

2024/25

Annual Report

Ashburton District Council

Hakaterere: Te rohe ka whiria mō ti āhua noho, me te hāpori

Ashburton: The district of choice for lifestyle and opportunity

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Message from our Mayor and Chief Executive

It is our pleasure to present to you the Annual Report for the 2024/2025 year, marking the first year of delivery under our 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

This report reflects the work and achievements of Council during a period led by the previous Mayor, Neil Brown, and the elected members who served until the October 2025 local elections. We would like to acknowledge and thank them for their leadership and commitment to serving our district throughout the 2024/25 year.

Over the past year, Council's efforts have been focussed on maintaining reliable day-to-day services that keep our district running: safe drinking water, reliable wastewater systems, maintained roads and effective waste services.

We've made progress in upgrading our water supplies to meet the new national rules. This year saw the opening of the Mount Somers membrane treatment plant, along with the start of our \$10 million programme installing UV disinfection equipment across our deep groundwater supplies.

In wastewater, the grit chamber sewer main renewal and the new sludge drying beds in Rakaia were both delivered under budget, improving network performance and environmental outcomes.

We also engaged with our community this year about the Government's *Local Water Done Well* programme, which will shape how drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services are delivered in the future. Feedback showed residents value the quality of Council's work in this area to date, and Council decided to continue delivering our water services inhouse, using a Standalone Business Unit.

Improving our roading network continues to be a high priority. This year we spent \$20.7 million maintaining and upgrading our roading and footpath network. This includes \$2.5 million of unsubsidised funding included in response to reductions made to the amount allocated by New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi to our roading programme. This allowed us to undertake an additional 50km of resealing, along with a number of other smaller projects.

Exciting progress has been made on the second urban bridge across the Ashburton River. Following the government's announcement that they would fund a new bridge we signed an agreement with NZTA Waka Kotahi for the full project – meaning they will be responsible for design and construction of the bridge and connecting roads. Council will fund the connecting road to the bridge from Carters Terrace to Grahams Road.

This year we also tendered our longest and largest contract for waste management, with WasteCo being the successful tenderer, to deliver our waste management contract for the next nine years. The contract will begin 1 September 2026 and include the new food and organic waste collection.

Beyond water, roads and waste, we also rebuilt 16 elderly persons housing units at Friendship Lane, installed new toilets at the Ashburton Domain and the Lower Hakatere Huts, and had 59,000 visitors attend our flagship event – the EA Networks Glow in the Park at the Ashburton Domain.

Our recreation centres have continued to be hubs of activity for our community, with almost 264,000 items issued from Te Kete Tuhinga (Ashburton Library), and a record setting 512,800 visitors through the EA Networks Centre across the year. We also celebrated our first year at Te Whare Whakatere, which has become a thriving community hub.

Financially, this year resulted in a surplus of \$8.33 million before taxation and other comprehensive

income. Total revenue was \$4.46 million above a budget of \$103 million. This was mainly due to increased income from rates revenue, development and financial contributions and the sale of the old Civic Building. Our total operational expenditure was 8.9% above budget primarily due to higher than expected depreciation and amortisation, along with unbudgeted losses on asset disposals, including the disposal of stockwater races and the old Polytech building on Cameron Street.

Our financial performance this year has seen us meet the goals of our Financial Strategy which focusses on prudence, stability, service and planning for the future. We also met nine out of the ten goals of the government's mandatory financial affordability performance benchmarks. We did not meet the balanced budget benchmark due to higher than expected depreciation, and lower than budgeted subsidy received for the roading programme.

Finally, I would like to thank our elected members, staff, contractors and the many volunteers for their hard work, expertise and commitment. We cannot properly reflect on the past year without acknowledging all these people for their ongoing efforts to foster our district as the district of choice for lifestyle and opportunity – *te rohe ka whiria mō te āhua noho, me te hapori*.

Ngā mihi nui

<p>Liz McMillan</p> <p>Mayor</p>	<p>Hamish Riach</p> <p>Chief Executive</p>
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80%

Performance measures met
the target (67%: 2023/24)

\$99.4M

Total operational expenditure
(109% of \$91.2M budget)

\$32.4M

Total capital expenditure
(74% of \$43.8M budget)

\$144M

Total external debt
(85% of \$169M forecast,
increase of \$13M on 2023/24)

\$1.25B

Total assets
(increase of \$130M
on 2023/24)

\$54.4M

Total rates collected
(52% of total revenue,
\$1.92M higher than budget)

Nau mai, haere mai - welcome

Each year we produce an annual report to let our community know how we performed against our budget and work programme.

This Annual Report explains how Ashburton District Council performed in the 2024/25 financial year. It describes our progress on delivering key projects, programmes and services that will help us create a district of lifestyle and opportunity. It considers:

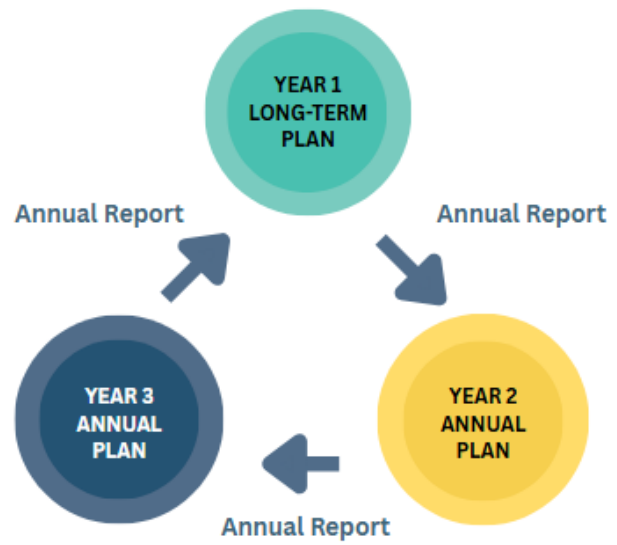
- did we do all we said we would do?
- did we meet our budgets?
- did we perform as expected?
- did we contribute to improvements in the overall wellbeing of our district?

Our targets for the year are set through the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, for our:

- forecast income and expenditure
- planned work programmes, and
- level of service provided to the community.

Any variations to what was forecast, are outlined and explained.

The period covered is from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. This is our first report against our 2024-34 Long Term Plan.



View our planning and reporting documents



On our website

ashburtondc.govt.nz/ashburton-district/Plans-Reports-and-Strategies



In hardcopy

Te Whare Whakatore
Council Services
2 Baring Square East, Ashburton

[picture page]





Part 1:

OVERVIEW

Tirohaka Whānui

Our district | *Tō tātau rohe*

Our district is a great place to live - residents have a strong sense of community, enjoy the lifestyle the district provides, and 83% of those that live here are satisfied with their quality of life.

In the heart of New Zealand, Ashburton District stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Southern Alps, between the Rakaia and Rangitata rivers.

It is known for its strong agricultural base, particularly dairy, cropping and livestock farming. Natural features such as the Ashburton Lakes and Mount Hutt provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism.

Ashburton town is the main urban centre, offering a range of services to the wider district. Smaller towns and rural communities are spread throughout the district.

Ashburton District has a population of around 38,000 and is home to both long-established families and newer residents, including migrants and seasonal workers, contributing to a diversifying community.

6,181 km²

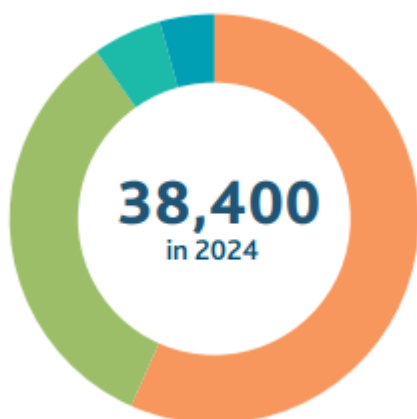
Area of our district

16,367

Rateable
properties

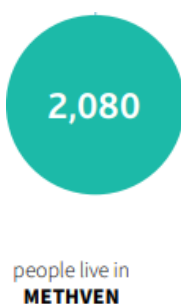
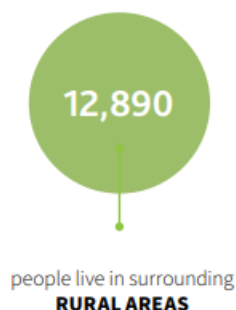
\$20.7B

Total rateable
value of the district
(at 30 June 2024)



Between 2018 and 2024,
our **population grew** by

↑ **11%**



81.1% European (includes New Zealander)

8.6% Māori

9.4% Asian

6% Pacific peoples

1.4% Middle Eastern / Latin American / African

1.3% Other Ethnicity

83%

Satisfaction with
quality of life

95%

Satisfaction
with lifestyle
opportunities

95%

Believe Ashburton
district is a great
place to live

89%

Sense of
community in
neighbourhood

Our strategic direction | Tā mātau ahuka rautaki

Everything we do contributes to our strategic direction.

Our **vision** is the overall, future focussed goal towards which we are working. **Community outcomes** also look to the future and take a 'whole-of-community' view. They are focussed on improving the district's social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing. Our **guiding principles** outline how we will function and deliver activities and services to our community.



Residents are well-represented, included and have a voice - *ka whai mana, ka whai wāhi, ā, ka whakaputa kōrero kā kainoho*

Our community feels a sense of belonging, inclusion and social connectedness. We celebrate our identity, heritage and cultural diversity. We cherish the contribution Mana whenua and other groups make to our community. We collaborate with our partners. We engage with our communities to hear their views and influence our local decisions and direction. We advocate on important issues to our community such as health, housing and education.

A district of great spaces and places – *he tiriwā pai, he wāhi pai i tēnei takiwā*

Our community feels a sense of pride in living in our district. We have a safe, vibrant and thriving community. We recognise and cater for the range of generations within our community. Our district is welcoming and well connected. Our social and recreational facilities enable people to enjoy positive healthy lifestyles. Our facilities and infrastructure meet current and future needs.

A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure – *he ohaka whairawa i ruka i te aroka hou, i te whai āheika me te tūāhaka kouka*

We are a welcoming, enabling and business-friendly district. We encourage opportunities for people of all ages and life stages to enjoy a quality of living within our district that is economically sustainable and affordable. We manage the effects of population change. We actively promote the district as a destination of choice. We value the role our district's natural environment and cultural and social assets play in supporting economic wellbeing.

A balanced and sustainable environment – *he taiao toitū*

We are proud of our natural and built environments. We recognise the vital role our environment and natural resources play in sustaining our district and manage them to ensure they can be enjoyed by current and future generations. We actively support improving the health of our district's rivers, lakes and waterways. Our unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are valued and enhanced. We support mitigation and adaptation to climate change and actively look to reduce our carbon footprint. Reducing waste, recycling, energy and water conservation are a normal part of how we live.

Guiding Principles | Kā Mātāpono Ārahi

Plan and provide fit-for-purpose services.

*Kia whakamaheretia,
kia whakarawea kā
ratoka whaitake*

Represent the district on regional/national issues and partner with others when needed.

*Ka whakakonohi i te rohe
i kā take ā-takiwā tae atu
ki kā take ā-motu ā, ka
matea ana, ka mahi tahi
ki ētahi atu.*

Work with the community and engage in meaningful conversations.

*Ka mahi pakahiwi-tahi ki
te hapori, ā ka whai wāhi
atu ki kā kōrero whaitake.*

Lead the community with clear and rational decision-making.

*Ka ārahi atu i te hapori
i kā tukaka whakatau
kia mārama, kia āta
whakaarohia*

The four wellbeings

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) defines our power and responsibilities. The purpose of local government is:

- to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future (we call these the four wellbeings).

For all the activities in this Annual Report we indicate how the work contributed to the relevant wellbeings.

Social wellbeing

Involves individuals, their families, whanau, hapu, iwi, and a range of communities being able to set goals and achieve them, such as education, health, the strength of community networks, financial and personal security, equity of opportunity, and rights and freedoms.



Environmental wellbeing

Whether the natural environment can sustainably support the activities that constitute healthy community life, such as air quality, fresh water, uncontaminated land, and control of pollution.



Economic wellbeing

Whether the economy can generate the employment and wealth necessary to provide many of the requirements that make for social wellbeing, such as health, financial security, and equity of opportunity.



Cultural wellbeing

The shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours and identities reflected through language, stories, visual and performing arts, ceremonies and heritage that make up our communities.



Working with Māori

Ngāi Tahu has a unique relationship with Council as partners through Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi) and supporting legislation.

Council is committed to meeting our obligations under Te Tiriti and other legislation and ensuring that engagement is meaningful and leads to positive outcomes for Māori.

The Local Government Act 2002 provides principles and requirements for local authorities that intends to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to participate in decision-making processes. While the LGA relates to all Māori, it is recognised that within the Canterbury region, Ngāi Tahu are the tangata whenua. Ashburton District falls within the rohe of Ngāi Tahu papatipu rūnaka – Te Rūnaka o Arowhenua, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnaka and Te Taumutu Rūnaka.

In addition to the Local Government Act obligations, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 includes confirmation of the ability for Ngāi Tahu to express its traditional kaitiaki relationship with the environment.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) recognises Ngāi Tahu interests in ancestral lands, water sites, wāhi tapu, flora and fauna, and other taonga as matters of national importance. The RMA requires Council to have particular regard to kaitiakitaka and iwi environmental management plans and to take into account the principles of Te Tiriti. The RMA further recognises Māori interests in natural and physical resources and contains specific requirements for consulting and working with tangata whenua.

Council recognises Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited (AECL) as the assigned organisation for Arowhenua Rūnanga, for matters relating to the natural environment. Council will engage with AECL in the first instance.

Council is committed to having a successful and enduring partnership with Mana Whenua as we know that it is important to seek the expertise and wisdom of those with inherited kaitiaki responsibilities and mātauraka.

[picture page]

Your 2024/25 elected representatives |

Kā mā kai pōtīhia

Mayor



Neil Brown

P 307 7765 | M 027 301 6018
mayor@adc.govt.nz

Western Ward



Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan

M 021 708 013
Liz.McMillan@adc.govt.nz



Cr Rob Mackle

M 027 456 6872
Rob.Mackle@adc.govt.nz

Eastern Ward



Cr Lynette Lovett

M 027 435 9619
Lynette.Lovett@adc.govt.nz



Cr Richard Wilson

M 027 274 3477
Richard.Wilson@adc.govt.nz

Ashburton Ward



Cr Leen Braam

P 307 2330 | M 027 436 2636
Leen.Braam@adc.govt.nz



Cr Carolyn Cameron

M 021 729 098
Carolyn.Cameron@adc.govt.nz



Cr Tony Todd

M 027 436 8256
Tony.Todd@adc.govt.nz



Cr Phill Hooper

M 027 464 6805
Phill.Hooper@adc.govt.nz



Cr Russell Ellis

M 027 438 0112
Russell.Ellis@adc.govt.nz



Methven Community Board



Kelvin Holmes
P 302 8882 | M 021 225 4355
Kelvin.Holmes@adc.govt.nz



Richard Owen
M 027 809 2261
Richie.Owen@adc.govt.nz



Megan Fitzgerald
M 027 262 1602
Megan.Fitzgerald@adc.govt.nz



Robin Jenkinson
M 027 484 1112
Robin.Jenkinson@adc.govt.nz



Allan Lock
M 027 201 9137
Allan.Lock@adc.govt.nz

Our workforce

176

fulltime staff
(2023/24: 189)

127

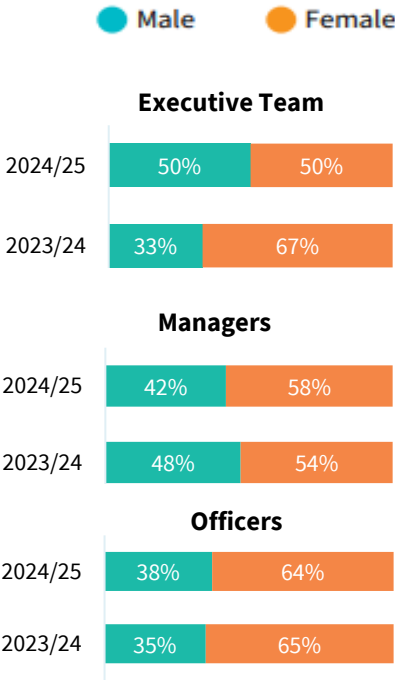
part time staff
(2023/24: 119)

215

fulltime equivalents¹
(2023/24: 224)

89%

community
satisfaction with
Council staff³



303

Total staff
headcount
(2023/24: 308)

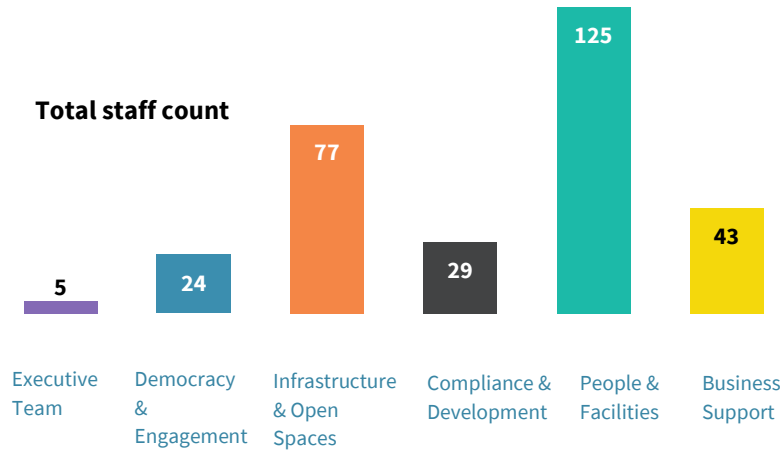
79%
staff
engagement
score²

Our people are the heart of everything we do. Their passion, commitment, and hard work enable us to deliver great services to our diverse communities.

This year, we launched Ako Tahī, our new learning management system designed to provide staff with continuous growth and development. From online security awareness to privacy and professional development, Ako Tahī offers a wide range of short format learning opportunities.

Beyond their roles, our staff have dedicated more than 400 hours of their own time to volunteering this year. They supported environmental projects such as plantings at Carters Creek and helped ensure the smooth running of community events such as Glow in the Park and the Hakatere Noodle Festival.

In May this year we celebrated our Ashburton Library Manager, Jill Watson, for her remarkable 50 years of service. Jill began her journey as a children’s librarian with Council in May 1975. Jill has been a strong advocate for a fines-free library and introduced the Books on Wheels program for those unable to visit the library.



¹ The value for fulltime equivalents included in Note 38 is a snapshot in time, taken on the 30 June 2025. The figure included here is different, as it also includes casuals and vacancies that are currently being held or recruited for.

² Gallup employee engagement survey 2025

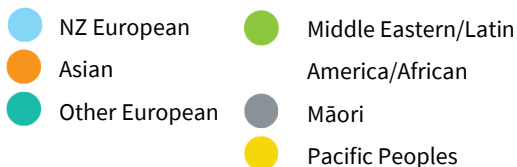
5.9 years

Average tenure of permanent employees

12 staff

in the 20+ years' service club

Staff ethnicity



Staff age



Health and safety remains a key priority for us, with continued focus on building a proactive safety culture. Over the past year, near miss reporting almost doubled and safety observations increased by 22%, both positive indicators of greater awareness and engagement.

While there were 21 more staff incidents reported than the previous year (123 compared with 102), this would be expected with improved reporting. Participation in health initiatives such as flu vaccinations, eye tests and skin checks also increased. Our training program also continues to strengthen capability, with ten more trained first aiders than the previous year, and a range of health and safety training attended across the organisation.







Part 2:

SUMMARY OF OUR YEAR

Community outcomes

Meeting our community outcomes is not just the work of Council - numerous organisations also contribute towards achieving these outcomes through the activities and services they provide. For this reason, we do not set targets for these outcomes, rather we monitor the desired trend.

The trend indicated below in the tables is the direction of travel across the past three years.

Residents are well represented, included and have a voice - <i>Ka whai wāhi, ka whakaputa kōrero kā kainoho</i>				
How we measure success	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Trend
Residents feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood	89%	89%	89%	-
Residents feel they have opportunities to have their say on Council business	90%	89%	92%	↑
Residents believe they can influence Council decision-making	64%	61%	68%	↑
Numbers responding to consultations	549	2,659	771	↓
Numbers participating in local elections ¹	51%	N/A	N/A	N/A



¹ Local Body Elections are only held once every three years, with the most recent election held in 2022. There will be another election held later in 2025.

A district of great spaces and places - He tīriwā, he wāhi pai i tēnei takiwā

How we measure success		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Trend
Resident satisfaction with available local community facilities		94%	92%	93%	↓
Resident satisfaction with the general lifestyle opportunities available in our district		93%	95%	95%	↑
Resident view of their overall quality of life		86%	83%	88%	↑
Satisfaction and usage ² levels of recreational facilities					
Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum	Satisfaction:	Not available		92%	N/A
	Usage:	Not available		40%	N/A
Ashburton Domain	Satisfaction:	95%	97%	97%	↑
	Usage:	81%	83%	81%	-
Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhinga	Satisfaction:	96%	96%	97%	↑
	Usage:	48%	54%	66%	↑
EA Networks Centre	Satisfaction:	88%	89%	89%	↑
	Usage:	67%	66%	63%	↓
Playgrounds	Satisfaction:	94%	94%	95%	↑
	Usage:	58%	57%	56%	↓
Ashburton Trust Event Centre	Satisfaction:	Not available			N/A
	Usage:	59%	59%	54%	↓



² Satisfaction refers to overall satisfaction of those who responded through the Annual Residents' Survey, not just those that have used the facility. Usage is not foot traffic, but rather, recorded through the Annual Residents' Survey in response to the question: Have you or someone in your household visited the following facilities...?

A prosperous economy based on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure - *He ōhaka whairawa i ruka i te aroka hou, i te whai āheika me te tūāhaka kouka*

How we measure success ³	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Trend
Housing affordability index	4.1	4.3	4.3	↑
Rental affordability index	18.9%	19.3%	20.4%	↑
District GDP	\$3,133M	\$3,185M	\$3,216M	↑
Unemployed rate	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	↑
Tourism spend	\$247M	\$274M	\$269M	↑
Building consents issued	685	502	599	↓
Value of work for building consents issued	\$203M	\$142M	\$187M	↓

The housing (rental) affordability index is the ratio of the average house value (weekly rent) to average household income. A higher ratio suggests average house prices (rent) are a greater multiple of typical income – indicating lower housing (rental) affordability.

A balanced and sustainable environment - *He taiao toitū*

How we measure success	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Trend
Resident satisfaction with the state of the district's environment and biodiversity	89%	87%	88%	↓
Resident satisfaction with Council's activity to care for the district's environment and biodiversity	88%	87%	89%	↑
Council meets its resource consent conditions for consents held (e.g. water abstraction, wastewater discharges)	98%	97%	98%	-



³ Information for the measures of this outcome is taken from the [Infometrics Quarterly Monitor](#).

Our non-financial performance – in summary

The following figures show the overall performance for all 109 of Council's performance measures. This does not include the 51 DIA drinking water supply measures in relation to the drinking water quality assurance rules. These are reported separately.

When reporting performance, we have indicated whether the measure was in one of the following categories:

- **Met** (at or exceeding target)
- **Almost met** (within 10% of meeting the target)
- **Not met** (greater than 10% from meeting the target)
- **Not measured**

This is the first year of performance reporting against the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. A number of performance measures were not included in the previous Long Term Plan and are therefore included in the 'not measured' category when comparing with the previous year. This means there are a total of 89 measures when comparing performance with the previous year.

100 out of 109

Performance measures
were met or almost met
this year

100%

Compliance measures
were met this year

over 90%

Community satisfaction
and expectation
measures were met this
year

41 out of 89

Performance measures
show improved
performance this year (24
reduced)

The following graphs and charts provide an overview of the overall performance for all 109 performance measures.

Council achieved a result of 92% of performance measures being met or almost met (99 out of 109).

When looking at the performance measures that met or almost met their target:

- 89 met or exceeded their target
- 11 are within 10% of meeting their target
- 37% (37) had improved performance over last year's result
- 21% (21) had a reduction in performance.

Overall, 38% of measures have improved since last year compared with 22% that had a reduction in performance. 18% were either not measured this year or last year and therefore a comparison was unable to be made.

Figure 1. 2024/25 overall performance - total

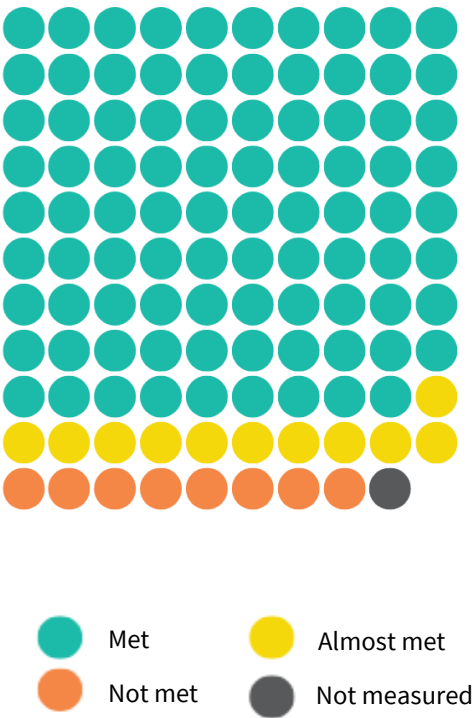


Figure 2. 2024/25 performance vs 2023/24

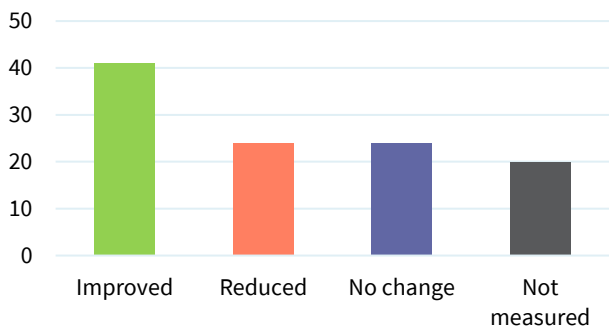
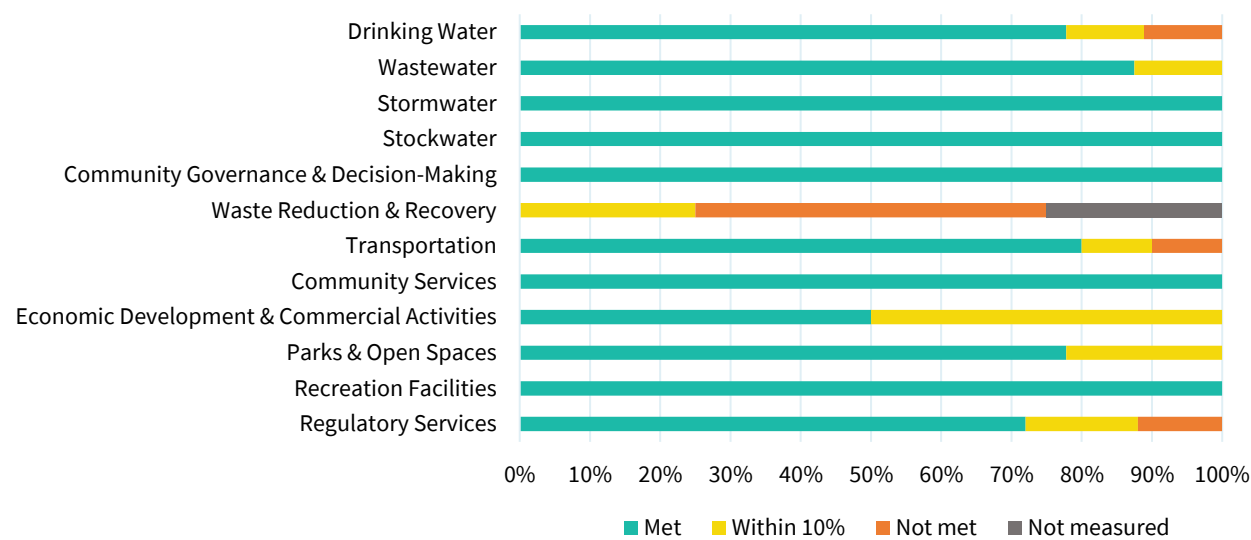


Figure 3. Performance by activity area



The following table shows Council's performance measures across the following dimensions of service:

- **Compliance** - such as meeting our consent conditions for wastewater, stormwater and stockwater, assessing swimming pool fences, monitoring of licenced premises
- **Satisfaction** - based on data collected through the Annual Residents' Survey
- **Customer expectations** – activities we do that have an expected provision, such as the number of playgrounds across the district, activity sessions delivered by our recreation facilities, community response plans developed etc
- **Utilisation** - for example, occupancy rates of commercial tenancies and the number of visitors at our recreation facilities
- **Timeliness** - our response times to issues raised and consent approval times
- **Sustainability** – volumes of recyclable material.

Service dimension	% met or almost met target	Total number of measures	Compared with 2023/24			
			Improved	Reduced	No change	Not measured in 2023/24
Compliance	100%	15	3	1	11	0
Satisfaction	96%	23	10	9	3	1
Customer expectations	97%	33	11	6	5	11
Utilisation	92%	12	4	3	0	5
Timeliness	87%	23	11	5	5	2
Sustainability	0%	3*	2	0	0	1

* 1 measure not measured as it relates to the delivery of the food and organic waste collection due to begin in 2025/26

Overall, the Council performed well, with high results in five out of six areas. However, none of the sustainability measures met or almost met their target. This dimension contains only three measures, all of which relate to the Waste Reduction and Recovery activity. These measures were impacted by a significant reduction in glass being recycled in the last few years resulting in the targets not being met.

Most of the compliance measures did not change across the two years, and all met their target this year.

The only satisfaction measure to neither meet or be within 10% of its target, is satisfaction with sealed roads, although this has improved by six percentage points on the previous year.

Only one of our customer expectations performance measures neither met or was within 10% of the target: number of touring exhibitions held at the Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum, although the overall target for exhibitions held was met. The target is for three touring exhibitions across the year, but only one was held due to budget constraints and availability of exhibitions.

Many of the customer expectation performance measures improved compared to last year, including:

- Wastewater - dry weather overflow incidents
- Transportation – sealed local road network is well maintained, volume of metal replaced on unsealed roads and reductions in fatalities and serious injury crashes
- Community Services – public conveniences per residents
- Parks & Open Spaces – hectares of neighbourhood reserve and number of playgrounds, per residents
- Ashburton Library - number of activity and programme sessions - with a total of 1,499 sessions delivered compared to 760 the previous year.

The only utilisation measure to neither meet or be within 10% of the target was the percentage of real water loss from reticulated systems. Improvements were seen with higher utilisation of the Ashburton Library, internet sessions at the library and EA Networks Centre – which surpassed 500,000 visitors across the year for the first time. There was also a reduction in the average water consumption per resident per day.

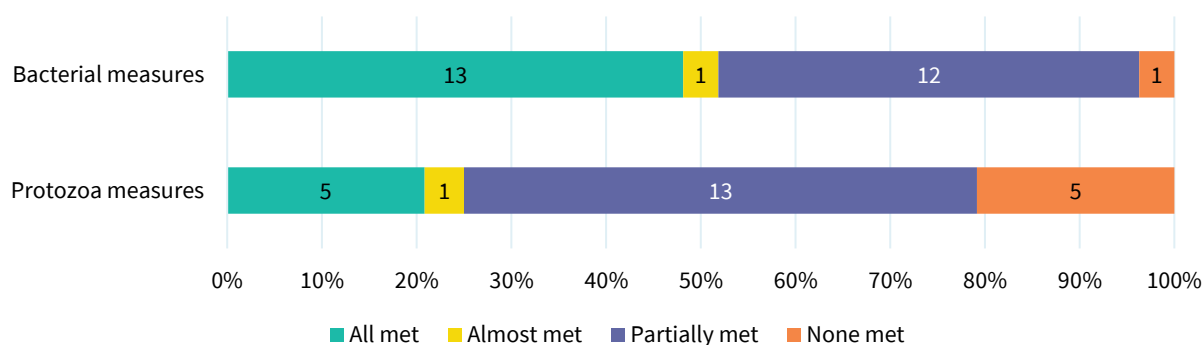
For timeliness, response times for subdivision plan approval certificates, as well as response times for urgent incidents and found, wandering or barking dog incidents, were below target. Improvements were seen in our response times to drinking water and wastewater callouts, along with a number of response times in the environmental services when compared to the previous year.

Compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules

The categories of performance are defined by the Department of Internal Affairs as:

- All met 100%
- Almost met 95-99%
- Partially met 1-94%
- None met 0%

The following chart summarises the extent to which our drinking water supplies complied with the relevant drinking water quality assurance rules across the year. The following table displays the results by water supply and bacterial / protozoa measures.



Water supply	Population size	Bacterial measures					Protozoa measures			
		Bacterial Rules	Microbiological Monitoring Rule	Treatment Monitoring Rules	Chlorine Rules	Distribution System rules	Protozoal Rules	Treatment Monitoring Rules	Filtration Rules	UV Rules
Ashburton	20,450	None met	All met	-	-	-	All met	-	-	-
Methven	2,670	Partially met	Partially met	-	-	-	All met	-	-	-
Rakaia	1,340	Almost met	All met	-	-	-	All met	-	-	-
Chertsey	210	-	-	Partially met	All met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	None met
Dromore	100	-	-	Partially met	All met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	None met
Hakatere	270	-	-	Partially met	Partially met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	Partially met
Hinds	340	-	-	Partially met	Partially met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	None met
Mayfield	150	-	-	Partially met	Partially met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	None met
Montalto	90	-	-	Partially met	All met	All met	-	Partially met	Partially met	None met
Mt Somers	330	-	-	All met	Partially met	All met	-	All met	All met	Almost met

Key projects & achievements

Awards received across the year

Over the past year we have received a number of awards and recognitions, including the following:

- Canterbury Trusted designation from Business Canterbury – signifies a business or organisation meets certain criteria and was reputable and trustworthy within the community.
- Te Whare Whatatere won:
 - 2025 Canterbury Architecture Awards
 - Placemaking category and People's Choice Award at the Taituara Excellence Awards, for the way it has transformed the centre of Ashburton and told the story of how both pakeha and Maori travelled to and occupied the Ashburton District.
- Long-Term Plan 2024-34:
 - 5 for our future media campaign received the Bronze Award from Public Relations Institute of New Zealand (PRINZ).
 - Consultation document received a highly commended award from Taituara.



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Three waters delivery model

Under legislation, every council was required to consult with their community this year, to decide who will manage and deliver their water services in the future. Following consultation, Council decided to continue delivering our water services inhouse, using a Standalone Business Unit.



Drinking Water

A number of water projects were completed this year, with the Mount Somers membrane treatment plant officially opened at the end of August 2024. We also completed the upgrade of the Tinwald, Hinds, Rakaia and Mayfield water supplies, with cartridge filters and UV disinfection equipment. A further five supplies are underway with these upgrades, with completion due later in 2025.

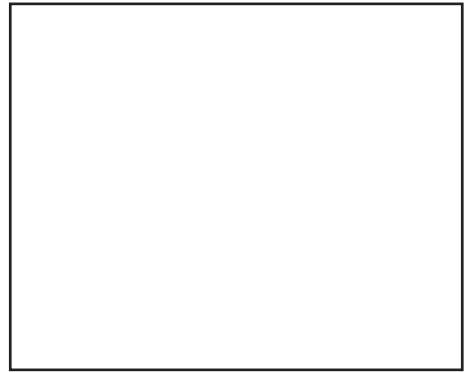


Wastewater

The two main projects in the Wastewater area this year were the grit chamber sewermain renewal and construction of sludge drying beds in Rakaia.

The grit chamber sewermain is a critical trunk pipeline between the Trevors Road grit chamber facility and the new Ashburton River crossing pipeline. Construction was completed this year, with the project coming in approximately \$1.0 million under the \$4.0 million budget.

In response to ongoing compliance issues at the Rakaia wastewater treatment plant, we constructed 12 sludge drying beds which remove water from wastewater sludge through drainage and evaporation. The project came in approximately \$1.5 million under the \$3.0 million budget.



Stormwater

We had planned to undertake the detailed design for the West Street attenuation and treatment facility this year, however, with construction being pushed back a year to 2026/27, this was not completed and will be done in the next financial year.

Over the past year a risk prioritisation framework has been developed to assess the risk of industrial sites discharging contaminants to the Council stormwater network. This will be used in the following financial year to identify high risk sites, and work with the landowners to improve onsite stormwater management practices.



Stockwater

In September, Council formed a Stockwater Transition Working Group to oversee the transitioning away from delivering stockwater. The group adopted the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan in December. Since then, a number of intakes have been surveyed.



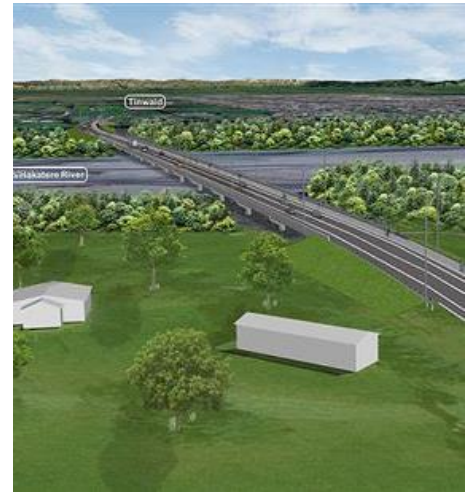
Transportation

Second urban bridge across the Ashburton River project

At the end of 2024 it was announced that Central Government would pay for a bridge across the Ashburton River from Chalmers Avenue to Carters Terrace, and that Council would pay for a new connecting road from Carters Terrace to Grahams Road. Soon after, Council signed an agreement with New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi for the full project – meaning NZTA Waka Kotahi will be responsible for design and construction of the bridge and connecting roads. The project will be tendered in the next financial year.

Additional unsubsidised roading funding

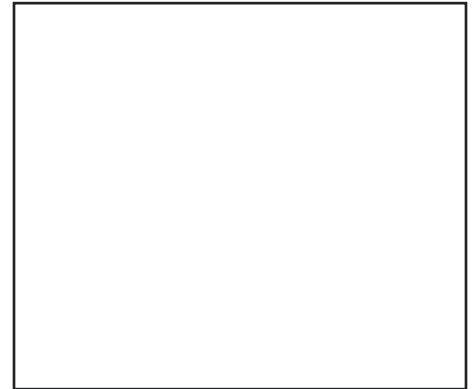
In response to the reductions made by NZTA Waka Kotahi when confirming their Land Transport Programme, it was decided to include an additional \$2.5 million of unsubsidised funding, which would have been our share of the budget that did not receive approval from NZTA Waka Kotahi. This allowed an additional 50km of resealing to be undertaken, along with a number of other smaller projects.



Waste Reduction & Recovery

This year we tendered our longest and largest contract, with WasteCo being the successful tenderer, for the nine year solid waste management contract. This includes kerbside collection of general refuse, recycling and the new food and garden organics service which will be introduced from the contract start date of 1 September 2026. It also includes full operation of the resource recovery parks in Ashburton and Rakaia, and the school and rural drop-off sites, alongside public space litter and various other related activities.

This year, we also installed a new rubbish compactor at the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park at a cost of \$350,000 and asphalted the grounds at the Rakaia Resource Recovery Park for \$159,000.



PUBLIC SERVICES

Community Governance & Decision Making

Representation Review

Over the past year we completed our Representation Review, where we look at the number of councillors and how they are elected, the existence of wards and their boundaries, community boards and Māori wards. Following consultation, no changes were made to the number of councillors or Community Board, with the ward boundaries adjusted slightly to include newly developed areas.

Welcoming Communities

The Welcoming Communities program supported several initiatives, including:

- Muslim funeral training – for staff and emergency services, which increased awareness of cultural processes and created an open space for discussion about specific requirements.
- Food Handling talk – in response to a need highlighted by migrant communities.
- Invited communities to host language weeks at the library
- Alongside the Hakatere Multicultural Council, supported the delivery of learning community hubs across the district, providing parents with information sessions on how the New Zealand education system works.

Community grants & funding

In 2024/25, we received 92 community grant applications for our contestable funds. Of these, 84 applicants were successful and received \$428,758 collectively. An additional six other agencies received \$720,000 in funding for the year.

Economic Development & Commercial Activities

Economic Development

- The Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs supported 76 individuals into employment, with 24 of them being in apprenticeships through targeted training, mentoring and job placement services.
- We assisted 65 locally run events with their road closures, liquor licensing, land use and health and safety requirements.
- Provided four Council-led events for the community, with free activities ranging from Christmas celebrations to live jazz in the Domain, and our flagship event – EA Networks Glow in the Park, where approximately 59,000 people attended.
- Updated the Experience Mid Canterbury website, set up tourist information in Te Whare Whakatere and coordinated familiarisation visits for five domestic influencers and a family from Taiwan to increase awareness of our district and its offerings.

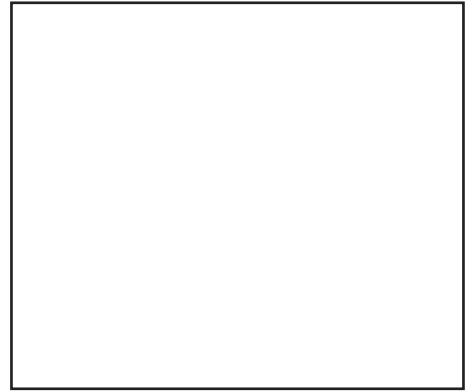
Community Services

Friendship Lane rebuild

Over the past year we rebuilt 16 of the 51 affordable housing units at Friendship Lane, in Ashburton. The project cost just under \$4 million, with 43% of the project funded by an Affordable Housing Fund grant from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Public Conveniences

This year we installed new toilets at the Ashburton Domain in the picnic area, and at the Lower Hakatere Huts.

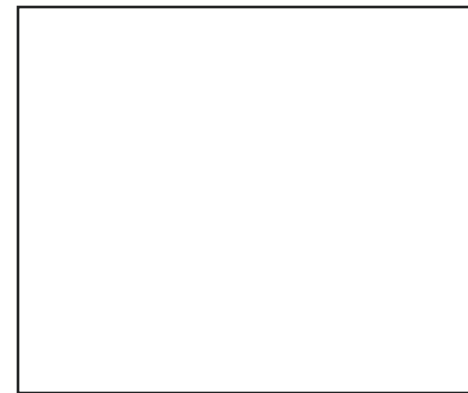


Parks & Open Spaces

Lake Hood

In response to the recurring cyanobacteria blooms at Lake Hood, we purchased a weed harvester this year which removed 1100 tonnes of lake weed over the summer. This initiative aims to reduce nutrient levels and improve water quality over time. We are also working with NIWA, Lincoln University and Environment Canterbury to better understand the lake's ecosystem and underlying causes of the blooms.

A number of projects were undertaken at the Ashburton Domain, including new pathways, development of heritage and botanical trails, upgraded playground, fencing enhancements, bridge renewals, fixed irrigation in the annual beds, West Street brick wall restoration and pond edge reinstatement.



Other projects across the district include:

- restoring the heritage listed RDR pipe shed, located near the Garden of Harmony in Methven
- constructing a new playground in the Barrhill village
- developing an app to record individual tree histories to record damage, health and safety of trees across the district
- safety upgrades at playgrounds in Methven, Rakaia, urban and rural reserves
- upgraded lighting in Methven.

Recreational Facilities

Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum

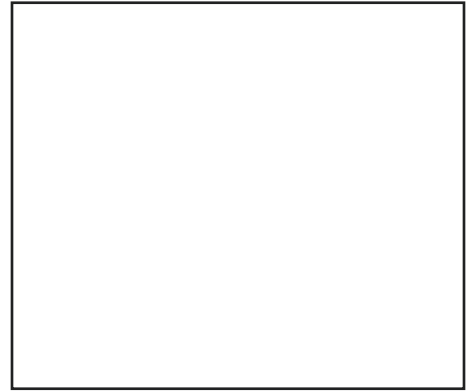
In April this year, we made one combined reception and retail space for the art gallery and museum, downstairs. The previous upstairs art gallery reception was converted into more exhibition space. We had planned to undertake a branding and website development project, however, due to limited resources this has been delayed until 2025/26.

Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhiinga

The move of the Ashburton Library into Te Whare Whakare has created a wave of new active library members. Across the year, 263,723 items were issued on loan, compared to 227,020 the previous year. The space has also allowed for more programmes and activities to be held, with 16,504 people taking part in 1,499 programmes compared to 13,555 taking part in 760 programmes and activities the previous year.

EA Networks Centre

- Adopted the EA Networks Centre and surrounding land 30 year masterplan which shows what can be achieved on the land we currently own.
- Hosted the Under 14 Southern Regional Basketball Championships which involved 54 teams and resulted in 23,000 people at the centre over the four days of the tournament.
- Bought forward the electronic scoreboards replacement from 2025/26 due to their intermittent failing.
- Developed the concept plans for the 18 hole mini golf course for the land in front of the centre. Construction will take place in 2025/26.



REGULATORY SERVICES

Emergency Management

This year we developed Community Response Plans alongside our communities in Fairton and Hakatere Huts and reviewed our plans with Mt Somers and Rakaia. We participated in a regional exercise that focussed on the response to, and recovery from, a magnitude 8 rupture of the Alpine Fault and worked with our partner agencies to deliver presentations on the risks we face within Ashburton District to a number of community organisations and groups.

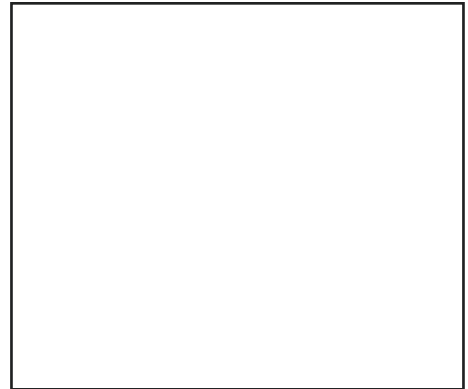
Building consents

This year we issued 204 building consents for new housing, compared to 162 building consents in the previous year. Of these, 21% of the new housing consents were for the Methven area. Overall, new housing consents equated to 34% of our consent work.

Planning and Land Information Memorandums (LIM)

This year we processed a total of 215 consents, compared to 197 consents the previous year. The increase in volumes has primarily been an increase in subdivision consents, reflecting the high residential acuity in the market. Plan Change 6 was also processed across the year and is now operative.

LIMs have seen an increase of 19% year-on-year with a total of 1,013 provided, the second highest volume ever processed. These were all processed with an average processing time of less than three days (with ten days being the statutory requirement).



[picture page]

Our financial performance – in summary

Operating expenditure
for 2024/25

\$99.4M

Capital expenditure
for 2024/25

\$32.4M

Debt at the
end of 2024/25

\$144M

Expenditure

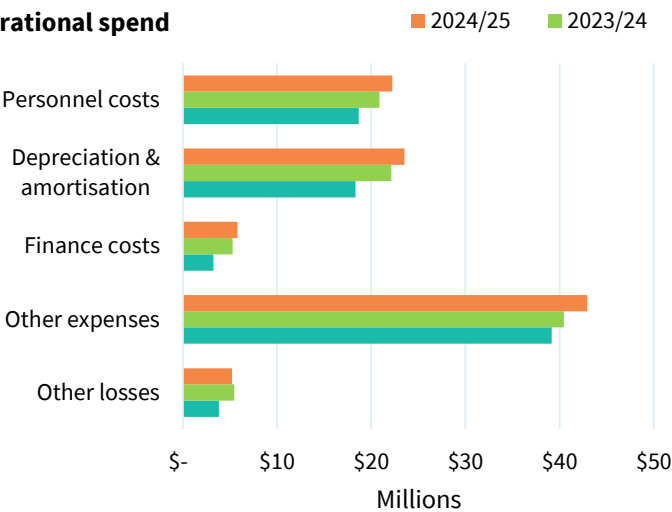
Operational spend

This year we looked after about \$1.25 billion worth of infrastructure, assets and facilities – that includes roads, pipes, buildings and land, right down to the bins at our domains.

We also undertook the large task of running, regulating and monitoring all the activities and services that contribute to where and how we live, work and play in our district.

The cost of delivering and running our services this year, was \$99.4 million (compared to \$91.2 million budgeted). This is our **operating expenditure** – our day-to-day running costs.

Operational spend



Operational spend by activity



More information about our operational spend for the year is detailed in Notes 8-10 to the financial statements, in Section 4.

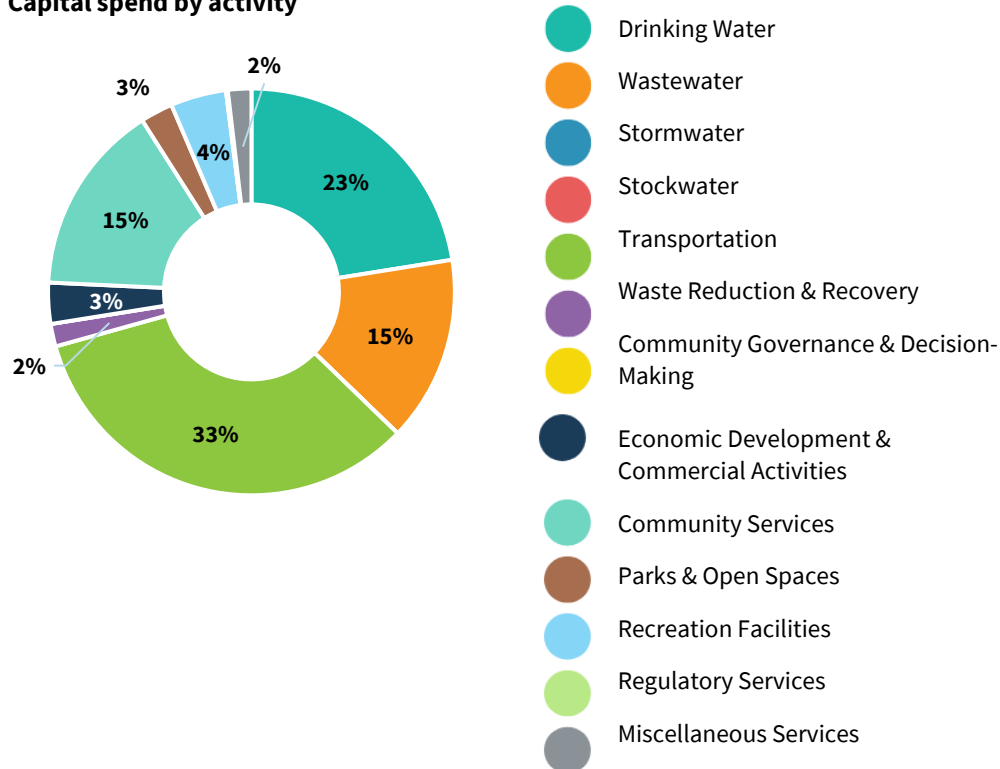
Capital spend

Capital expenditure is used to renew or upgrade existing assets or to build new assets to provide a higher level of service or account for growth.

We had a significant capital expenditure programme in place with \$32.4 million spent across the year. This included significant investment in our water services, with \$12.1 million spent on drinking water and wastewater projects. We also spent \$10.8 million for roading works, for both renewals and improvements to the level of service.

The total capital expenditure spend was less than that indicated in Year 1 of the Long Term Plan (\$43.8 million). This is primarily due to project delays in the drinking water area. These projects are now due to be completed in the first half of the 2025/26 year. The underspend was partially offset by the work at Friendship Lane being brought forward, due to receiving a government grant for this work.

Capital spend by activity

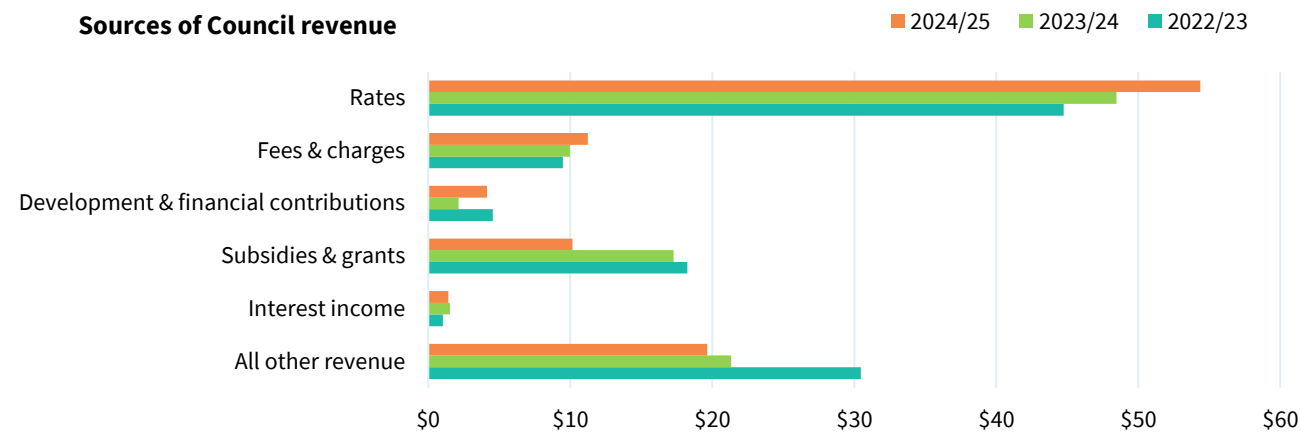


Revenue

Operational income

Our main source of funding is from rates, which makes up 50% of our total income of \$108 million. Fees and charges contributed about 10% of total revenue - money charged for using Council services such as planning consents, meeting rooms and swimming pools.

The graph below shows the main sources of revenue for the Council.



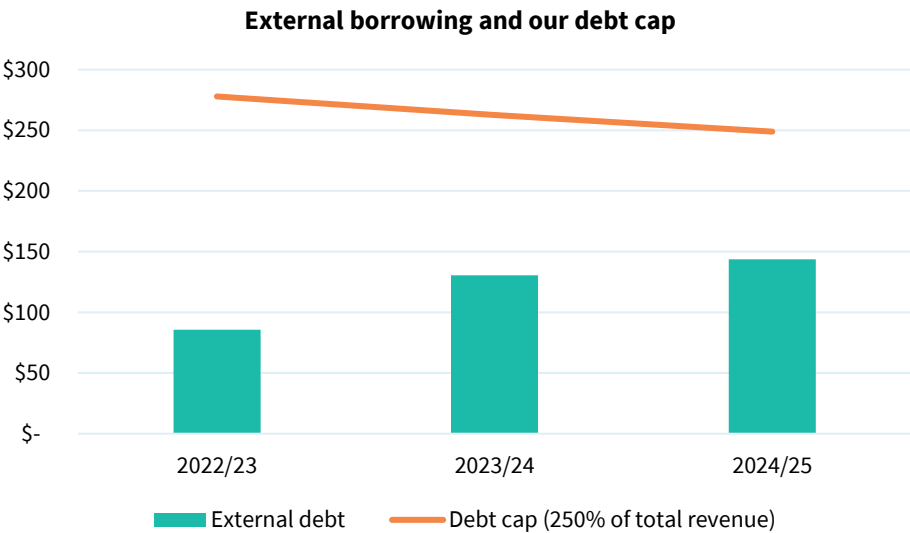
The main sources of revenue from Council’s operating activities are:

- Landfill fees - \$3.49M (2023/24: \$3.15M)
- Building and resource consents fees - \$2.75M (2023/24: \$2.26M)
- Dividend income - \$2.10M (2023/24: \$1.7M)
- Investment property rental income - \$1.85M (2023/24: \$1.78M)
- Swimming pool revenue - \$1.35M (2023/24: \$1.78M)
- Sales, services and other income - \$3.50M (2023/24: \$3.80M)

More information about our revenue sources is detailed in Notes 2-6 to the financial statements, in Section 4.

Borrowing for the year

We borrow to fund upgrades to our assets or to invest in new infrastructure. This allows us to spread the cost of funding this expenditure over the multiple generations that will benefit from the investment. For 2024/25, external borrowings were \$143.6 million at the end of the year, equating to 136% of our total revenue – compared to the Council-imposed cap of 250%. This is an increase of \$13 million from the previous year which is less than that indicated in Year 1 of the Long Term Plan.



More information on our borrowings is detailed in Note 27 to the financial statements, in Section 4.

52%

Proportion of rates to total income
(46% last year)

\$3,322

Average rates per rateable property
(\$3,010 last year)

11.47%

Proportion of total assets as public debt
(12% last year)

\$8,774

Public debt per rateable property
(\$8,111 last year)

[picture page]

Part 3: Our performance in detail

How to read this section

This section describes how we performed in each of our strategic activity areas – both financially and non-financially.

We organise these into 11 groups of activities, sitting under one of four functions listed below.

Local Infrastructure | *Tūāhaka ā-Rohe*



District Water Management

Drinking Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, Stockwater



Waste Reduction & Recovery

Solid Waste Collection, Solid Waste Management



Transportation

Roading, Footpaths

Public Services | *He Ratoka Tūmatanui*



Community Governance & Decision-Making

Democracy, Community Grants & Funding



Recreational Facilities

Ashburton Library, Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum, EA Networks Centre



Parks & Open Spaces

Cemeteries, Rural & Urban Beautification



Community Services

Community Safety, Elderly Persons Housing, Memorial Halls, Public Conveniences, Reserves & Campgrounds



Economic Development & Commercial Activities

Commercial Property, Forestry, Economic Development

Regulatory Services | *He Ratoka Waeture*



Regulatory Functions

Building Regulation, District Planning, Emergency Management, Land Information



Regulatory Compliance

Alcohol Licensing and Gambling Venue Consenting, Animal Control, Environmental Health, Parking

Miscellaneous Services | *Ko ētahi atu Ratoka*

Each activity area includes

- an overview of the programmes and services included in that area
- the projects undertaken
- how we performed – both financially and non-financially.

Each section also includes a Funding Impact Statement

These statements show how much money we received and spent for each group of activities we provide. They come from the same figures in our main financial report, called the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

The statements compare what we planned to spend in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 with what we actually spent in the 2024/25 year. If there are big differences (more than \$500,000), we explain why. This helps show how our spending matched up with what we said we would do and where things have changed.

Monitoring our non-financial performance

As part of the Long-Term Plan process, we set levels of service for each activity, along with performance measures and targets. These provide the basis for reporting on our service performance each year.

Each group of activities has performance measures that, taken together, provide an overall picture of Council's non-financial performance. The measures were set through the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, informed by input from managers, the Executive Team and Council. The aim was to select measures that are relevant, can be reliably measured and are available in time for reporting.

Some measures are mandatory under section 261B of the Local Government Act 2002, to support consistency and comparability across councils. These are noted in the tables with an asterisk.

Sources of data for measuring our performance

Annual Residents' Survey

Each year, we commission an independent survey to gather feedback from our residents on the quality of our activities, services and performance. The results provide input into a number of our non-financial performance measures. In 2024/25, the survey was carried out by Key Research.

A sample of 6103 residents was randomly selected from the electoral roll and invited to complete the survey. Invitations were sent by email (where an address was available) or by post, with paper surveys available on request. Survey waves were spread across the year, with each participant able to respond only once. In total, 754 residents completed the survey. Results are weighted by age, gender and location (Ashburton township or rest of district) to reflect the district's population profile. While the weighting helps improve representativeness, the results remain subject to normal survey limitations such as non-response bias. At an aggregate level, the sample has an expected 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of +/- 3.57%.

Full survey reports, including prior years, are available [on our website](#).

Customer Request Management (CRM) System

Council uses an electronic customer management system to record and track service requests and consent applications. This system provides data for measures relating to service response times. Requests are received by email, telephone,

snap-send-solve, website or verbally by Council staff during normal working hours and those received by Palmerston North City Council after hours call centre. All customer service requests are entered into the management system and tracked through to completion. The assumption is that all requests are managed through this process as opposed to staff receiving and responding to requests independently.

Crash Analysis System (CAS)

The Crash Analysis System is managed by NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi and records where, when and how road crashes occur, through information supplied by NZ Police. This information is publicly available on the NZTA Waka Kotahi [website here](#), with the data [portal found here](#).

Road network roughness survey

A roughness survey is undertaken annually with half of the network assessed per year due to cost. The survey is undertaken by contractors commissioned by NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi for all Road Controlling Authorities. The higher traffic volume primary collector, secondary collector and arterial roads are surveyed first, with all other roads split geographically into two groups, surveyed on alternate years. This year roads between the Ashburton River and the Rakaia River were surveyed. Roads below the Rakaia River will be surveyed next year.

Traffic counts are undertaken either annually, biennially or five yearly. Where there has not been a recent survey, traffic volumes are estimated using the most recent count data from nearby locations.

Asset Management System – RAMM

We use a roading asset management system, RAMM, to collect information, including the length of the network and completion of contracts relating to resurfacing and rehabilitations. This system provides data for measures such as the percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced.

Changes to performance measures

Our performance measures reflect those that were included in the Long Term Plan 2024-34, except for two in the Drinking Water activity. Two new, mandatory non-financial performance measures relating to the safety of drinking water were formalised in August 2024 by the Department of Internal Affairs. While these were reported against in the 2023/24 Annual Report, formal guidance on reporting was not released until June 2025. These replace existing measures in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 for drinking water bacterial and protozoal compliance.

[Picture page]

[Picture page]

Local Infrastructure | *Tūāhaka ā-Rohe*



District Water Management

Drinking Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, Stockwater



Transportation

Roading, Footpaths



Waste Reduction & Recovery

Solid Waste Collection, Solid Waste Management



District Water Management

This year we...

provided safe drinking water to



12,414

homes & businesses



70%

of our residents

and maintained...

10

community
drinking water
supplies

3

urban wastewater
treatment systems

2868

wastewater
manholes

9.5ha

of stormwater
detention and
infiltration basins

13

water treatment
plants

20

stations that pump
wastewater to other
parts of the gravity
network

44km

of stormwater
maints

777

stormwater
manholes

533km

of watermains

213km

of wastewater
pipes

Our work contributed to...

Environmental wellbeing

By continuing to design resilient infrastructure capable of withstanding the effects of a changing climate and the potential impacts of an AF8 earthquake.



Social wellbeing

By supplying reticulated drinking water and wastewater schemes.



We achieved...

- 83% of resident satisfaction with our drinking water service
- 100% of our response times to callouts were within target timeframes
- 26/29 performance measures met their target *
- 18/51 of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules were 'all met'

* The 29 performance measures includes all Drinking Water, Wastewater, Stormwater and Stockwater performance measures, except for the 51 measures covered by the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules which are reported separately.

- 60-64% of our budgeted capital spend in Drinking Water and Wastewater*
- 117-119% of our budgeted operating spend in Drinking Water, Wastewater & Stormwater
- 86% of our budgeted operating spend in Stockwater

* Stormwater and Stockwater had no (budgeted or actual) capital spend.

Three waters services

Three Waters Committee

In October, Council established a new committee dedicated to three waters activities, which include drinking water, wastewater and stormwater. The committee was formed in response to Council wanting to ensure it is governing the three waters activities well. The committee's key role is to consider and review matters of compliance, the work programme, service delivery and forward planning, and make recommendations to full Council if appropriate.

Local Water Done Well - Service delivery model

Under legislation, every council was required to consult with their community this year, to decide how we will manage and deliver water services in the future. In April, Council consulted on two delivery options: an inhouse standalone business unit or a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation. We received 234 submissions, of which 88% were in favour of the stand-alone business unit, which Council agreed to go ahead with.

Following consultation, we have been putting together a Water Services Delivery Plan which outlines how we deliver water services using this model, including assessing the current state of our water services infrastructure and identifies any necessary future investments. This plan was submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs at the end of August 2025. Council received acceptance of the WSDP from DIA on 20 October. Further information on this can be found in Note 47 in Section 4.



Drinking Water

What we do

We operate ten community drinking water supplies across our district, which service more than 10,800 homes and businesses.

We have over 533 km of reticulated drinking water infrastructure that service Ashburton (including Tinwald, Lake Hood and Fairton), Methven (including Methven-Springfield), Rakaia, Hinds, Mt Somers, Mayfield, Chertsey, Hakatere, Dromore and Montalto.

Water sources for our drinking water includes groundwater bores, infiltration galleries, and surface water intakes. Environment Canterbury (as the Regional Council) allocates water to us via resource consents, which set upper limits on the volume of water that can be taken from the various water sources.

We operate community water supplies to provide safe and clean drinking water that promotes a healthy community, in accordance with our responsibilities under the Water Services Act 2021.

While we source, own, control and manage the water supplies, the daily operation and maintenance of the systems are contracted out.

We ensure the quality and availability of Council-supplied drinking water to the community through the following:

- Operations, repair and maintenance of the water supply network.
- Ensuring the supplies are safe and meet community health needs.
- Monitoring drinking water quality.
- Upgrading and extending supplies where necessary.

What we did in 2024/25

Mount Somers membrane treatment plant

At the end of August 2024, the new water membrane treatment plant in Mount Somers officially opened. The \$4.6 million plant filters the raw water with new membrane technology, which allows it to be UV treated and disinfected to meet the high criteria set by national drinking water standards. The project also doubled the volume of water stored in reservoirs, with eight new tanks able to hold 240 cubic metres of potable water.



Watermain renewals

As part of our continuous watermain renewal programme, the following pipeline renewals were designed:

- *Ashburton:* Bridge Street (Albert/Seafield), Cass Street (Havelock/Wills), Farm Road (Harrison/Middle), Kermode Street (West/Park)
- *Methven:* Raw water trunkmain (WTP end)
- *Rakaia:* Elizabeth Avenue (Railway Terrace East/Burrowes, Cridland/Railway Terrace West, Bowen Street/Michael Street)
- *Fairton:* Fairfield Avenue
- *Hinds:* David Street
- *Mt Somers:* Ashburton Gorge Road treated water trunkmain from treatment plant.

The watermain on Trevors Road, Ashburton between Wellington Street and Beach Road, was also replaced this year due to it bursting in several places.



Fairton Trunk Watermain (connection to Ashburton water supply)

UV installation

This year, we began the \$10 million upgrade of our deep groundwater supplies to meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules. This involved installing cartridge filters and UV disinfection equipment, however the equipment is large and many of the sites do not have space, and therefore new buildings are having to be built - adding to the complexity of the project. Methven and Mount Somers do not need upgrading as they have membrane treatment plants. The status of each water supply at 30 June 2025, is as follows:

- Ashburton, Argyle Park – underway, due for completion by end of 2025.
- Ashburton, Tinwald – completed June 2025.
- Hinds – completed May 2025
- Rakaia – completed June 2025.
- Mayfield - completed April 2025
- Chertsey – underway, due for completion by end of 2025.
- Ashburton Domain – tender and design complete, due for completion by end of 2025
- Ashburton, Bridge Street – underway, due for completion by end of 2025
- Dromore – due to access issues with the site, this project has been delayed and is now due for completion by end of 2025.

We had also intended to upgrade the Fairton water supply, however, instead, the decision was made to construct a pipeline from Ashburton and connect the township to the Ashburton scheme.

Any unspent funds from this year's budget will be carried forward to 2025/26 to complete this project.



Figure 1. Mayfield drinking water plant (left), and UV equipment (right).

Drinking water laboratory accreditation

The in-house Council laboratory received its formal accreditation in April 2025. This means the laboratory conforms to global standards for testing and calibration. Testing in the laboratory resumed from 16 April.

Backflow investigations and implementation

This project involves undertaking a risk assessment of properties connected to all water supplies to determine the need for installation of appropriate backflow prevention devices, and the installation of devices on high-risk properties. Undertaking this work will contribute to meeting part of the distribution zone requirement of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules. To date, the majority of Ashburton commercial/industrial site excluding Tinwald have been assessed.

Leak detection programme

A specialist leak detection contractor was engaged to carry out acoustic leak detection in various locations in Ashburton, north-west of SH1, and Methven. A total of 103 leaks were identified on the Council network, of which 36 were identified as high priority and immediately repaired. The 57 low-priority leaks were progressively repaired as time allowed, with only six left to be attended to at the end of June.

Montalto water supply

We had included carryover funding of \$399,350 to support ongoing investigations and ultimately design of an upgrade solution for the water supply. It was envisaged that more progress would have been made on the proposed pilot trial, but discussions with Taumata Arowai are still ongoing. \$396,000 will be carried forward to the next financial year to support this ongoing work.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes



Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we’re aiming for: To promote the health and safety of the community through the provision of an efficient, safe and reliable water supply.

What we’re working towards	How we measure progress	
Level of service	Performance measure	
We provide quality drinking water to connected properties	<p>The extent to which the local authority’s drinking water supply complies with the following parts of the drinking water quality assurance rules:</p> <p>(a) 4.4 T1 Treatment Rules;</p> <p>(b) 4.5 D1.1 Distribution System Rule;</p> <p>(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules;</p> <p>(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules;</p> <p>(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules;</p> <p>(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules;</p> <p>(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule;</p> <p>(h) 4.10.1 T3 Bacterial Rules;</p> <p>(i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules; and</p> <p>(j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.</p>	<p>The Department of Internal Affairs updated this mandatory performance measure after the council had published our Long Term Plan, which sets our statement of service. The updated measure still covers the bacterial and protozoal compliance of water supplies but now is directly referenced to the relevant rules in the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022. Our reporting is, therefore, against those rules, and presented in the following table.</p> <p>Results have been calculated in accordance with the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 and the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR), based on the guidance provided in June 2025 by the Department of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>Results for 2023/24 are presented below, although it must be noted that they were calculated using a different method and are therefore not comparable to the 2024/25 results.</p>

Water supply	Treatment plant					Distribution zone		
2023/24 results	Bacterial	Protozoa	Treatment monitoring	Filtration	UV	Chlorine	Microbiological	Residual disinfection
Ashburton	0/4	4/4	-	-	-	-	1/1	0/1
Methven	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	-	1/2	0/2
Rakaia	0/1	1/1	-	-	-	-	1/1	0/1
Hinds	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	0/1
Mt Somers	-	-	1/1	1/1	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
Chertsey	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
Fairton	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
Hakatere	-	-	1/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
Mayfield	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	0/1
Dromore	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
Montalto	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	0/1

Supply ¹ and relevant drinking water quality assurance rules		2024/25 target	2024/25 result ²	Explanation of result
Bacterial measures				
Ashburton	(h) 4.10.2 T3 Bacterial Rules	All met	None met X	UV installation not yet completed.
	(j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.	All met	All met ✓	
Methven	(h) 4.10.2 T3 Bacterial Rules	All met	Partially met (90%) X	8 Monthly UV sensor checks not carried out.
	(j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.	All met	Partially met (75%) X	Methven-Springfield Zone samples not at correct frequency.
Rakaia	(h) 4.10.2 T3 Bacterial Rules	All met	Almost met (99.8%) X	7 days WTP turbidity >1.00NTU for >5% of day.
	(j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.	All met	All met ✓	
Chertsey	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) X	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	

¹ Populations on each supply are as follows: Ashburton, 20,450; Methven, 2,670; Rakaia, 1,340; Chertsey, 210; Dromore, 100; Hakatere, 270; Hinds, 340; Mayfield, 150; Montalto, 90; Mt Somers, 330. Populations figures are those registered with Taumata Arowai for each drinking water supply. These were updated early 2025 using a combination of census data (2023) and connection numbers, as per the Taumata Arowai population estimate methodology guidance.

² The categories of performance are defined by the Department of Internal Affairs as: All met, 100%; Almost met, 95-99%; Partially met, 1-94%; None met, 0%.

Supply ¹ and relevant drinking water quality assurance rules		2024/25 target	2024/25 result ²	Explanation of result
Dromore	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Hakatere	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially Met (92%) ✗	UVT samples not at correct frequency
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	Partially Met (86%) ✗	4 days WTP FAC <0.5mg/L.
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Hinds	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (65%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency. Upgraded WTP Turbidity, FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) ✗	Upgraded WTP FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Mayfield	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (64%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency. Upgraded WTP Turbidity, FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) ✗	Upgraded WTP FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Montalto	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (69%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Mt Somers	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules	All met	Partially met (85%) ✗	9 days WTP FAC <0.5mg/L.
	(g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule	All met	All met ✓	
Protozoa measures				
Ashburton	(i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules;	All met	All met ✓	
Methven	(i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules;	All met	All met ✓	
Rakaia	(i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules;	All met	All met ✓	
Chertsey	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (50%) ✗	Cartridge Filtration not yet completed.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	None met ✗	UV installation not yet completed.
Dromore	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (72%) ✗	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.

Supply ¹ and relevant drinking water quality assurance rules		2024/25 target	2024/25 result ²	Explanation of result
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (50%) X	Cartridge Filtration not yet completed.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	None met X	UV installation not yet completed.
Hakatere	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (92%) X	UVT samples not at correct frequency
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (46%) X	Cartridge Filtration not installed for full year. 30 days turbidity $\geq 5.00\text{NTU}$.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	Partially met (80%) X	UVT samples not at correct frequency.
Hinds	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (65%) X	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency. Upgraded WTP Turbidity, FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (25%) X	Cartridge Filtration not installed for full year.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	None met X	UV disinfection not installed for full year.
Mayfield	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (64%) X	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency. Upgraded WTP Turbidity, FAC & pH data not readily available.
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (25%) X	Cartridge Filtration not installed for full year.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	None met X	UV disinfection not installed for full year.
Montalto	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	Partially met (69%) X	Turbidity samples not at correct frequency.
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	Partially met (50%) X	No filtration installed.
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	None met X	No certified UV disinfection installed.
Mt Somers	(c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules	All met	All met ✓	
	(e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules	All met	Almost met (98%) X	Old WTP UVT samples not at correct frequency.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>		2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
	Median response time (in hours) to urgent and non-urgent callouts* <i>Where contractors attend a call-out on Council's behalf to a fault or unplanned interruption to a Council network reticulation system, the median response times are measured, from the time council receives the notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and to the time that Council received notification of resolution of the problem.</i> <i>Response times are taken from our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>	Urgent call-out attendance	0.82 (49 minutes) for whole of district. Two areas is a new target for 2024/25. ✓	Ashburton township: 1 hour	0.59 hours (35 mins) ✓
				Rest of district: 2 hours	0.59 hours (35 mins) ✓
		Urgent call-out resolution	1.58 hours ✓	4 hours	2.45 hours ✓
		Non-urgent call-out attendance	2 days (48 hours) ✗	1 day	0.93 days ✓
		Non-urgent call-out resolution	2.81 days (67.5 hours) ✓	5 days	1.34 days ✓
We provide efficient and sustainable drinking water services	Reduction in real water loss from the reticulated systems* <i>The % of real water loss from Council's networked reticulation system is estimated using Minimum Night Flow (MNF) analysis, following an approach similar to Appendix A of the Water NZ Water Loss Guidelines and section 2b of the Water Loss Guidance from the National Performance Framework.</i>		59% ✗	33%	61% ✗
	Reduction in average consumption (per resident per day)* <i>The average consumption of drinking water (in Litres, L) per day per resident within Ashburton District.</i> <i>Average consumption is measured by the total water supplied by all Council water plants. Population in 2024/25 is the registered population for our drinking water supplies with Taumata Arowai (25,950). In 2023/24 population was 25,452 and was an estimate based on the 2018 registered drinking water population with a 0.7% per annum population growth.</i>		838 L ✗	< 735 L	771 ✗

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
	<p>Customer satisfaction with drinking water services*</p> <p><i>The total number of complaints received by Council expressed per 1,000 connections about:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) clarity b) taste c) odour d) pressure or flow e) continuity of supply f) council's response to any of these issues <p><i>The number of connections is the number of properties paying rates for drinking water on 1 July. In 2024/25 this was 12,414 and in 2023/24 this was 11,809. The number of complaints is taken from our Customer Service Request System, see for further details.</i></p>	8.38 ✓	≤ 10	9.51 ✓
	<p>Residents are satisfied with Council's drinking water supplies</p> <p><i>Measured via the Annual Residents Survey, see page 46 for details of the survey.</i></p>	85% ✓	80%	83% ✓
<p>Explanation of results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median response times to call outs have improved due to the contractor having an additional crew, which includes a dedicated engineer, to attend call outs. We do not have universal metering and therefore need to calculate the reduction in real water lost from the reticulated systems. This is a very coarse calculation and includes water losses on private reticulation. The reduction in average consumption (per resident per day) is also impacted by higher losses on schemes. With no universal metering across the district, it is not possible to determine whether the increase is due to increased resident consumption or increased network leakage. 				

* Mandatory performance measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs

Financial result

Drinking Water Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	6,333	7,951	8,671
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	38	-	113
Fees and charges	27	451	31
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	388	-	301
Total sources of operating funding	6,786	8,402	9,116
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,179	3,030	4,223
Finance costs	847	1,351	1,195
Internal charges and overheads	988	1,072	1,083
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	5,014	5,453	6,502
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,772	2,948	2,614
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	178	177	474
Increase/(decrease) in debt	8,084	8,843	1,581
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	8,262	9,020	2,056
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	6,859	9,191	5,840
- to replace existing assets	2,936	2,924	1,449
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	241	(146)	(2,619)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	10,036	11,969	4,670
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,774)	(2,948)	(2,614)
Funding Balance	0	0	0
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income

\$9.12 million against budget of \$8.40 million

Operational income was above budget, driven primarily by higher than budgeted rates income due to more properties being connected to the network compared to when the budgeted was set. This partially offset by lower than expected fees and charges.

Operational expenditure

\$6.50 million against budget of \$5.45 million

The net operating expenditure result for Drinking Water was above budget, due to the payments to staff and suppliers being higher than budget. This is mainly driven by increased expenditure on maintenance contracts, as a result of significantly higher volume of reactive works than anticipated. Operational costs of the new water treatment plants at Methven and Mt Somers were also higher than anticipated.

Capital income

\$2.06 million against budget of \$9.02 million

Capital income was less than budgeted due to less loans raised across the year, due to project delays and lower than budgeted spending, as outlined below.

Capital expenditure

\$4.67 million against budget of \$11.97 million

In capital expenditure, we underspent by 61% due to delays and lower than planned spend in the UV upgrade programme and wider capital programme. Approximately \$4.5 million of this underspend will be carried forward to next year to complete the UV programme and other outstanding works.

The Montalto water supply also underspent budgeted capital expenditure due to delays in trialling an upgrade solution for the supply.

Capital expenditure by water supply

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Ashburton	4,125	10,270	4,286
Methven	232	237	190
Rakaia	537	1,455	961
Fairton	235	206	159
Hakatere	486	-	44
Hinds	320	40	813
Mayfield	243	203	631
Chertsey	229	205	784
Methven/Springfield	3,690	75	494
Montalto	490	15	3
Mt Somers	-	55	179
Dromore	396	14	172
Total capital expenditure	10,984	12,775	8,715
less vested assets	1,189	660	1,427
Council funded capital expenditure	9,795	12,115	7,289

Wastewater

What we do

We manage wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services for our communities across the district. We have three community-based wastewater schemes that service approximately 64% of our population.

The majority of the reticulated network operates on gravity, with 18 pump stations used to service defined subdivisions. The largest pump stations serve Lake Hood and the Ashburton Business Estate.

Wastewater is collected and then transferred to wastewater treatment plants. Ashburton and Methven use aeration and oxidation ponds for treatment, while Rakaia uses clarifiers, a trickling filter and UV disinfection. In all cases, treated wastewater is discharged to land.

The provision of the wastewater activity involves:

- Operating and maintaining wastewater schemes, including collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater.
- Ensuring the wastewater system is safe and meeting community health needs.
- Monitoring discharge water quality.
- Upgrading and extending schemes, where required.
- Daily operations and maintenance of the system is contracted out to Ashburton Contracting Limited (ACL).

What we did in 2024/25

Wastewater renewals

As part of our continuous wastewater renewal programme, the following sewer mains were renewed or relined:

- *Ashburton*: Alford Forest Road (Cross/Walker), Bridge Street (Princes/Walnut), Princes Street (Princes/Brucefield)
- *Methven*: Main Street, McDonald Street rear, Line Road trunk

Grit chamber sewermain renewal

The grit chamber sewermain is a critical trunk pipeline between the Trevors Road grit chamber facility and the new Ashburton River crossing pipeline. Design was undertaken last year with construction completed this year. Some expenditure incurred in July and will be seen in the 2025/26 financial year. However, the total cost of the project was \$1.0 million under the \$4.0 million budget.



Rakaia wastewater treatment plant – sludge drying beds

Sludge is a by-product of the treatment process, and it was being irrigated onto land at the Rakaia wastewater treatment plant. However, due to ongoing compliance issues involved with this, we constructed 12 sludge drying beds this year, each about 100m². These are shallow, sand-based basins used to remove water from wastewater sludge through drainage and

evaporation. Once dry, the sludge is removed and taken to landfill. The 12 beds work in rotation with two beds needing to be cleaned every fortnight. This project was completed on time, and ~\$1.5M under the \$3 million budget.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To help protect community health and safety, and the environment, through the provision of reliable and efficient wastewater schemes.

What we're working towards	How we measure progress	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
<i>Level of service</i>	<i>Performance measure</i>			
We provide an efficient and sustainable wastewater service	Dry weather overflow incidents* <i>The number of dry weather sewerage overflow from the Council's sewerage systems, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.</i> <i>Dry weather is defined as less than 1mm of rainfall in the past 24 hours, as measured by the NIWA CLiFlo data. The number of connections is the number of properties paying rates for wastewater on 1 July. The number of overflows is identified through our service request system, for more information see page 46.</i>	1.88 X	≤ 1.0	0.92 ✓
	Compliance with resource consents *			
	Abatement notices	1 X	0	0 ✓
	Infringement notices	1 X	0	0 ✓
	Enforcement notices	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
	Convictions	0 ✓	0	0 ✓

What we're working towards Level of service	How we measure progress Performance measure	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
	Median response time to callouts* <i>Where contractors attend a call-out on Council's behalf to a fault or unplanned interruption to a Council networked reticulation system, the median response times are measured, from the time Council receives the notification to the time that Council received notification of resolution of the problem.</i> <i>Events are recorded in our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>	Call-out attendance time 0.45 hours (27 minutes) ✓	1 hour	0.19 hours (12 mins) ✓
		Call-out resolution 2.47 hours (149 minutes) ✓	4 hours	2.62 hours (157 mins) ✓
	Customer satisfaction with wastewater services * <i>The total number of complaints received by Council expressed per 1000 connections about:</i> a) Sewage odour b) Sewerage system faults c) Sewerage system blockages d) Council's response to issues with our sewerage system <i>The number of complaints is taken from our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>	11.64 X	≤10	10.92 X
<p>Explanation of measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where measures are expressed per connections, this is the number of connections as at 1 July for the year in question and are the number of connected properties in the rates database. <p>Explanation of results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 27 November 2023 and 8 January 2024, we received abatement notices for non-compliant sludge disposal at the Rakaia Wastewater Treatment Plant. These abatement notices are considered as one as they are for the same issue. 30 November 2023 we received an infringement notice, also for this same issue. The notices were cancelled in April 2025 following construction of the sludge drying beds. Median response times to call outs have improved due to the contractor having an additional crew, which includes a dedicated engineer, to attend call outs. There has been a marginal improvement in customer satisfaction over the year, although still below target. Current levels of service will be considered as part of the District Wastewater Strategy development. 				

* Mandatory performance measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs

Financial result

Wastewater Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	5,128	6,102	6,226
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	38	-	-
Fees and charges	113	113	271
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	283	426	722
Total sources of operating funding	5,563	6,640	7,219
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,775	2,003	2,551
Finance costs	928	861	1,059
Internal charges and overheads	781	981	879
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	3,484	3,845	4,489
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	2,079	2,796	2,730
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	384	463	401
Increase/(decrease) in debt	670	4,501	2,144
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	1,054	4,964	2,545
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	33
- to replace existing assets	3,009	7,498	4,756
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	124	262	487
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	3,133	7,760	5,275
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(2,079)	(2,796)	(2,730)
Funding Balance	-	-	-
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational Income

\$7.22 million against budget of \$6.64 million.

The above budgeted income is a combination of higher than budgeted rates revenue due a larger quantity of connections to the network than when the budget was set, Higher than budgeted fees and charge, as well as above budget sales of bailage from Ocean Farm.

Operational expenditure

\$4.49 million against budget of \$3.85 million

The net operating expenditure result for Wastewater was 17% over budget. This was driven by payments to staff and suppliers being higher than budget, due to expenditure on the maintenance contracts ending the year \$382,000 over the full year budget. This was driven partly by the volume of reactive works being significantly higher than anticipated, and the cost of undertaking the annual CCTV condition assessment. Interest costs (sitting in the Finance costs line) were also \$193,000 higher than budgeted.

Capital income

\$2.55 million against budget of \$4.96 million

Capital income reports below budgeted levels due to significantly less loans raised throughout the year, as a result of project delays and lower than budgeted spending, as outlined below.

Capital expenditure

\$5.28 million against budget of \$7.76 million

The capital expenditure budget for Wastewater consisted of \$4.0 million for the grit chamber pipeline renewal and \$3.0 million for the Rakaia sludge bed project. The total costs of these projects were \$2.6 million less than budgeted due to timing of the completion of the grit chamber project and favourable pricing. The project will be completed in next financial year, and as a result less loan funding was required in the current financial year than budgeted.

Capital expenditure by wastewater scheme

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Ashburton	2,562	9,994	6,596
Methven	447	134	153
Rakaia	-	-	1,582
Total capital expenditure	3,009	10,128	8,331
less vested assets	-	2,630	3,542
Council funded capital expenditure	3,009	7,498	4,788

Stormwater

What we do

We provide urban stormwater collection and disposal networks in Ashburton, Methven and Rakaia. Lake Hood and Hinds have small systems of swales and open drains. These networks and systems ensure property and the environment are protected from flooding, and that roads and footpaths continue to be accessible during rain events.

In Ashburton stormwater from residential, commercial and industrial properties is collected via gravity pipelines and open drains being discharged to soakage pits and watercourses. Some stormwater is held in detention and infiltration basins. There is also a retention pond adjacent to Mill Creek for flood control.

Ashburton has the only system where stormwater discharges to the kerb and channel from private dwellings. From the kerb and channel, the stormwater enters the system.

Lake Hood and Hinds have small systems of swales and open drains.

Methven and Rakaia have limited piped stormwater networks, with Methven stormwater being disposed in roadside channels or old gravel pits, and Rakaia stormwater being discharged to the Rakaia River. System capacity is adequate with no significant flooding issues, although there is some nuisance flooding.

Rest of the district – outside of areas served by public stormwater systems, dwellings are reliant on on-site disposal of stormwater – usually via ground soakage systems. These are generally single property solutions and are not the responsibility of Council.

What we did in 2024/25

Industrial sites stormwater risk prioritisation

Over the past year a risk prioritisation framework has been developed to assess the risk of industrial sites discharging contaminants to the Council stormwater network. This will be used at the beginning of the 2025/26 year to identify the ten highest risk sites, as required by the network-wide stormwater discharge consent. The sites will then receive onsite inspections, and then Council intends to work with the landowners where necessary, to improve onsite stormwater management practices.

West Street attenuation and treatment facility

We had planned to undertake the detailed design for this project this year, however, with construction being pushed back a year to 2026/27, this was not completed and will be done in the next financial year.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To ensure property and the environment are protected and roads and footpaths continue to be accessible during rain events.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>		2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide protection from flooding for private properties	Flooding events from stormwater overflows *	The number of flooding events	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
	<i>Events are recorded in our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>	The number of habitable floors affected for each flooding event <i>Per 1000 properties connected to the stormwater system.</i> <i>As Council has no targeted stormwater rate for the district, the number of wastewater connections from the rates database is used as a proxy for stormwater connections, as the stormwater networks broadly overlap with the wastewater network areas.</i>	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
	<i>Habitable floors are defined as a floor of a building (including basement) but does not include ancillary structures such as stand-alone garden sheds or garages.</i>				
	Median response time (in hours) to callouts *		0 ✓	1 hour	0 ✓
	<i>Where contractors attend a call-out on Council's behalf to attend a flooding event, the median response times are measured from the time Council receives the notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. The response time is taken from our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>				
We provide an efficient and sustainable stormwater services	Compliance with resource consents*	Abatement notices	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
	<i>Compliance with Council's resource consents for stormwater systems measured by the number of the following received by Council:</i>	Infringement notices	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
		Enforcement notices	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
		Convictions	0 ✓	0	0 ✓
		Customer satisfaction with stormwater services* <i>Complaints per 1000 connections.</i> <i>As Council has no targeted stormwater rate for the district, the number of wastewater connections from the rates database is used as a proxy for stormwater connections, as the stormwater networks broadly overlap with the wastewater network areas. The number of complaints is taken from our Customer Service Request System, see page 46 for further details.</i>	3.47 ✓	≤5	2.39 ✓

* Mandatory performance measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs.

[picture page]

Financial result

Stormwater Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	111	150	152
Targeted rates	1,379	1,351	1,386
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	38	-	-
Fees and charges	1	1	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	5	-	533
Total sources of operating funding	1,533	1,502	2,071
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	431	391	603
Finance costs	102	118	108
Internal charges and overheads	398	381	350
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	931	890	1,061
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	602	613	1,011
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(281)	(182)	(463)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(281)	(182)	(463)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	24	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	297	431	547
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	321	431	547
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(602)	(613)	(1,011)
Funding Balance	0	0	0
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income

\$2.07 million against budget of \$1.50 million.

Operation income is higher than budget due to an unbudgeted \$533,000 received from local authorities' fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts.

Capital expenditure by stormwater scheme

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Ashburton	139	865	808
Methven	114	-	-
Rakaia	-	-	179
Total capital expenditure	253	865	987
Less vested assets	229	865	987
Council funded capital expenditure	24	-	-

Stockwater

What we do

The network consists of approximately 1,543 km of water races (421 km of main races and 1,123 km of minor races).

Water is sourced from 23 main intakes, including one from the Rangitata Diversion Race (RDR) at Klondyke and the Acton intake which is operated and managed by Acton Irrigation Ltd. However, the majority of intakes are from rivers, streams, springs and drains. Sixteen of these extractions are from the Hakatere / Ashburton River system. The remainder are from the Rangitata, Hinds and Rakaia systems.

The water race network is primarily a gravity fed open race system, although there are several areas serviced by piped systems. We also provide stockwater via two piped schemes in Methven-Springfield and Montalto areas. These schemes are also used for household purposes and are treated to provide potable water. For the purposes of management, these piped schemes are considered drinking water supplies.

The main intakes and locations are:

- Methven / Lauriston – in the northwest part of the district
- Mount Somers / Willowby – in the centre of the district
- Winchmore / Rakaia – northeast of the Ashburton township and at the ‘bottom’ of our water race network.

What we did in 2024/25

Stockwater Exit Transition Plan implementation

Through the Long-Term Plan, it was decided that we would cease delivery of stockwater by 2027. In September we formed a Stockwater Transition Working Group to oversee this work. In December, Council adopted the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan for the group to enact.

Over the past year we have completed the following investigations and surveys.

Intake	Investigation work started	User survey	Public survey	Proposed finish date
Pudding Hill	September 2024	Complete	Complete	November 2025
Methven Auxiliary	January 2025	Complete	Complete	July 2026
Bushside	March 2025	Complete	Complete	November 2025
Stoney Creek	April 2025	Complete	Complete	January 2026
Limestone Creek	June 2025	Complete	Current	February 2026

You can read the full plan and sign up to regular updates here: ashburtondc.govt.nz/services/projects/ashburton-district-stockwater-network.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we’re aiming for: To promote the productivity of rural land through the delivery of stockwater as efficiently as possible, while minimising adverse effects on the environment.

What we're working towards	How we measure progress		2023/24 result		2024/25 target	2024/25 result
Level of service	Performance measure					
We minimise adverse effects of stockwater on the environment	Compliance with resource consents	Abatement notices	0	✓	0	0 ✓
	Compliance with Council's resource consents for stockwater measured by the number of the following received by Council:	Infringement notices	0	✓	0	0 ✓
		Enforcement orders	0	✓	0	0 ✓
		Convictions	0	✓	0	0 ✓
Explanation of results:						
In March 2023 we were issued an abatement notice due to a weir renewal being carried out without consent. Officers are preparing a formal request at present, seeking to cancel the notice in full. This request was submitted on 26 August 2025.						

Financial result

Stockwater Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	83	304	307
Targeted rates	1,022	1,159	1,264
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and	5	-	-
Total sources of operating funding	1,110	1,463	1,571
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	960	1,177	933
Finance costs	7	14	13
Internal charges and overheads	125	216	263
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,092	1,407	1,210
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	18	56	361
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(18)	(23)	(41)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(18)	(23)	(41)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	32	319
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	-	33	319
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(18)	(56)	(361)
Funding Balance	0	0	0
* Uniform Annual General Charges			



Transportation

This year we...

looked after...



1522km

sealed road



1100km

unsealed road



279km

footpath



15.1km

cycle lane &
cycleway



293km

kerb & channel



over
3200

streetlights



more than

11,000

signs



over

3000

culverts



189

bridges (incl
RDR bridges)

Our work contributed to...

Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of the community by providing residents and visitors to the district with a network (including roads, footpaths, cycleways and walkways) that enables safe, effective and fit-for-purpose journeys.



Environmental wellbeing

Environmental wellbeing of the community by continuing to design resilient new infrastructure capable of withstanding the effects of a changing climate and the potential impacts of an AF8 earthquake.



Economic wellbeing

Economic wellbeing of the community by ensuring the goods and produce can move from within the district to markets.



We achieved...

- 38% of residents satisfied with our sealed roads (32% last year)
- 63% of residents satisfied with our unsealed roads (55% last year)
- 95% of the sealed local road network is smooth
- 99% of footpaths meet service standards

- 8/10 performance measures met their target

86%

of our budgeted
capital spend

93%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

As the Road Controlling Authority (RCA) we own and manage the roading network in the district (excluding State Highway 1 and 77). We have a roading network of 2,622km, of which 1,532km is sealed and 1,100km is unsealed. Over 90% of our roads are located in rural areas of the district.

Our network has been designed to minimise the vehicle kilometres travelled on unsealed roads, with a sealed road within reasonable proximity of all properties. The sealed roading network continues to grow mainly due to urban subdivisions, with rural intersection seal backs providing minor additions.

What we did in 2024/25

Second urban bridge across the Ashburton River project

At the end of 2024 it was announced that Central Government would pay for a bridge across the Ashburton River from Chalmers Avenue to Carters Terrace, and that Council would pay for a new connecting road from Carters Terrace to Grahams Road.

In April 2025, Council signed an agreement with New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi for the full project – meaning NZTA Waka Kotahi will be responsible for design and construction of the bridge and connecting roads. The project will be tendered in the next financial year, and it is expected that physical works will be able to be started early in 2026.

Additional unsubsidised funding

The NZTA Waka Kotahi funding allocation is not aligned with Council budget cycles, with our Long Term Plan figures finalised before NZTA Waka Kotahi confirmed their three year Land Transport Programme. This meant that there were some reductions in what we had intended to spend in the transport budget. In response to this, we decided to include \$2.5 million of unsubsidised funding, which would have been our share of the budget that did not receive approval from NZTA Waka Kotahi. This allowed an additional 50km of resealing to be undertaken, along with other smaller projects including:

- drainage improvements works (sumps and soak pits)
- curve delineation signage Improvements
- streetlight undergrounding.

Footpath, kerb and channel works

This year, the following sections of footpath, kerb and channel were completed:

- Walnut Avenue kerb and channel renewals (931m)
- NZTA Tinwald corridor improvement project - footpath and kerb and channel renewals

Road rehabilitation, maintenance and replacement programme

This year we:

- resurfaced 118 km of sealed road, at a cost of \$4.9 million (including \$1.8 million of unsubsidised funding)
- rehabilitated 8.8 km of sealed rural roads, at a cost of \$2.5 million
- graded 7,246 km of unsealed road, at a cost of \$936,000.
- applied 53,472 m³ of road metal to unsealed roads, at a cost of \$1.7 million (including \$500,000 of unsubsidised funding)
- completed 16,189 m² of sealed dig out repairs.

Other resilience improvement work this year included:

- Arundel Bridge Rock Armouring

Road rehabilitation involves digging out the specific weak sections of pavement, constructing a new layer of basecourse of crushed gravel and then sealing the road. Road rehabilitation projects completed this year include:

- Ashburton Staveley Road (1.7 km)
- Forks Road (1.2 km)
- Pudding Hill Road (1.2 km)
- Seafield Road (1.4 km)
- Beach Road East (1.7 km)
- Maronan Road (1.3 km)



Speed limit signs

At the beginning of the year, we installed 80 new variable speed limit signs outside schools. The signs advise motorists that the 30 km/h speed limits are only enforceable at the beginning and end of the school day. The signs were installed in response to a new Government legislation requiring variable rather than permanent speed limits outside schools.



Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

[picture page]

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To enable efficient travel throughout the district to support economic and social interaction.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide a quality roading network for the district	The sealed local road network is smooth *	97% ✓	90%	95% ✓
	<i>The percentage of kilometres travelled on the district's sealed roads with a roughness below a defined upper threshold level. The threshold varies depending on the traffic volume and whether the road is rural or urban. This is called 'smooth travel exposure'. See page 46 for further details.</i>			
	The sealed local road network is well maintained *	4.6% ✓	4.0%	7.7% ✓
	<i>The percentage of the sealed network that is resurfaced. See page 46 for details on our roading asset management (RAMM) system.</i>			
	Volume of metal replaced on unsealed roads	35,684 m ³ ✗	≥48,000 m ³	53,742 m ³ ✓
	<i>Metal on unsealed roads lost due to weather, usage and other factors will be replaced.</i>			
	Residents are satisfied with Council's unsealed roads	55% ✗	70%	63% ✗
	<i>Measured via the Annual Residents Survey, see page 46 for details of the survey.</i>			
	Residents are satisfied with Council sealed roads	32% ✗	55%	38% ✗
	<i>Measured via the Annual Residents Survey, see page 46 for details of the survey.</i>			
	Roading service requests are responded to within 5 working days *	98% ✓	75%	97% ✓
	<i>Working days does not include weekends or public holidays. The timeframe for response begins when the customer service request (CRM) system receives the request and ends when the request is assigned to the roading team or contractor. See page 46 for further details on our CRM system.</i>			

Explanation of results:

- The percentage of urban roads that were smooth, was 85%, compared with 99% for rural roads. The value reported for 2024/25 was based on the best information available as at 30 June 2025 but has subsequently been identified as calculated using some invalid data with a very minor (in the range of 1-3%) impact on the overall result.
- The increase in sealed road being resurfaced was enabled by \$1.85 million of unsubsidised funding in 2024/25.
- The additional metal replaced on unsealed roads was enabled by an additional \$500,000 of unsubsidised funding in 2024/25.
- Residents who indicated through the Annual Residents' Survey that they were dissatisfied with Council's unsealed roads, noted grading is not done soon enough/poor grading (30%), too many potholes (29%), and poor maintenance / quality / roads not designed for heavy trucks (25%).
- Residents who indicated through the Annual Residents' Survey that they were dissatisfied with Council's sealed roads, noted too many potholes (63%), repairs that need to be fixed again too soon / cheap repairs (40%), poor maintenance / quality / roads not designed for trucks (20%).
- Key service requests tracked in the CRM system include damage (cracks, potholes), trip hazards (raised edges, uneven surfaces), slippery surfaces (ice, moss, wet leaves), graffiti, debris obstructing the path, overgrown vegetation or trees.

* Mandatory performance measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs

What we're working towards Level of service	How we measure progress Performance measure	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide a footpath network that is fit for purpose and well maintained	The footpath network is well maintained * <i>The percentage of footpaths within a territorial authority district that fall within the level of service or service standards for the condition of footpath that is set out in Council's relevant document (such as annual plan, activity management plan, annual works program or long-term plan).</i>	99% ✓	85%	99% ✓
	Footpath service requests are responded to within 5 working days * <i>Working days does not include weekends or public holidays. The timeframe for response begins when the customer service request (CRM) system receives the request and ends when the request is assigned to the roading team or contractor. See page 46 for further details on our CRM system.</i>	96% ✓	75%	97% ✓
We provide a transportation network to reduce risk of harm to others	Reduction in fatalities on local roads * <i>The change in the number from the previous financial year. See page 46 for details on the Crash Analysis System.</i>	+1 ✗	Decrease from previous year	-4 ✓
	Reduction in serious injury crashes on local roads * <i>The change in the number from the previous financial year. See page 46 for details on the Crash Analysis System.</i>	+2 ✗	Decrease from previous year	-16 ✓
<p>Explanation of results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every three years we do a Footpath Condition Rating Survey, performed independently by Cabal. This was last undertaken in February 2024 and so the figure for 2024/25 has been rolled over from 2023/24. This survey is only undertaken every three years due to the cost and long life of footpaths. Footpaths rated as 'Average' to 'Excellent' fall into the well maintained category. There were four fatalities in 2023/24 and none in 2024/25. There were 23 serious injury crashes in 2023/24 compared with seven in 2024/25. 				

* Mandatory performance measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs

Financial result

Transport Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	269	244	246
Targeted rates	9,086	10,739	10,863
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	4,588	2,846
Fees and charges	-	-	25
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	358	460	570
Total sources of operating funding	9,713	16,030	14,550
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,058	9,929	8,773
Finance costs	215	431	323
Internal charges and overheads	1,826	1,813	2,223
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	9,099	12,172	11,318
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	614	3,858	3,232
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	7,424	6,446	4,819
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,039	2,029	1,297
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	9,463	8,475	6,116
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	2,245	4,305	695
- to replace existing assets	7,655	8,334	10,151
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	177	(306)	(1,498)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	10,077	12,333	9,348
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(614)	(3,858)	(3,232)
Funding Balance	0	0	0
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income and expenditure

Operational income: \$14.6 million against budget of \$16.0 million

Operational expenditure: \$11.3 million against budget of \$12.2 million

Operating income was below budget due to less grants and subsidies received than budgeted. This was due to New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi approving less funding than requested, through their three year Land Transport Programme. This had a flow on effect to operational expenditure, which was also, therefore, less than budgeted. The full NZTA Waka Kotahi subsidised budget that we received, was spent and claimed.

Capital income and expenditure

Capital income: \$6.12 million against budget of \$8.48 million

Capital expenditure: \$9.35 million against budget of \$12.3 million

The footpath capital expenditure was less than budgeted, due again, to the timing of the NZTA Waka Kotahi budget approval, which was only 34% of the requested capital expenditure budget. Actual year end spend was on budget with the amount approved by NZTA Waka Kotahi.

The roading capital expenditure was over budget, primarily due to unplanned maintenance on the network following heavy rain in the last quarter.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Roading	9,378	13,686	13,661
Footpaths	522	1,103	696
Total capital expenditure	9,900	14,789	14,356
less Vested assets	-	2,150	3,510
Council funded capital expenditure	9,900	12,639	10,846

Waste Reduction & Recovery

This year we...

- Collected kerbside waste and recycling from over 12,357 households, including:
 - 5,064 tonnes of rubbish (red bin)
 - 900 tonnes of recycling (yellow bin)
 - 580 tonnes of recyclable glass (green crate)
- Diverted 29.5% of household waste from landfill to recycling
- Collected an additional 10,723 tonnes of rubbish and recycling through our resource recovery parks and rural drop off points.
- Sold 116,530 items through the re-use shop

Our work contributed to...

Environmental wellbeing

Environmental wellbeing of the community by ensuring that our rubbish and recyclable material is well managed.



We achieved...

- 83% of residents satisfied with rubbish & recycling, overall
- 85% of residents satisfied with kerbside rubbish and recycling collection
- 0/3 performance measures met their target

78%

of our budgeted
capital spend

122%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

Our role in our district's waste management involves providing collection services and facilities for transferring and transporting waste to landfill disposal or to other processing facilities. EnviroWaste currently holds the contract for the kerbside bin collection service which covers 73% of households across our district.

All of our landfill waste is trucked to the Kate Valley Landfill – the most comprehensively engineered waste management facility in the South Island.

The landfill has a leachate management system which collects and stores leachate ready for treatment, a gas management system that collects methane produced by the landfill and pumps it to generators that produce electricity, and a surface water management system which collects stormwater and ensures only clean water flows to the wetland.

We also manage the following waste reduction and recovery services:

- Ashburton and Rakaia Resource Recovery Parks
- Rural recycling drop-offs around the district
- Methven green waste and inorganic material drop-off facility
- Management of the district's closed landfills
- The management of discarded litter and the collection of illegally dumped waste
- Communication, advocacy, education and enforcement
- Waste management planning and reporting

What we did in 2024/25

Solid Waste Management Contract

This year we tendered our longest and largest contract: the nine year (with an option to extend for another nine years) solid waste management contract, with WasteCo being successful. The contract includes kerbside collection of general refuse, recycling and the new food and garden organics service which will be introduced from the contract start date of 1 September 2025. The contract also includes managing public space litter and recycling bins, event waste services, illegal dumping and the full operation of the resource recovery parks in Ashburton and Rakaia, and the school and rural recycling drop-off sites.

Southwest slope strengthening

In 2000, the Ashburton landfill was closed, and the site capped and grassed as part of the post-closure management plan. The southwest slope faces the Ashburton River and over time has been affected by weather and water runoff. The slope needs capping remediation and fill material added to the slope to make it less steep and less prone to erosion. This work has been delayed a number of times, but the contract was let at the end of this financial year, and so work will begin in 2025/26, taking five years, through until 2028/29 for completion. We budgeted \$150,000 for the work required this year, but this will be carried forward to 2025/26.






Rakaia RRP grounds asphaltting

This year we asphalted the grounds at the Rakaia Resource Recovery Park at a cost of \$159,000.

New rubbish compactor

This year, we installed a new rubbish compactor at the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park at a cost of \$350,000, under the \$395,000 budget. The compactor crushes solid waste from the pit face and pushes it into containers to be transported to the regional landfill at Kate Valley.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To develop a cost-effective range of waste management services to ensure sustainable management, conservation of resources and protection of the environment and public health.

What we're working towards	How we measure progress	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
<i>Level of service</i>	<i>Performance measure</i>			
We provide kerbside collection services to the majority of residents in the district	Increase the volume of recyclable material from kerbside collection services	-1.81% X	+1%	-1.2% X
	<i>The volume of recyclable material collected through the yellow bins and glass crates as a proportion of all waste collected kerbside (red and yellow bins and glass crates).</i>			
	Residents are satisfied with rubbish and recycling services in the district	83% X	90%	83% X
We provide waste reduction and recovery facilities throughout the district	Increase the volume of recyclable/recoverable material recovered from the waste stream	-13% X	+1%	-1.78% X
	<i>The volume of materials recovered from the pit divided by the volume of rubbish disposed in the pit, as a percentage.</i>			
We provide green waste collection through the district	Divert green waste from landfill	New measure	N/A	N/A

Explanation of results:

- The volume of glass collected from kerbside decreased by 30 tonnes or 5% from previous year. Weight of glass significantly influences the volume of recyclable materials collected from kerbside. This affected both the measure relating to kerbside and the overall recyclable/recoverable material recovered from the waste stream.
- Of those that indicated their dissatisfaction, 35% noted no bins provided for green waste, 24% service comes at irregular times / poor attitude / recycling inspectors are rude / recycling centre messy / service is bad, 21% no service available, and 17% household bins provided are too small / bins not emptied fully / rubbish left on roadsides.
- The green waste service will be introduced in the 2026/27 financial year, and therefore this measure could not be measured yet.

Financial result

Waste Reduction & Recovery Financial Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	808	260	263
Targeted rates	2,856	2,695	2,777
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	0
Fees and charges	3,147	3,674	4,165
Internal charges and overheads recovered	969	1,031	1,041
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	304	276	214
Total sources of operating funding	8,084	7,936	8,460
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,978	5,956	7,791
Finance costs	31	36	37
Internal charges and overheads	2,218	1,810	1,706
Other operating funding applications	4	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	8,231	7,802	9,533
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(147)	134	(1,074)
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	167	317	501
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	167	317	501
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	183	749	583
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(163)	(297)	(1,155)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	20	452	(572)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(20)	(135)	1,074
Funding Balance	-	0	0

* Uniform Annual General Charges

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income

\$8.46 million against budget of \$7.94 million

The net operating income was higher than budget, due to higher than expected bin hire fee income, and higher than expected rates income due to 368 additional properties now receiving waste collection compared to when the rates were assessed.

Operational expenditure

\$9.53 million against budget of \$7.80 million

The net operating expenditure result was over budget, primarily due to cost fluctuations and a portion relating to professional fees for the tender evaluation of the new Solid Waste Management Contract. Other unbudgeted costs included servicing of new bins for new properties and businesses, additional collection services for properties that got additional bins, transport and disposal of hazardous materials and repairs and maintenance at the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park.

Applications of capital funding

(\$572,000) against budget of \$452,000.

The application of capital funding result was over budget, mainly due to the decrease in reserves due operational expenditure reporting above budget for the reasons outlined above.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Refuse collection	-	-	-
Refuse management	183	749	583
Council funded capital expenditure	183	749	583

[Picture page]

Public Services | *He Ratoka Tūmatanui*



Community Governance & Decision-Making

Democracy, Community Grants & Funding



Economic Development & Commercial Activities

Commercial Property, Forestry, Economic Development, Ashburton Airport



Community Services

Community Safety, Elderly Persons Housing, Memorial Halls & Reserve Boards, Public Conveniences, Campgrounds



Parks & Open Spaces

Cemeteries, Rural & Urban Beautification



Recreational Facilities

Ashburton Library, Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum, EA Networks Centre

Community Governance & Decision-Making

This year we...

Reviewed / developed 11 policies, plans, & strategies

Wrote 15 submissions to advocate on our district's behalf

Received feedback from 771 community members through our consultations

Gave out \$1.14 million in grants and funding to 90 groups and organisations

Held 32 Council meetings

Our work contributed to...

Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of the community by providing residents opportunities to have their say on a range of matters and through grant funding support of community groups and organisations.



Cultural wellbeing

Cultural wellbeing of the community by maintaining and strengthening our relationships with Te Runanga o Arowhenua through regular hui with Aoraki Environmental Consultancy and by delivering the Welcoming Communities programme within the district.



We achieved...

- 73% of residents satisfied with our overall performance
 - 81% of residents trust Council to do the right thing
 - 90% of residents are satisfied with the mayor and councillors
 - 69% of residents are satisfied with how their rates have been spent
 - 88% of residents are satisfied with our advocacy work
 - 92% of residents are satisfied with the opportunities council provides to have a say
 - 68% are satisfied with the level of influence over Council decision-making
 - 96% of residents are satisfied with the opportunities for grants and funding
 - 93% of residents are satisfied with our support of social services
 - 92% of residents are satisfied with Council's website
-
- 5/5 performance measures met their target

98%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

This activity supports and guides all the activities we carry out. This activity enables us to function and provide stable, transparent, effective and accountable local governance to the district. Elected members set the direction and make decisions around the funding of activities to ensure we meet our community outcomes and strategic priorities.

Democracy

We undertake a wide range of planning and decision-making processes associated with local democratic functions. It is important these processes are performed in an open and inclusive way. Council meetings, public consultations and community engagement provide opportunities for the community to participate in our decision-making processes.

We seek to provide quality planning, engagement and decision-making that promotes good quality local democracy and enables our community to participate in local government processes.

Community Grants & funding

We contribute over \$1.2 million to community groups and organisations, including those who provide services to the community on our behalf. These include Ashburton Trust Events Centre and Safer Ashburton, as well as other grassroots organisations and clubs.

The key functions of this activity are:

- Council, committee and community board meetings and elected member support
- Representation and election processes
- Elected member capacity development and leadership training
- Provision of advice to elected members and staff on governance and decision-making framework
- Strategic planning including the Long Term Plan, Annual Plan, Infrastructure Strategy, community strategic plans and other strategies as needed
- Corporate policy and bylaw development and implementation
- Reporting on business performance through the Annual Report, Biannual Reports, and Annual Residents' Survey
- Monitoring and reporting programs on key information relevant for the community
- Engaging and enhancing Council's partnership with mana whenua (Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua)
- Engaging with communities on our planning documents and proposals
- Supporting Reserve and Memorial Hall Boards
- Continuing to deliver the Welcoming Communities program

What we did in 2024/25

2024 Community Honours Awards

In October 2024, we held our Community Honours Awards with two people and one organisation recognised.

Peter Lowe received the Mayor's Award for Public Service, for his involvement in a range of volunteer work over the past 40 years, from school boards of trustees to environmental work.

Robert Maxwell, recipient of a Civic Medal, has recently been involved in protecting a slice of Methven history, through his work with the Methven Lions and cleaning up old headstones in the Methven cemetery.

The *Ashburton RSA* received an Ashburton Medal for its important work for war veterans and the wider community for more than 100 years.

Advanced Welcoming Community

In December 2024, we were recognised as an Advanced Welcoming Community, one of the first councils in New Zealand to achieve this status. Advanced is the third of four stages of accreditation, each requiring increased levels of commitment.

Welcoming Communities is a channel to connect and communicate with newcomers and migrants, to find out their needs and interests, and how council can support them to feel welcomed and included.

Welcoming Communities program

This year we supported several initiatives that strengthened community connections and understanding. Staff, local Muslim community members, and emergency services took part in Muslim funeral training, which increased awareness of cultural processes and created an open space for discussion about specific requirements. Following feedback from migrant communities, we also hosted a Food Handling talk after community groups raised the need.

To celebrate diversity, we invited communities to host language weeks at the library, reinforcing that it is a welcoming space for everyone. In collaboration with the Hakatere Multicultural Council and with funding from the Ministry of Education, we also supported the delivery of learning community hubs in both rural and urban areas, providing parents with information sessions on how the New Zealand education system works.

Representation Review

Over the past year we completed our Representation Review (required by legislation to be undertaken every six years). This involves looking at the number of councillors and how they are elected, the existence of wards (and their boundaries), community boards, and Māori wards. Following public consultation, Council decided to retain the nine councillors and mayor for Council and retain five elected members for the Methven Community Board. The ward boundaries were adjusted slightly to include newly developed areas.

Consultations with our community

We spoke to our community on a range of topics this year, including the Solid Waste Bylaw, Climate Change & Sustainability Strategy and the Methven Community Strategic Plan.

For details of these projects go to itsourplace.nz.

Community Grants

In 2024/25, we received 92 community grant applications for our contestable funds. Of these, 84 applicants were successful and received \$428,758 collectively. An additional six other agencies received \$720,000 in funding for the year. We had also budgeted \$500,000 loan funded for the Ashburton A&P Society grounds redevelopment; however this was not uplifted.

We also continue to administer the Creative Communities Scheme and Rural Travel Fund grants on behalf of Creative Communities New Zealand and Sport NZ respectively. The Rural Travel Fund helps to subsidise travel for rural sports clubs and rural school teams. There were 22 applicants who collectively received \$15,000. For the Creative Communities Scheme, 24 groups received \$42,659 collectively for their projects.

The following table shows the funds allocated to each contestable grant category.

Category	Grant	Number of recipients	Funds allocated
Arts & Culture	Community Libraries	3	\$15,500
Community Development	Community Agencies	17	\$77,750
	Community Projects	11	\$25,347
	Trail Maintenance Fund	1	\$5,000
	High School Prize Giving	2	\$1,000
Community Pools	Community Pools	10	\$100,000
Economic Development	Community Events	6	\$20,780

Category	Grant	Number of recipients	Funds allocated
Natural & Built Environments	Biodiversity	6	\$25,105
	Community Infrastructure	9	\$62,400
	Heritage	7	\$47,676
Sport & Recreation	School Holiday Programme	5	\$5,200
Discretionary Grant	Discretionary Grant – district wide	2	\$12,000
	Methven Discretionary Grant	5	\$25,000
	TOTAL	84	\$422,758

The following grants are non-contestable and were allocated through the Long Term Plan 2024-34.

Agency	Funds allocated
Ashburton Trust Events Centre	\$337,800
Citizens Advice Bureau	\$15,625
Methven Community Pool	\$25,000
Safer Mid Canterbury	\$220,500
Safe Communities	\$54,000
Sport Canterbury	\$67,600
TOTAL	\$720,525

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To support other organisations in the community in areas that are far better serviced by these groups than what we could do.

Democracy

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
The community is informed of, and involved in, local decision making	Residents are satisfied that the Council provides opportunities to have their say	89% ✓	80%	92% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with the quality of information about Council activities and events	96% ✓	90%	94% ✓
The community's views are taken fully into account for effective governance by elected members	Residents are satisfied with the performance of the mayor and councillors	89% ✓	80%	90% ✓

Community Grants & Funding

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
Community-led projects are well supported to enhance community development and wellbeing	Residents are satisfied that the Council provides opportunities for grants and funding to support community-led projects	97% ✓	90%	96% ✓
	Community grant recipients provide completed reporting forms within 1 month of end of financial year	New measure	75%	76% ✓

Financial result

Community Governance & Decision-Making Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	3,945	4,376	4,472
Targeted rates	148	120	128
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	16
Fees and charges	14	-	13
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	1	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	8	-	23
Total sources of operating funding	4,115	4,496	4,652
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,334	3,237	2,655
Finance costs	87	102	100
Internal charges and overheads	2,602	2,674	3,111
Other operating funding applications	-	-	1
Total applications of operating funding	5,023	6,012	5,866
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(908)	(1,516)	(1,214)
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	562	755	1,472
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	(234)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	(117)	383	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	445	1,138	1,238
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(463)	(378)	23
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(463)	(378)	23
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	908	1,516	1,215
Funding Balance	0	0	0
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

There were no variances greater than \$500,000.

Economic Development & Commercial Activities

This year we...

- Sold 41.4 hectares of rural land
- Sold 5,059 m² of commercial property
- Managed over 1,400 properties including 845 leases and licences
- Managed 1,168 hectares of forestry
- Managed 10,204 aircraft movements at Ashburton Airport
- Had 59,000 attend Ashburton Glow in the Park
- Placed 76 youth into employment through Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs
- Supported 66 community events
- Welcomed 231 newcomers through Citizenship Ceremonies
- Ran over 40 digital advertising campaigns, garnering over 9M impressions

Our work contributed to...

Economic wellbeing

Economic wellbeing of the community by ensuring that our residents and business community are well connected and by providing residential / commercial properties for lease or purchase.



Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of our residents by hosting community events for residents and visitors.



We achieved...

- 89% of residents satisfied with Council's role in economic and business development.
- 93% of residents satisfied with the role Council play in supporting community events

1/2 performance measures met their target

18%

of our budgeted
capital spend

93%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

We invest in economic development and commercial initiatives to provide local economic leadership and to help offset rates. We also work to encourage people to work, live, play and invest in our district, to improve our district's income.

Property

Our Property portfolio includes:

- **Investment properties** that can be rented or sold for a return on investment, or subdivided property that has development land holdings such as the Ashburton Business Estate
- **Community facilities** (land and buildings)
- **Land parcels** that are leased for residential, commercial, community and industrial purposes.

We own and manage over 1,400 properties of which 700 have leases/licences upon them. This includes the **Ashburton Airport**, which is owned by Council and occupies over 99 hectares of land located on the outskirts of Ashburton. We lease a number of sites for hangars and airport activities, and charge landing fees.

Forestry

We own a variety of different plantation-sized parcels of land throughout the district. In the past, these have provided a commercial return, resulting in a reserve fund. A number of these plantations are on land, which was previously used for gravel extraction, with the forestry providing a somewhat temporary use of these sites.

Economic Development

Our Economic Development team is responsible for delivering our Economic Development Strategy & Action Plan, adopted by Council in 2023. The strategy identifies three key goals:

- Our residents are engaged, connected and invested in our community
- Our businesses are thriving, innovative and resilient to change, and
- Our district is a destination of choice for locals and visitors, with great leisure, entertainment and recreational activities.

What we did in 2024/25

Ashburton Aviation Museum

At the end of 2024, we entered a lease agreement with the Ashburton Aviation Museum Society Trust to lease 0.9 ha of land at the Ashburton Airport for the following ten years, with two rights of renewal for ten years each.

Demolition of Polytech building

As part of the Long-Term Plan 2024-34, Council decided to demolish the Polytech building on Cameron Street. This was delayed slightly, with demolition now to be undertaken in the second half of 2025, with asbestos removal to be in the first phase of work. The three prefab classrooms were relocated from the property earlier this year, railway sleepers from the gardens are being reused in the Ashburton Domain, and a decorative wrought iron fence has also been removed and will be restored and installed at the domain.

Sale of relocatable buildings

This year, we offered four relocatable buildings up for tender, through which, two were sold: Mid Canterbury Rugby Union purchased the former council chambers for \$130,000, and Talley's purchased the former staff tearooms for \$30,000. The other two buildings were then offered to community groups for just \$1 each plus relocation costs.

Sale of former civic building and land

At the beginning of this year the former Baring Square West administration building and land was sold to Havelock Development Limited for \$2.3 million.

Forestry

We had planned to harvest the Pudding Hill forestry block this year, however, Council decided not to harvest it as the anticipated returns were low and were outweighed by the significant negative impact to the amenity values. Work has commenced on the strategic review of the Forestry portfolio, this will continue into 2025/26.

Ashburton Art Gallery and Heritage Centre (AAGHC)

The current heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system at the AAGHC has several defects and performance issues. Council agreed in February this year to undertake further work to address these performance issues and consents and approvals are currently being sought. It is intended that this work will be progressed during 2025/26 and the \$1.9 million included in this year's budget will be carried forward to complete this.

Other projects that have been delayed are as follows. Their budgets will be carried forward to 2025/26 to complete this work.

- Methven Medical Centre (\$150,000)
- Ashburton Domain Oval improvements and booking system (\$300,000)
- Walnut Ave Pavilion upgrades (\$75,000)

Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs

Our employment programme has thrived thanks to the support and collaboration of key partners such as iwi, local employers, Ministry of Social Development and local education providers. In the past year, the programme supported 76 individuals into employment, with 24 of them being in apprenticeships through targeted training, mentoring and job placement services. Strategic partnerships with local businesses and training institutions remain strong with more employers coming on board, helping us to reach well above our targeted number of 35.

Events

In total, we assisted with over 65 locally run events, assisting organisers with their requirements involving road closures, liquor licensing, land use, and health and safety. In addition to these community run events, four Council-led events were provided to our community, with free activities ranging from Christmas celebrations to live jazz in the Domain. We also held quarterly citizenship ceremonies, where over 230 new citizens were welcomed to our district over the past year.

EA Networks Glow in the Park

Our flagship Council-led event of the year was EA Networks Glow in the Park, with approximately 59,000 people going through the Domain over the three nights. Many of those attending the event travelled from Christchurch, Selwyn and Timaru.

East Street events

Following a request from East Street retailers, Council agreed in June to not allow events that require a road closure on East Street, south of Havelock Street between 8am and 5:30pm Monday to Saturday. It does allow for moving events, such as a Santa parade or other travelling celebrations to take place. Event organisers are being encouraged to look to Baring Square East as a venue instead.

District Promotion

This year, we coordinated familiarisation visits for five domestic influencers and a family from Taiwan. These multi-faceted, on-trend campaigns not only increased the awareness of our district and its offerings to target audiences but also provided the Council with updated and professional photo and video content that can be used again and again.

A fresh and modern website was designed and launched for Experience Mid Canterbury which provides updated functionality, including giving local operators management rights to update their business listings. A contemporary tourist information area was set up in Te Whare Whakatare, providing visitors with a selection of brochures featuring local operators and two interactive touch screens that feature videos, photos, and a live copy of the Experience Mid Canterbury website.

[picture page]

Pedestrian counters

In September, we installed counters at a cost of \$12,000 near the pedestrian crossings on Burnett Street and Tancred Street, near East Street, in the Ashburton CBD. These were installed to track high and low pedestrian numbers, to see trends over time, and look at patterns that might predict change.





Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To support the local economy by assisting tourism, economic and business development initiatives.

What we're working towards	How we measure progress	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
<i>Level of service</i>	<i>Performance measure</i>			
Commercial property assets that are financially sustainable	Occupancy of all commercial tenancies	98% 	≥ 95%	96% 
Council builds relationships and collaborates with all sectors in the business community	Resident satisfaction with Council's roles in economic, business and tourism development	87% 	90%	89% 
<p><i>Explanation of results:</i></p> <p>26% of those who were dissatisfied with Council's roles in economic, business and tourism development noted support businesses / small business / business ventures, 19% indicated it is not the core business of Council, 12% said certain areas have been neglected.</p>				

[picture page]

Financial result

Economic Development & Commercial Activities Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	1,447	719	727
Targeted rates	129	182	187
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	5
Fees and charges	22	15	15
Internal charges and overheads recovered	2,423	1,587	1,587
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	14,240	6,362	5,872
Total sources of operating funding	18,261	8,865	8,393
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,386	3,788	3,494
Finance costs	1,920	3,266	2,898
Internal charges and overheads	1,652	1,270	1,335
Other operating funding applications	-	-	(5)
Total applications of operating funding	6,958	8,325	7,722
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	11,303	540	671
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,229	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3,312	(30)	(7,181)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	4,797	2,000	3,916
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	11,338	1,970	(3,266)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	13,038	5,937	1,058
- to replace existing assets	557	85	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	9,046	(3,512)	(3,654)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	22,641	2,510	(2,596)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(11,303)	(540)	(670)
Funding Balance	-	-	-

* Uniform Annual General Charges

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational expenditure

\$7.72 million against budget of \$8.33 million

The net operating expenditure result was below budget. This is due predominantly to savings in commissions, along with larger than expected savings in legal, consultancy and maintenance. There were also some savings in reduced forestry harvesting costs, and reduced thinning and pruning costs on the forestry blocks due to some delays.

Capital income

(\$3,266,000) against budget of \$1.97 million

There was above budget gross proceeds received during the year, mainly from unbudgeted Glasgow lease sales. The proceeds of the sale of the Old Civic building have been used to repay debt on top of budgeted loan repayments.

Capital expenditure

\$364,000 against budget of \$2.51 million

Capital expenditure was underspent, with the majority of the difference due to the next stage of the northeast subdivision being on hold at the Ashburton Business Estate. In addition, a number of smaller projects were delayed, including the Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum plant upgrade, Methven Medical Centre, Ashburton Domain oval improvements and booking system, Walnut Ave pavilion upgrades and the demolition of the Polytech.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Commercial property	13,595	6,022	1,058
Total capital expenditure	13,595	6,022	1,058
less vested assets	-	-	-
Council funded capital expenditure	13,595	6,022	1,058

Community Services

This year we...

- provided 39 public toilets
- provided 102 elderly persons houses
- supported 20 reserve boards and memorial hall committees

Our work contributed to...

Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of the community by providing housing for eligible elderly people and providing CCTV, security patrols and public toilets for key public spaces throughout the district.



We achieved...

- 88% of residents satisfied with CCTV and security patrols
- 88% of residents satisfied with community safety
- 95% of residents satisfied with public toilets
- 4/4 performance measures met their target

191%

of our budgeted
capital spend

101%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

Our community services include the provision of infrastructure such as public conveniences, Memorial Halls, Elderly Persons Housing, reserves, campgrounds and our community safety measures (CCTV surveillance and security patrols) in the Ashburton CBD.

What we did in 2024/25

New public toilet blocks

This year we replaced the toilet block at the Ashburton domain in the picnic area and the toilet block at the lower Hakatere Huts. The new block at the Hakatere Huts has one accessible cubicle designed for people with physical disabilities, a second cubicle for general use, plus an outside basin.



Elderly Persons Housing

All elderly persons housing units complied with the Healthy Homes Standards before the deadline of 1 July 2025.

Cyclical refurbishment of elderly persons housing units was delayed as the required works can only be done when the units are vacant. These funds will be carried forward to undertake this work in 2025/26.

Friendship Lane rebuild

Over the past year we rebuilt 16 of the 51 elderly persons housing units at Friendship Lane, in Ashburton. The previous units did not comply with Healthy Homes standards, and the design made them uneconomic and difficult to heat, ventilate, as well as maintain and renovate. The project cost just under \$4 million, with 43% of the project funded by an Affordable Housing Fund grant from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. As we had budgeted this project over two years, \$1.6 million was brought forward to complete it in the current year. The total cost was \$180,000 under budget.

Memorial Halls

Several of our Memorial Halls (Mt Hutt, Rakaia and Tinwald) returned higher than forecast income due to successful grant applications for repairs and maintenance, higher use and consistent application of venue hire charges.

Reserve Boards

To support the new Rakaia Sports Centre in the Rakaia Domain, the Board invested significantly (\$60,378) to connect to the town water supply, ensuring quality water supplied to the Domain users.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes



Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To provide community services that meet resident's needs.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
Council will provide rental accommodation that meets the specific needs of the community	Occupancy rates of available Elderly Persons Housing <i>Calculated monthly and then combined for an annual figure: units occupied divided by total units.</i>	98% ✓	95%	96% ✓
The majority of residents are satisfied with Council-provided public conveniences	Residents are satisfied with Council-provided public conveniences	95% ✓	90%	95% ✓
The number and location of public conveniences meets the needs to local communities and visitors	The provision level of public conveniences per 1000 residents is above the national median <i>The national median is measured and defined by Yardstick's annual benchmark survey 2022.</i>	New measure	> 0.7	1.2 ✓
We support the safety of Ashburton District	Residents are satisfied with Council's provision of CCTV, street lighting and security patrols within the district	91% ✓	85%	88% ✓

Financial result

Community Services Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	1,136	855	874
Targeted rates	454	573	589
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	31	1,611	65
Fees and charges	483	583	760
Internal charges and overheads recovered	14	13	13
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1,014	1,066	1,186
Total sources of operating funding	3,132	4,699	3,487
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,215	2,461	2,641
Finance costs	74	96	52
Internal charges and overheads	770	698	598
Other operating funding applications	1	1	(9)
Total applications of operating funding	3,060	3,256	3,282
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	72	1,444	204
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	2,211
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	685	37	1,708
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	685	37	3,920
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	984	2,434	4,890
- to replace existing assets	54	150	53
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	(1,103)	(819)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(280)	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	758	1,481	4,124
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(72)	(1,443)	(204)
Funding Balance	-	-	-

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income

\$3.49 million against budget of \$4.70 million

The net operating income is less than budget, primarily due to the grant received for the Friendship Lane rebuild being budgeted as an operating grant in the LTP 24-34, when it should have been reflected as a grant for capital expenditure.

Capital income and expenditure

Capital income: \$3.92 million against budget of \$37,000

Capital expenditure: \$4.12 million against budget of \$1.48 million

In capital expenditure, we spent more than budgeted, due to bringing forward the Friendship Lane housing redevelopment project, and delivering this project over one year rather than the planned two. Completion in one stage resulted in lower overall project cost, a faster timeline and less disruption to tenants. The total project cost saving was \$180,000.

Due to the project moving forward, the loan was drawn down earlier than budget, increasing capital income.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Elderly persons housing	960	2,114	4,242
Public conveniences	-	470	471
Memorial halls	4	-	9
Reserves and camp grounds	-	-	934
Reserve boards	74	-	182
Total capital expenditure	1,038	2,584	5,838
less vested assets	-	-	895
Council funded capital expenditure	1,038	2,584	4,943

Parks & Open Spaces

This year we...

provided and maintained:

- 513 ha parks & open spaces
- 138 ha sports parks
- 31 neighbourhood playgrounds
- 16 cemeteries

Our work contributed to...

Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of our residents through the provision of parks, gardens, playgrounds and sports fields that enhance their quality of life.



Cultural wellbeing

Cultural wellbeing of our residents by providing for a broad range of burial needs at our cemeteries.



We achieved...

- 95% of residents satisfied with Council-provided parks and open spaces
- 97% of residents satisfied with cemeteries
- 97% of residents satisfied with the Ashburton Domain
- 93% of users satisfied with our playgrounds

7/9 performance measures met their target

92%

of our budgeted
capital spend

106%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

Cemeteries

Council operates and manages 11 open cemeteries, in addition to five closed cemeteries across the district.

Ashburton Cemetery has a natural and Muslim burial section, children's section and the only interdenominational section in the district, within its new lawn area. Cremation beams for the interment of ashes are provided at Ashburton, Mt Somers, Rakaia and Methven Cemeteries. Ashburton and Rakaia cemeteries also have a 'Book of Memories' – a concrete wall where plaques can be placed for remembrance.

We carry out interments at all of our open cemeteries and also manage the interments for five private cemeteries at Dorie, Windermere, Coldstream, Cracroft and Longbeach.

Rural & urban beautification

Our Open Spaces team manages and maintains 132 parks and reserves throughout the district, providing a range of leisure and recreational activities. These include:

- large urban parks like Ashburton Domain
- sportsfields, such as those at the Ashburton domain and Argyle Park
- children's playgrounds
- large rural reserves, such as the Awa Awa Rata Reserve
- localised green areas
- small local urban parks
- beautification areas along state highways and local roads
- Lake Hood – we oversee the contractor, Ashburton Contracting Ltd, who is responsible for the lake operations and maintenance tasks at the site.

What we did in 2024/25

Ashburton Domain

The following projects were undertaken this year in the Ashburton Domain:

- new pathways
- heritage trail
- botanical trail
- playground upgrade
- bridges renewals
- bbq and picnic area
- fencing enhancements
- fixed irrigation annual beds
- rose garden no-spray refurbishment
- West Street red brick wall restoration
- pond edge reinstatement

All of these projects were completed within the \$319,000 budget and on time.

Methven lighting

This year we spent \$51,000 updating the festive lighting at Methven.

Playground safety upgrades

This year, we spent just under \$40,000 each, in Methven, Rakaia, urban and rural reserve playgrounds, to increase the volume of soft fall to 300mm, to ensure these playgrounds are compliant with the NZ Standards for Playgrounds.

Lake Hood

Lake Hood has experienced recurring cyanobacteria blooms since 2023, with the most recent public health warning issued in March 2025. These blooms pose public health risks and significantly impact the lake's recreational use. In response, this year we purchased a weed harvester which removed 1,100 tonnes of lake weed over the summer. This initiative aims to reduce nutrient levels and improve water quality over time.



To gain a better understanding of the lake's ecosystem and the underlying causes of the blooms we are also progressing an opportunity to collaborate with NIWA, Lincoln University and Environment Canterbury. Alongside this, we have been exploring a range of technologies that may help to improve water quality. An independent expert has been engaged to assess the feasibility of these options and advise on what pilot trials should be undertaken.

Tree health app

Council's IT team developed an app this year to record the individual histories of the trees around the district. Trees can be easily added, or marked as removed, and the data provide easily accessible information about the health and safety of trees under council care. Staff can see photos of the tree, record wind damage, or age-related issues in real time.

Barrhill village playground

The original playground in the Barrhill village did not comply with modern safety standards and was at the end of its life. Following discussions with the Barrhill community about the best location, we constructed a new playground in the reserve area behind the hall.

Heritage listed RDR pipe shed

This year we worked with the RDR management company and Heritage NZ to restore the heritage listed RDR pipe shed. It is built from a giant, 3.65 m diameter, piece of concrete pipe – created for the Rangitata Diversion Race (RDR) in the 1930s. It was converted into a storage shed for explosives and remains on its original foundation in its original location on Council land near the Garden of Harmony.



Ashburton cemetery

This year we installed new fencing along Bremners Road of the Ashburton Cemetery. This was completed on time and under the \$65,000 budget.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To provide the district with a network of open green spaces that contribute towards the beauty and enjoyment of the area for residents and visitors alike.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide residents with accessible, safe and fit for purpose parks and open spaces	Percentage of urban areas within 400 metres of a park or open space.	95% ✓	95%	90% ✗
	Residents throughout the district have access to sports parks at a rate above the national median (per 1000 residents) <i>National median as measured and defined by Yardstick's annual benchmark survey 2022.</i>	4.0 ha ✓	>3.5 ha	4.0 ha ✓
	The number of hectares of neighbourhood reserve per 1000 residents	New measure (0.6 ha)	0.4 ha	0.7 ha ✓
	The number of playgrounds per 1000 residents aged 17 and under is above the national median <i>This result is for residents aged under 15 years as the number of residents aged 17 and under cannot be obtained from census data.</i>	New measure (3.9)	≥ 4	4.6 ✓
	The proportion of playgrounds that comply with NZ Safety Standards is above the national median	New measure (57%)	59%	57% ✗
The majority of residents are satisfied with our parks and open spaces	Requests are responded to within ten working days	95% ✓	80%	96% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with Council-provided parks and open spaces	95% ✓	95%	95% ✓
The majority of residents are satisfied with our cemeteries	Requests are responded to within ten working days	100% ✓	95%	100% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with Council-provided cemeteries	98% ✓	95%	97% ✓
Explanation of results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of urban areas within 400m of a park or open space decreased due to a change in methodology for data collection. We expect an improvement to 92% once the Strowan Fields reserves are complete. The rate of sports parks to residents remains unchanged since the previous year. The previous Annual Report incorrectly reported this as 7.8 ha, this should have been 4.0 ha. The figure reported for the proportion of playgrounds that comply with NZ Safety Standards is the result from a 2022/23 external audit. The next external audit is planned for later in 2025 with marked improvement expected. 				

Financial result

Parks & Open Spaces Funding Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	1,947	3,131	3,164
Targeted rates	2,529	3,000	3,077
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	(3)
Fees and charges	294	414	321
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	72	1	126
Total sources of operating funding	4,842	6,545	6,685
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,340	1,474	1,529
Finance costs	228	199	318
Internal charges and overheads	107	4,156	4,308
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	4,675	5,829	6,154
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	167	717	531
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	633	900	1,779
Increase/(decrease) in debt	184	67	370
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	817	967	2,149
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	51	49
- to improve the level of service	506	830	789
- to replace existing assets	156	25	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	323	777	1,842
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	984	1,683	2,680
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(167)	(716)	(531)
Funding Balance	-	-	-

* Uniform Annual General Charges

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Capital income

Capital income: \$2.15 million against budget of \$967,000

Overall capital income is higher than budgeted due to receiving higher than budgeted development contributions than budgeted due to activity across the district. The increase in debt requirement for capital expenditure originally budgeted in 2023/24 which was completed this year, is also part of this variance.

Capital expenditure

\$2.68 million against budget of \$1.68 million

The reserve balance increase is also impacted by the higher than budgeted development contributions.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Parks and recreation	662	788	790
Cemeteries	-	118	103
Total capital expenditure	662	906	893
less vested assets	-	-	55
Council funded capital expenditure	662	906	838

Recreation Facilities

This year we...

- 63% of households visited the EA Networks Centre
- 66% of households visited the Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhinga
- 40% of households visited the Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum
- 263,723 items issued to borrowers at our library (227,020 last year)

Our work contributed to...

Social wellbeing

Social wellbeing of the district through the provision of recreation facilities that enhance the quality of life of all residents in the district.



Cultural wellbeing

Cultural wellbeing of residents by ensuring that our public facilities are welcoming to all in the community and offer programmes of relevance and interest.



Economic wellbeing

Economic wellbeing of the district by making our district an attractive place to live and visit, bringing in more revenue to our district through accommodation bookings, eating out and shopping purchases.

We achieved...

- 98% users are satisfied with the Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhinga
- 90% users are satisfied with the EA Networks Centre
- 94% users are satisfied with the Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum

20/21 performance measures met their target

112%

of our budgeted
capital spend

106%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

Our recreational facilities are based around the recreational, cultural and social aspects of our life in the district – the things that make Ashburton a great place to work, live, play and invest.

Our facilities provide an additional quality of life aspect to the foundation of good infrastructure and aid in the development of healthy, active, functioning communities. We recognise that recreation plays a key role in creating the environment in which our communities can prosper and enjoy improved health and wellbeing.

Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhinga

In 2024 we opened Te Whare Whakatare, the new Ashburton Library & Civic Centre. Te Kete Tuhinga, the new library, is modern and provides our community with opportunities for life-long learning, access to information, leisure, activities and reading. The library provides free and open access to knowledge and services to all residents.

Ashburton Art Gallery & Museum

The Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum (AAGM) cares for and shares collections related to the Whakatere/Ashburton district and Aotearoa New Zealand to enable our visitors to enjoy social, cultural, creative and heritage experiences that enrich the character and vibrancy of our community and showcase and reflect our unique identity.

Along with a full suite of temporary exhibitions, the AAGM team offer curriculum-based education programmes to schools in Mid Canterbury and a range of varied public programmes to meet the needs of a growing and diverse community. Programmes extend to after-school art clubs, talks and workshops.

EA Networks Centre

The EA Networks Centre incorporates an indoor sports stadium with four full-size courts, an outside court area with an additional two courts; a gymnasium; spin class area; fitness class area; indoor pool complex featuring a ten-lane 25 metre lap pool; a hydrotherapy pool with wheelchair access; a leisure pool with a lazy river and wet deck; an attached toddlers pool; and a learn to swim pool and chillax area featuring a spa pool and steam room. We provide a school holiday programme, have a stadium inflatable and hold recreation events. We also have a café, sports house, and retail space.

What we did in 2024/25

Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum

In April this year, we made one combined reception and retail space for the art gallery and museum, downstairs. The previous upstairs art gallery reception was converted into more exhibition space to showcase the community art collections. These changes have provided a more improved experience for visitors and made front of house staff more visible. The work came in within the \$60,000 budget.

We had planned to undertake a branding and website development project, however, due to limited resources this has been delayed until 2025/26. The \$65,000 budget will be carried forward to complete this.

Exhibitions

A total of 25 exhibitions were curated and installed this year with 14 containing objects, art or paper-based records involving our local community. *Clever Crustaceans* a touring show from Te Papa was greatly received by our visitors and school-aged children. A total of 287 free education and public programme sessions were delivered connecting the content and stories of exhibitions to the NZ curriculum or other learning opportunities.

Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhinga

The move of the Ashburton Library into Te Whare Whakatare has created a wave of new active library members. Across the year, 263,723 items were issued on loan, compared to 227,020 the previous year. The space has also allowed for more programmes and activities to be held, with 16,504 people taking part in 1,499 programmes compared to 13,555 taking part in 760 programmes and activities the previous year.

EA Networks Centre

In December 2024, we adopted the EA Networks Centre and surrounding land 30 year masterplan. The Masterplan shows what can be achieved on the land we currently own. It aims to ensure staged development of the proposed projects, resulting in a future-proofed, cohesive and well utilised community asset. The plan will also prevent ad hoc, unplanned development and help us to maximise the space available. [View the master plan here.](#)

At the beginning of the year a number of upgrades were undertaken on and outside the EA Networks Centre. These included:

- widening of speed bumps in carpark
- widening of road entrance to assist with congestion
- internal building changes, including construction of a multipurpose studio space and a new staff room next to the cafe.
- construction of a 20 x 12m sand volleyball court outside the centre, available to the public for free.

Under 14 Southern regional championships

EA Networks Centre, for the sixth year in a row, hosted the Under 14 Southern Regional Basketball Championships in October. This involved 54 teams, with people counters at the centre hitting 23,000 over the four days of the tournament. The event is the biggest tournament hosted annually by the centre and with most staying in Mid Canterbury for the duration, brings an economic boost in the way of accommodation nights, eating out and shopping to the district.

Electronic scoreboards

The four electronic scoreboards at EA Networks Centre were due to be replaced in 2025/26, however, this was bought forward and installed this year as they had started failing. \$100,000 was in next year's budget, however, they were installed for \$74,000 this year.

18-hole mini golf course

As part of the Long-Term Plan 2024-34 we agreed to create a mini golf course outside the EA Networks Centre. This year we developed the concept plans, with construction to begin next year. Holes 1 to 11 will be on the flat area and will be accessible for people pushing a pram, with limited mobility, or in a wheelchair. Hole 12, the Rakaia Bridge, leads up to the embankment where holes 13-18 are. The course will be free for players, who can bring their own equipment or hire a ball and putter from EA Networks Centre. The concept video of the course can be [viewed here](#). As we had planned to complete this project this year, the unspent funds will be carried forward to 2025/26 to complete this project.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

What we're aiming for: To provide recreation services that are well utilised and meet the needs of the community.

Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>		2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide a modern Art Gallery and Museum for residents and visitors to the district	The Art Gallery and Museum programmes and services are well utilised <i>Measured as foot traffic through the entrance recorded by volunteers or staff members.</i>		25,951 X	21,500	26,683 ✓
	Number of exhibitions hosted	Total exhibitions: <i>Consisting of:</i>	New measure	15	25 ✓
		Local	New measure	≥ 4	14 ✓
		National	New measure	≥ 3	10 ✓
		Touring	New measure	≥ 3	1 X
	Number of unique education and public programmes delivered	Total sessions: <i>Aimed at:</i>	New measure	20	287 ✓
		Schools	New measure	≥ 10	122 ✓
		Community	New measure	≥ 8	165 ✓
	Users are satisfied with Council-provided Art Gallery and Museum services and programmes		New measure	90%	94% ✓
	Explanation of results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of exhibitions hosted met the total target, however only 1 touring exhibition was held compared to the target of 3. This is due to budget constraints and availability of the touring exhibitions. Demand for curriculum-based learning programmes resulted in higher levels of engagement. Public programmes delivered also increased to meet demand and opportunities to collaborate with other community organisations. 				

Ashburton Library – Te Kete Tuhiinga

What we're working towards	How we measure progress	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
Level of service	Performance measure			
We provide all residents and visitors with accessible library resources for recreation and discovery	Most households in the district utilise the library <i>Measured via the Annual Residents Survey, see page 46 for details of the survey.</i>	54%	60%	66% ✓
	Number of activity and programme sessions delivered in the library / by the library team across the year, aimed at:			
	Children	374 X	450	469 ✓
	Teens	115 X	100	235 ✓
	Adults	271 ✓	200	795 ✓
We will have a library that is a welcoming and community-centred destination	Users are satisfied with Council's library services	96% ✓	95%	98% ✓
	Free public internet sessions (Aotearoa People's Network Kaharoa) are well utilised	33,620 X	25,000	48,199 ✓
	Use of meeting rooms by external parties <i>Measured as number of bookings</i>	New measure	300	588 ✓
<p>Explanation of results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2023/24 Annual Report the percentage of households in the district utilising the library was reported as 66%. This was calculated looking at the number of unique addresses registered with the library service as a proportion of rateable properties. Due to the complexity of this calculation we have moved to using the figure reported in the Annual Residents' Survey, which comes from the question: Have you, or a member of your household, used or visited...the Ashburton Library in the last year? Te Whare Whakare (the library and civic centre building) opened in January 2024. Therefore, the 2024/25 financial year is the first full year of Te Kete Tuhiinga in the new building. This has resulted in a significant uplift in the number of programmes delivered, meeting rooms used and internet sessions utilised when compared with the previous year. There were 256 paid meeting room bookings and 332 community bookings. There were also 2,559 ad hoc uses that have not been included in this result. 				

EA Networks Centre

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide quality gym, pool and stadium facilities	EA Networks Centre is well utilised <i>Measured as foot traffic through entrances to the facility using electronic people counters.</i>	494,329 ✓	400,000	512,838 ✓
	Swim School is well utilised <i>The occupancy rate of the Learn to Swim programme using total capacity of the programme against booked spaces.</i>	New measure	≥ 80%	82% ✓
	The gym is well utilised <i>Measured as foot traffic through entrance to gym facility using electronic people counter.</i>	New measure	≥ 90,000	127,621 ✓
	The stadium is well utilised <i>Measured as a count of total court hours booked in stadium area from booking system.</i>	New measure	≥ 4000 booked hours	5,494 ✓
	Users are satisfied with EA Networks Centre services and programmes	89% ✗	90%	90% ✓

[picture page]

Financial result

Financial Impact Statement Recreation Facilities

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	6,695	7,761	7,932
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	83	60	73
Fees and charges	2,293	2,038	1,926
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	129	226	407
Total sources of operating funding	9,201	10,085	10,339
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,176	6,614	6,650
Finance costs	15	16	13
Internal charges and overheads	4,374	4,287	4,957
Other operating funding applications	7	9	8
Total applications of operating funding	10,571	10,926	11,627
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(1,372)	(841)	(1,288)
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	139	401	384
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	139	401	384
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	400	-
- to improve the level of service	426	800	738
- to replace existing assets	203	79	698
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,862)	(1,719)	(2,341)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(1,233)	(440)	(904)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	1,372	841	1,288
Funding Balance	-	-	-
* Uniform Annual General Charges			

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational expenditure

\$11.6 million against budget of \$10.9 million

Operating expenditure was higher for the Ashburton Library, due to depreciation and other operational costs for Te Whare Whakare reporting higher than budgeted. In addition, both EA Networks Centre and the Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery had higher salary and wage expenditure than budgeted. This was partially offset by the branding and website development project for the Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery being delayed.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Library	236	171	156
Art, culture and heritage	76	102	634
Recreation facilities and services	317	1,005	646
Total capital expenditure	629	1,279	1,436
less vested assets	-	-	-
Council funded capital expenditure	629	1,279	1,436

[Picture page]

Regulatory Services | *He Ratoka Waeture*



Regulatory Functions

Building Regulation, District Planning, Emergency Management, Land Information



Regulatory Compliance

Alcohol Licensing and Gambling Venue Consenting, Animal Control, Environmental Health, Parking

Regulatory Services

This year we...

- Issued 599 building consents,
- Issued 865 Code of Compliance Certificates
- Inspected 178 swimming pool fences
- Audited 114 food premises with food control plans
- Registered 6,646 dogs
- Responded to 760 reports of found, wandering or barking dogs
- Responded to 356 occasions where noise control were called

Our work contributed to...

Economic wellbeing

Economic wellbeing of our community by ensuring that properties, public facilities and businesses are operating in a safe and compliant manner.



Environmental wellbeing

Environmental wellbeing of our community by ensuring that the district land is used appropriately as per Council's District Plan.



We achieved...

- 82% of users are satisfied with building services
- 96% of residents are satisfied with emergency management
- 57% of users are satisfied with planning services
- 90% of residents are satisfied with property information services
- 90% of residents are satisfied with alcohol licensing
- 88% of residents are satisfied with animal control
- 85% of users are satisfied with environmental monitoring / public health services

18/25 performance measures met their target

120%

of our budgeted
capital spend

107%

of our budgeted
operating spend

What we do

Within Regulatory Services, we perform two main roles – Regulatory Functions and Regulatory Compliance. We provide regulatory functions to protect the community from a variety of risks, and to enhance the quality of the natural and built environment. Regulatory Compliance encompasses a number of activities and services such as food safety, noise control, alcohol licensing, environmental nuisance, hazardous substances, gambling venue control, parking enforcement and animal control.

Regulatory Functions

Building Regulation – is responsible for administering and implementing the provisions of the Building Act 2004, ensuring all buildings are constructed and maintained to appropriate standards and specifications.

District Planning – is responsible for providing a statutory planning framework to assist the community in controlling and directing development and land uses in the district, primarily achieved through the District Plan.

Emergency Management – is responsible for ensuring communities are prepared, responding to, and recovering from emergencies when they happen.

Land Information – is responsible for producing Land Information Memoranda within statutory timeframes and with a high degree of accuracy.

Regulatory Compliance

Alcohol Licensing and Gambling Venue Consenting – processes, assesses and grants applications for alcohol licences and managers' certificates, and monitors and enforces the requirements of licences and certificates. We also provide a venue consenting role addressing where new gambling venues may be situated and any restrictions on the number of slot machines permitted.

Animal Control – provides services to address public safety in relation to the control of dogs and to limit the potential for nuisance caused by animals, including housing dogs, when necessary, in a purpose-built pound facility.

Environmental Health – provide registration and inspection services to monitor and enforce standards of public health for food premises; mobile traders; hairdressing salons; camping grounds; beauticians; tattooists and skin piercing; and hazardous substances in public and non-workplaces.

Parking – provide monitoring and enforcement services to address stationary vehicle offences.

What we did in 2024/25

Emergency Management

This year we purchased a trailer mounted generator for deployment in emergency situations as a source of backup power to our civil defence centres.

We also developed Community Response Plans alongside our communities in Fairton and Hakatere Huts and reviewed our plans with Mt Somers and Rakaia. We participated in a regional exercise that focussed on the response to, and recovery from, a magnitude 8 rupture of the Alpine Fault and worked with our partner agencies to deliver presentations on the risks we face within Ashburton District to a number of community organisations and groups.

Building consents

This year we issued 204 building consents for new housing, compared to 162 building consents in the previous year. Of these, 21% of the new housing consents were for the Methven area. Overall, new housing consents equated to 34% of our consent work.

Planning and Land Information Memorandums (LIM)

This year we processed a total of 215 consents, compared to 197 consents the previous year. The increase in volumes has primarily been an increase in subdivision consents, reflecting the high residential acuity in the market. Plan Change 6 was also processed across the year and is now operative.

LIMs have seen an increase of 19% year-on-year with a total of 1,013 provided, the second highest volume ever processed. These were all processed with an average processing time of less than three days (with ten days being the statutory requirement).

Parking fees

As part of Government increases to a range of parking infringements and towage fees, parking fines for people misusing mobility parks rose from \$150 to \$750 on 1 October. For standard parks, the fine for overstaying no more than 30 minutes rose from \$12 to \$20, for overstaying up to an hour from \$15 to \$25, and for overstaying up to two hours from \$21 to \$36. Parking fines and fees are set by Central Government.

Our work contributed to the following community outcomes

			
Residents are well represented, included and have a voice	A district of great spaces and places	A balanced and sustainable environment	A prosperous economy built on innovation, opportunity and high quality infrastructure
			

Our performance

Non-financial performance measures

Building Regulation

What we're aiming for: To implement the requirements of the Building Act 2004 fairly and impartially so the public has confidence that buildings in the district are constructed in accordance with the building code.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide quality building regulation services	Building consents are processed and decisions made within 20 working days	78.5% X	100%	97.5% X
	Code of Compliance Certificates are processed and decisions made within 20 working days	97.3% X	100%	97.9% X
	Buildings with compliance schedules are audited each year	12% ✓	10%	11.7% ✓
	A third of known swimming pool fences are inspected every year	120.3% ✓	100%	105.3% ✓
Council responds to concerns with building regulation services within required response times	Building service complaints are responded to within two working days	100% ✓	100%	100% ✓
<p><i>Explanation of results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 584 of 599 building consents were processed within the 20 working day timeframe at an average of 13 days. We have been working to improve performance in this area over the past few years, putting in place improved processes and procedures which increase efficiency, alongside an increased use of contractors when necessary. 847 of 865 Code of Compliance Certificates were processed within the 20 working day timeframe at an average of 11 days. 				

District Planning

What we're aiming for: To achieve a fit for purpose function which meets statutory obligations and customer expectations, while anticipating and reacting to the changing needs of the district.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide quality district planning services	Resource consent applications and exemptions are determined within statutory timeframes	96.3% X	100%	99.4% X
	Subdivision plan approval certificates (RMA s.223) are determined within ten working days	87% X	100%	89.8% X
	District planning service complaints are responded to within five working days	100% ✓	100%	100% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with the standard of Council's planning services	82% ✓	80%	84% ✓
<p><i>Explanation of results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One resource consent application out of 180 exceeded statutory timeframes due to case management delays. Process improvements have since been made. Six subdivision plan approval certificate applications out of 59 exceeded statutory timeframes due predominantly to issues with lodged applications and negotiated acceptable solutions as opposed to rejection to comply with timeframes. 				

Emergency Management

What we're aiming for: To support the community's ability to respond to and recover from emergency events.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We support emergency preparedness through community-based emergency management	A community response plan is developed or renewed annually	3 ✓	1	1 ✓
We maintain effective civil defence response capabilities able to manage emergencies across our district	The EOC (Emergency Operations Centre) capacity and preparation is exercised monthly	New measure	12 per year	12 ✓
	Our Civil Defence local arrangements standard operating procedures are reviewed annually	New measure	Annual review	Annual review ✓
	Annual training opportunities are provided for staff and volunteers	New measure	100%	100% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with the civil services provided by Council	98% ✓	95%	96% ✓
We foster and maintain relationships with Iwi/Rūnaka/Marae	The EMO attends quarterly liaison meetings along with monthly communication and consultation with Iwi/Rūnaka/Marae	New measure	4 per year	10 ✓

Land Information Memorandum (LIM)

What we're aiming for: To provide an efficient production of Land Information Memoranda (LIM) within statutory timeframes and with a high degree of accuracy.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide quality land information services efficiently	LIM applications are processed within ten working days	100% ✓	100%	100% ✓

Regulatory Compliance

What we're aiming for: To improve, promote, and protect public health within the district by the promotion of sustainable environmental practices and the monitoring and enforcement of associated legislation and bylaws.

What we're working towards <i>Level of service</i>	How we measure progress <i>Performance measure</i>	2023/24 result	2024/25 target	2024/25 result
We provide quality alcohol licensing services	All medium and high-risk licensed premises are monitored each year	100% ✓	100%	100% ✓
	Stakeholder meetings are held each year	13 ✓	10	10 ✓
	Residents are satisfied with how Council undertakes its role in alcohol licensing	93% ✓	85%	90% ✓
We provide quality animal control services	Known dogs are registered (includes dogs otherwise accounted for)	99.6% ✓	95%	98% ✓
	Residents are satisfied with Council's animal control services	89% ✓	80%	88% ✓
	Urgent incidents are responded to within one hour	93% ✗	100%	85% ✗
	Found, wandering or barking dog incidents are responded to within five working days	94% ✗	100%	89% ✗
We provide quality environmental health services	Registered food premises are appropriately risk assessed each year	97% ✓	80%	98% ✓
	Noise complaints are responded to within two hours	82% ✗	100%	91% ✗
Explanation of results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73 urgent animal control incidents were reported, of which 12 incidents were not reported at the time the incident occurred and/or had details which needed clarification by contractors before they attended, resulting in responses taking longer than 1 hour. 760 found, wandering or barking dog incidents were reported. 85 incidents were not reported at the time the incident occurred and/or had details which needed clarification by contractors before they attended, resulting in the response taking longer than five working days. 356 noise complaints were received. 28 incidents had details which needed clarification by contractors before they attended and therefore took longer than two hours to respond. 				

Financial result

Regulatory Services Financial Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	1,402	778	787
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	3,544	3,748	3,661
Internal charges and overheads recovered	101	102	102
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	399	433	649
Total sources of operating funding	5,446	5,060	5,199
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,837	3,876	4,108
Finance costs	29	34	28
Internal charges and overheads	1,908	2,004	2,206
Other operating funding applications	1	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	5,775	5,913	6,342
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(329)	(853)	(1,142)
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(149)	(149)	(297)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(149)	(149)	(297)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	40	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	48
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(478)	(1,041)	(1,488)
Increase/(decrease) in investments			-
Total applications of capital funding	(478)	(1,002)	(1,440)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	329	853	1,142
Funding Balance	-	-	-

* Uniform Annual General Charges

Variance explanations

There were no variances greater than \$500,000.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Emergency management	-	40	48
Council funded capital expenditure	-	40	48

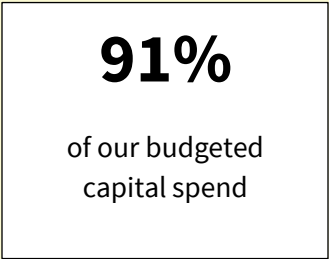
[Picture page]

Miscellaneous Services | *Ko ētahi atu Ratoka*

The miscellaneous group of activities covers all capital expenditure made by overhead departments of Council, any unallocated operating expenditure and the interest and dividend income from our shareholdings.

Miscellaneous Services

We achieved...



What we do

Miscellaneous income and expenditure include budget items not allocated to a specific activity group.

- Revenue for this activity group includes income Council receives from investments and dividends that are not attributed to other specific activity groups.
- Expenditure includes interest on loans raised in relation to equity investments in Ashburton Contracting Limited (ACL) and other miscellaneous expenditure items including rate remissions.
- Capital expenditure in this activity includes expenditure by Council's overhead departments, such as plant and vehicle purchases, and information systems equipment and software.

Our performance

Financial result

Miscellaneous Financial Impact Statement

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	280	330	497
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	138	47
Fees and charges	-	-	52
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	24,061	25,944
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1,330	2,665	572
Total sources of operating funding	1,610	27,193	27,112
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	-	18,238	19,146
Finance costs	55	88	51
Internal charges and overheads	-	5,556	5,649
Other operating funding applications	136	130	234
Total applications of operating funding	191	24,012	25,080
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,419	3,181	2,032
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(11)	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	104	100	201
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	93	100	201
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	707	471	351
- to replace existing assets	240	194	253
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	565	2,617	1,628
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,512	3,281	2,232
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,419)	(3,181)	(2,032)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

* Uniform Annual General Charges

Variance explanations

The following information explains the variances between actual and budget, where variances are greater than \$500,000.

Operational income

\$27.1 million against budget of \$27.2 million

Operating income reports above budget due to internal charges and overheads recoveries. This offsets above budget depreciation and insurance expense referred to under the operational expenditure variance below. Dividends and interest report above budget due to favourable interest rates on investments, and investment of funds where possible.

Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts report below budget, partly due to gains on sales reporting at less than budgeted.

Operational expenditure

\$25.1 million against budget of \$24.0 million

This was primarily driven by additional cost in insurance and depreciation (offset by the recovery mentioned above).

Capital expenditure

\$2.23 million against budget of \$3.28 million

We underspent in capital expenditure due to three fleet vehicles and a truck not arriving before year end. One fleet vehicle was due for delivery in July and two were held up while being shipped, due to storms.

Capital expenditure by activity

	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000	2024/25 Actual \$000
Information systems	490	244	279
Plant and vehicles	457	421	325
Council funded capital expenditure	947	665	604

[Picture page]

Part 4: Our finances in detail

Financial prudence

Annual Report disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2025

Purpose 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 Annual Report 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.

Rates affordability benchmark

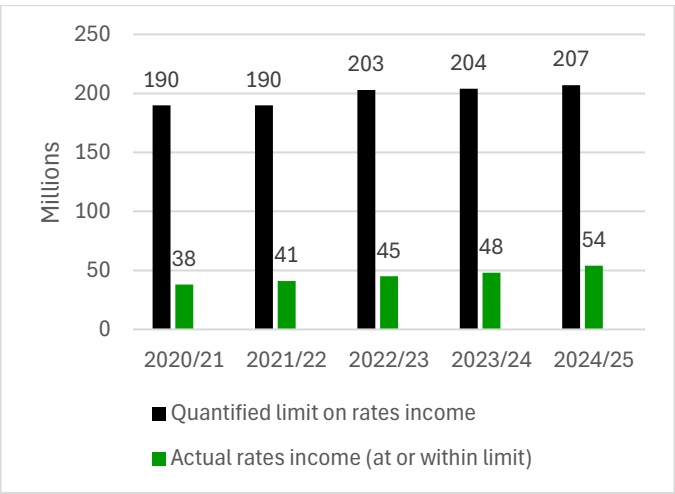
The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

- its actual rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- its actual rates increases are equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates (income) affordability

The following graph compares the council’s actual rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan.

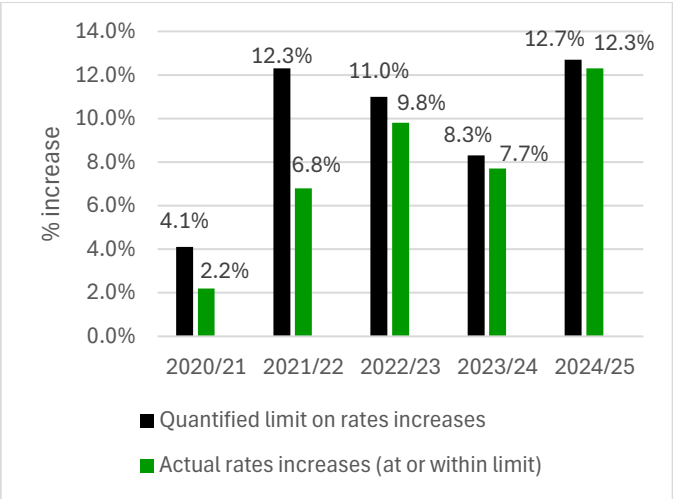
The quantified limit is actual rates income (excluding GST) will not be greater than 1% of the total capital value of the district.



Rates (increase) affordability

The following graph compares the council’s actual rates increase with a quantified limit on rates included in the financial strategy in the council’s long-term plan.

The quantified limit for 2024/25 is no greater than 10% (exclusive of LGCI).

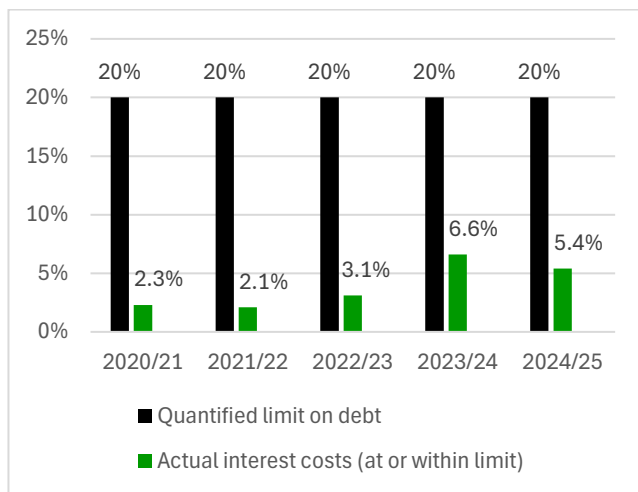


Debt affordability benchmark

The council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

Net increase as a percentage of income

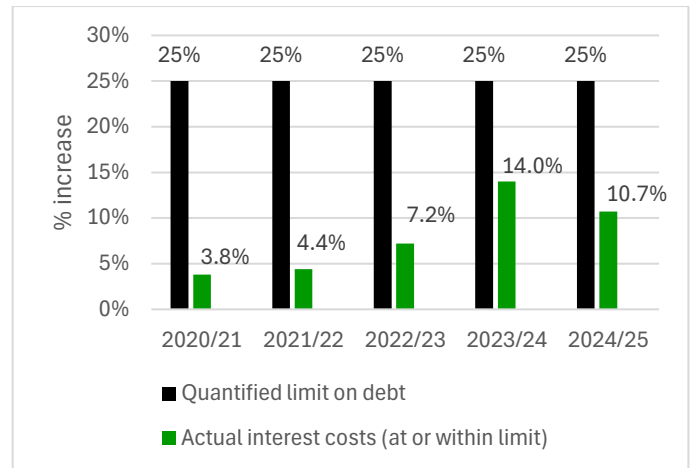
The following graph compares the council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is interest payments to service external debt are less than 20% of the total revenue for the year.



*2023/24 restated as result of restatement on total revenue (Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Correction)

Net increase as a percentage of rates income

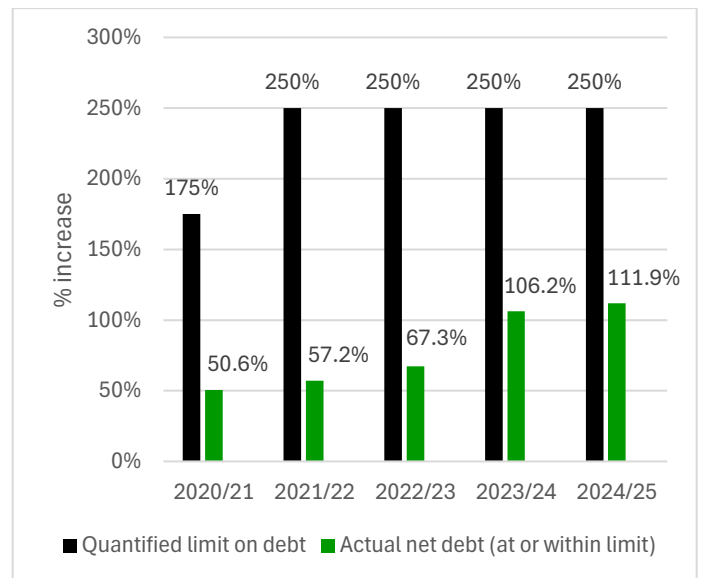
The following graph compares the council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is interest payments to service external debt are less than 25% of the total rates income for the year.



Net debt as a percentage of income

The following graph compares the Council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit of borrowing outlined in the financial strategy.

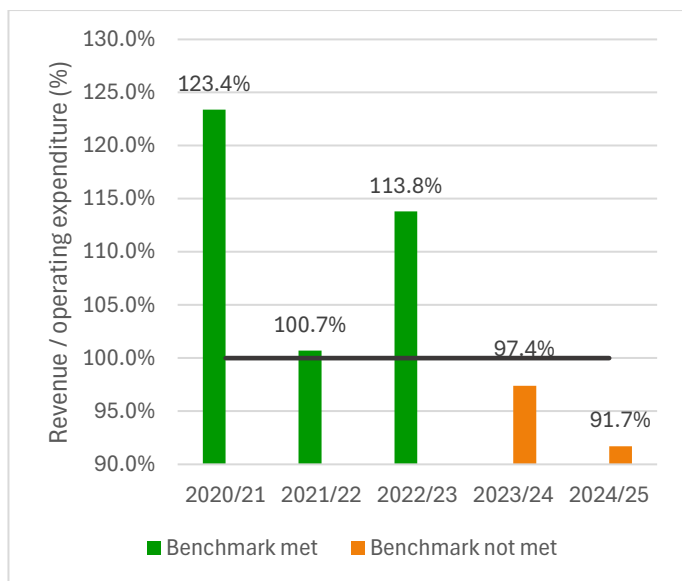
The quantified limit is net debt shall not exceed 250% of total revenue.



Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays the council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, revaluation of property, plant or equipment and vested assets) as a proportion of operating expenditure (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluation of property, plant or equipment).

The council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenditure.

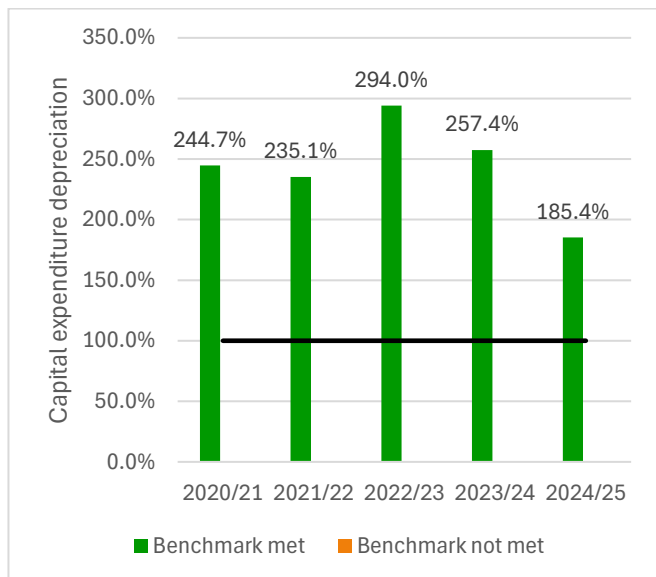


**2023/24 restated as result of restatement on total revenue (Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Correction)*

Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the council's capital expenditure on infrastructure as a proportion of depreciation on infrastructure.

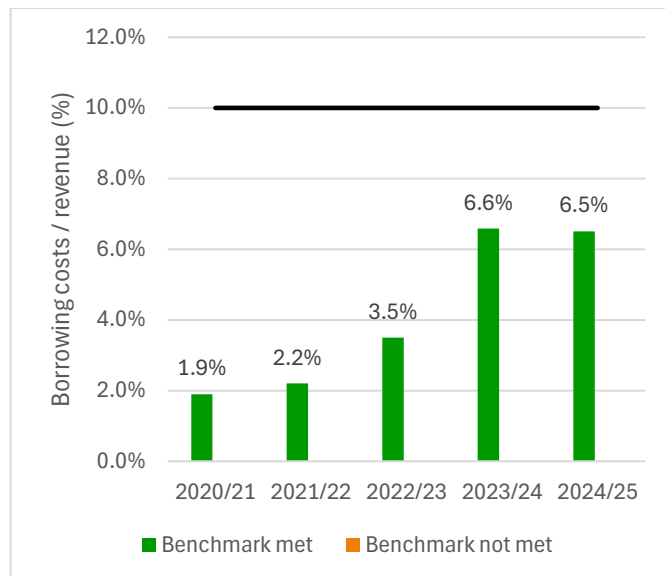
The council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on infrastructure equals or is greater than the depreciation.



Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluation of property, plant or equipment).

The debt servicing benchmark is met if the council's borrowing costs for the year are less than or equal to 10% of its revenue.

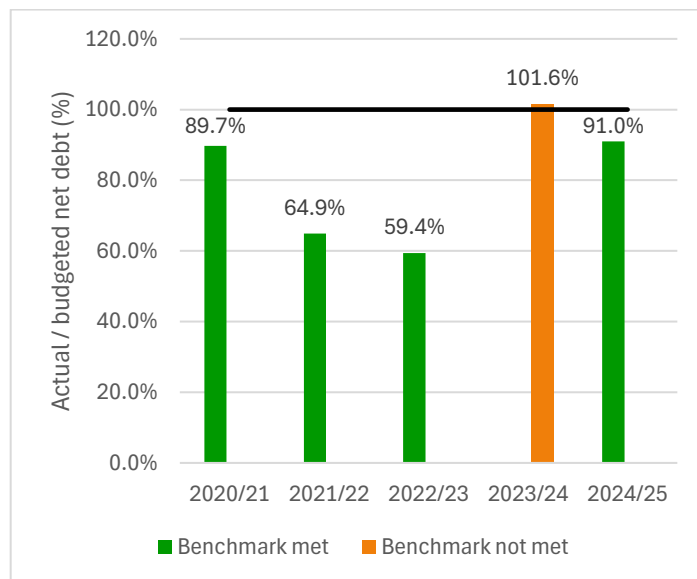


**2023/24 restated as result of restatement on total revenue (Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Correction)*

Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

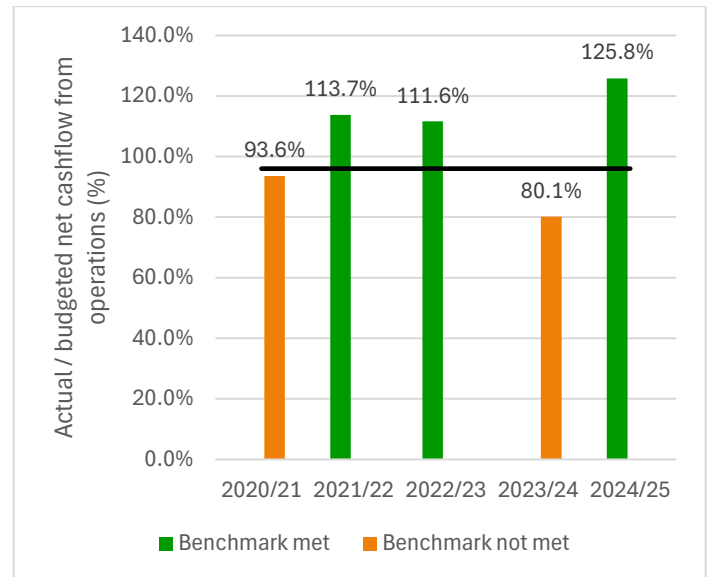
The council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.



Operations control benchmark

The graph displays the council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flows from operations.

The council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.



**2023/24 restated as result of restatement on total revenue
(Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Correction)*

Rating base information

The number of rating units within the district at the end of the preceding financial year: 16,367. The total capital value of rating units within the district at the end of the preceding financial year: \$20,712,172,250. The total land value of rating units at the end of the preceding financial year: \$13,747,036,050.

Insurance of assets

The book value of assets covered by insurance contracts is \$117 million. These assets are insured to a maximum of \$365 million.

Maximum value of assets covered by financial risk sharing arrangements is \$206 million. The optimized replacement cost of these assets is \$516 million. The maximum cover is \$120 million (40% of \$300 million limit), with a claim threshold of \$600k and excess of \$240k.

In the event of natural disaster, central government may contribute up to 60% towards the restoration of water, drainage, and sewerage assets, and provide a subsidy towards the restoration of roads.

The total value of the Council's disaster insurance fund is \$375,000. This fund is available for use in the event of a disaster.

Statement of compliance and responsibility

Compliance

Council and management of Ashburton District Council confirm that all statutory requirements of Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002 have been complied with in the preparation of this Annual Report, except for the adoption date of the Annual Report.

The financial statements and service performance information have been prepared in accordance with PBE Standards.

Responsibility

Council and management of Ashburton District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the Annual Report and the judgements used in it.

Council and the management of Ashburton District council accept responsibility for internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of Council and management of Ashburton District Council, the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 fairly reflects the financial position, operations, cash flow, and non-financial performance of Ashburton District council.



Liz McMillan
Mayor

Hamish Riach
Chief Executive

3 December 2025

Basis of reporting

Reporting entity

The Ashburton District Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 and qualifies as a public benefit entity (PBE) under the New Zealand equivalents to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The group consists of the Ashburton District Council and its wholly owned subsidiaries Ashburton Contracting Limited (Council controlled trading organisation) and its in-substance subsidiary the Ashburton Community Water Trust. Its 20% equity share of its associate Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited and its 33% equity share of its joint venture Eastfield Investments Limited are equity accounted. All Ashburton District Council subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures 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.

The financial statements of the Council and group are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 3 December 2025.

Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The Council and group financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (LG(FRP)R), which include the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements and service performance information (Section 3, pages 43-153) have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards.

These financial statements comply with PBE Standards.

Presentational currency and rounding

The functional currency of Ashburton District Council is New Zealand dollars and accordingly the financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses of entities in the group on a line-by-line basis. All intergroup balances, transactions, revenues, and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Control over an entity is determined when the Council has exposure or rights to variable benefits from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect the nature or amount of those benefits through its power over the other entity. The Council considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over another entity. These can include, for example, the ability to appoint or remove a majority of the entity's governance and management, binding arrangements the Council enters into, group voting rights, and pre-determination mechanisms. The Council reassesses whether it controls another entity if facts and circumstances change.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which forward foreign exchange transactions are held) are translated into NZ\$ (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities dominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Non-current assets held for sale

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

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. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale, will continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

Investments

The Council's investments in its subsidiaries are carried at cost less any allowance for impairment loss in the Council's own "parent entity" financial statements.

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Goods And Service Tax (GST)

These financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by Council at the beginning of the year after a period of consultation with the public as part of the Annual Plan and or Long Term Plan process. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and are consistent with the account policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

Overhead allocation

The Council has derived the net cost of service for each significant activity of the Council using the cost allocation system outlined below. This involves the cost of internal service type activities being allocated to the external service type activities. External activities are those which provide a service to the public and internal activities are those which provide support to the external activities.

Cost Allocation Policy

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities based on cost drivers and related activity/usage information.

Criteria for direct and indirect costs

'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.

Cost drivers for allocation of indirect costs

The costs of internal services not directly charged to activities are allocated as overheads using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Internal charges

Are eliminated at the Council level.

Critical judgements in accounting estimates and assumptions in applying accounting policies

The General Accepted Accounting Principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of results and financial position on an historical cost basis modified by the valuation of certain assets have been followed.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Infrastructure assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing the depreciated replacement cost valuations over the Group's infrastructure assets. These include estimates of road pavement component depth, useful and remaining useful lives, estimates of condition of assets (especially underground assets), and assumptions as to the continuation of existing demand patterns and the lack of any major natural weather event that could give rise to significant asset damage and impairment. Assumptions

as to actual physical condition of the asset is minimised by physical inspections and condition modelling.

Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of the Council's social housing policy. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Statement of cash flows

Operating activities

Include cash received from all income sources of the group and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Agency transactions are not recognised as receipts and payments in the Statement of Cash Flows given that they are not payments and receipts of the Council and Group.

Investing activities

Those activities that relate to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities

Comprise activities that change the equity and debt capital structure of the Council and Group.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective and that have not been early adopted and that are relevant to the Council are:

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (as amended for the public sector)

Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted).

Nature of change: Introduces a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts, modified for public sector circumstances (e.g., identification of in-scope arrangements, sub-grouping exemptions, guidance on coverage periods, and transition provisions).

Applicability to Ashburton District Council and Group:

The Council and Group are policyholders in respect of commercial insurance arrangements but do not issue insurance contracts. No insurance-like schemes are currently identified that would bring the Council within

scope as an issuer. Accordingly, the Standard is not expected to impact recognition or measurement. The Council will continue to monitor any risk-sharing or funding arrangements that could be considered insurance-like under the Standard.

Planned adoption: Applied on the mandatory effective date; not early adopted.

Expected impact: Not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards – Part C (Classification of liabilities)

Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted).

Nature of change: Clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or non-current, including the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months, how covenants are considered, and what constitutes settlement when rolling over under an existing facility.

Applicability to Ashburton District Council and Group:

The Council has borrowings and facilities with covenants. Based on current financing arrangements and covenant terms, the amendments are not expected to change the classification of borrowings. Management will reassess classification at transition, focusing on rights existing at the reporting date and rollover provisions within existing facilities.

Planned adoption: Applied on the mandatory effective date; not early adopted.

Expected impact: No material impact is expected on recognition or measurement; presentation and note disclosures will be reviewed.

PBE Conceptual Framework Update (Amendments to Chapter 3 and Chapter 5)

Effective date: Periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028 (early application permitted).

Nature of change: Updates qualitative characteristics (including prudence), materiality guidance, the definitions of assets and liabilities, and introduces guidance on unit of account and binding arrangements that are equally unperformed.

Applicability to Ashburton District Council and Group: As a conceptual framework update, the amendments may influence future standard-setting and the Council's accounting policies. No changes to recognition or

measurement are expected on initial application; policy wording may be refined for clarity and consistency.

Planned adoption: Applied on the mandatory effective date; not early adopted.

Expected impact: No material impact expected on the financial statements.

Implementation of new and amended standards

From 1 July 2024 the Council and Group applied new Public Benefit Entity (PBE) requirements that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption did not have a material impact on recognition and measurement. Policy wording and related disclosures have been updated as summarised below.

2022 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards

PBE IPSAS 16 Investment Property: permits fair value measurement of self-constructed investment property before construction is completed.

PBE IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment: net proceeds (and related costs) from items produced while bringing an asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating are recognised in surplus or deficit rather than deducted from the asset's cost.

PBE IPSAS 30 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: additional disclosure when the fair value of a financial guarantee contract is not determinable.

PBE IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: clarifies the costs of fulfilling a contract to consider when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 — Disclosure of fees for audit firms' services

Requires disaggregation of fees paid to the audit or review firm into specified categories with brief descriptions of the services. Comparative information is presented.

The Council has applied these standards in preparing its 30 June 2025 financial statements.

Financial statements

The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows a summary of the total income received, expenses incurred, and other comprehensive income items across the year.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

	Note	Council	Council	Council	Group	Group
		2025	2025	2024	2025	2024
		Actual	Budget	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue						
Rates	2	54,372	53,031	48,462	54,372	48,462
Fees, charges	3	11,227	10,654	9,982	11,227	9,982
Development and financial contributions		4,127	2,295	2,120	4,127	2,120
Subsidies and grants	4	10,162	12,704	17,278	10,162	17,278
Finance income*	5	1,420	450	1,640	1,521	1,869
Other revenue	6	19,644	22,883	21,344	49,928	54,413
Other gains*	7	6,799	1,278	1,600	6,799	1,600
Total revenue	1	107,751	103,295	102,426	138,136	135,724
Expenditure						
Personnel costs	8	22,258	21,360	20,901	35,980	34,486
Depreciation and amortisation	9	23,198	19,286	22,133	25,137	23,695
Finance costs	5	5,796	6,574	5,300	5,875	5,398
Other expenses*	10	42,950	43,947	41,949	58,875	58,467
Other losses	7	5,217	-	5,450	5,253	5,467
Total expenses	1	99,419	91,167	95,733	131,120	127,513
Share of associates and joint venture surplus/(deficit)	17	-	-	-	(550)	(241)
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		8,332	12,128	6,693	6,466	7,970
Income tax expense/(revenue)	11	19	-	17	445	712
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation		8,313	12,128	6,676	6,021	7,258
Other comprehensive revenue/expense						
<i>Items that will be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>						
Financial assets at fair value	30	(54)	-	65	(54)	65
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>						
Gain on infrastructure revaluation	23,30	107,036	25,878	11,944	107,036	11,944
Gain in parks, cemetery and domains revaluation	23,30	1,410	-	5,704	1,410	5,828
Gain on land and buildings revaluation	30	-	-	-	160	
Gain on fair value of investment in associate	30	-	-	-	6,543	3,022
Deferred tax on revaluation of buildings	11	-	-	-	-	(20)
Total other comprehensive revenue		108,392	25,878	17,713	115,095	20,839
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		116,705	38,006	24,389	121,116	28,097

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. *Refer to Note 31 for the impact of the restatements on the comparative figures.

Major budget variations

Explanations are for major variances (>\$1million) from the Council's budget figures in its Long Term Plan 2024/25.

Revenue is \$4.4M higher than budget

- Development and financial contributions are \$1.8M higher than budget. The budget did not reflect the increased development contribution fee structure adopted in the Long-Term Plan.
- Subsidies and grants are \$2.5M below budget. Roading received \$2.9M less than budget due to the non approval of Low-Cost Low-Risk projects by NZTA. Footpath subsidy was under budget \$491k due to only 34% of the requested footpath capital expenditure being approved by NZTA. These unfavourable variances are partially offset by the Elderly Person Housing which received grants \$632k higher than budget for the funding towards the Friendship Lane Development project for which works were brought forward.
- Other revenue is below budget by \$3.2M. Budgeted land sales in the Industrial Park did not eventuate.
- Other gains are \$5.5M higher than budget. \$2.7M of this variance relates to the gain on sale of parcel of land to Lake Hood and \$1.9M of this variance relates to the fair value movement on Glasgow leased properties and other investment properties.

Expenses are \$8.2M higher than budget

- Depreciation and amortisation expenses is \$3.9 million higher than budget. This is primarily due to the capitalisation of significant water projects brought forward, along with the reconstruction of roading assets as a result of the severe weather events in previous financial years (after the budget was set).
- Other expenses are \$1.0M lower than budget. Grant expenditure was under budget due the Ashburton A&P Society not uplifting their budgeted grant of \$500k. Commission costs are under budget as a result of the lack of property sales. The repairs and maintenance budget is underspent for Elderly Person Housing as there were less refurbishments undertaken during the year.
- Other losses are \$5.2 million higher than budget. This is made up of \$3.4M loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, \$1.2M loss on changes in fair value on interest rate swaps and \$490k of losses on changes of investment properties.

Other comprehensive revenue and expense is \$82.5M higher than budget

- Gains on revaluation for infrastructure of \$81.1M and parks and open spaces of \$1.4M are both above budget.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

	Council	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Budget	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July	974,358	983,299	949,969	1,025,896	997,799
Reclassification of equity				(325)	
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation	8,313	12,128	6,676	6,021	7,258
Other comprehensive revenue and expenses	108,392	25,878	17,713	115,095	20,839
Total comprehensive income and expenses	116,705	38,006	24,389	121,116	28,097
Balance at 30 June	1,091,063	1,021,305	974,358	1,146,687	1,025,896

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. *Refer to Note 31 for the impact of the restatements on the comparative figures.

Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position is the Council's balance sheet. Total assets minus total liabilities equals equity – Council's net worth.

	Note	Council	Council	Council	Group	Group
		2025	2025	2024	2025	2024
		Actual	Budget	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	12	18,901	33,764	15,057	21,988	18,535
Receivables*	13	9,682	16,375	10,267	13,753	16,834
Other financial assets*	16	43	-	38	43	38
Inventories	15	92	90	72	2,815	2,519
Income tax receivable	11	-	-	-	-	-
Property inventory	18	616	616	155	616	155
Non-current assets held for sale*	19	-	323	267	-	267
Derivative financial instruments	28	26	-	-	26	-
Total current assets		29,360	51,168	25,856	39,241	38,348
Non current assets						
Receivables*	13	-	688	-	323	-
Deferred taxation asset	11	-	-	-	-	-
Local Authority stocks and bonds	14	4,166	3,157	4,055	4,166	4,055
Other financial assets*	16	7,305	2,042	6,352	7,315	6,362
Investment in council controlled organisations	16	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-
Investment in associate and joint ventures	17	1,795	1,795	1,795	43,390	37,488
Property inventory	18	3,312	1,617	3,773	3,312	3,773
Investment properties	20	36,272	36,733	36,799	36,072	36,599
Forestry assets	21	2,985	4,487	3,025	2,985	3,025
Intangible assets	22	141	390	253	1,042	1,311
Property, plant and equipment	23	1,152,321	1,098,983	1,024,140	1,164,273	1,037,515
Work in progress	23	9,745	-	12,503	9,745	12,503
Derivative financial instruments	28	-	-	444	-	444
Total non current assets		1,222,542	1,154,392	1,097,639	1,272,623	1,143,075
Total assets		1,251,902	1,205,561	1,123,495	1,311,864	1,181,423

Statement of Financial Position Continued

	Note	Council 2025 Actual \$000	Council 2025 Budget \$000	Council 2024 Actual, as restated \$000	Group 2025 Actual \$000	Group 2024 Actual, as restated \$000
Current liabilities						
Payables and deferred revenue*	24	12,750	11,902	15,488	14,320	18,401
Employee benefit liabilities	25	2,396	2,310	2,308	3,394	3,413
Provisions	26	660	15	15	660	15
Borrowings	27	45,000	9,727	32,000	45,000	32,117
Tax payable	11	19	-	17	40	191
Derivative financial instruments	28	16	-	-	16	-
Total current liabilities		60,841	23,954	49,828	63,430	54,137
Non current liabilities						
Payables and deferred revenue	24	196	299	299	196	299
Employee benefit liabilities	25	242	246	244	302	298
Provisions	26	113	117	107	113	107
Deferred taxation liability	11	-	-	-	689	561
Derivative financial instruments	28	848	-	58	848	58
Borrowings	27	98,600	159,640	98,600	99,600	100,068
Total non current liabilities		99,999	160,302	99,308	101,748	101,391
Total liabilities		160,840	184,256	149,136	165,178	155,528
Equity						
Ratepayers equity*	29	546,476	617,399	536,900	563,300	556,340
Other reserves	30	544,587	403,906	437,459	583,387	469,556
Total equity		1,091,063	1,021,305	974,359	1,146,687	1,025,896
Total liabilities and equity		1,251,902	1,205,561	1,123,495	1,311,864	1,181,423

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. *Refer to Note 31 for the impact of the restatements on the comparative figures.

The financial statements were approved and authorised by Council for issue on 3 December 2025.

Signed for and behalf of the Council:



Liz McMillan
Mayor

Hamish Riach
Chief Executive

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Major budget variations

Explanations are for major variances (>\$5million) from the Council's budget figures in its Long Term Plan Year 1 2024/25.

Current assets are \$21.8M lower than budget

- Cash and cash equivalents are \$14.9M below budget as cash was used to offset overall borrowing resulting in reduced borrowing costs.
- Receivables are \$6.6M less than budgeted as Council engaged a new debt collector and has proactively managed the collection of its receivables.

Non-current assets are \$68.1M lower than budget

- Property, plant and equipment and work in progress are a combined \$63.1M above budget. This is partly due to higher than anticipated valuation movements for water, wastewater, stormwater and open spaces assets, partially offset by higher depreciation in the current year.

Current liabilities are \$36.9M higher than budget

- Payables and deferred revenue is \$0.8M higher than budget as income received in advance and retentions held at balance date were higher than expected.
- The current portion of borrowings is \$35.3M higher than budgeted, due to the maturity profile of borrowing.

Non-current liabilities are \$60.3M lower than budget

- The non-current portion of borrowing is \$61.0M lower than budget due to the increased portion of borrowing in current liabilities because of Council's maturity profile combined with lower than budgeted capital spending. Some projects that were budgeted to be loan funded such as the Friendship Lane Elderly Persons Housing project were funded via a grant, and some water projects have been deferred to the 2025/26 year resulting in reduced borrowing.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows shows the cash flows in and out of Council over the year. The increase or decrease in cash, is agreed to the final cash balance in the statement of financial position.

Note	Council 2025 Actual \$000	Council 2025 Budget \$000	Council 2024 Actual, as restated \$000	Group 2025 Actual \$000	Group 2024 Actual, as restated \$000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers	87,825	87,116	87,282	122,261	122,416
Interest received	1,206	450	1,423	1,307	1,653
Dividends received	2,100	1,800	1,746	827	405
Payments to suppliers and employees	(63,245)	(69,750)	(62,410)	(95,465)	(92,018)
Sale of Council subdivisions	-	4,500	2,039	-	2,039
Interest paid	(5,796)	(6,574)	(4,838)	(5,877)	(4,933)
Net GST (paid)/received	-	-	(781)	12	(463)
Income tax	(17)	-	77	(469)	(1,362)
Net cash flow from operating activities	32	17,542	24,538	22,596	27,737
Cash flows from investing activities					
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2,399	(200)	9,564	2,729	9,621
Sale of investment property	1,349	-	-	1,349	-
Sale/maturing of shares and investments	-	-	547	-	547
Advances repayments	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(34,158)	(44,496)	(67,128)	(34,598)	(70,311)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-	(116)	(59)	(199)
Purchase of shares and investments	(751)	-	(2,068)	(751)	(68)
Loans to related and third parties	(68)	-	(2,962)	(227)	(2,962)
Advances	-	-	-	-	(1,482)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(31,229)	(44,696)	(62,163)	(31,557)	(64,854)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Loans raised	45,000	26,616	69,000	45,000	69,000
Loan repayments	(32,000)	(10,421)	(24,000)	(32,586)	(24,113)
Net cash flow from financing activities	13,000	16,195	45,000	12,414	44,887
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	3,844	(10,959)	7,375	3,453	7,770
Add opening cash resources	15,057	44,723	7,682	18,535	10,765
Total closing cash resources	12	33,764	15,057	21,988	18,535

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. *Refer to Note 31 for the impact of the restatements on the comparative figures.

Funding Impact Statement for Whole of Council

The Funding Impact Statement shows how Council raises funds to cover its expenses.

	2023/24	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
	Annual Plan	Actual	LTP	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operating Funding				
Sources of operating funding				
General rate, UAGC*, rates penalties	17,842	18,084	18,906	19,421
Targeted rates	29,064	30,091	33,872	35,168
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	228	7,607	6,258	3,162
Fees and charges	9,930	9,933	10,654	11,240
Interest and dividends from investments	1,617	2,768	2,250	3,304
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	17,245	13,848	15,030	11,174
Total sources of operating funding	75,926	82,331	86,970	83,469
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	41,667	47,927	43,935	45,967
Finance costs	4,538	5,823	6,574	5,796
Other operating funding applications	12,835	15,349	21,372	26,483
Total applications of operating funding	59,040	69,100	71,881	78,245
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	16,886	13,231	15,090	5,224
Capital Funding				
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,653	9,524	6,446	6,953
Development and financial contributions	1,757	2,120	2,295	4,127
Increase/(decrease) in debt	14,704	22,459	16,195	(230)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	4,902	6,246	2,000	3,917
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	32,016	40,349	26,935	14,766
Application of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	13,038	-	491	49
- to improve the level of service	12,465	38,987	24,246	15,025
- to replace existing assets	14,278	20,948	19,094	17,359
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	9,121	(6,354)	(1,806)	(12,443)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	48,902	53,581	42,025	19,990
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(16,886)	(13,231)	(15,089)	(5,224)
Funding Balance	0	0	0	0

* Uniform Annual General Charges

The funding impact statement is required under the Local Government Act 2002 Schedule 10 and conforms to the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2014. General accepted account practice does not apply to the preparation of the funding impact statement as stated in S111(2) of the Local Government Act.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

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Note 1. Summary of revenue and expenditure for groups of activities

The budget in this Annual Report does not in all instances agree to the published Annual plan budget due to the exclusion of internal overheads in the Annual Plan that are included when used for Annual Report comparisons.

	Council	Council	Council
	2025	2025	2024
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue			
Transportation	22,856	26,629	26,542
Drinking water	11,017	8,402	8,447
Wastewater	11,162	7,343	8,115
Stormwater	3,058	1,758	2,458
Stockwater	1,571	1,105	1,036
Waste Reduction & Recovery	8,445	7,114	8,789
Recreation Facilities	10,341	9,200	8,915
Community Services	6,593	3,118	4,397
Economic Development & Commercial	11,439	23,865	18,930
Parks and Open Spaces	8,524	5,475	8,038
Community Governance & Decision Making	6,044	4,677	3,100
Regulatory Services	5,199	5,345	4,981
Miscellaneous	4,568	2,007	2,612
Total activity revenue	110,817	106,038	106,360
Less internal revenue	(3,067)	(2,743)	(3,935)
Total revenue activity	107,751	103,295	102,426
Expenditure			
Transportation	22,154	20,937	21,031
Drinking water	10,519	8,594	9,799
Wastewater	8,072	6,605	8,327
Stormwater	2,404	2,524	2,126
Stockwater	2,083	1,463	2,611
Waste Reduction & Recovery	9,681	8,217	8,830
Recreation Facilities	12,252	11,524	10,994
Community Services	3,334	3,927	3,207
Economic Development & Commercial	10,820	10,091	12,908
Parks and Open Spaces	8,007	8,274	6,533
Community Governance & Decision Making	4,335	4,047	4,950
Regulatory Services	6,129	5,849	5,901
Miscellaneous	2,697	1,858	2,450
Total internal expenditure	102,487	93,910	99,667
Less internal expenditure	(3,067)	(2,743)	(3,935)
Less taxation	-	-	-
Total expenditure activity	99,421	91,167	95,733

Note 2. Rates revenue

Accounting Policies - Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value.

Revenue is comprised of exchange and non-exchange transactions. Exchange transaction revenue arises when one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value in exchange.

Non-exchange transaction revenue arises from transactions without an apparent exchange of approximately equal value. Non-exchange revenue includes rates, grants and subsidies and fees and user charges derived from activities that are partially funded by rates. Revenue relating to non-exchange transactions is recognised as conditions, if any exist, are satisfied.

Sales of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred to the buyer which is usually when the goods are delivered, and title has passed. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods, or where there is continuing management involvement with the goods or services.

Rates revenue is recognised by the Group as income recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates.

Water billing is recognised based on the volumes delivered.

Dividends are recognised, net of imputation credits, as revenue when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Levies, fees and charges are recognised as income when assessments are issued.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the total rental income. Rental income from investment and other property is recognised in the surplus/deficit on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Government grants are recognised as revenue to the extent of eligibility for grants established by the grantor agency, or when the appropriate claims have been lodged. New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants and bequests and assets vested in the group, with or without restrictions are recognised as revenue when control over the assets is obtained and conditions are satisfied.

Development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when Council provides, or is able to provide, the service that gave rise to the charging of the contribution. Otherwise development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

	Council	Council	Council
	2025	2025	2024
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
General rate / UAGC	18,824	18,576	18,061
Targeted rates attributable to activities:			
Drinking water	8,211	7,951	6,582
Wastewater	6,226	6,102	5,204
Stormwater	1,386	1,351	1,434
Stockwater	1,264	1,159	953
Transportation	10,863	10,739	9,180
Waste Reduction & Recovery	2,777	2,695	2,912
Community governance and decision making	126	120	153
Economic development	187	182	134
Parks and open spaces	3,076	3,000	2,630
Community Services	589	573	471
	53,529	52,448	47,714
Rates penalties	597	330	474
Rates remissions	(214)	(130)	(164)
	53,912	52,648	48,024

The Council is required by the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed to disclose in its financial statements (or notes) its annual rates income. That Deed defines annual rates income as an amount equal to the total revenue from any funding mechanism authorised by the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002 together with any revenue received by the council from other local authorities for services provided by that council for which those other Local Authorities rate.

The annual rates income of the council for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the purposes of the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed disclosure is shown below.

	2025	2025	2024
	Council	Council	Council
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rates, other than metered water supply	53,912	52,649	48,024
Targeted water supply rates	460	382	438
Total revenue from rates	54,372	53,031	48,462

Council does not eliminate from the financial statements rates paid on Council property. Council and the group paid \$1,958,917 in ADC rates for 2025, (2024: \$1,670,650), on Council owned property.

Note 3. Fees and charges

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Building and resource consent charges	2,754	2,259	2,754	2,259
Landfill charges	3,491	3,153	3,491	3,153
Swimming pool revenue	1,346	1,778	1,346	1,778
Parking fees	45	46	45	46
Other fees and charges	3,591	2,746	3,591	2,746
Total fees and charges	11,227	9,982	11,227	9,982

Note 4. Subsidies and grant revenues

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
NZ Transport Agency roading subsidies	7,640	8,502	7,640	8,502
EA networks Stadium Grants	73	143	73	143
Other grant revenue	2,449	8,633	2,449	8,633
Total subsidies and grant revenue	10,162	17,278	10,162	17,278

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to subsidies and grants recognised (2024 nil).

Note 5. Finance income and finance costs

Accounting Policy

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts, and other term borrowings, are initially recorded at fair value which is usually the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Changes in the current amount are recognised in the surplus/deficit.

Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption, are accounted for on an accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

All borrowing costs are recognised in the surplus/deficit in the period in which they are incurred.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Finance income				
Interest income:				
- term deposits	729	1,279	830	1,508
- other financial assets / call account	261	47	261	47
- stocks and bonds	216	201	216	201
- loan concession unwind *	214	113	214	113
Total finance income	1,420	1,640	1,521	1,869
Finance costs				
Interest expense:				
- borrowings	5,625	5,797	5,704	5,895
- interest rate swaps	171	(497)	171	(497)
Total finance costs	5,796	5,300	5,875	5,398
<i>Allocation of finance costs:</i>				
Potable water supplies	1,103	903	1,103	903
Wastewater	1,054	1,009	1,054	1,009
Stormwater	108	142	108	142
Stockwater	13	16	13	16
Commercial property	2,644	2,427	2,644	2,427
Recreation facilities	7	9	7	9
Cemetery	77	81	77	81
Arts and culture	86	105	86	105
Environmental services	27	37	27	37
Other operations	678	572	758	670
Total finance costs	5,796	5,300	5,875	5,398

Note 6. Other revenue

Accounting Policy

Vested assets

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

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

However, where there is evidence that cost information provided by developers may materially differ from fair value at the point of transfer, the Council will recognise these assets at fair value.

These assets, other than land, are also subject to depreciation and subsequent revaluation.

Construction contracts

Ashburton Contracting Limited recognises contract revenue and contract costs as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at balance date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to balance date as a percentage of the total estimated costs for each contract.

Contract costs include all costs directly related to specific contracts, costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract and an allocation of overhead expenses.

An expected loss on constructed contracts is recognised immediately as an expense in the surplus/deficit.

Where the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract costs are recognised as an expense as incurred, and where it is probable that the costs will be recovered, revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Forestry sales	16	490	16	490
Investment property rental income	1,850	1,775	1,850	1,775
Fines and parking infringements	416	312	416	312
Plant and equipment insurance recoveries	295	34	295	34
Petrol tax	339	347	339	347
Construction revenue	-	-	5,607	4,434
Rendering of services	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	10,416	10,798	10,416	10,798
Found assets	710	-	710	-
Land sales	-	2,039	-	2,039
Dividend income	2,100	1,746	800	362
Sales, services and other income	3,502	3,803	29,480	33,823
Total other revenue	19,644	21,344	49,928	54,414

Note 7. Other gains and losses

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual,	Actual	Actual,
	\$000	as restated	\$000	as restated
Other gains				
Gain on changes in fair value of interest rate swap (Note 28)	-	-	-	-
Gain on changes in fair value of investment properties (Note 20)	1,923	1,218	1,923	1,218
Gain on changes in fair value of forestry (Note 21)	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of non-current asset held for sale*	2,693	38	2,693	38
Gain on disposal of investment properties	639	-	639	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment*	1,499	300	1,499	300
Gain on fair value of Museum/Art Gallery naming sponsorship	2	3	2	3
Gain on fair value of EA Networks naming sponsorship	44	42	44	42
Total other gains	6,799	1,600	6,799	1,600
Other losses				
Loss on changes in fair value of interest rate swap (Note 28)	1,224	465	1,224	465
Loss on revaluation of Property intended for sale	-	-	-	-
Loss on changes in disposal of investment properties (Note 20)	490	-	490	-
Loss on changes in fair value of forestry (Note 21)	49	1,322	49	1,322
Loss on disposal of intangible asset (Note 22)	-	-	-	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,454	3,663	3,490	3,680
Total other losses	5,217	5,450	5,253	5,467

Note 8. Personnel costs

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Salaries and wages	22,171	20,582	35,893	34,167
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	87	319	87	319
Total personnel costs	22,258	20,901	35,980	34,486

Note 9. Depreciation and amortisation

Accounting Policy

Land, paintings and works of art are not depreciated.

Depreciation has been provided on a straight-line basis on all other property, plant and equipment at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) 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:

Buildings - major	1.0% S.L. – 10.0% S.L.
Buildings - minor	4.0% S.L. – 10.0% S.L.
Heavy plant and machinery	5.0% S.L. – 13.0% S.L.
Light plant and machinery	6.67% S.L. – 25.0% S.L.
Office equipment	10.0% S.L. – 11.0% S.L.
Fixtures and fittings	4.0% S.L. – 25.0% S.L.
Motor vehicles	7.0% S.L. – 13.0% S.L.
Computer equipment	10.0% S.L. – 33.0% S.L.
Library books	10.0% S.L.

The depreciation rates of other classes of assets are:

Infrastructural Assets: Infrastructural assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates that will write off their cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful life.

Roading	• bridges	50-100 years
	• culverts	20-100 years
	• pavement surface	9-100 years
	• pavement formation	N/A (not depreciated)
	• pavement layers	10-indefinite
	• footpaths	25-75 years
	• streetlights	10-40 years
	• kerb and channel	75 years
	• traffic signals	12-55 years
	• berms	N/A (not depreciated)
	• signs	13 years
	• barriers and rails	13-30 years
Water reticulation	• pipes	40-100 years
	• valves	100 years
	• hydrants	75 years
	• pump stations	10-80 years
	• tanks	25-80 years
	• meters	24-100 years
Stockwater	• races	N/A (not depreciated)
	• structures	15-100 years
Sewerage reticulation	• pipes	50-95 years
	• laterals	95 years
	• manholes	95 years
	• treatment plant	10-95 years
Stormwater systems	• pipes	60-105 years
	• manholes	105 years
	• structures	50-105 years
Solid waste	• litter bins	10 years
	• resource recovery parks	5-50 years
Parks, domains and cemeteries	• playground equipment	12-50 years
	• furniture	16-100 years
	• structures	15-200 years
	• fences	25-76 years
	• signs and lighting	13-76 years
	• irrigation	15-50 years
	• roading	12-76 years
	• trees and gardens	N/A (not depreciated)

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted as applicable, at each financial year end. Estimated residual value, over their expected useful life.

Depreciation and amortisation expense by significant activity:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Roading	8,753	8,712	8,753	8,712
Footpaths	1,534	1,440	1,534	1,440
Wastewater	3,260	3,202	3,260	3,202
Stormwater	640	694	640	694
Water supplies	3,278	3,081	3,278	3,081
Stockwater	49	48	49	48
Solid waste	274	243	274	243
Emergency management	8	6	8	6
Commercial properties	1,449	1,403	1,449	1,403
Parks and recreation	634	538	634	538
Reserves and camping areas	58	57	58	57
Cemeteries	-	92	-	92
Recreation facilities	514	476	514	476
Library	161	112	161	112
Elderly persons housing	79	63	79	63
Public conveniences	63	56	63	56
Reserve boards and halls	301	382	301	382
Environmental services	25	25	25	25
Plant and miscellaneous operations	2,118	1,503	4,057	3,065
Total depreciation	23,198	22,133	25,137	23,695

Note 10. Other expenses

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.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fees incurred for services provided by our audit firm:				
Audit of the financial report	302	282	438	393
Audit or review related services:				
Assurance engagement in relations to the Debenture Trust Deed	7	7	7	7
Audit of the 2024-2034 Long-term plan	13	105	13	105
Total fees incurred for services provided by the audit firm	322	395	458	505
Director fees	-	-	241	226
Discretionary grants/contributions	1,191	4,408	1,191	4,408
Maintenance contracts	20,031	18,847	20,031	18,847
Insurance premiums	2,158	1,660	2,158	1,660
Consultants and legal fees	1,666	1,614	1,666	1,614
ACC levy	86	76	86	76
Expected credit loss allowance for receivables	(19)	9	55	9
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	48	(39)
Rental and operating lease costs	4	6	85	75
Other operating expenses	17,511	14,934	32,856	31,086
Total other expenses	42,950	41,949	58,875	58,467

Audit fees for other assurance services consist of audit fees to Audit New Zealand for the audit of the debenture trust deed.

Council made discretionary grants and contributions to the following organisations in 2024/2025.

Organisation	Amount	Organisation	Amount
Age Concern Ashburton Inc	6,982	Kids Charitable Trust	570
Allenton Rugby Club	1,000	Lauriston School	1,000
Allenton Rugby Football Club	5,000	Longbeach Estate	2,694
Ashburton Aviation Museum	3,500	Longbeach School	100
Ashburton Christian School	100	Mark Bell and Wendy Burgess	1,000
Ashburton College	861	Mayfield Community Pool	9,500
Ashburton County Scottish Society Pipe Band	6,000	Mayfield Playcentre	2,500
Ashburton Farsi School	1,965	Mayor Funds - Sponsorship re travel	476
Ashburton Forks	11,300	Methven & Foothills Walking Festival	250
Ashburton Intermediate	100	Methven Community Pool Committee	2,300
Ashburton Performing Arts Theatre Trust	337,800	Methven Library	6,000
Ashburton Rowing Club	870	Methven Swimming Pool	25,000
Ashburton Senior Citizens Inc.	5,000	Methven Toy Library	800
Ashburton Toy Libray	5,000	Mid Canterbury Children's Trust	2,783
Ashburton Volunteer Fire Brigade	5,000	Mid Canterbury Emergency Relief Charitable Trust	5,750
Ashburton Youth	10,000	Mid Canterbury Rural Women	950
Ashburton Youth Cafe (BASE)	20,000	Mid Canterbury Youth Charitable Trust	5,000
B and R Eaton	10,000	Mid Canterbury Youth Charitable Trust - 24-7 Youth	5,000
Barrhill Hall and Community Incorporated	3,450	Mike Prince	4,755
Basketball Mid Canterbury	2,500	Mt Hutt College	2,500
Bike Methven	2,000	Mt Somer Community	10,465
Borough School	100	Mt Somers Old Post Office Library	3,500
Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan Contribution	16,191	Netherby School	100
Canterbury West Coast Sports Trust	67,600	Okawa Farms Ltd	7,500
Carew Peel Forest School	3,000	Plains Museum Trust	17,549
Catholic Parish of Mid Canterbury Trust	10,000	Rakaia Community Associates	10,000
Chris and Rachael Redmond	5,182	Rakaia Library	6,000
CJM's Events Ltd	5,000	Rakaia Memorial Hall	10,000
Connecting Mid Canterbury Charitable Trust	7,500	Rakaia Reserve Board	10,000
Digital Future	1,000	Rakaia Swimming Club	20,680
Digital Waitaha Charitable Trust	10,000	Reeve Farming Limited	7,500
Dorie School	3,000	Riverbridge Native Species Trust	3,200
E Citizens Advice Bureau	15,625	Ross Hawthorne	1,000
Eiffelton Hall	2,175	Royal New Zealand Plunket Trust	600
Fairton School	13,535	Safer Mid Canterbury	286,901
Foothills Historical Committee	2,609	Samoan Methodist Church Incorporated Ashburton	1,750
Glenarne Ltd	4,650	South Rakaia Bach Owners Association	500
Global Pacific Solutions 2025 Conference	560	St Andrews Presbyterian Church	6,520
Hakatere Maori Komiti & Marae	6,000	Studholme Farming Limited	10,000
Hakatere Multi Cultural Council	11,000	The Samoan Methodist Church in Ashburton	2,000
Hampstead School	2,000	Muscular Dystrophy of Association of New Zealand I	250
Hemsworth Estate	1,000	TP & PA Seay	3,282
Highbank Hall	6,590	Volunteering Mid and South Canterbury	3,000
Hinds Community Centre Incorporated	10,000	Wakanui School	100
Hinds Community Pool	13,595	Wellbeing Opuke Charitable Trust	6,500
Hinds School	100	Willowby Community Swimming Pool	3,000
Hospice Mid Canterbury	5,165	Willowby Hall Incorporated Society	2,800
HYPE Youth Health Centre	5,000	Winchmore Community Hall Society Inc	2,335
Kai for Kids Charitable Trust Donation	1,000	YMCA	5,000
Kaylene Donaldson	2,000	Grand Total	\$ 1,190,564

Note 11. Taxation

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus for the year. Council is not liable as a separate entity to income tax on any of its activities.

Taxable surplus differs from net surplus as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the Statement of Financial Position liability method. The amount of any deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill (or negative goodwill) or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax surplus nor the accounting surplus.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Council is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable surplus will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Council intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Components of tax expense recognised in statement of comprehensive revenue and expense:				
Current Taxation	19	17	343	761
Overprovision of prior year tax	-	-	(17)	(10)
Deferred tax prior year adjustment	-	-	268	(69)
Deferred taxation	-	-	(149)	30
Income tax expense	19	17	445	712
Components of deferred tax recognised directly in equity:				
Revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	-	-	20
Income tax expense	-	-	-	20
Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit:				
Surplus/(deficit) before tax*	8,332	6,693	6,466	7,970
Tax at 28% *	2,333	1,874	1,810	2,232
Add/(less) tax effect of:				
(Non Taxable Income)/Non Deductible Expenditure*	(2,314)	(1,857)	(1,383)	(1,381)
Impact of change in tax rates				
Tax credits	-	-	(7)	(12)
Tax loss not recognised	-	-	(27)	-
Temporary differences not previously recognised	-	-	-	(48)
Prior year adjustment	-	-	52	(79)
	19	17	445	712
Imputation credit account:				
Balance of imputation credits available for use on subsequent periods	-	-	7,302	7,001
Movement in tax refund/(payable):				
Balance at start of year	(17)	-	(191)	(919)
Taxation paid/(refunded)	17	-	467	1,439
Provided for this year	(19)	(17)	(333)	(798)
Overprovision prior year	-	-	17	87
Tax Loss	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(19)	(17)	(40)	(191)

Council deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Deferred taxation assets and liabilities

There are no deferred tax assets and liabilities at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: nil).

Movement in temporary differences

	Balance 01-Jul-24	Charge to surplus/ (deficit)	Charge to other comp. rev & exp *	Balance 30-Jun-25
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Retentions	-	-	-	-
Capitalised interest	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	-	-	-	-

	Balance 01-Jul-23	Charge to surplus/ (deficit)	Charge to other comp. rev & exp *	Balance 30-Jun-24
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Retentions	-	-	-	-
Capitalised interest	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	77	(77)	-	-
Balance at end of year	77	(77)	-	-

* Charge to other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Group deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Deferred taxation assets and liabilities

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	2025	2025	2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	-	(735)	(735)
Employee benefits	217	-	217
Retentions	-	(318)	(318)
Capitalised interest	-	(181)	(181)
Provisions	338	-	338
Intangible Assets	-	(10)	(10)
Finance leases	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	555	(1,244)	(689)

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	2024	2024	2024
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	-	(779)	(779)
Employee benefits	247	-	247
Retentions	-	(287)	(287)
Capitalised interest	-	(181)	(181)
Provisions	250	-	250
Intangible Assets	-	(8)	(8)
Work in Progress	-	-	-
Finance leases	197	-	197
Other	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	694	(1,255)	(561)

Group movement in temporary differences

	Balance 01-Jul-24	Charge to surplus/ (deficit)	Charge to other comp. rev & exp *	Balance 30-Jun-25
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	(779)	51	(7)	(735)
Employee benefits	247	(30)	-	217
Retentions	(287)	(31)	-	(318)
Capitalised interest	(181)	-	-	(181)
Provisions	250	88	-	338
Intangible assets	(8)	(2)	-	(10)
Finance leases	197	(197)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
	(561)	(121)	(7)	(689)

	Balance 01-Jul-23	Charge to surplus/ (deficit)	Charge to other comp. rev & exp *	Balance 30-Jun-24
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment	(819)	60	(20)	(779)
Employee benefits	232	15	-	247
Retentions	(252)	(35)	-	(287)
Capitalised interest	(181)	-	-	(181)
Provisions	290	(40)	-	250
Intangible assets	(6)	(2)	-	(8)
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	157	40	-	197
Other	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	77	(77)	-	-
	(502)	(39)	(20)	(561)

* Charge to other comprehensive revenue and expense

Note 12. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown with borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash floats	4	4	4	4
Bank current account	10,897	11,053	13,985	14,532
Short term deposits	8,000	4,000	8,000	4,000
Bank overdraft	-	-	(1)	(1)
	18,901	15,057	21,988	18,535

The carrying value of short term deposits with maturity dates of three months or less approximates their fair value.

There is currently no cash and cash equivalents that have been earmarked by trust deed or Council resolution for any specified purpose use.

The effective interest rate on call deposits for the Group was 1.60% to 3.75% (2024: 1.10% to 3.75%).

Ashburton Contracting Limited has overdraft facilities with the ANZ Bank of New Zealand Ltd of \$3,275,000 (2024: \$3,275,000). The effective interest rate on overdraft facilities ranges from 7.46% to 9.46% (2024: 8.96% to 9.46%).

Note 13. Trade and other receivables

Accounting Policy

Accounts receivable include rates and water charges and are recorded at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method which approximates their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. As there are statutory remedies to recover unpaid rates, penalties and water meter charges, no provision has been made for expected credit losses in respect of rates receivables.

Trade receivables are stated at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method which approximates their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets. At subsequent reporting dates, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts.

An impairment loss is recognised in the surplus/deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired and is measured as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rates receivable	2,555	3,309	2,555	3,309
Other receivables	5,771	5,714	7,690	10,070
Eastfield Investments Advance ⁽¹⁾	304	395	-	-
Prepayments	1,096	914	1,289	1,085
ACL contract work in progress	-	-	1,489	1,475
ACL retentions receivable	-	-	1,215	1,037
	9,726	10,332	14,238	16,976
Provision for impairment/ doubtful debts	(44)	(65)	(162)	(142)
Total trade and other receivables	9,682	10,267	14,076	16,834
Non current portion:				
ACL retentions payable			323	-
Current portion	9,682	10,267	13,753	16,834

(1) Eastfield Investments Advance is the Council's current account of \$304,344 Eastfield Investments Joint Venture. The current account balance is being utilised by the Joint Venture to fund the Council's share of operating expenses. The current account was established when the entity was formed (refer Note 17).

Total receivables comprise:				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions - this includes outstanding amounts from rates grants, infringements and any fees and charges that are subsidised by rates	5,559	3,679	5,559	1,769
Receivables from exchange transactions - this includes outstanding amounts for commercial sales and fees and charges that have not been subsidised by rates	4,123	6,588	8,517	15,065

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables outside the group, as the group has a large number of customers.

The Council does not provide for any impairment on rates receivable, as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts. Ratepayers can apply for payment plan options in special circumstances. Where such payment plans are in place debts are discounted to the present value of future repayments.

These powers allow Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid 4 months after the due date for payment. If payment has not been made within 3 months of the Court's judgement, then Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

The age of rates receivable overdue, but not impaired, are as follows:

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
< 12 months	1,591	1,673
> 12 months	964	1,636
Carrying amount	2,555	3,309

As of 30 June 2025, all overdue receivables, except for rates receivable, have been assessed for impairment (expected credit losses) and appropriate provisions applied. Council holds no collateral as security or other credit enhancements over receivables that are either past due or impaired.

The Chief Executive approved the write-off of rates receivable during the year under the LG(R)A 2002 as follows:

Section 90A: \$0 (2024: \$0)

Section 90B: \$0 (2024: \$0)

Ageing profile of receivables at year end

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Council						
Not past due	2,654	-	2,654	2,543	-	2,543
Past due 1-60 days	4,299	-	4,299	4,418	-	4,418
Past due 61-120 days	644	-	644	546	-	546
Past due > 120 days	2,129	(44)	2,085	2,825	(65)	2,760
	9,726	(44)	9,682	10,332	(65)	10,267
Group						
Not past due	6,829	-	6,829	8,294	-	8,294
Past due 1-60 days	4,447	-	4,447	4,721	-	4,721
Past due 61-120 days	704	-	704	819	-	819
Past due > 120 days	2,258	(162)	2,096	3,142	(142)	3,000
	14,238	(162)	14,076	16,976	(142)	16,834

Provision for impairment

The impairment provision has been calculated based on a review of specific overdue receivables and a collective assessment is based on historical credit loss experience upon initial recognition of a receivable, using reasonable assumptions and any available customer information, as well as consideration of future economic events.

Provision for Impairment

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Individual impairment	44	65	104	142
Collective impairment	-	-	58	-
Total provision for impairment	44	65	162	142

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance	65	59	142	127
Additional provisions made	-	6	45	29
Provisions reversed during the year	(21)	-	(25)	(14)
Receivables written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	44	65	162	142

Note 14. Stocks and bonds

Accounting Policy

Stocks and bonds, although they include terms greater than one year, they are readily tradable and are not intended to be held necessarily to maturity. They are revalued each year in the Council's parent financial statements at fair value using market values supplied by an independent advisor.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the surplus or deficit for the period.

Maturity analysis and effective interest rates

The maturity dates for Local Authority stocks and bonds are as follows:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Financial assets available for sale</i>				
Bonds	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055
	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055
Maturing within 1 year	-	-	-	-
- Weighted average interest rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maturing between 1 and 5 years	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055
- Weighted average interest rate	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.0%
Maturing after 5 years	-	-	-	-
- Weighted average interest rate	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055

For the purposes of allocating to a financial asset category, local authority stocks and bonds are classified as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive revenue and expense. Although they include terms greater than one year, they are readily tradable and are not intended to be held necessarily to maturity. They are revalued each year in the Council's financial statements at fair value using market value supplied by Bancorp Treasury Services Limited.

Note 15. Inventories

Accounting Policy

Council inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Ashburton Contracting Limited determines cost using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

No inventories are pledged as security for liabilities however some may be subject to retention of title clauses.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Commercial inventory				
- Metal and asphalt	-	-	1,317	1,212
- Cement	-	-	13	26
- Services, plumbing and civil	-	-	515	355
- Rubbish bags/bins	18	20	18	20
- Retail stock	73	52	73	51
Held for distribution inventory			-	-
- Workshop, fuel and parks raw materials	1	-	879	855
	92	72	2,815	2,519

Note 16. Other financial assets

Accounting Policy

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as; and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); and
- Fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD)

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognise in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council and group's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal outstanding and its held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" and held within a financial management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council and group may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity instrument not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit. Debt instruments in this category are the Council and groups listed bonds.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments are designated as FCTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council and group designated into this category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that are intended to be held for the medium to long term.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus and deficit.

Interest revenue and dividends from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Other than for derivative, the Council and group has no instruments in this category.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

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

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

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

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

Council measures ECLS on loan commitments at the date the commitment becomes irrevocable. If the ECL measured exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL is recognised as a provision.

Shares in subsidiaries (at cost)

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current portion				
Term deposits greater than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Community loans*	43	38	43	38
Total current portion	43	38	43	38
Non current portion				
Community loans*	2,589	2,221	2,589	2,221
<i>Investment in CCOs and similar entities</i>				
Ashburton Contracting Ltd	4,500	4,500	-	-
	4,500	4,500	-	-
<i>Investment in other entities</i>				
NZ Local Government Insurance Corp	53	52	53	52
Local Government Funding Agency	3,715	2,965	3,715	2,964
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	946	1,112	946	1,112
Electricity Ashburton Limited	1	1	1	1
Ashburton Trading Society Ltd	1	1	1	1
NZ Plumbers Merchants	-	-	10	11
	4,716	4,131	4,726	4,141
Total non-current portion	11,805	10,852	7,315	6,362
Total other financial assets	11,848	10,890	7,358	6,400

Community Loans

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 loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The face value of community loans is \$3.81 million (2024: \$3.65 million).

The Council's community loan scheme is designed to help not-for-profit organisations in Ashburton community to develop or improve new or existing facilities and other major projects. Only organisations with ability to repay are granted loans. Loans are for a maximum of 15 years, and interest is either nil and 2%

above current RBNZ's 90-day bank bill rate four years subsequent to drawdown date or 2% above current official cash rate. The Council received a guarantee for the community loan granting security interest in collateral, with a priority amount of \$4.00 million plus interest.

The fair value of loans at initial recognition has been determined using cash flows discounted at a rate based on the loan recipient's assessed financial risk factors.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets. At subsequent reporting dates, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts.

An impairment loss is recognised in the surplus/deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired and is measured as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

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 discretionary grants/ contributions under other expenses in Note 10.

Movement in the carrying value of community loans are as follows:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance*	2,259	688	2,259	688
Amount of new loans granted during the year*	198	3,000	198	3,000
Fair value adjustment on initial recognition*	-	(1,506)	-	(1,506)
Loans repaid during the year (principal and interest)*	(70)	(77)	(70)	(77)
Expected credit loss allowance recognised during the year	-	-	-	-
Unwind of discount and interest charged*	245	154	245	154
Closing balance	2,632	2,259	2,632	2,259

Investment in other entities

The Council's shareholding in other companies is as follows:

- Civic Financial Services Limited (prior to 1 March 2017 known as NZ Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited) 0.5% shareholding – 56,016 shares.

The current net asset backing is \$0.95 per share (2024 \$0.93)

- Transwaste Canterbury Limited

3.0% shareholding – 600,000 shares (shares paid up to \$0.80 per share).

The current net asset backing is \$1.58 per share (2024 \$1.85). This has been compared to the dividend payout approach and the variance is not deemed material to warrant changing the methodology.

- Electricity Ashburton

Along with approximately 12,500 customers, the ADC, Ashburton Contracting limited and several of the Reserve Boards and Memorial Halls have been allocated 100 voting rebate shares in Electricity Ashburton

which is registered as a cooperative company under the Co-operative Companies Act 1996. These shares are non-tradable. In total the Group has been allocated 2,300 shares valued at \$1 each.

- Unlisted shares – valuation

The investment by the Council in Ashburton Contracting Limited is carried at cost and the other companies listed above are carried at fair value in the Council's statement of financial position. These shares are unlisted and, accordingly, there are no published price quotations to determine the fair value of these investments. In addition, the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant, and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed.

For the purposes of allocating to a financial asset category, other shares in other companies are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 17. Investment in associates and joint ventures

Accounting Policies

Associates

Council's associates investment is accounted for in the group financial statements using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The investment in an associate initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount in the group's financial statements is increased or decreased to recognise the group's share of surplus or deficit of the associate after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment in the group financial statements.

If the share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the group discontinues recognising its share of further deficits. After the group's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, the group will resume recognising its share of those surpluses only after its share of those surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

The Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, the group will resume recognising its share of those surpluses only after its share of the surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

Where the group transacts with an associate, surpluses or deficits are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associate.

Dilution gains or losses arising from investments are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Ashburton District Council owns 30,000 Ordinary C shares of \$1 and 50,000 Deferred D shares of \$1 out of 200,000 total shares in Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited. Deferred shares have no rights to dividends or surpluses and are not transferable except in certain circumstances defined in the company's revised constitution that was adopted in January 2003.

Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited (RDRML) is an unlisted company.

The investment in the associate is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Council investment in Associates:				
Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited	30	30	38,366	31,915
	30	30	38,366	31,915

Refer to note 23 property, plant and equipment for information on key assumptions and estimates around the valuation of RDRML's water infrastructure assets.

The following table summarises the financial information of Rangitata Race Diversion Management

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Summarised statement of financial position of associate		
Current Assets	2,438	1,998
Non -Current Assets	18,706	19,898
Current Liabilities	18,374	10,125
Non -Current Liabilities	-	8,539
Net Assets	2,771	3,233
Summarised statement of comprehensive revenue and expense		
Revenue	5,944	6,011
Expense	6,406	7,042
Tax Expense		-
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	0	372
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	(462)	(658)
Group's Interest	20%	20%
Council's share of associate surplus/(deficit)	(92)	(132)

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby the Council and other parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Council's subsidiary Ashburton Contracting Limited (ACL) has entered into an unincorporated joint venture known as the Lake Hood Extension Project. ACL's share is 42.03% (2024: 42.03%) and is accounted for using the equity method.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025 Actual \$000	2024 Actual \$000	2025 Actual \$000	2024 Actual \$000
<i>Council investments in joint ventures</i>				
Eastfield Investments Limited/Joint Venture	1,765	1,765	2,069	2,160
Lake Hood Extension Trust			2,955	3,413
	1,765	1,765	5,024	5,573

Eastfield investments limited/joint venture

Council passed a resolution on 3rd April 2014 to become a participant in an unincorporated joint venture called Eastfield Investments Joint Venture. The purpose of the joint venture is to undertake redevelopment of the Ashburton CBD on land bounded by Burnett Street, Cass Street and Tancred Street. This area had seen a number of buildings demolished as a result of earthquake damage and the landowners (including the Council) believed there would be real economic and environmental benefits in undertaking the redevelopment in a coordinated approach that would rejuvenate the central CBD.

Eastfield Investments Limited was incorporated to act as custodian of the land and buildings of the JV participants. The company is jointly owned by the participants in the same shareholding as the JV. On 1 July 2014 Council sold to Eastfield Investments Limited land and buildings for the sum of \$1,710,000 and took up a 32.97% shareholding in the Company/JV and a current account balance of \$158,000 owed by the joint venture. No cash was exchanged between the parties.

The following table summarises the financial information of Eastfield Investments Limited/Joint Venture:

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Summarised statement of financial position of the Joint Venture		
Current Assets	214	167
Non-Current Assets	7,880	8,203
Current Liabilities	87	80
Non-Current Liabilities	1,980	1980
Net Assets	6,027	6,310
Summarised statements of comprehensive revenue and expense		
Revenue	395	380
Expense	628	266
Tax Expense	-	-
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	(233)	114
Group's interest	32.08%	32.08%
Council's share of associate surplus/(deficit)	(75)	37

Lake Hood extension project

During the 2008 financial year Ashburton Contracting Limited entered into an agreement for a 35% participation in an unincorporated Joint Venture known as the Lake Hood Extension Project. The objective of the joint venture is to further develop Lake Hood and an adjacent site by the creation of an enlarged lake and provision of residential and rural lifestyle blocks. The participants completed the purchase of land for the project and have obtained the necessary resource consents for the project.

Following various changes in shareholder participation the Company is currently a 42.03% participant in the joint venture.

The results of the Joint Venture have been included in the financial statements using the equity method.

Contingent liabilities related to the Joint Venture are shown in Note 34.

The following table summarises the financial information of Lake Hood Extension Project:

	Group	Group
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Summarised statement of financial position of associate		
Current Assets	7,288	8,209
Non -Current Assets	17	63
Current Liabilities	(275)	149
Non -Current Liabilities	-	-
Net Assets	7,030	8,123
Summarised statement of comprehensive revenue and expense		
Revenue	396	683
Expense	1,360	1,314
Tax Expense	-	-
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	(126)	11
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	(1,090)	(369)
Group's Interest	42.03%	42.03%
Council's share of associate surplus/(deficit)	(458)	(146)

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total Investments In Associates and Joint Ventures	1,795	1,795	43,390	37,488

Note 18. Property inventory

Accounting Policy

Property inventory is recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Property is classified as inventory when it is held for sale in the ordinary course of business, or that is in the process of construction or development for such a sale.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Land and development	3,928	3,928	3,928	3,928
	3,928	3,928	3,928	3,928

This is shown in the Statement of Financial Position as:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current portion	616	155	616	155
Non current portion	3,312	3,773	3,312	3,773
	3,928	3,928	3,928	3,928

Property inventory held for sale is the Ashburton Business Estate.

Note 19. Non-current assets held for sale

Accounting Policy

Properties are classified as intended for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction within 12 months from balance date rather than through continuing use. These are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs are recognised in 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 are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale (including those that are part of a disposal group).

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Forestry land	-	-	-	-
Freehold land and buildings*	-	267	-	267
Investment property	-	-	-	-
	-	267	-	267

The freehold land and buildings for sale are properties surplus to Council's requirements and were approved by Council to be made available for sale. Sales were completed by 30 June 2025.

Note 20. Investment property

Accounting Policy

Investment properties are properties which are held to either earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are stated at fair value at balance date. An external, independent valuation company, having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, values the portfolio every year. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. No deduction is taken for disposal costs.

The valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate of the net annual rents receivable from the properties and where relevant, associated costs. A yield which reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows is then applied to the net annual rentals to arrive at the property valuation.

The valuations reflect, where appropriate, the type of tenants actually in occupation or responsible for meeting lease commitments or likely to be in occupation after letting of vacant accommodation and the market's general perception of their credit worthiness, and the remaining economic life of the property. It has been assumed that whenever rent reviews or lease renewals are pending with anticipated reversionary increases all notices and where appropriate, counter notices have been validly served within the appropriate time.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the surplus/deficit.

Rental income from investment property is accounted for as described in the Revenue Recognition accounting policy.

When an item of property, plant and equipment which is revalued is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any differences arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognised directly in equity if it is a gain. Upon disposal of the item the gain is transferred to rate-payers equity. Any loss arising in this manner is recognised immediately in the surplus/deficit.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes of subsequent recording.

A property interest under an operating lease is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis when the Council holds it to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Any such property interest under which an operating lease classified as an investment property is carried at fair value. Lease income is accounted for as described in the Revenue Recognition accounting policy.

The investment properties were valued by CBRE Limited, registered valuers, as at 30 June 2025.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance	36,799	35,594	36,599	35,394
Disposals	(1,200)	-	(1,200)	-
Transfers to Property Plant & Equipment	(1,250)		(1,250)	-
Reconciling item	-	(13)	-	(13)
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	1,923	1,218	1,923	1,218
Closing balance	36,272	36,799	36,072	36,599

The valuation as at 30 June 2025 was completed by CBRE Limited. The basis of valuation is fair value, being the estimated amount for which an asset should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion.

The valuation methodologies used were a direct sales comparison or a direct capitalisation of rental revenue using market comparison of capitalisation rates. Capitalisation rates are assessed by comparing the subject property to similar properties that have sold with adjustments made for physical improvement and land characteristics, location and tenancy structure. The valuation methodologies are consistent with the prior year.

Note 21. Forestry

Accounting Policy

Forests were valued as at 30 June 2025 by ForestStat Ltd. in accordance with PBE IPSAS 27. All forests have been valued at 'fair value' less estimated point of sale costs which exclude transportation costs required to get the logs to market. Fair value valuations are based on: plantation age, species, silviculture, type, site, and productivity rotation length, expected yields at maturity, expected royalties and discount rate.

Using this information – which is collected from a variety of sources (including Council's own records and data prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) valuations are calculated for each plantation.

Council has a policy to revalue its forests annually. Any increase or decrease in the valuation is reflected in the surplus/deficit.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance	3,025	4,348	3,025	4,348
Fair value gains/(losses)				
- due to harvest	249	(174)	249	(174)
- due to additions	16	-	16	-
- due to sales	-	-	-	-
- due to unit rate changes and growth	(305)	(1,149)	(305)	(1,149)
Closing balance	2,985	3,025	2,985	3,025

The Council owns 1,115.3 hectares (2024: 1,077.6 hectares) of forest predominantly planted in Radiata pine.

The valuation has been performed as per Accounting Policies with a pre-tax discount rate of 7.8% (2024: 7.8%).

The market value of the forests is estimated using the Expected Value approach, due to the absence of sufficient sales information for forests. Under the Expected Value approach future costs and revenues are discounted at an appropriate rate, with the appropriate discount rate being derived from transaction information such as actual sales and investment decisions that have taken place recently.

The valuation is for tree crop only. The value of land, improvements or and additional revenue streams are excluded. Tree crop values are calculated based on the valuers assessment of current costs and future revenues. No value is assigned to amenity species, wind damaged areas, and stands deemed un-economical to harvest, and native bush. The remaining land has an average value of \$2,500/ha, the annual cost of this land has been set as a rental of 4% on this value that is \$100/ha/year.

There are no restrictions over the forestry assets. No forestry assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

Financial risk management strategies

The Council is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in timber prices, depending on demand, exchange rates and shipping costs. The Council is a long term forestry investor and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly in the foreseeable future, therefore, has not taken any measures to manage the risks of a decline in timber processes. The Council reviews its outlook for timber prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Sensitivity analysis

No sensitivity analysis to log price or discount rate was carried out on the valuation completed 30 June 2025.

Note 22. Intangible assets

Accounting Policy

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (three to ten years). Subsequent expenditure on capitalised computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Costs incurred in acquiring operating system software essential to the operation of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are included with the item of Property, Plant and Equipment and are not classified as an Intangible Asset. This is consistent with PBE IPSAS 31.

Other intangible assets

An internally generated intangible asset arising from the Council's development of its research findings is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- An asset is created that can be identified such as new processes;
- It is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- The development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Council are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the surplus/deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each balance date.

	Council	Council	Group	Group	Group	Group
	Computer	Total	Computer	Resource	Goodwill	Total
	Software		Software	Consents		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance 1/07/24	253	253	107	463	488	1,311
Additions	-	-	11	47	-	58
Disposals	-	-	(260)	-	-	(260)
Current year amortisation	(112)	(112)	(19)	(196)	-	(327)
Reverse amortisation on disposal	-	-	260	-	-	260
Closing balance 30/06/25	141	141	99	314	488	1,042
Cost	4,471	4,471	363	716	488	6,038
Accumulated amortisation	(4,330)	(4,330)	(264)	(402)	-	(4,996)
Carrying value at 30 June 2025	141	141	99	314	488	1,042
Opening balance 1/07/23	390	390	74	441	488	1,393
Additions	116	116	55	33	-	204
Disposals	-	-	(22)	(66)	-	(88)
Current year amortisation	(253)	(253)	(22)	(11)	-	(286)
Reverse amortisation on disposal	-	-	22	66	-	88
Closing balance 30/06/24	253	253	107	463	488	1,311
Cost	4,471	4,471	612	669	488	6,240
Accumulated amortisation	(4,218)	(4,218)	(505)	(206)	-	(4,929)
Carrying value at 30 June 2024	253	253	107	463	488	1,311

The amortisation charge has been recognised in expenses (see note 9).

Note 23. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting Policy

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational assets – these include land, buildings, landfill post-closure, library books, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

Operational Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Restricted assets are mainly parks and reserves owned by the Council and group that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructure Assets are stated at their revalued amounts. The revalued amounts are their fair values at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at balance date.

Additions between valuations are recorded at cost, except for vested assets (see 'Vested Assets'). Certain infrastructure assets and land have been vested in the Council as part of the sub-divisional consent process.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Revaluation increments and decrements are credited or debited to the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus/deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value is recognised first in the Other Comprehensive Revenue up to the amount previously expensed and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

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

Work in progress has been stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct material and direct labour together with production overheads.

Council land is recorded at cost and there is currently no intention to revalue these assets.

Property held for service delivery objectives rather than to earn rental or for capital appreciation is included within property plant and equipment. Examples of this are property held for strategic purposes and property held to provide a social service, including those which generate cash inflows where the rental revenue is incidental to the purpose of holding the property, i.e. Council's elderly housing units.

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

Costs incurred after initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Buildings

Buildings are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and there is currently no intention to revalue these assets.

Asbestos Management

The Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations 2016 imposes certain obligations and liabilities on local authorities relating to the management of asbestos risks. In accordance with legislative requirements, Council is currently undertaking a program to conduct asbestos surveys on its buildings constructed prior to January 2000. Due to the scale and ongoing nature of this project, it is not yet possible to quantify the potential future costs of any necessary remediation programme. As such, a contingent liability has not been recognised at this time, but the Council is committed to managing the risks associated with asbestos on its properties.

Parks and Reserves

Parks Assets existing as at 30 June 2025 were revalued on a depreciated replacement cost basis by Waugh Infrastructure Management Limited, an independent registered valuer. These are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years.

Infrastructure Assets

These are the fixed utility systems that provide a continuing service to the community and are not generally regarded as tradable. They include roads and bridges, water and sewerage services, stormwater, stock water systems and solid waste. These assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years, except for land under roads which have not been revalued.

Roading and footpaths assets were revalued on 30 June 2024 on a depreciated replacement cost basis by Council staff and peer reviewed by Beca, an independent registered valuer. Water and sewerage services, stormwater and stock water systems were revalued as at 30 June 2025 on a depreciated replacement cost basis by Council staff and peer reviewed by Beca. Solid Waste assets were revalued on 30 June 2024 on a depreciated replacement cost basis by Council staff and peer reviewed by Beca.

The assets were valued using depreciated replacement cost. This required determination of quantities of assets optimised to relate to these required for current service delivery, foreseeable demand, unit rates that reflect replacement with modern engineering equivalent assets, recent contract rates for work in the district, and estimates of the remaining useful life over which the asset is depreciated. These estimates can be affected by local conditions, such as weather. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, council could be over or underestimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure. Useful lives have been determined with reference to the New Zealand Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by Apopo and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration, and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of asset management planning activities, which provide further assurance over useful life estimates.

Obsolesce and surplus capacity were considered as part of Optimisation process within the valuation process.

Estimates of replacement costs of the asset are based on recent construction contacts in the region for modern equivalent assets, from which unit rates are determined. Unit rates have been applied to

components of the network based on size, material, depth and location, if recent contract cost information is considered out of date, it is indexed using Statistics New Zealand's Capital Goods Price Index to convert them to current dollar value at the valuation date.

Council adopted a Stockwater Exit Transition Plan to exit out of the business of delivering stockwater services on 18 December 2024. The valuation for 30 June 2025 has not changed the assumption around total and remaining useful lives adopted for stockwater assets, due to the uncertainty on how or when stockwater services will be discontinued.

Land under roads was valued by Quotable Value NZ Limited, an independent registered valuer, as at 30 June 2022 and were based on sales of comparable properties. The values relate to an average "unimproved value" calculation in the rural areas of the district, and in the urban areas it is land with no roads, sewers or water supply. Land under roads has not been subsequently revalued and is now carried at deemed cost.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use, and goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost 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.

If an assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written-down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Value in use for non-cash generating assets

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 and cash generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

Council 2025	Accumulated			Current year additions	Current year disposals	Current year Transfers	Classified as held for sale	Accum. deprec. reversed on disposal	Current year deprec.	Impairment losses expensed	Net revaluation increase/ (decrease)	Accum. deprec. reversed on reval.	Accumulated		
	Cost/ fair value	depreciation & impairment	Carrying value										Cost/ fair value	depreciation & impairment	Carrying value
	1/07/24	1/07/24	1/07/24										30/06/25	30/06/25	30/06/25
	\$000	\$000	\$000										\$000	\$000	\$000
Operational assets															
Freehold land	30,699	-	30,699	1,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,929	-	31,929
Buildings	133,489	(24,651)	108,838	6,649	(3,546)	-	-	1,950	(3,236)	-	-	-	136,592	(25,937)	110,655
Plant and machinery	9,339	(6,285)	3,054	616	(389)	-	-	340	(712)	-	-	-	9,566	(6,657)	2,909
Equipment, furniture and fittings	10,745	(7,541)	3,204	499	(11)	-	-	11	(606)	-	-	-	11,233	(8,136)	3,097
Library books	4,174	(3,570)	604	159	-	-	-	-	(92)	-	-	-	4,333	(3,662)	671
Total operational assets	188,446	(42,047)	146,401	9,153	(3,946)	-	-	2,302	(4,646)	-	-	-	193,653	(44,392)	149,261
Infrastructural assets															
Roading and footpaths	390,831	-	390,831	13,331	(626)	-	-	-	(10,287)	-	-	-	403,536	(10,287)	393,249
Land under roads	90,402	-	90,402	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,612	-	91,612
Water supplies							-	-	-						
- treatment plants and facilities	22,388	(1,150)	21,238	9,938	(50)	-	-	-	(1,526)	-	(2,444)	2,676	29,832	-	29,832
- reticulation and other assets	97,151	(4,296)	92,855	2,641	(651)	-	-	-	(1,752)	-	16,130	6,048	115,271	-	115,271
Wastewater schemes															
- treatment plants and facilities	33,882	(1,581)	32,301	4,144	(47)	-	-	-	(875)	-	136	2,456	38,115	-	38,114
- reticulation and other assets	124,344	(4,324)	120,020	2,121	(101)	-	-	-	(2,382)	-	50,321	6,706	176,685	-	176,685
Stormwater	45,137	(1,328)	43,809	1,384	-	1,053	-	-	(640)	-	19,221	1,968	66,795	-	66,795
Stockwater	30,340	(103)	30,237	-	(855)	(1,053)	-	-	(49)	-	3,667	152	32,099	-	32,099
Solid waste	5,079	-	5,079	582	(84)	-	-	-	(269)	-	-	-	5,577	(269)	5,308
Total infrastructural assets	839,554	(12,782)	826,772	35,352	(2,413)	-	-	-	(17,780)	-	87,031	20,006	959,522	(10,556)	948,965
Restricted assets															
Land	16,723	-	16,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,723	-	16,723
Buildings	580	(193)	387	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	580	(207)	373
Parks, cemeteries and domains	34,701	(844)	33,857	2,389	-	-	-	-	(656)	-	(91)	1,500	36,999	-	36,999
Total restricted assets	52,004	(1,037)	50,967	2,389	-	-	-	-	(670)	-	(91)	1,500	54,302	(207)	54,095
Total	1,080,003	(55,867)	1,024,140	46,894	(6,359)	-	-	2,302	(23,096)	-	86,940	21,506	1,207,478	(55,155)	1,152,321

*Accumulated depreciation

Group 2025
Operational assets

Freehold land	32,243	(21)	32,222	1,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,473	(21)	33,452
Buildings	135,315	(24,784)	110,531	6,961	(3,546)	-	-	1,950	(3,326)	-	-	-	138,730	(26,160)	112,570
Plant and machinery	34,558	(21,709)	12,849	2,038	(2,161)	-	-	1,745	(2,229)	-	-	-	34,435	(22,193)	12,242
Equipment, furniture and fittings	11,550	(8,010)	3,540	549	(138)	-	-	123	(656)	-	-	-	11,961	(8,543)	3,418
Library books	4,174	(3,570)	604	159	-	-	-	-	(92)	-	-	-	4,333	(3,662)	671
Total operational assets	217,840	(58,094)	159,746	10,937	(5,845)	-	-	3,818	(6,303)	-	-	-	222,932	(60,579)	162,353

Infrastructural assets

Roading and footpaths	390,831	-	390,831	12,608	(626)	-	-	-	(10,287)	-	-	-	402,813	(10,287)	392,526
Land under roads	90,402	-	90,402	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,612	-	91,612
Water supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	22,418	(1,150)	21,268	9,729	(50)	-	-	-	(1,526)	-	(2,444)	2,676	29,653	-	29,653
- reticulation and other assets	97,151	(4,296)	92,855	2,641	(651)	-	-	-	(1,752)	-	16,130	6,048	115,271	-	115,271
Wastewater schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	33,882	(1,581)	32,301	4,144	(47)	-	-	-	(875)	-	136	2,456	38,115	-	38,115
- reticulation and other assets	124,344	(4,324)	120,020	1,882	(101)	-	-	-	(2,382)	-	50,321	6,706	176,446	-	176,446
Stormwater	45,137	(1,328)	43,809	1,384	-	1,053	-	-	(640)	-	19,221	1,968	65,742	-	65,742
Stockwater	30,340	(103)	30,237	-	(855)	(1,053)	-	-	(49)	-	3,667	152	33,152	-	33,152
Solid waste	5,079	-	5,079	582	(84)	-	-	-	(269)	-	-	-	5,577	(269)	5,308
Total infrastructural assets	839,584	(12,782)	826,802	34,180	(2,414)	-	-	-	(17,780)	-	87,031	20,006	958,381	(10,556)	947,825

Restricted assets

Land	16,723	-	16,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,723	-	16,723
Buildings	580	(193)	387	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	580	(207)	373
Parks, cemeteries and domains	34,701	(844)	33,857	2,389	-	-	-	-	(656)	-	(91)	1,500	36,999	-	36,999
Total restricted assets	52,004	(1,037)	50,967	2,389	-	-	-	-	(670)	-	(91)	1,500	54,302	(207)	54,095
Total	1,109,428	(71,913)	1,037,515	47,506	(8,259)	-	-	3,818	(24,753)	-	86,940	21,506	1,235,615	(71,342)	1,164,273

*Accumulated depreciation

Council 2024, as restated

	Cost/ fair value 1/07/23 \$000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment 1/07/23 \$000	Carrying value 1/07/23 \$000	Current year additions \$000	**Current year disposals \$000	**Classified as held for sale \$000	* Accum. deprec. reversed on disposal \$000	Current year deprec. \$000	Impairment losses expensed \$000	Net revaluation increase/ (decrease) \$000	* Accum. deprec. reversed on reval. \$000	Cost/ fair value 30/06/24 \$000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment 30/06/24 \$000	Carrying value 30/06/24 \$000
Operational assets														
Freehold land	31,441	-	31,441	369	(844)	(267)	-	-	-	-	-	30,699	-	30,699
Buildings	73,520	(23,335)	51,185	62,264	(2,295)	-	1,211	(2,527)	-	-	-	133,489	(24,651)	108,838
Plant and machinery	7,915	(5,826)	2,090	1,710	(286)	-	220	(679)	-	-	-	9,339	(6,285)	3,054
Equipment, furniture and fittings	8,617	(7,004)	1,613	2,128	-	-	-	(537)	-	-	-	10,745	(7,541)	3,204
Library books	4,033	(3,493)	540	141	-	-	-	(77)	-	-	-	4,174	(3,570)	604
Total operational assets	125,526	(39,658)	86,869	66,612	(3,425)	(267)	1,431	(3,820)	-	-	-	188,446	(42,047)	146,401
Infrastructural assets														
Roading and footpaths **	381,870	(8,265)	373,605	15,970	(738)	-	-	(10,152)	-	(6,271)	18,417	390,831	-	390,831
Land under roads	84,983	-	84,983	5,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,402	-	90,402
Water supplies												-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	12,864	(595)	12,269	9,682	(158)	-	-	(555)	-	-	-	22,388	(1,150)	21,238
- reticulation and other assets	90,705	(1,770)	88,935	7,374	(928)	-	-	(2,526)	-	-	-	97,151	(4,296)	92,855
Wastewater schemes												-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	29,762	(625)	29,137	4,271	(151)	-	-	(956)	-	-	-	33,882	(1,581)	32,301
- reticulation and other assets	115,304	(2,079)	113,225	9,411	(371)	-	-	(2,245)	-	-	-	124,344	(4,324)	120,020
Stormwater	44,252	(634)	43,618	885	-	-	-	(694)	-	-	-	45,137	(1,328)	43,809
Stockwater	31,599	(56)	31,543	-	(1,259)	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	30,340	(103)	30,237
Solid waste	5,061	185	5,246	271	-	-	-	(237)	-	(253)	52	5,079	-	5,079
Total infrastructural assets	796,400	(13,839)	782,561	53,283	(3,605)	-	-	(17,412)	-	(6,524)	18,469	839,554	(12,782)	826,772
Restricted assets														
Land	16,723	-	16,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,723	-	16,723
Buildings	580	(193)	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	(193)	387
Parks, cemeteries and domains	24,949	(1,909)	23,040	5,768	-	-	-	(655)	-	3,984	1,720	34,701	(844)	33,857
Total restricted assets	42,252	(2,102)	40,150	5,768	-	-	-	(655)	-	3,984	1,720	52,004	(1,037)	50,967
Total	964,178	(55,599)	909,579	125,663	(7,030)	(267)	1,431	(21,887)	-	(2,540)	20,189	1,080,002	(55,866)	1,024,140

* Accumulated depreciation

**Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Restatement

Group 2024, as restated

	Cost/ fair value 1/07/23 \$000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment 1/07/23 \$000	Carrying value 1/07/23 \$000	Current year additions \$000	**Current year disposals \$000	**Classified as held for sale \$000	* Accum. deprec. reversed on disposal \$000	Current year deprec. \$000	Impairment losses expensed \$000	Net revaluation increase/ (decrease) \$000	* Accum. deprec. reversed on reval. \$000	Cost/ fair value 30/06/24 \$000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment 30/06/24 \$000	Carrying value 30/06/24 \$000
Operational assets														
Freehold land	32,985	(21)	32,864	369	(844)	(267)	-	-	-	-	-	32,243	(21)	32,222
Buildings	75,345	(23,468)	51,877	62,265	(2,295)	-	1,211	(2,527)	-	-	-	135,315	(24,784)	110,531
Plant and machinery	32,518	(20,155)	12,363	2,633	(593)	-	220	(1,774)	-	-	-	34,558	(21,709)	12,849
Equipment, furniture and fittings	9,298	(7,563)	1,735	2,252	-	-	-	(447)	-	-	-	11,550	(8,010)	3,540
Library books	4,033	(3,493)	540	141	-	-	-	(77)	-	-	-	4,174	(3,570)	604
Total operational assets	154,179	(54,700)	99,379	67,660	(3,732)	(267)	1,431	(4,825)	-	-	-	217,840	(58,094)	159,746
Infrastructural assets														
Roading and footpaths **	381,870	(8,265)	373,605	15,970	(738)	-	-	(10,152)	-	(6,271)	18,417	390,831	-	390,831
Land under roads	84,983	-	84,983	5,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,402	-	90,402
Water supplies												-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	12,894	(595)	12,299	9,682	(158)	-	-	(555)	-	-	-	22,418	(1,150)	21,268
- reticulation and other assets	90,705	(1,770)	88,935	7,374	(928)	-	-	(2,526)	-	-	-	97,151	(4,296)	92,855
Wastewater schemes												-	-	-
- treatment plants and facilities	29,762	(625)	29,137	4,271	(151)	-	-	(956)	-	-	-	33,882	(1,581)	32,301
- reticulation and other assets	115,304	(2,079)	113,225	9,411	(371)	-	-	(2,245)	-	-	-	124,344	(4,324)	120,020
Stormwater	44,252	(634)	43,618	885	-	-	-	(694)	-	-	-	45,137	(1,328)	43,809
Stockwater	31,599	(56)	31,543	-	(1,259)	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	30,340	(103)	30,237
Solid waste	5,061	185	5,246	271	-	-	-	(237)	-	(253)	52	5,079	-	5,079
Total infrastructural assets	796,430	(13,839)	782,591	53,283	(3,605)	-	-	(17,412)	-	(6,524)	18,469	839,584	(12,782)	826,802
Restricted assets														
Land	16,723	-	16,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,723	-	16,723
Buildings	580	(193)	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	(193)	387
Parks, cemeteries and domains	24,949	(1,909)	23,040	5,768	-	-	-	(655)	-	3,984	1,720	34,701	(844)	33,857
Total restricted assets	42,252	(2,102)	40,150	5,768	-	-	-	(655)	-	3,984	1,720	52,004	(1,037)	50,967
Total	992,861	(70,641)	922,120	126,711	(7,337)	(267)	1,431	(22,892)	-	(2,540)	20,189	1,109,428	(71,913)	1,037,515

*Accumulated depreciation

**Refer to Note 31: Prior Period Restatement

Restrictions

Land and buildings in the “Restricted Assets” category are subject to either restrictions on use, or disposal, or both. This includes restrictions from legislation (such as land declared as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977), or other restrictions (such as land and buildings under a bequest or donation that restricts the purpose for which the assets can be used).

Core infrastructure asset disclosures

The Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 requires Council to disclose additional information for core infrastructure assets. These are defined in the regulations as roading and footpaths, water supplies, wastewater schemes, stormwater and flood protection. The Council does not own any flood protection infrastructure.

Core asset capital expenditure

Constructed assets refer to capital additions that have been engaged and constructed by the Council as part of the management of the network. Transferred or vested assets are assets where the construction has been engaged by a third party and when complete the ownership has been transferred to the Council, for example infrastructure assets resulting from a subdivision. This table does not include incomplete assets which remain as work in progress in the statement of financial position.

	2025 Constructed assets \$000	2025 Transferred/ vested assets \$000	2025 Total additions \$000	2024 Constructed assets \$000	2024 Transferred/ vested assets \$000	2024 Total additions \$000
Roading and footpaths*	11,040	2,291	13,331	8,631	5,419	14,050
Water supplies						
- treatment plants and facilities	9,938	-	9,938	9,682	-	9,682
- reticulation and other assets	1,063	1,578	2,641	6,616	758	7,374
	11,001	1,578	12,579	16,298	758	17,056
Wastewater schemes						
- treatment plants and facilities	2,057	2,087	4,144	4,260	11	4,271
- reticulation and other assets	503	1,618	2,121	7,567	1,844	9,411
	2,560	3,705	6,265	11,827	1,855	13,682
Stormwater	1,451	987	2,438	103	782	885
Total core asset additions	26,052	8,561	34,613	36,859	8,814	45,673

Core asset replacement cost

Council's core infrastructure assets are revalued annually using depreciated replacement cost (DRC). DRC is referred to as the carrying value of these assets in the financial statements. DRC is the replacement cost of the asset less accumulated depreciation based on the assets age, this results in a current value given a definable remaining useful life. The following table details the carrying value and associated replacement cost for each core infrastructure category.

	Replacement Cost 30-Jun-25 \$000	Carrying Value 30-Jun-25 \$000	Replacement Cost 30-Jun-24 \$000	Carrying Value 30-Jun-24 \$000
Roading and footpaths *	653,469	393,249	640,764	390,831
Water supplies				
- treatment plants and facilities	39,986	29,833	30,279	21,238
- reticulation and other assets	177,752	115,271	163,187	92,855
	217,738	145,104	193,466	114,093
Wastewater schemes				
- treatment plants and facilities	50,782	38,114	46,190	32,301
- reticulation and other assets	260,947	176,685	198,029	120,020
	311,729	214,799	244,219	152,321
Stormwater	96,220	66,796	67,348	43,809
	1,279,156	819,948	1,145,797	701,054

* Land under roads are not included in the calculations.

Work in progress by class of assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets under construction by class of asset is detailed below.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Buildings	-	145	-	145
Equipment, furniture and fittings	649	-	649	-
Roading and footpaths	9	1,653	9	1,653
Water supplies	5,576	9,290	5,576	9,290
Wastewater schemes	3,217	989	3,217	989
Software	-	187	-	187
Stormwater	34	34	34	34
Stockwater	58	58	58	58
Parks, cemeteries and domains	147	125	147	125
Other	55	22	55	22
Total work in progress	9,745	12,503	9,745	12,503

Note 24. Trade and other payables

Accounting Policy

Trade payables are stated at their amortised cost which approximates their nominal value given their short term nature.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Trade payables	4,402	4,999	6,988	8,414
Accruals and other expenses	837	1,144	837	1,144
Amounts due to related parties	1,313	1,052	-	-
Revenue in advance*	1,847	4,013	1,847	4,013
Fair value of EA Networks Centre naming rights	59	38	59	38
Fair value of EA Networks Centre naming rights- Non Current	196	261	196	261
Fair value of Museum/Art Gallery naming rights	-	5	-	5
Fair value of Museum/Art Gallery naming rights- Non Current	-	(3)	-	(3)
Retentions / bonds awaiting contract work	1,390	1,835	1,390	1,835
	10,044	13,344	11,317	15,707
Payables and deferred revenue under non-exchange transactions:				
GST/FBT payable	-	-	297	549
Acc liability	72	86	72	86
Rates/water meter charges received in advance	2,164	1,769	2,164	1,769
Environment Canterbury rates outstanding from ADC	587	443	587	443
Construction Contracts	-	-	-	-
Grant revenue received in advance	79	145	79	146
	2,902	2,443	3,199	2,993
Total payables and deferred revenue	12,946	15,787	14,516	18,700
This is shown in the Statement of Financial position as:				
Current*	12,750	15,488	14,320	18,401
Non Current	196	299	196	299
	12,946	15,787	14,516	18,700

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms, therefore the carrying value of trade and other payable approximate their fair value.

Note 25. Employee benefit liabilities

Accounting Policy

Provision is made for annual leave, long service leave, sick leave and retiring gratuities.

The retiring gratuity liability and long service leave are assessed on an actuarial basis using future rates of pay taking into account years of service, years to entitlement and the likelihood staff will reach the point of entitlement. These estimated amounts are discounted to their present value using an interpolated 10 year government bond rate.

Liabilities for accumulating short-term compensated absences (e.g. annual and sick leave) are measured as the additional amount of unused entitlement accumulated at the balance date, to the extent that the Group anticipate it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit when they are due.

Employee benefit liabilities are incurred to cover statutory and other obligations and include annual leave, long service leave, sick leave and retirement gratuities.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accrued pay	451	373	451	373
Annual and long service leave	1,971	1,977	3,029	3,136
Retirement gratuities	211	197	211	197
Sick Leave	5	5	5	5
	2,638	2,552	3,696	3,711
This is shown in the Statement of Financial Position as:				
Current	2,396	2,308	3,394	3,413
Non current	242	244	302	298
	2,638	2,552	3,696	3,711

Note 26. Provisions - Landfill aftercare & demolition liability

Accounting Policy

The Council has a legal obligation to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill sites in the district after closure, in some cases 35 years after closure.

To provide for the estimated costs of aftercare, an estimate is done of future annual costs and is then subject to a net present value calculation. Details of these costs are shown below.

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

Costs to be incurred for the district's landfills have been estimated by Council as follows:

	Council 2025 \$000	Council 2024 \$000
Ashburton	8	8
Hinds	3	3
Rakaia	5	5
Methven	5	5
Mayfield	3	3
	24	24

Maintenance and monitoring costs have been calculated using a net present value calculation of 3.14% (2024: 5.30%).

At year end council had agreed to demolish the old Polytech on Cameron Streets. A provision for this demolition is included the note below.

The provisions for landfill aftercare and the demolition liability balances are shown below:

	Council 2025 Actual \$000	Council 2024 Actual \$000	Group 2025 Actual \$000	Group 2024 Actual \$000
Opening balance of Landfill aftercare	122	147	122	147
Provision used during the year	(14)	(10)	(14)	(10)
landfill aftercare changes made during the year	18	(15)	18	(15)
Closing balance of Landfill aftercare	126	122	126	122
Provision for demolition	647	-	647	-
Closing balance	773	122	773	122
This is shown in the Statement of Financial Position as:				
Current	661	15	661	15
Non current	112	107	112	107
	773	122	773	122

Note 27. Borrowings

Accounting Policy

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council or Group has an unconditioned right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date and intends to do so.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	130,600	85,600	132,185	87,296
Loans raised during the year	45,000	69,000	45,000	69,000
Loans repaid during the year	(32,000)	(24,000)	(32,585)	(24,111)
Closing balance	143,600	130,600	144,600	132,185
This is shown in the Statement of Financial Position as:				
Current	45,000	32,000	45,000	32,117
Non current	98,600	98,600	99,600	100,068
	143,600	130,600	144,600	132,185

Loans taken out by the Council are secured over rates of the Council. These are issued at fixed and floating interest rates. ACL loans are secured over certain plant items specified in the loan agreements.

Maturity analysis and effective interest rates

The following is a maturity analysis of the Council and Group's borrowing. There are no early repayment options.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year (current)	45,000	32,000	45,000	32,117
- weighted average effective interest rates	3.8%	5.9%	4.0%	6.2%
1 to 2 years	33,000	25,000	34,000	26,468
- weighted average effective interest rates	3.3%	6.2%	3.4%	6.1%
2 to 3 years	35,600	28,000	35,600	28,000
- weighted average effective interest rates	3.1%	4.3%	3.1%	4.3%
3 to 4 years	30,000	23,600	30,000	23,600
- weighted average effective interest rates	4.3%	3.3%	4.3%	3.3%
4 to 5 years	-	22,000	-	22,000
- weighted average effective interest rates	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Greater than 5 years	-	-	-	-
- weighted average effective interest rates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	143,600	130,600	144,600	132,185

Fair value of borrowings

The carrying amounts and fair values of borrowings are as follows:

Council had secured loans of \$143,600,000 at 30 June 2025, (2024:130,600,000). The Group had secured loans of \$144,600,000 at 30 June 2025, (2024:132,184,000)

The carrying value of borrowings approximates their fair value.

Liability management policy

Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which include a Liability Management Policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the Council's Long-Term Plan. There were no significant variations or material departures from Council's Liability Management Policy. External debt limits per Council's Long-Term Plan (Financial Strategy).

	Council		
	Target	2025	2024
Interest payments as a percentage of council revenue	<10%	5.4%	5.1%
Interest payments as a percentage of total rates	<25%	10.7%	10.9%

Internal borrowing

Internal borrowing and internal interest are eliminated on consolidation of the activities in the Council's financial statements.

	Balance	Borrowed	Repaid	Balance
	30/06/2024			30/06/2025
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Commercial Property	5,426	-	5,426	-
Elderly Housing	195	-	195	-
Parks	3,587	-	3,587	-
Drinking water	3,629	-	3,629	-
Wastewater	204	-	204	-
Tinwald Recreation Reserve	40	-	40	-
Miscellaneous	150	-	150	-
	13,231	-	13,231	-

	Balance	Borrowed	Repaid	Balance
	30/06/2023			30/06/2024
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cemeteries	156	-	156	-
Commercial Property	16,848	5,426	16,848	5,426
Elderly Housing	59	195	59	195
Parks	1,461	3,587	1,461	3,587
Conveniences	296	-	296	-
Roading	4,168	-	4,168	-
Drinking water	9,928	3,629	9,928	3,629
Wastewater	2,606	204	2,606	204
Stockwater	114	-	114	-
Tinwald Recreation Reserve	-	40	-	40
Miscellaneous	138	150	138	150
	35,774	13,231	35,774	13,231

Security

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has a registered first mortgage over 6 Dobson Street West and a first ranking general security over the assets of Ashburton Contracting Limited.

Note 28. Derivative financial instruments

	Council		Group	
	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Current Asset Portion				
Interest Rate Swaps	26	-	26	-
<i>Total Current Asset Portion</i>	26	-	26	-
Non-Current Asset Portion				
Interest Rate Swaps	-	444	-	444
<i>Total Non-Current Asset Portion</i>	-	444	-	444
Total derivative financial instrument assets	26	444	26	444
Current Liability Portion				
Interest Rate Swaps	16	-	16	-
<i>Total Current Liability Portion</i>	16	-	16	-
Non-Current Liability Portion				
Interest Rate Swaps	848	58	848	58
<i>Total Non-Current Liability Portion</i>	848	58	848	58
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	864	58	864	58

The notional principal amounts outstanding of borrowings using fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps are:

Council 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	5 years+	Total
Interest Swaps					
Nominal Amount (in \$000)	17,500	7,500	50,000	15,000	90,000
Average Fixed Rate	3.12%	3.47%	4.00%	3.90%	3.80%
Council 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	5 years+	Total
Interest Swaps					
Nominal Amount (in \$000)	5,000	10,000	18,000	7,000	40,000
Average Fixed Rate	3.83%	2.85%	4.36%	4.18%	3.99%

Group 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	5 years+	Total
Interest Swaps					
Nominal Amount (in \$000)	17,500	7,500	50,000	15,000	90,000
Average Fixed Rate	3.12%	3.47%	4.00%	3.90%	3.80%
Group 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	5 years+	Total
Interest Swaps					
Nominal Amount (in \$000)	5,000	10,000	18,000	7,000	40,000
Average Fixed Rate	3.83%	2.85%	4.36%	4.18%	3.99%

The interest rates for interest rates swaps are fixed between 3.12% to 4.00% (2024: 2.85% to 4.75%).

Fair value of interest rate swaps has been calculated based on expected future cash flows under the terms of the swaps and discounting these values to present value.

Losses of \$1,224,000 for the year (2024: \$465,000) are shown in Note 7.

Note 29. Ratepayers equity

Accounting Policy

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and group and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Public equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves to enable clearer identification of the specified uses that the Council and group make of its accumulated surpluses.

The components of equity are:

- Ratepayers Equity
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income Reserve
- Revaluation Reserves
- Special Funds and Reserves

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July	536,900	521,389	556,340	540,617
Reclassification of group equity	-	-	(325)	(370)
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation*	8,313	6,676	6,021	7,258
Transfers from separate reserves	66,530	69,291	66,530	69,291
Transfers from special funds	710	1,341	710	1,341
Transfers to separate reserves	(62,189)	(59,741)	(62,189)	(59,741)
Transfers to special funds	(3,788)	(2,056)	(3,788)	(2,056)
Balance at 30 June	546,476	536,900	563,300	556,340

Special funds and reserves

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

Restricted reserves and special funds are those reserves and funds subject to specific terms 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 specific conditions are met.

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

Note 30. Other reserves

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revaluation reserves				
Infrastructural assets and restricted assets (parks, cemetery and domains valuation)				
Balance at 1 July	377,771	360,123	377,770	360,122
Revaluations	108,446	17,648	108,446	17,648
Balance at 30 June	486,217	377,771	486,216	377,770
Property, plant and equipment				
Balance at 1 July	-	-	(160)	1,677
Revaluations	-	-	-	124
Adjustments	-	-	160	(1,941)
Deferred taxation adjustment	-	-	-	(20)
Balance at 30 June	-	-	-	(160)
Total revaluation reserves	486,217	377,771	486,216	377,610
Separate reserves and special funds (refer details below)				
Balance at 1 July	59,005	67,839	59,005	67,839
Plus special funds/separate reserves movements				
Operating income	50,060	39,159	50,060	39,159
Operating expenditure	(28,732)	(26,515)	(28,732)	(26,515)
	21,328	12,644	21,328	12,644
Capital income	11,437	19,694	11,437	19,694
Capital expenditure	(33,573)	(36,940)	(33,573)	(36,940)
	(22,136)	(17,246)	(22,136)	(17,246)
Transfers in	4,481	2,945	4,481	2,945
Transfers out	(4,937)	(7,177)	(4,937)	(7,177)
	(456)	(4,232)	(456)	(4,232)
Total net movement	(1,264)	(8,834)	(1,264)	(8,834)
Balance at 30 June	57,741	59,005	57,741	59,005
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve				
Balance at 1 July	683	621	32,568	29,484
Net revaluation gains/(losses)	(54)	62	6,489	3,084
Balance at 30 June	629	683	39,057	32,568
Reclassification of capital reserves	-	-	373	373
*This represents capital gains on sale of PPE distributable tax free in event of the Ashburton Contracting Limited being wound up. Eliminated on Consolidation.				
Total other reserves	544,587	437,459	583,387	469,556

Separate reserves and special funds summary

	Separate Reserves \$000	Special Funds \$000	Sinking Funds \$000	Trust Funds \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2024	45,209	13,773	-	24	59,006
Operating income	49,522	537	-	1	50,060
Operating expenditure	(28,715)	(17)	-	-	28,732
Capital income	11,437	-	-	-	11,437
Capital expenditure	(33,573)	-	-	-	33,573
Transfers in	1,230	3,251	-	-	4,481
Transfers out	(4,242)	(695)	-	-	4,937
Balance at 30 June 2025	40,868	16,849	-	25	57,742
Balance at 1 July 2023	54,759	13,057	-	23	67,839
Operating income	38,575	583	-	1	39,159
Operating expenditure	(26,461)	(54)	-	-	(26,515)
Capital income	19,694	-	-	-	19,694
Capital expenditure	(36,940)	-	-	-	(36,940)
Transfers in	1,472	1,473	-	-	2,945
Transfers out	(5,890)	(1,287)	-	-	(7,177)
Balance at 30 June 2024	45,209	13,772	-	24	59,005

Trust fund reserves represent funds held by Council on behalf of others. These funds are only available to be used for the purposes set out in the Trust documents.

For detailed information about the purpose of each separate reserve and special fund and deposits/withdrawals of each fund refer to note 46.

Note 31. Prior Period Correction

The Council and Group has adjusted its comparative year financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 for the correction of a prior period error.

During 2024/25, the Council and the Group discovered that \$2,960,000 consideration received for the sale of the parcel of land to Lake Hood was incorrectly accounted for as gain on disposal for the year ended 30 June 2024. Because the legal title over the land was transferred together with the risks and rewards in 2025, the consideration should have been accounted for as revenue in advance and the related asset should have been recognised and presented as non-current assets held for sale as at 30 June 2024 in accordance with the Council's and Group's accounting policy.

Moreover, the Council and the Group discovered that the nature of community loans that amounted to \$3,652,000 should be reclassified as other financial assets rather than receivables that arise from the ordinary course of business, the community loans are reclassified to other financial assets. Further, the Council and Group discovered that \$3,000,000 community loan extended to Fairfield was incorrectly accounted for as current. As the terms of the loans indicate that it is due and demandable 15 years after the drawdown date, these should have been presented as noncurrent and recognised at fair value considering the time value of money and the discount rate applicable for equivalent arm's length transactions with the difference recognised as grant expense. In addition, the cash flow statement has been adjusted to reflect the movement in loans advanced which are classified as other financial assets. The financial statements for 2024, which are presented as comparative information in the 30 June 2025 financial statements, have been restated to correct this error

	2024				
	Correction of error				
	Before adjustments	Reclassification of Loan	Fair field Loan	Lakehood sale	After adjustments
<u>Council, as restated</u>					
<i>Statement of Financial Position</i>					
Current assets					
Receivables	13,305	(3,038)	-	-	10,267
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	267	267
Other financial assets	-	38	-	-	38
Noncurrent assets					
Receivables	614	(614)	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4,131	3,614	(1,393)	-	6,352
Current liabilities					
Payables and deferred revenue	12,528	-	-	2,960	15,488
Equity					
Ratepayer's equity	540,986	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	536,900
<i>Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</i>					
Revenue					
Finance income	1,527	-	113	-	1,640
Other gains	4,293	-	-	(2,693)	1,600
Expenses					
Other expenses	40,443	-	1,506	-	41,949
<i>Statement of Changes in Net Assets/ Equity</i>					
Surplus after taxation	10,762	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	6,676
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	28,475	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	24,389
Total equity	978,444	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	974,358
<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>					
Cash flows for operating activities					
Receipts from customers	84,320	(38)	3,000	-	87,282
Cash flows for investing activities					
Loans to related and third parties	-	38	(3,000)	-	(2,962)

These restatements had a consequential impact on the financial instruments notes and the financial prudence benchmarks, which have also been restated.

	2024				
	Correction of error				
	Before adjustments	Reclassification of Loan	Fair field Loan	Lakehood sale	After adjustments
Group, as restated					
Statement of Financial Position					
Current assets					
Receivables	19,872	(3,038)	-	-	16,834
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	267	267
Other financial assets	-	38	-	-	38
Noncurrent assets					
Receivables	614	(614)	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4,141	3,614	(1,393)	-	6,362
Current liabilities					
Payables and deferred revenue	15,441	-	-	2,960	18,401
Equity					
Ratepayer's equity	560,426	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	556,340
Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense					
Revenue					
Finance income	1,756	-	113	-	1,869
Other gains	4,293	-	-	(2,693)	1,600
Expenses					
Other expenses	56,961	-	1,506	-	58,467
Statement of Changes in Net Assets/ Equity					
Surplus after taxation	11,344	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	7,258
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	32,183	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	28,097
Total equity	1,029,982	-	(1,393)	(2,693)	1,025,896
Statement of Cash Flows					
Cash flows for operating activities					
Receipts from customers	119,454	(38)	3,000	-	122,416
Cash flows for investing activities					
Loans to related and third parties	-	38	(3,000)	-	(2,962)

These restatements had a consequential impact on the financial instruments notes and the financial prudence benchmarks, which have also been restated.

Note 32. Reconciliation of surplus / deficit with net cash flow from operating activities

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operating surplus/(deficit) after taxation	8,313	6,676	6,021	7,258
Add/(less) non-cash items:				
Vested assets	(10,416)	(10,798)	(10,416)	(10,798)
Found assets	(710)	-	(710)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	23,198	22,133	25,137	23,695
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	48	-
Expected credit losses	(19)	-	(19)	-
Deferred tax	-	77	128	331
(Gain)/loss in fair value of forestry assets	49	1,323	49	1,323
(Gain)/loss in fair value of investment property	(1,923)	(1,205)	(1,923)	(1,205)
(Gain)/loss in fair value of EA Networks naming sponsorship	44	(42)	44	(42)
(Gain)/loss in fair value of Museum/Art Gallery naming sponsorship	2	(3)	2	(3)
(Gain)/loss in disposal of property for disposal	(2,693)	-	(2,693)	-
Increase/(decrease) in long term staff provisions	-	30	-	18
Increase/(decrease) in landfill provision	24	25	24	25
Increase/(decrease) in demolition provision	647	-	647	-
Concession at initial recognition	-	1,506	-	1,506
Concession unwind	(214)	(113)	(214)	(113)
Council's share of Eastfield Investments JV offset against advance	-	(395)	-	(395)
Share of associates (surplus)/deficit	-	-	550	-
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities:	-			
(Gains)/losses on property, plant and equipment disposals	1,955	3,325	1,919	3,342
(Gains)/losses on investment property disposals	(149)	-	(149)	-
Loss on changes in fair value of interest rate swap	1,224	-	1,224	-
Purchase of shares and investments	751	-	751	-
Add/less movements in working capital items:				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(20)	(814)	(296)	8
(Increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables	506	4,183	3,610	4,799
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	1,415	(1,676)	(979)	(1,031)
Increase/(decrease) in current staff provisions	87	289	(8)	133
Increase/(decrease) in financial derivatives	-	-	-	(386)
Increase/(decrease) in taxation payable	2	17	(151)	(728)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	22,073	24,538	22,596	27,737

Note 33. Commitments and operating leases

Accounting Policies

Finance leases

Leases which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases. These are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and the lease obligations so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in the surplus/deficit. The leased assets are depreciated over the period the Council is expected to benefit from their use. The Council and Group currently have no finance leases on their books.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments under these leases are charged as expenses on a straight line basis over the term of lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are spread on a straight line basis.

Council leases out investment property under operating leases. The majority of these leases have a non-cancellable term of 36 months. The future aggregate lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are shown below.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Non cancellable operating leases as lessor:				
Less than one year	1,709	964	1,709	964
Between one and five years	2,945	2,702	2,945	2,702
Later than five years	2,098	2,592	2,098	2,592
	6,752	6,258	6,752	6,258

Capital commitments contracted at balance date not yet incurred

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital				
ACL PPE	-	-	4	75
Roading	974	4,725	974	4,725
Solid Waste	-	795	-	795
Wastewater/stormwater/water	4,441	1,595	4,441	1,595
Parks	-	1,386	-	1,386
EA Centre - Gymnasium	377	-	377	-
Commercial property	-	3,602	-	3,602
Total capital commitments	5,792	12,103	5,796	12,178

Note 34. Contingent assets and liabilities

	Council		Group	
	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Performance Bonds	-	-	126	-
Asbestos Management	53	-	53	-
Total contingent liabilities	53	-	179	-

Guarantees or financial guarantees

Ashburton Contracting Limited has severally guaranteed 42.03% (2024: 42.03%) of the advances to the Lake Hood Extension Project joint venture. At balance date funds drawn totalled \$0 (2024: \$0).

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (NZLGFA)

Ashburton District Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA). The NZLGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand and has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA.

Ashburton District Council is one of the 78 local authority guarantors of the NZLGFA. At 30 June 2025, the Council borrowed \$143.6 million from the NZLGFA (2024: \$133.7 million). The Ashburton District Council is a guarantor to all of the borrowings held by NZLGFA's borrowings, together with all other guarantors. As at 30 June 2025, NZLGFA had total borrowings of \$25,530 million (2024: \$23,030 million).

Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards require the Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee and therefore has not recognised a liability. The Council considers the risk of LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- we are not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and
- local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Asbestos Management

The Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations 2016 imposes certain obligations and liabilities on local authorities relating to the management of asbestos risks. At the date of the financial statements, the Council has passed a resolution that the building containing asbestos will be demolished and asbestos will be managed prior the start of the demolition. The Council has estimated the maximum exposure of \$52,500 of possible penalties if there is improper management of asbestos.

In accordance with legislative requirements, Council is currently undertaking a program to conduct asbestos surveys on its investment properties constructed prior to January 2000. Due to the scale and ongoing nature of this project, it is not yet possible to quantify the potential future costs of any necessary remediation programme. As such, a contingent liability has not been recognised at this time, but the Council is committed to managing the risks associated with asbestos on its properties.

Contingent Liability – Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited (RDRML)

The Council has a contingent liability for uncalled capital related to its deferred shares held in RDRML. At balance date, no call has been made. The Council's exposure is limited to the unpaid share capital on the deferred shares.

Note 35. Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

The Council and Group is party to financial instruments as part of its everyday operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, Local Authority stocks and bonds, trade and other receivables, shares, bank overdraft facility, trade and other payables and borrowing – refer to note 16 for financial assets accounting policy. All of these are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, other than Ashburton Contracting Limited's performance bonds which are included in the consolidated column in Note 34 for Contingent Liabilities.

The Council and Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

The Council and Group uses derivative financial instruments, primarily interest rate swaps, to reduce its risks associated with interest rate movements. Significant interest rate risk arises from bank loans. The Council and Group's policy is to convert a proportion of its fixed rate debt to floating rates.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Council and Group's policies approved by either the Council or the board of directors, which provide written policies on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Council's risk management policy.

The Council and Group do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are not hedge accounted for.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date, and are re-measured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates.

The comparative amounts within this note have been restated to exclude the rates and GST receivables from the financial assets and revenue received in advance, rates payables and naming rights from the financial liabilities.

Financial instrument categories

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	18,901	15,057	21,989	18,536
Trade and other receivables*	4,603	3,828	8,804	10,224
Other financial assets:				
- term deposits	-	-	-	2,000
- community loans	2,632	2,259	2,632	2,259
	26,136	21,144	33,425	33,019
<i>*excludes prepayments, rates and GST receivables</i>				
<i>Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</i>				
NZ Local Government Insurance Corp	53	52	53	53
Local Government Funding Agency	3,715	2,965	3,715	1,795
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	946	1,112	946	1,044
Electricity Ashburton Limited	1	1	1	1
Ashburton Trading Society Ltd	1	1	1	1
Local authority bonds	4,166	4,055	4,166	3,157
	8,882	8,186	8,882	6,051
	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual, as restated	Actual	Actual, as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial liabilities:				
<i>Fair value through surplus or deficit</i>				
Derivative financial instrument (asset)/liabilities				
- interest rate swaps	838	(386)	838	(386)
	838	(386)	838	(386)
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>				
Creditors and other payables**	8,601	9,559	9,874	11,922
Borrowing:				
- bank overdraft	-	-	1	1
- secured loans	143,600	130,600	144,600	132,184
	152,201	140,159	154,475	147,926

***excludes revenue received in advance, GST payable and naming rights*

Fair value hierarchy disclosures

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market price (Level 1) – Financial instrument with quoted prices for identical instruments in active market.
- Valuation technique using observable inputs (Level 2) – Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable
- Valuation techniques with significant non-observable input (Level 3) – Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position. There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

	Total	Quoted market price	Observable inputs	Significant non-observable inputs
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2025 Council and Group				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Bonds	4,166	4,166	-	-
NZ Local Government Insurance Corp	53	-	-	53
Local Government Funding Agency	3,715	-	3,715	-
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	946	-	-	946
Electricity Ashburton Limited	1	-	-	1
Ashburton Trading Society Ltd	1	-	-	1
Community loans	2,632	-	-	2,632
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Interest rate swaps	838	-	838	-
2024 Council and Group, as restated				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Bonds	4,055	4,055	-	-
NZ Local Government Insurance Corp	52	-	-	52
Local Government Funding Agency	2,965	-	2,965	-
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	1,112	-	-	1,112
Electricity Ashburton Limited	1	-	-	1
Ashburton Trading Society Ltd	1	-	-	1
Community loans*	2,259	-	-	2,259
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Interest rate swaps	(386)	-	(386)	-

Financial instrument risks

The Group has exposure to market, credit and liquidity risks that arise in the normal course of the Group's business.

The Council has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. Council has established Council approved Treasury Liability and Investment Management policies. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Fair value interest rate risk – Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowing issued at fixed rates exposes the Council to fair value interest rate risk. Council's Liability Management policy outlines the level of borrowings that is to be secured using fixed rate instruments. Fixed to floating interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the fair value interest rate risk arising where Council has borrowed at variable interest rates. In addition, investments at fixed interest rates expose the Council to fair value interest rate risk.

Cash flow interest rate risk – Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at variable interest rates expose Council to cash flow interest rate risk.

Council manages its cash flow interest rate risk on borrowings by using floating-to-fixed interest swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings at floating rates into fixed rates. The effect of this is when floating interest rates increase over that of the fixed rate entered into; Council pays the lower rate, i.e. the swap rate. If floating market interest rates decrease and are below the level of the fixed rate Council will be locked in to the higher fixed rate i.e. the swap rate. Under the interest rate swaps, Council agrees with Westpac Bank to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

The notional principal amounts outstanding of borrowings using fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps at 30 June 2025 are:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Notional principal amount	90,000	40,000	90,000	40,000
	90,000	40,000	90,000	40,000

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Council, causing Council to incur a loss. Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding debts from ratepayers.

Council invests funds only in deposits with registered banks and local authority stock and its Investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution or organisation.

Investments in other Local Authorities are secured by charged over rates. Other than local authorities, the group only invests funds with those entities which have a Standard and Poor's credit rating of at least A- for both short term and long term investments. Accordingly, the group does not require any collateral or security to support these financial instruments.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets (Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, local authority stocks and bonds, advances and other financial assets) represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Council is exposed to credit risk as a guarantor of all of the NZLGFA's borrowings. Information about this exposure is explained in Note 34.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual,	Actual	Actual,
	\$000	as restated	\$000	as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents	18,901	15,057	21,988	18,535
Trade and other receivables*	4,603	3,828	8,804	10,224
Community loans	2,632	2,259	2,632	2,259
Term deposits greater than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Local authority stocks and bonds	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055
	30,302	25,199	37,590	35,073

**excludes prepayments, rates and GST receivables*

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Counterparties with credit ratings:				
Cash at bank and term deposits				
AA-	18,901	15,057	21,989	18,536
	18,901	15,057	21,989	18,536
Local authority stocks and bonds				
AA-	-	-	-	-
A-	-	-	-	-
AA	1,053	1,030	1,053	1,030
A	3,113	3,025	3,113	3,025
	4,166	4,055	4,166	4,055
	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual,	Actual	Actual,
	\$000	as restated	\$000	as restated
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Counterparties without credit ratings:				
Community loans*	2,632	2,259	2,632	2,259
Cash at bank and term deposits	-	-	-	-
	2,632	2,259	2,632	2,259

Debtors and other receivables arise mainly from the Council's statutory functions. Therefore there are no procedures in place to monitor or report the credit quality of debtors and other receivables with reference to internal or external credit ratings. The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to debtors and other receivables, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and the Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover debts from ratepayers.

Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ADC will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liability risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close our market positions. ADC aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

In meeting its liquidity requirements, ADC maintains a target level of investments that must mature within the next 12 months.

ADC manages its borrowing in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Treasury Liability and Investment Management policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the ADC's Long-Term Plan.

The Council is exposed to liquidity risk as a guarantor of all NZLGFA's borrowings. This guarantee becomes callable in the event of the NZLGFA failing to pay its borrowings when they fall due. Information about this exposure is explained in Note 34.

Contractual maturity analysis on financial liabilities

The table below analyses ADC's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest.

	Note	Liability carrying amount \$000	Contractual cashflows \$000	Less than 1 year \$000	1-2 years \$000	2-5 years \$000	More than 5 years \$000
2025 Council							
Trade and other payables**	24	8,601	8,601	8,601	-	-	-
Borrowings	27	143,600	154,516	49,367	36,462	68,687	-
Interest rate swaps	28	838	(838)	(201)	(207)	(397)	(33)
		153,039	162,279	57,767	36,255	68,290	(33)
2025 Group							
Trade and other payables**	24	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-
Borrowings	27	144,600	155,588	50,439	36,462	68,687	-
Interest rate swaps	28	838	(838)	(201)	(207)	(397)	(33)
		155,312	164,624	60,112	36,255	68,290	(33)
2024 Council, as restated							
Trade and other payables**	24	9,559	9,559	9,559	-	-	-
Borrowings	27	130,600	147,148	37,888	29,527	79,733	-
Interest rate swaps	28	(386)	(386)	(244)	(167)	24	1
		139,773	156,321	47,203	29,360	79,757	1
2024 Group, as restated							
Trade and other payables**	24	11,922	11,922	11,922	-	-	-
Borrowings	27	132,184	149,277	38,088	31,456	79,733	-
Interest rate swaps	28	(386)	(386)	(244)	(167)	24	1
		143,720	160,813	49,766	31,289	79,757	1

**excludes revenue received in advance, rates payables and naming rights

Contractual maturity analysis on financial assets

The table below analyses the Council and Group's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date.

	Note	Asset carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2025 Council							
Cash and cash equivalents	12	18,901	18,901	18,901	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables*	13	4,603	4,603	4,603	-	-	-
Local authority stocks &	14	4,166	4,166	-	985	3,181	-
Community loans	13	2,632	5,391	91	89	1,514	3,697
		30,302	33,061	23,595	1,074	4,695	3,697
2025 Group							
Cash and cash equivalents	12	21,988	21,988	21,988	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables*	13	8,804	8,804	8,804	-	-	-
Local authority stocks &	14	4,166	4,166	-	985	3,181	-
Community loans	13	2,632	5,391	91	89	1,514	3,697
		37,590	40,349	30,883	1,074	4,695	3,697
2024 Council, as restated							
Cash and cash equivalents	12	15,057	15,057	15,057	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables*	13	3,828	3,828	3,828	-	-	-
Local authority stocks &	14	4,055	4,055	-	-	4,055	-
Community loans**	13	2,259	5,471	81	91	1,056	4,243
Term Deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-
		25,199	28,411	18,966	91	5,111	4,243
2024 Group, as restated							
Cash and cash equivalents	12	18,535	18,535	18,535	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables*	13	10,224	10,224	10,224	-	-	-
Local authority stocks &	14	4,055	4,055	-	-	4,055	-
Community loans**	13	2,259	5,471	81	91	1,056	4,243
Term Deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-
		35,073	38,285	28,840	91	5,111	4,243

*excludes prepayments, rates and GST receivables

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

As at 30 June 2025 it was estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in interest rates would increase/(decrease) the surplus by \$3,375,206 and \$(2,745,595), (2024: \$1,299,988 and \$(1,188,949) for the Council and Group. This calculation is based on financial instruments that are subject to variable interest rates but excludes fixed rate financial instruments and financial instruments that are subject to variable interest but where the interest rate risk is managed through interest rate swaps.

In addition to the above, at 30 June 2025 it was estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in interest rates would reduce equity by \$86,492 (2024: \$116,469) for the Council and Group by adjustments made to the fair value of local authority stocks and bonds that are carried at fair value.

Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below provides a reconciliation between the opening and closing balance of liabilities with cash flows that were, or future cash flows that will be, classified as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows.

Debentures and other loans	
\$000	
Balance at 1 July 2024	130,600
Cash inflows	45,000
Cash outflows	(32,000)
Non-Cash Changes	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	143,600

Debentures and other loans	
\$000	
Balance at 1 July 2023	85,600
Cash inflows	69,000
Cash outflows	(24,000)
Non-Cash Changes	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	130,600

Note 36. Construction contracts

Construction contracts

	Council	Council	Group	Group
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
For construction contracts in progress at 30 June:				
Contract costs incurred	-	-	3,916	4,488
Recognised profits/losses	-	-	426	1,355
	-	-	4,341	5,842
Progress billings	-	-	(3,622)	(5,435)
Gross amounts due from customers	-	-	719	407
(included in Receivables note 13)				
Retentions included in progress billings	-	-	148	282

The Council had no construction contracts in progress as at 30 June 2025.

Note 37. Related parties

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable the Council and group would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Related party disclosures have also not been made for transactions with entities within the Council group (such as funding and financing flows), where the transactions are consistent with the normal operating relationships between the entities and are on normal terms and conditions for such group transactions.

Related party transactions required to be disclosed

	Council	
	Actual	Actual
	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Ashburton Community Water Trust (ACWT)		
ADC Administration Grant to ACWT	1	6

Note 38. Remuneration

Total staff numbers by remuneration band

	Council
	2025
	Actual
	\$'000
< \$60,000	138
\$60,000 - \$80,000	73
\$80,000 - \$100,000	46
\$100,000 - \$120,000	24
\$120,000 - \$140,000	8
\$140,000 - \$160,000	6
\$160,000 - \$180,000	8
\$180,000 - \$240,000	6
\$240,000 - \$400,000	2
Total Employees	311

	Council
	2024
	Actual
	\$'000
< \$60,000	153
\$60,000 - \$80,000	69
\$80,000 - \$100,000	43
\$100,000 - \$120,000	27
\$120,000 - \$140,000	8
\$140,000 - \$160,000	8
\$160,000 - \$180,000	6
\$180,000 - \$380,000	6
Total Employees	320

Total remuneration includes non-financial benefits paid to employees. At balance date the Council employed 169 full-time employees (2024: 184). The balance of part-time staff equates to 45 full-time equivalent employees (2024: 41). A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 40 hour (38 or 37.5 hours where grandfathered) working week.

Key management personnel compensation

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Councillors		
- Remuneration	625	600
- number of elected Councillors	10	10
Senior management including Chief Executive		
- Remuneration	1,609	1,523
- full-time equivalent	6	6
Total key management remuneration	2,234	2,123

Chief Executive Officer

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Salary, Superannuation & Allowances	378	356
Vehicle (market value)	14	13
	392	369

Elected representatives (mayor and councillors)

	Council	Council
	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Mayor		
N Brown	138	128
Councillors		
E McMillan	94	92
L Lovett	50	50
C Cameron	49	48
L Braam	49	48
P Hooper	49	48
R Ellis	49	48
R Wilson	49	48
T Todd	49	48
R Mackle	49	42
	625	600

The above payments include allowances paid of \$25,236 (2024: \$25,133).

Note 39. Severance payments

Section 33 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the disclosure of the number of employees who received severance payments and the amount of each severance payment made as defined under that legislation.

For the year ended 30 June 2025, the Council made two severance payments totalling \$39,345 (2024: one payment of \$28,209). The value of each of the severance payments was \$27,000 and \$12,345.

Note 40. Ashburton Contracting Limited

Nature and scope of activities

Ashburton Contracting Limited is 100% owned by Ashburton District Council and took over the works and services operations previously performed by the Council's Works Business Unit. The company carries out construction and maintenance of drainage and water services, roads and footpaths, drives, buildings including plumbing, carpentry and painting work, and environmental services including refuse collection, landfill and recycling operations etc. The company also operates a mechanical workshop and a light engineering workshop and supplies goods, materials, services and equipment for sale or hire.

Objectives of the company

- Exhibit a sense of social and environmental responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavouring to accommodate or encourage these when able to do so; and
- Conduct its affairs in accordance with sound business practice; and
- Be a successful business; and
- Be a good employer.

Board of directors

A S Lilley (Chairman)
A D Barlass
R A Pickworth
D R Cusack
C R Stewart

Contact

Ashburton Contracting Limited
Range St
P O Box 264
Ashburton
Phone (03) 308 4039; Fax (03) 308 0288
www.ashcon.co.nz

Chief executive officer

Mr K G Casey

Performance measures

The Company's actual performance compared to targets as specified in the 2024/2025 Statement of Corporate Intent, were as follows:

- The Company budgeted for a consolidated profit before tax of \$1,919,000. The actual result was a pre-tax surplus before tax for this period of \$570,000.
- The Company achieved an annual rate of return based on average equity of 15.8% against a target ratio of 10%
- The ratio of shareholders' funds to total assets as at 30 June 2025 was 65.8% (target ratio to be no less than 50%).
- The Company received an unqualified Audit Report of its Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.
- The Company achieved an annual external revenue turnover of 46,596,000 against a target budget of \$45,175,000.
- There were no breaches of the Resource Management Act during the year.
- The Directors propose to pay a final dividend of \$750,000 with no interim dividend paid during the year.

Adjusted* statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Operating revenue	46,864	48,597
Operating and other expenses	(45,707)	(45,374)
Operating surplus before taxation	1,157	3,223
Share of joint venture Surplus/(deficit)	(458)	(146)
Taxation expense	(426)	(732)
Net surplus/(deficit)	273	2,345
Other comprehensive revenue	-	104
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	273	2,449

*Adjusted to reflect Council's accounting policies.

Note 41. Ashburton Community Water Trust

The Council has an interest in the Ashburton Community Water Trust. The Trust was incorporated on 13 April 2000. The Trust is created as an in-substance subsidiary and consolidated in the Council's financial statements.

Objectives of the trust

- To coordinate a community approach to water
- The education of the community in relation to water issues
- To encourage and support the further development of the region's water resources for the benefit of the Ashburton District community
- The provision of encouragement (whether monetary or otherwise) as the trustees may deem appropriate to assist with the implementation of any developments for the better use of water in the Ashburton District
- The provision of grants and/or loans to enable feasibility studies to be undertaken in respect of water issues
- Funding and supporting research into water issues including the enhancement of the Ashburton River and resolution of other local environment issues
- The acquisition of such equipment as might be necessary to further the objects of the Trust

Performance measures

The Council has resolved not to require six monthly reports due to the low level of activity currently being undertaken by the Trust.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

	2025 Actual \$000	2024 Actual \$000
Operating revenue	1,193	6,277
Operating and other expenses	(23,090)	(30,058)
Operating surplus before taxation	(21,897)	(23,781)
Taxation expense	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit)	(21,897)	(23,781)

Note 42. Civic Financial Services

Ashburton District Council has a minority shareholding of 56,016 shares out of 11,249,364 shares. The other shares are held by other New Zealand territorial and regional councils.

Note 43. Transwaste Canterbury Limited

Ashburton District Council has a minority shareholding of 600,000 shares out of 20,000,000. The other shares are held by Waste Management NZ Limited, Christchurch City Council and Waimakariri, Selwyn and Hurunui District Councils.

Note 44. Subsequent events

New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool Scheme

Ashburton District Council was previously a member of the New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool scheme ('Riskpool'). The Scheme is in wind down, however the Council has an ongoing obligation to contribute to the scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance), and to fund the ongoing operation of the scheme. The likelihood of any call in respect of historical claims diminishes with each year as limitation periods expire. However, as a result of the Supreme Court decision on 1 August 2023 in *Napier City Council v Local Government Mutual Funds Trustee Limited*, it has been clarified that Riskpool has a liability for that member's claim in relation to non-weathertight defects (in a mixed claim involving both weathertight and non-weathertight defects). Riskpool has advised that it is working through the implications of the Supreme Court decision. On 8 August a further call was made requiring council to pay \$20,399 in September 2025.

Note 45. Capital management

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise of accumulated funds and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The LGA requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayers' funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the LGA and applied by the Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising future generations. Additionally the Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure that ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The LGA requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Plan (LTP) and in its Annual Plan (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The LGA also sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriated sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's LTP.

The Council has the following Council created reserves:

- Reserves for different areas of benefit;
- Self-insurance reserves; and
- Trust and bequest reserves.

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers as distinct from payers of general rates. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied to the specific reserves.

Self-insurance reserves are built up annually from general rates and are made available for specific unforeseen events. The release of these funds can generally be approved only by the Council.

Trust and bequest reserves are set up where the Council has been donated funds that are restricted for particular purposes. Interest is added to trust and bequest reserves where applicable, and deductions are made where funds have been used for the purpose they were donated.

Note 46. Separate reserves and special funds

The purpose of individual separate reserves and special funds are provided below. The balances and movements are summarised in note 30.

Separate reserves

Drinking water reserves

Each drinking water scheme retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the scheme. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that scheme. All drinking water reserves are part of the drinking water activity.

Supply	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Ashburton	2,338	12,205	(8,161)	6,382
Methven	(4,160)	1,222	(2,163)	(5,101)
Rakaia	535	620	(1,233)	(78)
Fairton	(177)	51	(256)	(382)
Hakatere	(607)	74	(314)	(847)
Hinds	(543)	106	(1,051)	(1,488)
Mayfield	(474)	54	(766)	(1,186)
Chertsey	(208)	106	(881)	(983)
Methven/Springfield	(277)	367	(960)	(870)
Montalto	259	418	(253)	424
Mt Somers	(787)	96	(742)	(1,433)
Dromore	(393)	27	(327)	(693)
Barrhill	(2)	10	(4)	4
	(4,496)	15,356	(17,111)	(6,251)

Supply	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Ashburton	3,229	6,196	(7,087)	2,338
Methven	(1,483)	993	(3,670)	(4,160)
Rakaia	679	888	(1,032)	535
Fairton	(98)	576	(655)	(177)
Hakatere	(427)	183	(363)	(607)
Hinds	(528)	773	(788)	(543)
Mayfield	(349)	248	(373)	(474)
Chertsey	(97)	341	(452)	(208)
Methven/Springfield	181	227	(685)	(277)
Montalto	247	404	(392)	259
Mt Somers	(615)	6,011	(6,183)	(787)
Dromore	(254)	245	(384)	(393)
Barrhill	(2)	5	(5)	(2)
	483	17,090	(22,069)	(4,496)

Wastewater reserves

Each wastewater scheme retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the scheme. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that scheme.

All wastewater reserves are part of the wastewater activity.

Scheme	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Ashburton	(4,110)	13,945	(11,848)	(2,013)
Methven	115	856	(450)	521
Rakaia	(79)	1,532	(1,932)	(479)
	(4,074)	16,333	(14,230)	(1,971)

Scheme	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Ashburton	(1,553)	11,758	(14,315)	(4,110)
Methven	80	867	(832)	115
Rakaia	117	695	(891)	(79)
	(1,356)	13,320	(16,038)	(4,074)

Footpath reserves

Each footpath area (for which targeted rates are levied) retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each targeted rating area. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that rating area.

All footpath reserves are part of the transportation activity.

Rating area	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Ashburton	296	1,401	(1,001)	696
Methven	1	178	(174)	5
Rakaia	135	40	(28)	147
Rural	191	47	(5)	233
	623	1,666	(1,208)	1,081

Rating area	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Ashburton	(133)	1,710	(1,281)	296
Methven	(4)	200	(195)	1
Rakaia	136	86	(87)	135
Rural	185	63	(58)	191
	184	2,059	(1,621)	623

Stormwater reserves

Each stormwater area (for which targeted rates are levied) retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each targeted rating area. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that rating area.

All stormwater reserves are part of stormwater activity.

	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Rating area				
Ashburton	2,668	2,686	(1,949)	3,405
Methven	309	119	(64)	364
Rakaia	255	217	(196)	276
Hinds	28	9	(8)	29
Rural	207	61	(13)	255
	3,467	3,092	(2,230)	4,329

	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Rating area				
Ashburton	2,086	2,284	(1,702)	2,668
Methven	262	126	(79)	309
Rakaia	214	60	(19)	255
Hinds	25	13	(10)	28
Rural	199	65	(57)	207
	2,786	2,548	(1,860)	3,467

Refuse collection reserves

Each refuse collection area (for which targeted rates are levied) retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each targeted rating area. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that rating area.

All refuse collection reserves are part of the refuse and recycling activity.

	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Rating area				
Ashburton	115	2,965	(3,246)	(166)
	115	2,965	(3,246)	(166)

	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Rating area				
Ashburton	16	3,088	(2,989)	115
	16	3,088	(2,989)	115

Memorial hall reserves

Each memorial hall retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each hall. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that memorial hall.

All memorial hall reserves are part of the community facilities activity.

Location	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Lagmhor/Westerfield	24	12	(5)	31
Mayfield	11	15	(7)	19
Mt Hutt	(70)	260	(247)	(57)
Rakaia	22	31	(20)	33
Tinwald	(10)	36	(20)	6
	(23)	354	(299)	32

Location	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Lagmhor/Westerfield	55	8	(39)	24
Mayfield	13	12	(14)	11
Mt Hutt	(52)	222	(240)	(70)
Rakaia	11	17	(6)	22
Tinwald	(15)	18	(13)	(10)
	12	277	(312)	(23)

Reserve board reserves

Each reserve board retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each reserve board. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that reserve board. Please note, Lynnford and Maronan reserves have been combined with Hinds reserve.

All reserve board reserves are part of the community facilities activity.

Location	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Alford Forest	4	10	(1)	13
Chertsey	12	5	(1)	16
Dorie	5	1	(1)	5
Ealing	33	10	(1)	42
Ashburton Forks	17	23	(12)	28
Highbank	10	15	(10)	15
Hinds	(30)	12	(11)	(29)
Mayfield	59	18	(73)	4
Methven	(5)	58	(48)	5
Mt Somers	114	112	(65)	161
Pendarves	1	3	(1)	3
Rakaia	85	48	(105)	28
Ruapuna	72	12	(5)	79
Seafield	7	8	(1)	14
Tinwald	57	675	(666)	66
	441	1,010	(1,001)	450

Location	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Alford Forest	5	9	(10)	4
Chertsey	12	1	(1)	12
Dorie	4	2	(1)	5
Ealing	32	2	(1)	33
Ashburton Forks	13	16	(12)	17
Highbank	9	3	(2)	10
Hinds	(35)	69	(64)	(30)
Mayfield	30	66	(37)	59
Methven	(4)	62	(63)	(5)
Mt Somers	51	116	(53)	114
Pendarves	1	-	-	1
Rakaia	84	89	(88)	85
Ruapuna	57	20	(5)	72
Seafield	7	1	(1)	7
Tinwald	53	826	(822)	57
	319	1,282	(1,160)	441

Parks and beautification reserves

Each beautification area (for which targeted rates are levied) retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of each targeted rating area. Each individual reserve balance is only available for use by that rating area. All parks and beautification reserves are part of the parks and open spaces activity.

Beautification area	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Ashburton domain and gardens	(2,040)	2,248	(1,962)	(1,754)
Baring Square East	(399)	327	(218)	(290)
Baring Square West	42	60	(41)	61
Ashburton town centre	(188)	2,055	(1,976)	(109)
Methven	(184)	310	(355)	(229)
Rakaia	38	182	(173)	47
Urban	(351)	984	(1,011)	(378)
Rural	330	257	(249)	338
State Highway 1	99	133	(108)	124
Neighbourhood grounds	(406)	1,378	(1,259)	(287)
Ashburton domain sportgrounds	7	278	(218)	67
Other sports fields	132	212	(229)	115
Ashburton Business Estate	568	188	(156)	600
	(2,352)	8,612	(7,955)	(1,695)

Beautification area	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Ashburton Domain and gardens	(1,413)	1,744	(2,371)	(2,040)
Baring Square East	(271)	2,869	(2,997)	(399)
Baring Square West	18	67	(43)	42
Ashburton town centre	(142)	817	(863)	(188)
Methven	(144)	306	(346)	(184)
Rakaia	30	157	(149)	38
Urban	(104)	1,290	(1,537)	(351)
Rural	392	319	(381)	330
State Highway 1	92	119	(112)	99
Neighbourhood grounds	(350)	500	(556)	(406)
Ashburton Domain sportsgrounds	93	287	(373)	7
Other sports fields	6	327	(201)	132
Ashburton Business Estate	429	316	(177)	568
	(1,364)	9,118	(10,106)	(2,352)

Other separate reserves

Separate reserves also include the following:

- **Stockwater reserve** – Stockwater (for which targeted rates are levied) retains its own annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the targeted rating areas. The reserve balance is only available for use by the stockwater rating areas. The stockwater reserve is part of the economic development activity.
- **Forestry reserve** – the net surplus from the Council's forestry operations are held in this reserve. Each year a transfer from this reserve is made to offset the general rate and uniform annual general charge. The forestry reserve is part of the economic development activity.
- **Dividend account** – is made up of two parts, the proceeds from the sale of the Council's Lyttleton Port Company Ltd shareholding, and the balance of dividends from councils shareholdings. The balance is not restricted in its use and can be used for purposes approved by Council. The dividend account is part of the miscellaneous activity.
- **Property reserve** – the proceeds of property sales is held and utilised to fund property purchases and development. The property reserve is part of the economic development activity.
- **Youth council** reserve was accumulated from the Youth Council. This group has now been disbanded and the reserve is being distributed \$15,000 per annum per year from 2024/25 to support the Youth Advisory Group administered by the Base Youth Café Charitable Trust.
- **Parking reserve** – Council's parking enforcement activity retains its own surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the activity. The balance is available for use for the provision of parking facilities and other purposes. The parking reserve is part of the regulatory services activity.
- **Festive lighting reserve** – this reserve is funded from rates and contributions. The reserve retains its own surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the activity. The balance is only available for use by that activity. The festive lighting reserve is part of the parks and open spaces activity.
- **Animal control reserve** – Council's animal control enforcement activity retains its own surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) which accumulates over the lifetime of the activity. The balance is only available for use by that activity. The animal control reserve is part of the regulatory services activity.
- **Elderly person housing reserve** – Council provides elderly persons units for rent. The activity is required to be self-funding with no rate input. The annual surplus or deficit (including capital income and expenditure) is retained in this reserve. The balance can only be used for this activity. The elderly person housing reserve is part of the community services activity.
- **Arts and culture reserve** – the arts and culture activity will no longer retains activity's surplus/deficit (including capital income and expenditure). The is only available for use by that activity. The balance was spent during the year and the reserve is now closed.
- **Ashburton Events Centre capital reserve** – during the 24-34 LTP process, Council approved the creation of the Ashburton Event Centre for capital expenditure reserve, which is to be added to each year for Ashburton Event Centre capital expenditure.

	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Stockwater	(1,823)	1,571	(1,233)	(1,485)
Forestry	8,587	353	(2,342)	6,598
Dividend account	12,309	1,121	(4,252)	9,178
Property	31,785	1,242	(2,314)	30,713
Youth council	55		(15)	40
Rural fire	(1)	-	-	(1)
Parking	72	448	(320)	200
Festive lighting	(90)	86	(69)	(73)
Animal control	(227)	536	(592)	(283)
Elderly persons housing	272	4,586	(4,907)	(49)
Arts and culture	570		(570)	-
Ashburton Events Centre Capital	-	40	-	40
	51,509	9,983	(16,614)	44,878

	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Stockwater	(1,546)	1,091	(1,368)	(1,823)
Forestry	8,504	1,155	(1,072)	8,587
Dividend account	12,873	761	(1,325)	12,309
Property	33,066	3,583	(4,864)	31,785
Youth council	45	17	(7)	55
Rural fire	-	-	(1)	(1)
Parking	-	405	(333)	72
Festive lighting	(66)	135	(159)	(90)
Animal control	(219)	518	(526)	(227)
Elderly persons housing	348	937	(1,013)	272
Arts and culture	670	2,355	(2,455)	570
	53,675	10,957	(13,123)	51,509

Special funds

Special funds have been set up for specific purposes. Their use is restricted to the purpose for which they were set up. They retain their surplus or deficit but are used to meet the costs that comply with their purpose. Many of these funds were inherited from Ashburton County and Ashburton Borough Councils' at the time of amalgamation in 1989.

These funds are included in the miscellaneous activity.

Special funds include the following reserves:

- *Roading bridges reserve* – to fund the costs associated with maintaining or upgrading Council bridges.
- Road reserves – to meet the costs of maintaining roads in the district.
- *Town centre beautification reserve* – to meet development costs incurred in the upgrade of the Ashburton town centre.
- *Reserve contributions reserve* – this reserve is funded from financial contributions levied on subdivisions under the Resource Management Act. Its use is governed by the Act.

- *Heritage grant funding* – this reserve holds any unspent annual heritage grants funding. It is used when the annual heritage grants accepted exceed the budgeted amount.
- *Biodiversity grant funding* – this reserve holds any unspent annual biodiversity grants funding. It is used when the annual biodiversity grants accepted exceed the budgeted amount.
- *Disaster insurance reserve* – Council retains a cash reserve as part of its insurance provisions. This reserve along with its normal insurances and LAPP (Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund) insurance should ensure that the Government meets its contribution towards any major disaster. This fund meets the annual cost of Council's membership of LAPP.
- *Capital services reserve* – community development contributions are reflected in this account and are applied when required for the purpose the contribution was initially taken.
- *Contingency reserve* – a fund set up to meet unforeseen expenditure of any nature.

	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
Roading bridges	755	29	-	784
Roads	183	7	-	190
Town centre beautification	236	9	-	245
Reserve contributions	7,337	2,066	(500)	8,903
Heritage grant funding	57	2	-	59
Biodiversity funding	58	2	-	60
Disaster insurance	565	22	(212)	375
Capital services	4,563	1,650	-	6,213
Contingency	19	1	-	20
	13,773	3,788	(712)	16,849

	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
Roading bridges	721	34	-	755
Roads	175	8	-	183
IS Equipment Reserve	604	-	(604)	-
Town centre beautification	225	11	-	236
Reserve contributions	6,405	947	(15)	7,337
Heritage grant funding	54	3	-	57
Biodiversity funding	55	3	-	58
Disaster insurance	1,229	57	(721)	565
Capital services	3,571	992	-	4,563
Contingency	18	1	-	19
	13,057	2,056	(1,340)	13,773

Trust and bequest funds

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

John Grigg statue trust fund – this trust fund is for a bequest to Council to maintain the John Grigg statue in Baring Square West and educational grants.

	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000	Deposits to funds \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2025 \$000
John Grigg statue trust fund	24	1	-	25
	24	1	-	25

	Balance 30/06/2023 \$000	Deposits to fund \$000	Withdrawals from funds \$000	Balance 30/06/2024 \$000
John Grigg statue trust fund	23	1	-	24
	23	1	-	24

Note 47. Local Water Done Well

Under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements (WSPA)) Act 2024, Council was required to determine its future service delivery approach for water services – drinking water, wastewater and stormwater.

Over the course of 2024/25, Council has worked through the process to determine this, culminating in community engagement in March/April 2025, based on a business case and financial modelling. Council consulted on two options – an inhouse Stand-Alone Business Unit (SABU) (Council’s proposed option) and a single Council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation (WSCCO). The Council consultation closed in April 2025 with feedback from the 234 submissions strongly favouring the SABU model. A council hearing was held in May, with Council finally deciding on the inhouse SABU model on 21 May 2025.

As required under the WSPA Act, Council prepared a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) based on implementing this model. This was adopted by Council on 20 August 2025 and lodged as required with the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) on 21 August 2025, prior to the legislative deadline of 3 September 2025. Council received acceptance of the WSDP on 20 October 2025 from the DIA and are now working towards implementation. The reforms to date have had no effect on the 2025 financial statements or performance information.

In the meantime, government have enacted the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 on 27 August 2025 which provides the enduring settings for the new water services delivery approach. Council is working through understanding the full implications of this Act and implementation of the SABU approach within Council. Further information on Water Services and Local Water Done Well can be found in the groups of activity information in Section Three of the Annual Report.

Note 48. Statutory deadline

Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that Council adopt its Annual Report within four months of the end of the financial year. Council was unable to meet this requirement for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the Annual Report was not adopted until 3 December 2025.