Example: A commercial property in Rolleston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	4,590,000	3,600,000	4,590,000
General Rates	3,441	3,750	3,750
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Public Good Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	28	29	30
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	88	148	88
Recycling Charge	143	116	154
	5,288	5,681	5,715
Annual % change	4.8%	7.4%	8.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 244	\$ 393	\$ 428

Example: A residential property in Arthurs Pass

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	510,000	290,000	510,000
General Rates	382	302	417
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Swimming Pool Rate	42	42	42
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Community Board Rate	44	44	24
Refuse Charge	231	235	242
	2,254	2,218	2,376
Annual % change	12.1%	(1.6%)	5.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 243	\$ (36)	\$ 121

Example: A residential property in Castle Hill

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	810,000	590,000	810,000
General Rates	607	615	662
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Swimming Pool Rate	42	42	42
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Community Board Rate	44	44	24
Refuse Charge	231	235	242
	3,065	3,141	3,231

Annual % change	7.4%	2.5%	5.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 212	\$ 76	\$ 166

Example: A residential property in Lake Coleridge

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2023/2024
Capital valuation	365,000	270,000	365,000
General Rates	274	281	298
UAGC	294	305	321
Canterbury Museum Levy	35	37	37
Water Supply Rate	288	297	308
Metered water supply	198	209	220
Sewerage Rate	586	610	610
Swimming Pool Rate	42	42	42
Library Rate	239	246	246
Community Centre DWR	175	175	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	139	146	147
Stormwater Rate	122	132	132
Water Race Amenity Rate	45	48	45
Land Drainage Biodiversity Rate	20		20
Community Board Rate	44	44	24
Refuse Charge	150	148	162
	2,651	2,720	2,787

Annual % change	7.1%	2.6%	5.2%
Annual \$ change	\$ 177	\$ 69	\$ 137

Schedule of chargeable costs for Environmental and Regulatory Services

The planning charges listed below are required to be adopted by special order or special consultative procedure. The Long-Term Plan (LTP) is such a procedure. Accordingly, the Council reviewed its charges and included them in the draft LTP for public consultation.

1. All fees are fixed fees, unless stated as deposits and charged at time and cost (T/C).
2. All fees are inclusive of GST (unless otherwise stated).
3. The Resource Management Act 1991 is referred to as the RMA.
4. The District Plan is referred to as the DP.
5. Selwyn District Council reserves the right under s36AAB (2) of the Resource Management Act to not perform the action to which the charge relates until the charge has been paid to it in full. If a hearing is cancelled or postponed due to the non-payment of a charge, the applicant will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

Resource Consents	
Preparing or signing Certificates, Authorities and other documents which do not require a resolution of Council (and not listed elsewhere) including:	
· Signing/sealing survey plans – Section 223/224 RMA	\$260 minimum fee at Section 224 stage (for Section 223 and Section 224)
· Subdivision Compliance Certificate – Section 226 RMA	\$500 deposit (T/C)
· Preparation of documents requiring Council certification including but not limited to preparation, variation and cancellation of consent notices, covenants, encumbrances, A&Is, bonds, caveats, revocation of easements, s.239 &s.241 certificates.	\$130
Land Information Memorandum	\$250
Overseas Investment Commission Certificate	\$255
General planning advice	Charged at Council's discretion.
Officer's time / site inspection	Time and cost.
Consultant's advice / legal advice	At cost.
Pre-lodgement meetings	First hour free - T/C thereafter.
Resource consent for a non-compliant fence	\$500 deposit (T/C)
Vehicle crossing application and inspection fee	\$160 fixed fee
Resource consent for a non-compliant vehicle crossing	\$500 deposit (T/C)
Deemed permitted boundary activities	\$400 fixed fee
Deemed permitted activity – marginal or temporary non-compliance	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Other non-notified resource consents ²	
· Land Use	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
· Subdivision (refer below).	
Other:	
· Variation and cancellation of consent notices	\$500 deposit (T/C)
· S.348 considerations	

Notified Resource Consents – Affected Parties Identified and Not All Approvals Obtained ⁴ or public notification.	\$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront;
· Land use	or
	Staged deposits:
	\$1,000 at lodgement
· Subdivision (refer below)	plus
	\$4,000 if proceed to hearing

Note: If the cost of a hearing is likely to exceed \$10,000 as calculated by the Selwyn District Council in accordance with the information contained in the application, the number of submitters involved, and the likely length of the hearing, then the applicant shall pay 50% of the estimated hearing cost prior to the commencement of the hearing (in addition to the above deposits). A hearing shall not be held unless the 50% charge is paid.

Residential subdivision

(includes rural residential zones living 3 and subdivision in business zones)

Please note that these fees apply to non-notified and notified applications.

1-10 lots	\$2,000 deposit incorporating: · \$500 minimum fee for engineering · \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
11-20 lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: · \$1,000 minimum fee for engineering · \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
21 plus lots	\$5,000 deposit incorporating: · \$2,000 minimum fee for engineering · \$3,000 minimum fee for planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · If the time spent by the planner exceeds the minimum fee, the additional fee will be on-charged to the applicant. · The above fees include all work undertaken up to and including issue of subdivision consent. · Post issue of subdivision consent engineering plan approval and inspections are then charged out on a time and cost basis at \$120 per hour. <p>Section 223 and S224 costs are additional to the above.</p>	
Rural Subdivisions Please note that these fees apply to non-notified and notified applications.	
1-5 lots	\$2,000 deposit incorporating: · \$500 minimum fee for engineering · \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
6 plus lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: · \$1,000 minimum fee for engineering · \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · If the time spent by the planner exceeds the minimum fee, the additional fee will be on-charged to the applicant. · The above fees include all work undertaken up to and including issue of subdivision consent. · Post issue of subdivision consent engineering plan approval and inspections are then charged out on a time and cost basis at \$180 per hour. · Section 223 and S224 costs are additional to the above. 	
Boundary adjustment	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Certificate of Compliance – Section 139 RMA	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Existing use Extension of Time – Section 10(2) RMA ²	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Certificate of Existing Use – Section 139A RMA ²	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Change, Review or Cancellation of Consent Conditions – Section 127 or 128 RMA	
· Non-notified	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)

· Notified	\$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$4,000 if proceed to hearing
Extension of Time/Cancellation of Consent Section 125 or 126 RMA	
· No hearing required. · Hearing required	\$1,000 deposit (T/C) \$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$4,000 if proceed to hearing
Designations	
Outline Plan Approval ³	\$500 fixed fee
Outline Plan Approval ⁴	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Outline Plan Waiver ⁵	\$230 fixed fee
Or alternatively this may be waived at the time of building consent and charged against the building consent at time and cost.	
Notice of Requirement or Alteration – Section 168,168A or 181 RMA ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Minor change – Section 181(3) RMA ⁶	\$750 deposit (T/C)
Removal or partial removal – Section 182 RMA	\$320 deposit (T/C)
Extension of Time – Section 184 & 184A RMA	\$320 deposit (T/C)
Heritage orders	
Notice of Requirement – Section 189, 190 & 191 RMA ⁶	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Withdrawal of Requirement – Section 189(5) RMA ⁶	\$320 deposit (T/C)
Plan change request	
Plan Change Request	\$10,000 deposit (T/C)
Monitoring	
Basic (desktop)	\$85
Standard (1 inspection)	\$165 (any extra inspections will be at a T/C basis)
Specialised (>2 inspection)	\$330 (any extra inspections will be at a T/C basis)
Time and Cost basis	\$165 per hour
These monitoring fees are included in the price of fixed fee consents and are invoiced separately for “time and cost” consents. Any resource consent that requires additional monitoring due to non-compliance with the conditions of the resource consent will be charged additional monitoring fees on a time and cost basis.	
When specific documentation is required annually/periodically through resource consent conditions, any peer review of that documentation will be charged to the consent holder at cost.	
Landscape plan approval – general ⁷	At cost
Landscape plan approval – specific ⁸	At cost

General Planning costs	
Setting up of a Bond including: · For payment of financial contributions · Conditions on resource consents	At cost
Hearing	2 Councillors
Hearing Commissioner's charges	At cost
Plus, officers charged at rates set under 'Officer's Time' where hearings advisors required.	
· 3 Councillors	\$100 per hour per panel
· 2 Councillors and External Commissioner acting as Chairperson	\$80 per hour per panel member plus Commissioner at cost
(This fee applies when Council has made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner).	
· External Commissioner	At cost
(This fee applies when Council has made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner).	
· External Commissioner at the applicant's request.	At cost
For any significant hearing lasting more than three days, the Council will recover the full cost of Hearing Commissioners charges regardless of whether the Council made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner.	
Officer time (per hour):	
· Planning Manager/Team Leader/Senior Planner	\$180
· Other Planners	\$160
· Administration Staff	\$100
· Engineering – Road, Water and Wastewater, Reserves and Property acquisitions:	\$180
· Consultants including external peer reviews / assessments commissioned by Council i.e., traffic, engineering, urban design, landscape, noise, contaminated land etc. and external consultant processing costs	At cost
· Legal Advice	At cost
· Certificates of Compliance (Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012)	\$115
· Hard copy of District Plan	At actual cost

1. If the processing of your Section 223 & Section 224 exceeds \$260 you will be charged at time and cost. Please discuss at time of application.
2. If the actual cost of processing the resource consent is more than \$50 greater or less than the deposit amount, the Council will refund the additional fees paid, or invoice the outstanding amount.
3. Grade 1 outline plan = approval plans for accessory buildings or structures or relocation buildings within the site, provided that the bulk and location of the building complies with the District Plan rules for a permitted activity.
4. Grade 2 outline plan = all other outline plans.
5. Outline Plan waiver fee - waivers are for small inconsequential building works such as internal alterations to buildings etc.
6. If the processing of your Designation exceeds \$750, you will be charged at time and cost.
7. Landscape Plan – general = landscape plans where landscaping is required as a condition of consent, but no specific species or design requirements are specified in the District Plan.
8. Landscape Plan – specific = landscape plans where specific species or designs may or may not be used in accordance with the provisions of the District Plan.

Building	
Project Information Memorandum (PIM) only	\$300
Building consent application for minor works – freestanding solid fuel heater / sewer connection	\$505
If the fee is exceeded by more than 30% the excess time and cost will be charged.	
Building Consent Application	\$1,500 Deposit Charged on an actual time cost basis
<i>* Note that although the fees schedule includes a deposit for building consent applications, at this time Selwyn District Council will at their discretion continue with no deposits on building consent applications, with payment in full at issue of the consent.</i>	
Code Compliance Certificate	Charged on an actual time and cost basis
Certificate of Public Use	\$500 fee for receiving the application. Charged on an actual time and cost basis.
Compliance Schedules & Compliance Schedule Statement (Including amendments and administration and on-site BWOFF auditing)	Charged on an actual time and cost basis
Levies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Research Levy (set by The Building Research Levy Act 1969) - Building Levy (set by The Building Act 2004) - Quality Assurance 	\$1.00 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work valued at \$20,000 or more) \$1.75 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work valued at \$20,444 or more) \$0.80 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work) – capped at a maximum of \$10,000
Territorial Authority Discretionary Exemptions (e.g., marquees, etc.)	\$580 minimum charge, with charges based on actual time and cost
Annual Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF) renewal fee	\$150.00
Annual variable fee for administering a Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF) per specified system - multiple features, ie Type 2 and a Type 4 fire alarm system within one compliance schedule is under the same specified system and recognised as one charge.	\$40.00
Residential Swimming Pools Inspections - fencing of swimming pools inspections are mandatory and must be conducted every 3 years	\$215 fixed fee (based on 1 hour minimum to conduct onsite inspection and office administration to update records).
Certificate of Acceptance	\$1,800 flat fee for receiving the application and issuing a PIM. Processing and inspection charges payable will be calculated in accordance with Section 97 of the Building Act 2004.
Notice to Fix Fee is based on historical data and allows for 2 investigation inspections – 1 to verify the non-compliance and 1 to verify compliance to enable the notice to be lifted, plus associated administration	\$645
Infringement Notices	Maximum fee set by regulation depending on degree of offence. - refer to Schedule 1 of the Building (Infringement Offences, Fees and Forms) Regulations 2007
Section 73 Building Act – Entry on Certificate of Title for land subject to flooding etc. Section 77 Building Act – Building on two or more allotments. relates to requirement to hold titles together. Section 83 Building Act – Removal of entry Relates to removing a Section 77 entry from titles where the requirement no longer applies	On-charged at cost

Research to provide information relating to building records e.g., Photocopying, postage etc.	Time and cost				
All chargeable work under the Building Act for carrying out Council's responsibility is charged at actual cost i.e., extensions of time, specified intended life, dangerous and insanitary buildings.	Time and cost				
Issuing Notices under the Building Act for carrying out Council's responsibilities to ensure the safety of the built environment - i.e., dangerous and insanitary buildings, earthquake prone buildings, etc	Recovery of reasonable time and cost Note: these functions generally relate to public good and maintaining the safety of buildings for the community e.g.; monitoring of earthquake prone signage is for the benefit of the community, whereas assessment of an engineering report would be to the benefit of the building owner and therefore would be charged at an hourly rate				
Issuing Certificate of Compliance (Alcohol) – Building Act and RMA under the Sale and Supply of –Alcohol Act 2012 (\$100f)	\$300				
Inspections for Certificate of Compliance – Building Act and RMA (if required)	\$250 (per hour)				
Hourly Charges					
· Building Advisory Staff	\$150 (per hour)				
· Planner	\$165 (per hour)				
· Building Surveyors	\$215 (per hour) – Residential \$250 (per hour) - Commercial				
· Re-inspection	\$215 (per hour) – Residential \$250 (per hour) – Commercial				
· Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement Officers	\$180 (per hour)				
· Infrastructure Fee	\$180 (per hour)				
Other (for example): · Consultants · Peer Review · Fire Reports · Acoustic Reports	On-charged at cost				
Alcohol Licensing					
The following fees are established by Regulations 4 – 13 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and are reported for information only.					
	Application fee range by risk weighting for each premise				
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
On licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee^	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Off licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee^	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Club licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee^	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Temporary authority	\$296.70				

Temporary licence	\$296.70
Manager / renewals	\$316.25
Special licence – small event	\$63.25
Special licence – medium event	\$207.50
Special licence – large event	\$575.00

^Late payments of annual fees will incur a 20% penalty.

Regulatory Health	
<i>Fees and charges based on:</i>	
Hourly rate: \$185(incl GST)	
Mileage: As per IRD Rate.	
Food Control Plans (FCP) and National Programmes (NP1, NP2 & NP3 – Food Act 2014)	
Note: The registration fee is a separate charge to the verification (audit), monitoring and compliance fee.	
Food Control Plans	
New Registration (includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$80)	
FCP – single site	\$355
FCP registration involving over 1 hour	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus \$80 monitoring and compliance
New business set up assistance option over 1 hour or pre-opening visit	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
FCP mentoring option	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
(Maximum charge for mentoring is 2 hours)	
Registration Renewals (Includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$80)	
FCP single site 12-month renewal	\$350
FCP Multisite 12-month renewal	\$385
Verification Monitoring and Compliance	
FCP single site audit (including close-out up to 15 mins – no revisit)	\$830 (incl travel cost)
NB: FCP verification - total time covering 3 hours \$680.00 (includes travel costs) plus \$185.00 per hour for any time over 3 hours.	
Close out and Corrective Actions will be charged at \$185.00 per hour (per rata)	\$185 per hour plus pro rata plus travel costs (capped at \$80)
National Programmes	
New Registration (includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$80)	
NP1, NP2 and NP3 (incl monitoring and compliance)	\$350
Registration Renewal	
24-month renewal (includes monitoring and compliance fee of \$80)	\$350
Verification (should SDC become a Recognised Agency)	
NP1 - one-off check	\$350 (incl travel cost)
NP2 – 3 yearly audits	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost

NP3 – 2 yearly audit	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
Complaints – FCPs and NPs	
Complaint involving issue of “Improvement Notice” by Food Safety Officer	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
Exemptions	
Application for exemption	\$185
Assessment of application over 1 hour	At cost @ \$185 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
Late Payment Fee	
Payments not received after 20 days from invoice	10%
Revisits due to Poor Performance	\$185 per hour (plus pro-rata travel @ cost)
Investigations (if justified)	\$185 per hour (plus pro-rata travel)
Late Payment Fee	10% if paid after 1 July (Annually)
Shows and Events	
Shows and Events (New and 12-month licence)	\$495
Other Registered Premises/Licences	
Changes of Ownership Transfer	\$80
Changes of Ownership Inspection (if warranted)	\$185 per hour (plus pro-rata travel at cost)
Funeral Directors	\$340 (includes travel)
Hairdressers	\$255
Camping Grounds	\$340 (Includes travel)
Offensive Trades	\$255 (Beyond 1.5 hour @ \$185 per hour)
Revisits due to Poor Performance	\$185 per hour plus pro-rata travel at cost
Investigations (if justified)	\$185 per hour plus pro-rata travel at cost
Amusement Devices (set by statute): (Note: The fees are subject to change by Worksafe NZ)	
First Device	\$11.50 (Set by legislation – could increase 2023)
Subsequent Devices (each thereafter)	\$2.30 (Set by legislation –could increase 2023)
Public Health	
High Risk (e.g., Methamphetamine contaminated site/premises)	\$185 per hour plus pro-rata travel at cost) Note: Clean-up is charged as per actual cost.
Hazardous Substances - HSNO	
Monitoring and enforcement required (Pursuant to section 97 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996)	\$185 per hour (plus pro-rata travel at cost)
Bylaw Permits	
Permit for Public Place Trader (per year)	\$210
Outdoor Dining Facilities	\$210

Other Commercial Activities (e.g., Busking, free standing signs, fitness boot camps)		\$210
The Council reserves the right to charge an occupancy fee for the use of public land for commercial purposes. This charge will be as determined by the Group Manager Infrastructure and Property based on the size, duration, location and nature of the activity.		
Events		
No fees are payable for event authorisations, although the Council at its discretion may charge for venue hire or rental fees and may require a bond to cover the potential costs of property damage caused by the event.		
Dog Registration Fees		
The following dog registration fees apply for the 2022/23 year (all fees GST inclusive).	Registration fee per dog	\$35
	Administration fee	\$10
Fee for payment after 31st July 2022	Registration fee per dog	\$45
	Administration fee	\$15
Fees for part of the registration year are as follows:		
(All dogs aged 3 months and over must be registered except for certified disability dogs).		
Month that dog turns 3 months of age	Only 1 dog owned	For each other dog owned
July	\$45.00	\$35.00
August	\$41.25	\$32.00
September	\$37.50	\$29.10
October	\$33.75	\$26.20
November	\$30.00	\$23.30
December	\$26.25	\$20.40
January	\$22.50	\$17.50
February	\$18.75	\$14.60
March	\$15.00	\$11.60
April	\$11.25	\$8.70
May	\$7.50	\$5.80
June	\$3.75	\$2.90
(Fees will be waived for Certified Disability Dogs).		

Dogs 14 years and older which have been consecutively registered and compliant with all registration and bylaw requirements over the last 10 years will receive a registration fee rebate of \$35.00.

Tag, Collar, Seizure and Micro chipping Fees (inclusive of GST)		
Replacement Dog Tag	\$5	
Dog Collar (Small)	\$9	
Dog Collar (Medium)	\$10	
Dog Collar (Large)	\$11	

Seizure Fee	\$50	
Micro chipping of dogs where dog is not classified as dangerous or menacing and is not being registered for the first time after 1 July 2007. Dogs to be presented at Council Service Centres at prescribed time.	Free of Charge	
Micro chipping of Dogs where dog is being registered for the first time having attained the age of 3 months. (Dogs to be presented at Council Service Centres at prescribed time – applicable to dog’s micro chipped by Council staff only). Note that farm working dogs are not legally required to be micro chipped.	Free of Charge	
Impounding Fees	\$70 for first impoundment \$96 for the second impoundment \$162 for the third impoundment	
Additional Charges	\$30 per day thereafter administration/sustenance fee.	
Licence Under Dog Control By-law		
Licence Application Fee	\$100	
Stock Impounding		
The fees associated with the impounding of stock are:		
	Per Animal	
	Sheep	\$10
	Cattle	\$56
	Horse	\$56
	Goat	\$56
	Mule/Donkey	\$56
	Pig	\$56
	Other animals	Up to \$56
Feeding (day or part day):		
	Per Animal	
	Sheep or Goat	\$5 per head
	Other stock	\$15 per head
Driving and cartage costs	Actual costs	
Advertising costs	\$90	
Time	\$40 per hour	
Mileage	IRD rate	

Corridor Management CAR (Corridor Access Request) & TMP (Temporary Management Plan) charges

	2023/24
Non-Excavation CAR & TMP	\$80
Small Excavation CAR & TMP	\$320
Large Excavation CAR & TMP	\$640
Project CAR	POA
Events Community & Sporting CAR & TMP	No Charge
Generic CAR & TMP Repetitive Mobile Actions	\$160
Global CAR Non-Excavation & Generic TMP	\$1,500
Global CAR Excavation & Generic TMP	\$1,500
Generic TMP (no Work Access Permit)	\$480
Non-Conforming/Dangerous Audit Inspection & Review	\$800
Additional Site Inspections (per Inspection)	\$640
CAR & TMP Extension	\$80
Road Closure Application (in addition to CAR & TMP Fee)	\$1,500

Large excavation – anything over 3 Lin/M in any direction and completed in under 10 working days. Fee includes processing, a site walk over at the beginning of the project and a site inspection on completion/reinstatement. If required, additional inspections to be charged.

Project – works exceeding 10 working days in duration and all sub-divisions. To be assessed on application due to varying length of projects and varying inspections requirements.

Road closure – when a road is closed for any length of time for works. Fee includes processing of TMP and CAR, notification to the public and a site inspection at start and completion of works.

Excavation global CAR – works including excavations i.e. for maintenance contractors and utility operators only. Fees include processing of the TMP and CAR, processing of all RSBs and inspection of 5 sites. Additional inspections carried out at a rate of \$160 per hour.

Generic TMP – TMPs set up for small minor works to be used by TM providers and other approved contractors in place of site specific TMPs or for contractors with multiple repetitive works i.e. driveway contractors. Processing of TMP included in fee. Additional fees apply as per requested CAR type.

Pines Resource Recovery Park charges

	2023/24
Minimum waste or organic tipping fee	\$7.00
Residual waste (rubbish)	\$347.00 per tonne (including \$50 waste levy)
Garden and food waste (organic)	\$107.00 per tonne
Plasterboard (new, clean off-cuts)	\$130.00 per tonne
Clean fill	\$52.00 per tonne
TVs and monitors	\$12.00 per flat screen or CRT TV / monitor
All other E-Waste (computers, printers, phones, cameras, stereos, cables)	No charge (household volumes only)
Tyres (charges are double if tyre is on rim)	\$5.00 per car / motorbike tyre
	\$7.00 per 4WD tyre
	\$9.00 per light truck or forklift tyre
	\$19.00 per heavy truck tyre
	\$75.00 per tractor tyre
Child car seats	\$15.00 per seat
Recyclable polystyrene >1m ³ included within general waste	\$250.00 per load (over and above general waste disposal fee)
Non-recyclable polystyrene and expanded foams >1m ³	\$7,000.00 per tonne (min charge 20kg)
Hazardous waste (cleaning agents, garden chemicals, fluoro tubes, batteries, used oil, paints, LPG cylinders)	No charge (household volumes only)

Recyclables – no charges apply for the approved recyclable materials listed below, provided that they are from households, and are clean, separated and placed in the correct containers.

We accept household volumes of the materials below for recycling:

- White ware and scrap metal
- Glass bottles and jars (lids in rubbish)
- Plastic bottles and containers 1, 2 and 5 (lids in rubbish)
- Steel tins and aluminium cans
- Polystyrene (white)
- Cardboard (flattened)
- Paper, newspaper, and magazines
- Clothing
- Batteries
- E-waste (excluding screens)

Wheelie bin re-issue charges

There are no wheelie bin delivery charges for new houses, new owners, or for households changing from a 240-litre rubbish wheelie bin to an 80 litre wheelie bin.

Households changing from an 80 litre to a 240 litre rubbish wheelie bin within two years of receiving their 80 litre wheelie bin will be charged \$85.00 (including GST) for bin issue.

To discourage repeated seasonal issue and return of organic wheelie bins, no rates refund is given for organic bins returned during the financial year. In addition, households requesting and receiving a 240 litre wheelie bin within two years of having returned a bin will be charged \$85.00 (including GST) for bin delivery.

Households may have their bins removed due to repeated contamination, following no fewer than three warnings pursuant to the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019. Households that wish to have their bins re-issued are required to sign a conditions of use form and pay a re-issue fee of \$85.00 (including GST) to have their bin returned, at the discretion of the Resource Recovery and Waste Manager.

Any costs associated with the intentional damage or negligence resulting in damage of bins will be charged to the household.

Refuse bag charge

Pre-paid official Selwyn District Council rubbish bags are available as an alternative to Council issued wheelie bins. These can be purchased from any Council service centre or library and some supermarkets. The recommended retail price is \$16.00 (including GST) per pack of 5 bags (\$3.20 per bag including GST).

Trade Waste Bylaw 2016

There is a Trade Waste Uniform Annual Charge of \$160 per year (including GST) for Permitted Discharges to cover the administration costs relating to the Trade Waste consenting process.

Selwyn Huts fee

There is a licencing fee for Selwyn Huts of \$1,389 (including GST) to cover the annual water and wastewater maintenance and renewal costs relating to the Upper Selwyn Huts community water and wastewater systems.

Burial fees & charges

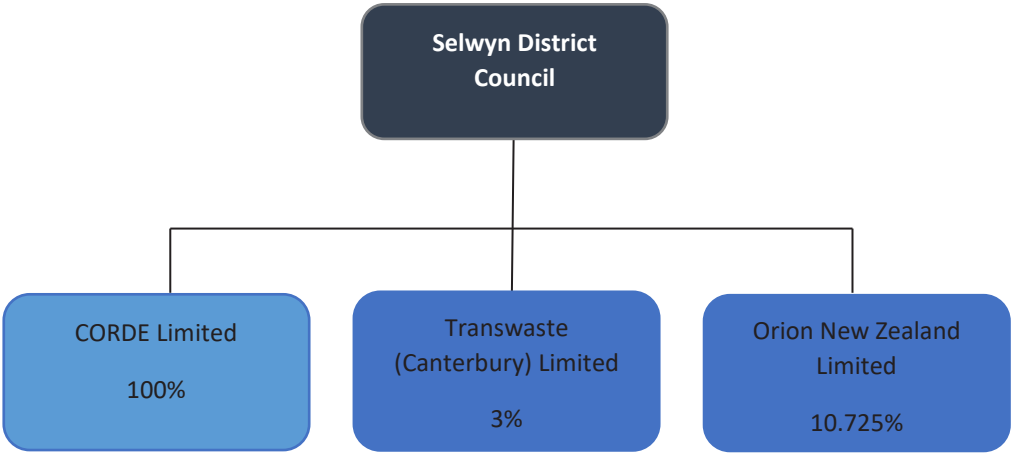
	2023/24
Plot purchase	
Single plot (single or double depth)	\$1,730.00
Side by side plots	\$3,465.00
Ash or child plot	\$600.00
Additional fees	
Out of District fee	\$1,000.00
Interments with less than eight working hours' notice	\$407.00
Breaking of concrete	\$300.00
Lowering device	\$128.00
Memorial permit	
New headstone	\$90.00
Additions / alterations	\$40.00
Interment fees	
Stillbirth	\$ nil
Up to one year	\$450.00
One year to nine years	\$865.00
Ten years and over	
Single depth	\$1,560.00
Double depth	\$1,790.00
Ashes interment	\$230.00
Double ashes interment	\$345.00
Disinterment	
Over 12 months	At cost
Within 12 months	At cost
Ashes	At cost
Reinterment	
Over 12 months	At cost
Within 12 months	At cost
Ashes	At cost

Schedule of Development Contributions from 1 July 2023

	Development Contribution per HUE (plus GST)
Water	
Prebbleton	\$4,900
Rolleston	\$2,462
Southbridge	\$3,106
Lincoln	\$2,926
Darfield	\$8,479
Kirwee	\$6,256
Leeston	\$5,573
West Melton	\$5,007
Sewerage	
Tai Tapu	Assessed on application.
Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme	\$5,772
Stormwater	
Lincoln	\$6,821
Roading	
Eastern Selwyn Development Area	\$1,472
Rest of District	\$695
Lincoln ODP4	\$12,311
Lowes Road ODP Area: North High	\$27,542
Lowes Road ODP Area: North Medium	\$19,326
Lowes Road ODP Area: North Low	\$6,260
Lowes Road ODP Area: Fairhurst High	\$26,667
Lowes Road ODP Area: Fairhurst Low	\$10,101
Lowes Road ODP Area: Jozecom High	\$24,781
Lowes Road ODP Area: Jozecom Low	\$12,256
Reserves	
Ellesmere Ward	\$8,400
Selwyn Central	\$11,628
Malvern	\$4,251
Springs	\$12,461

See the Development Contributions Policy on the Council's website for full details of development contributions payable.
www.selwyn.govt.nz

Council Controlled Organisations



Community trusts administered by the Council:

- Central Plains Water Trust
- Tramway Reserve Trust
- Selwyn District Charitable Trust.



CORDE Limited

Relationship to the Council

The Council exercises influence on the Board through appointment of Company Directors and through approval of its annual Statement of Intent.

Nature and scope of the companies

CORDE Limited are suppliers of asset management, maintenance, and construction services. Consistent with its objective, the Companies will pursue activities designed to ensure the efficient and prudent utilisation of its capital assets and human resources.

Objective

To operate as a profitable, sustainable contracting and maintenance business and follow these key principles which are central to its business strategy:

- Build a trusted company connected with the communities it works in and is united in its approach.
- Ensure a diversified revenue base to provide resilience to future events.

Key performance targets

The Company’s performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2024 are set out below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| · <i>Financial Performance:</i> | <i>Return After Tax to Opening Equity 8.0% (minimum)</i> |
| · <i>Quality Services:</i> | <i>To be recertified for ISO 9001 Quality Standard</i> |
| · <i>Health and Safety:</i> | <i>To be recertified for ISO 45001 Health & Safety</i> |
| · <i>People Performance</i> | <i>Staff Retention 70% per year</i>
<i>Training & Development >1.5% of payroll costs each year</i> |
| · <i>Environmental Performance</i> | <i>To be recertified for ISO 14001 Environmental</i> |

Selwyn District Charitable Trust

Relationship to the Council

The Selwyn District Charitable Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) of the Council.

Nature and scope of activities

The Trust receives funds in the form of charitable donations and makes them available for the charitable activities of the Council.

Key performance targets

The Trust's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2024 are set out below.

- *The Trust aims to distribute all the funds it receives in the year of receipt.*
- *The Trust aims to achieve investment returns in line with those achieved by the Council.*



Orion New Zealand Limited

Relationship to the Council

Selwyn District Council has a 10.725% shareholding in Orion New Zealand Limited.

The shareholders exercise influence on the Company through the negotiation of the annual Statement of Intent and through the appointment of 1 Director to the Board of Orion.

Nature and scope of the company

Orion's activities are to:

- Construct and maintain a reliable and secure electricity distribution network in the Christchurch and Central Canterbury region.
- Provide efficient processes that support competition amongst electricity retailers and generators.
- Seek investment / acquisition opportunities in the infrastructure and energy sectors.
- Manage, grow and if appropriate, realise other subsidiary and associate company interests.

Purpose

To power a cleaner and brighter future for the community.

Foundation

To operate New Zealand's most advanced electricity distribution network.

Key performance targets

The Company's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2024 are set out below.

Description	FY24	Description	FY24
Financial		Network Reliability (these are regulated limits)	
-Electricity delivery revenue (\$m)	239	-SAIDI -- planned	39.68
-Other revenue (\$m)	102	-SAIDI -- unplanned	84.71
-Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation (\$m)	119	-SAIDI – Total Minutes per customer	124.39
-Earnings before interest and tax (\$m)	47.2	-SAIFI -- planned	0.1496
-Interest expense (\$m)	18.5	-SAIFI -- unplanned	1.0336
-Profit after tax (\$m)	19.1	-SAIDI – Total number of interruptions per customer	1.832
-Dividends (\$m)	25.0		
-Debt (\$m) (including Transpower finance leases)	597	Health and Safety	
-Equity (\$m)	676	-Events that did or could have resulted in serious injury to Orion Group Employees	≤4
-Equity to total assets (%)	45	-Events that did or could have resulted in serious injury to Orion service providers	≤4
-Profit after tax to average equity (%)	2.8	-Events that did or could have resulted in serious injury to the public, excluding car versus pole incidents	Nil
-Dividend yield (%)	3.7		
-Return on invested capital (%)	3.9	Customer Inspired	
-Operating margin (%)	9.8	-Net Promoter Score	>40
-Debt to EBITDA (times)	4.4		
-Net gearing (%)	47		
-Interest cover (times)	2.5		
-Revenue growth (%)	4.0		
-EBITDA growth (%)	6.2		

Central Plains Water Trust

Relationship to the Council

Central Plains Water Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO), jointly controlled by the Selwyn District Council (50%) and the Christchurch City Council (50%). The Council exercises significant influence over the activities of the Trust through its ability to appoint the trustees.

Nature and scope of activities

Central Plains Water Trust is a trust for the benefit of present and future generations of Christchurch City and Selwyn District residents.

The Trust holds all necessary resource consents obtained by Central Plains Water Limited.

Objectives

The Council recognises a major regional economic benefit in managing the water resource in the Central Canterbury Plains, including significant employment creation. The Council also wishes to be involved to ensure its own infrastructure will not be adversely affected by any proposed scheme.

Key performance targets

Key performance targets will be included in the final annual plan document.

Council information

Mayor and Councillors contact details

Mayor			
Sam Broughton	(C) 027 223 8345 mayor@selwyn.govt.nz		
Rolleston Ward		Springs Ward	
Nicole Reid	(C) 027 548 6157 crnicole.reid@selwyn.govt.nz	Malcolm Lyall (Deputy Mayor)	(C) 027 433 9964 crmalmcolm.lyall@selwyn.govt.nz
Phil Dean	(C) 027 337 0670 crphil.dean@selwyn.govt.nz	Debra Hasson	(C) 027 435 5055 crdebra.hasson@selwyn.govt.nz
Sophie McInnes	(C) 021 552 877 crsophie.mcinnnes@selwyn.govt.nz	Grant Miller	(C) 027 381 7032 crgrant.miller@selwyn.govt.nz
Malvern Ward		Ellesmere Ward	
Lydia Gliddon	(C) 027 318 1432 crlydia.gliddon@selwyn.govt.nz	Shane Epiha	(C) 027 561 7035 crshane.epiha@selwyn.govt.nz
Bob Mugford	(C) 027 511 0395 crbob.mugford@selwyn.govt.nz	Elizabeth Mundt	(C) 027 702 0023 crelizabeth.mundt@selwyn.govt.nz

Community Board Members contact details

Malvern Community Board			
Ken May (Chairperson)	(C) 027 204 7873 ken.may@selwyn.govt.nz	Calvin Payne	(C) 027 201 7453 calvin.payne@selwyn.govt.nz
Sean Ellis	(C) 027 201 3927 sean.ellis@selwyn.govt.nz	Bruce Russell	(C) 027 203 6898 bruce.russell@selwyn.govt.nz
Sharn Nu'u	(C) 027 337 4726 sharn.nu'u@selwyn.govt.nz		

Where to go for more information

The Annual Plan is also available at www.selwyn.govt.nz or you can get a copy at any Selwyn District library or service centre

(see list below).

Customer services	
For general enquiries, assistance and information, phone 0800 SELWYN (735 996).	
Website	Selwyn District Council Offices
www.selwyn.govt.nz	2 Norman Kirk Drive PO Box 90 ROLLESTON 7643
Service Centres	
Leeston Library/Service Centre 19 Messines Street Private Bag 1 LEESTON Phone: (03) 347 2871	Darfield Library/Service Centre 1 South Terrace DARFIELD 7510 Phone: (03) 318 7780
Lincoln Library/Service Centre 22 Gerald Street LINCOLN 7608 Phone: (03) 347 2876	Te Ara Ātea 56 Tennyson Street ROLLESTON 7614 Phone (03) 347 2880
Auditor	Bankers
Julian Tan Audit New Zealand PO Box 2 CHRISTCHURCH 8140 On behalf of the Auditor-General	Westpac PO Box 2721 CHRISTCHURCH 8140
Solicitors	Sister districts
Buddle Findlay PO Box 322 CHRISTCHURCH 8140	Akitakata City City Offices, Yoshida 791 Yoshida Cho, Hiroshima 731 0592 JAPAN
	Town of Yubetsu Minatomachi 31, Yubetsu-Cho Monbetsu-gun, hokkaido 099 640, JAPAN
	The Malvern Community Board has been delegated the authority to facilitate relationships with Yubetsu-Cho.
	Shandan County Government North Road No 3 Qingquan Town Shandan County Gansu Province CHINA 734100

selwyn.govt.nz/annualplan2023

Selwyn District Council
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