



# Financial information

# FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The financial information contained in this Long Term Council Community Plan is a forecast based on assumptions which the council reasonably expects to occur as at the date of adoption. Actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented and these variations may be material. Prospective financial information in this document will not be updated subsequent to its adoption except where an amendment is required, via the special consultative procedure.<sup>1</sup>

## SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS

In addition to any assumptions noted for each group of activities, the financial projections in this LTCCP are based on the following assumptions:

- Price level adjustments for inflation have been included in the figures.
- Price level adjustments have been derived from those recommended to Local Government by Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL). An average price level adjustment of approximately three percent for operating activities and three percent for capital expenditure has been applied.
- Population growth across the Canterbury region has been addressed in groups of activities depending on the nature of the impact on each. Where growth impacts directly on our functions, this has been factored directly into levels of service and targets, e.g. patronage targets for public passenger transport.
- Where the impact is indirect, such as that arising from increased subdivision or pressure on infrastructure, this is accommodated through implementation of policies and rules in plans and strategies, e.g. the Natural Resources Regional Plan. Rates of implementation reflect the pressure and demand for services experienced in the recent past.
- Council will continue to perform its existing range of activities in accordance with current council policies.
- Central Government grant and subsidy levels will be maintained at consistent levels from year to year with the exception of Animal Health Board subsidies for bovine TB programmes which are \$4.6 million less due to the Animal Health Board resuming responsibility for contract work.
- Investments will earn interest at an average of 3.6 percent per annum.
- Cash reserves will be available to fund some services, thereby, reducing the amount to be funded by rates.
- The term of loans raised are three years for finance leases and ten years for the Clean Heat Loan Scheme. The rate level has been set to ensure there is sufficient cash to repay the loan over this term. Internal borrowing will be charged interest at a rate equal to the average rate earned on investments during the year. Where external borrowing is required market interest rates will be payable.
- Council has modelled the balances of the Clean Heat Loans Scheme on the basis that 60 percent will be repaid before the end of the term.
- Council has made a number of assumptions about the useful lives of its assets. The detail for each asset category is reflected in the Statement of Accounting

Policies. The useful lives are consistent with the council's experience with respect to replacement.

- Capital expenditure, excluding catchment works, will be able to be funded from the Asset Replacement Reserve.
- Catchment works capital expenditure will be able to be funded from separate rates or reserve funds held by each catchment rating district.
- Revaluations of fixed and infrastructural assets, carried out three yearly, have not been included in these forecasts. They have not been included as the revaluation impact is not considered to be material to the statement of financial performance or funding decisions and the level of rates council forecasts over the ten year period.
- There are no commitments or contingencies that the council is aware of that have not been included in the LTCCP.
- The main purpose of this document is to provide users with information about the core services Environment Canterbury intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and, as a consequence, how much the council requires by way of rates to fund the intended levels of service. The information may not be appropriate for other uses.

The council is not aware of any information that indicates a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the above assumptions. All significant assumptions have been documented.

## Significant risks considered when preparing the LTCCP

There are a number of risks that have been considered in the preparation of the 2009-19 LTCCP. Outlined in each group of activities are the key risks and the mitigation strategy adopted. No other significant risks have been identified.

## ESTIMATION OF PROJECTED VALUATIONS (EQUALISATION)

Equalisation of the rating valuation base is a technique used when the revaluation of rating units does not occur at the same time across the rating base. Its effect is to smooth the impact of increases in the valuation base during the valuation cycle. Without equalisation, each district's share of the rating base will increase in the year they revalue then decrease in the following two years.

With equalisation, each district's share of the rating base will be adjusted to take account of movements in property prices by adjusting the total value by a factor determined by a suitably qualified valuer. In general, and assuming no growth (e.g. subdivision) in the underlying rating base, this will mean the percentage of the total rating base will remain the same for each district unless there has been an increase in the predominant property type for the district (e.g. increased rural land values compared with urban properties due to market conditions for primary produce).

<sup>1</sup> Special consultative procedure

Councils are required to use the special consultative procedure when adopting or amending the Long Term Council Community Plan. This requires councils to provide sufficient public information about proposals so that people can contribute to the decision-making process. See section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Without equalisation over a three-year period, the rates across the region will average out, but the amount of the increase in the districts that have revalued may be larger, in the year of its revaluation, than in a district that has not revalued. In the Canterbury region, there are 10 territorial authorities with valuations occurring in three-yearly cycles as follows:

#### Rating valuation date by territorial authority

	Revalued in:	Applied to rates from:
Ashburton	July 2006	2007/8
Selwyn	July 2006	2007/8
Mackenzie	August 2006	2007/8
Kaikoura	September 2006	2007/8
Waitaki	September 2006	2007/8
Waimate	July 2007	2008/9
Christchurch	August 2007	2008/9
Hurunui	September 2007	2008/9
Waimakariri	July 2008	2009/10
Timaru	September 2008	2009/10
Timaru	August 2005	2006/7

Full details of the equalised rating fractions for each district are set out in the funding impact statement on page 135.

## OTHER FINANCIAL POINTS

Environment Canterbury operates the following business units:

- survey
- laboratory
- accommodation and fleet services
- legal services.

These units charge Environment Canterbury for services provided in the same manner as any external supplier would. These costs are incorporated in the costs for significant activities.

The following are definitions of various reserves within Environment Canterbury's equity:

- General Reserve - the income appropriation account for general funds.
- Asset Replacement Reserve - used to fund capital purchase programmes for operational assets, excluding infrastructural assets, certain PT assets, assets funded from depreciation and interest on capital.

- Asset Revaluation Reserve - reserves generated by movements in the valuations of fixed and infrastructural assets.
- Building Redevelopment Reserve - used to fund the development of the council's Christchurch offices funded by an annual rental charge.
- Capital Reserve - the capital reserves representing the council's investment in fixed and infrastructural assets.
- Kainga Land Purchase Reserve - proceeds from sale of land at Kainga; legislation restricts what it can be used for.
- Catchment District Reserves - reserves that are restricted to catchment works within catchment districts.
- Civil Defence Reserve - reserves that are restricted to the provision of civil defence emergency management services within the Canterbury region.
- Clean Heat Incentive Reserve - reserves that are restricted to clean heat programmes.
- Passenger Transport Reserve - reserves that are restricted to public passenger transport services in the areas concerned.
- Pest District Reserves - reserves that are restricted to pest management within pest districts.
- Water Study Reserve - reserves that are restricted to the provision of Canterbury Water Management Strategy services to the Canterbury region.

## BALANCED BUDGET

The programme of work set out in this document will result in surpluses over the 10 year period which will be changed to existing reserves. Where programmes result in deficits for groups of activities, the council approves the use of reserves on the basis that the ability to meet long-term commitments is not compromised.

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## REPORTING ENTITY

Environment Canterbury is a regional local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

Environment Canterbury is a Public Benefit Entity whose primary objective is to provide goods and services for regional or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return. Accordingly, Environment Canterbury has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

## BASIS OF PREPARATION

The prospective financial statements of Environment Canterbury have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, Part 6, Section 98 and Part 3 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP and in particular FRS42 Prospective Financial Statements.. The financial statements comply with New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards (NZIFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for Public Benefit Entities.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000). The functional currency of Environment Canterbury is New Zealand dollars. There are no standard interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective, that Environment Canterbury has not yet applied.

There are no standards or interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective, that are applicable to Environment Canterbury.

## MEASUREMENT BASE

The financial statements are prepared using a measurement base of historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets as set out in the specific accounting policies below.

## SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of results and financial position, have been applied:

### Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. All revenue is recognised when it is billed or earned on an accrual basis with the following exceptions:

- Rates revenue is recognised when levied.
- Grants are recognised when any conditions are complied with.
- Transfund passenger services subsidies are recognised upon entitlement.
- Dividends are recognised net of imputation credits when the right to receive payment has been established.
- Profits on significant contracts are recognised on a percentage of completion basis.
- Profits on minor contracts are recognised when contracts are completed.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

### Budget figures

The budget figures in the financial statements are those approved by Environment Canterbury as part of the annual planning process. Council has approved no additional expenditure outside the planning process.

The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) and are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by the council for the preparation of these financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions  
The financial statements are prepared using estimates and assumptions concerning the future and may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed and are believed to be reasonable under

the circumstances. There are no estimates or assumptions that are likely to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

### Taxation

Income tax is charged in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of the current year's earnings after allowing for permanent differences. Income tax is determined on a comprehensive basis using the liability method. Permanent differences are items of revenue or expenditure that are included in the current year's surplus but are not part of taxable income or vice versa. Deferred tax assets attributable to timing differences or tax losses are only recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be used. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Current tax and deferred tax is charged to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the tax is dealt with in equity.

### Goods and Services Tax

The financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated with GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. The net amount of GST paid to or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cashflow in the statement of cashflows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

### Receivables

Receivables may include both current and long-term amounts due and are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Clean Heat loans issued at nil interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their

expected future cashflows, discounted at the current internal rate of return for a similar asset/investment. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The difference between the face value and present value of expected future cashflows of the loan is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is evidence that Environment Canterbury will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cashflows, discounted using the effective interest rate method.

### Inventory

Inventories (such as spare parts and other items) held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

### Investments

Environment Canterbury classifies its financial assets into four categories; the classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. Investments are valued according to the following classifications:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance date. After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on measurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Forsyth Barr Portfolio is recognised as held for trading and recorded under current investments.

- Loans and receivables: These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Clean Heat loans are categorised as Loans and Receivables and have both a current and non-current portion. Due to their material value they are disclosed separately in the statement of financial position.

- Held to maturity investments: These are assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Environment Canterbury has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Financial assets available for sale: These include those investments that are designated as fair value through equity or are not classified in any of the other categories above. This category encompasses investments that Environment Canterbury intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity and shareholdings that Environment Canterbury holds for strategic purposes. After initial recognition these investments are measured at their fair value. Gains and losses are recognised directly in equity except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In the event of impairment, any cumulative losses previously recognised in equity will be removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income even though the asset has not been derecognised. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NZ Local Government Insurance Corporation and Marlborough Forestry Corporation are designated as "Available for Sale" (IAS 39) and are required to be

measured at fair value or cost (where fair value cannot be determined reliably).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which Environment Canterbury commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cashflows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and Environment Canterbury has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Environment Canterbury uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cashflows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

### Impairment of financial assets

At each balance date, Environment Canterbury assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### Property plant and equipment

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

Recognition: Property plant and equipment consists of operational assets, infrastructural assets, and restricted assets. Expenditure is capitalised as property plant and equipment when it creates a new asset or increases the economic benefits over the

total life of an existing asset. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed.

(a) Operational assets - These include land, buildings, plant and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture and fittings.

(b) Infrastructural assets - Infrastructural assets comprise mainly river control works, land drainage schemes, and forests, which are planted with the primary objective of river and erosion control. There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) valuations for infrastructural assets including:

- estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset,
- the physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example the council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of assets minimises this risk, and
- estimates made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and ground conditions. To minimise this risk to Environment Canterbury's infrastructural assets useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are carried out regularly as part of Environment Canterbury's asset management planning activities, which gives Environment Canterbury further assurance over its useful life estimates. Experienced independent valuers perform or review the council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

(c) Restricted assets - Restricted assets are reserves owned by Environment Canterbury that provide a benefit or service to the community, which cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Environment Canterbury receives lease rental income from its reserve land under leases granted to a number of third parties. Environment Canterbury classifies all of its reserve land as property, plant and equipment as the land is held for strategic purposes and / or service delivery (river protection works).

#### Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Environment Canterbury and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

#### Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Environment Canterbury and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

#### Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves, in respect of those assets, are transferred to retained earnings.

#### Valuation

All assets are initially valued at cost. Those asset classes that are revalued are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. Between valuations expenditure on asset improvements is capitalised at cost. Revaluation methodologies applied are as follows:

- Land and buildings: These have been valued at fair value. Valuations were carried out by registered valuer, John Coleman, of Good Earth Matters Ltd as at 30 June 2008 and were determined from market-based evidence and conditions as at that date.

- Infrastructural assets: River control works and land drainage schemes are valued at replacement cost. Valuations were carried out as at 30 June 2008, based on a methodology developed by the council's engineers. Floodgates and culverts are valued at depreciated replacement cost. The valuation was performed by Matthew Surman of Environment Canterbury with the methodology being independently reviewed by Maunsell Ltd who determined the methodology to be appropriate.

- Restricted assets: These have been valued at fair value. Valuations were carried out by registered valuer, John Coleman, of Good Earth Matters Ltd as at 30 June 2008 and were determined from market-based evidence and conditions as at that date.
- Forestry assets: A forestry valuation dated 30 June 2008 has been prepared by David Owen of Environment Canterbury and independently reviewed by registered forestry consultant Owen Springford. The forestry assets continue to be treated as property plant and equipment due to the nature of the asset, which is primarily for protection rather than being operated as a commercial enterprise.

Accounting for revaluations: Environment Canterbury accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class of asset basis. The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation

reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income will be recognised first in the statement of comprehensive income up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates, which will write off the cost or valuation of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Land and forests are not depreciated, as they are not considered to depreciate. Depreciation is not provided for components of river control works and land drainage schemes except for culverts, floodgates, groyne, tracks and fences. An asset management plan has been prepared for these schemes and, in the absence of significant flood events, they are not considered to deteriorate. Environment Canterbury expenses as maintenance all repairs, and capitalises additions, which increase the service potential of the assets. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of Environment Canterbury's assets have been estimated as follows:

#### Environment Canterbury's assets estimated useful life

Asset Category	Estimated useful life (years)	Residual value (%)	% of cost depreciated annually
<b>Fixed assets:</b>			
Buildings: structure	5-100	1	1-20
Buildings: fitout	5-20	1	5-20
Motor vehicles	5-10	37-40	6-12
Furniture & fittings	10	1	10
Computer equipment	4-7	1	14-25
Plant & equipment	4-10	1-30	8-20
<b>Infrastructural assets:</b>			
Groynes	200	-	0.5
Culverts & floodgates	80	-	1.25
Tracks & fences	50-75	-	1.33-2
Wells	33	-	3

## Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the council would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential. The value in use for cash-generating assets is the present value of expected future cashflows. If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in statement of comprehensive income, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For assets not carried at a revalued amount (other than goodwill), the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

## Leases

Leases under which Environment Canterbury assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated initially at an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments, and are depreciated over the period Environment Canterbury is expected to benefit from their use. Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets and accordingly, are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the periods of expected benefit.

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets are the costs associated with the Living Canterbury Museum exhibition and purchased software. The Living Canterbury Museum was programmed to run for a period of six years. The cost of the asset is being amortised over its programmed life of six years. Acquired software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to bring in to use the specific software. The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated in the table below.

## Cash and cash equivalents

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

## Borrowing costs

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

## Statement of cashflows

The statement of cashflows has been prepared using the direct approach subject to the netting of cashflows in respect of investments and borrowings that have been rolled over under arranged facilities to provide more meaningful information. The following are the definitions used in the statement of cashflows:

- Cash means cash on hand and current accounts in banks net of overdrafts.
- Operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property, plant and equipment and of investments.
- Financing activities are those activities which result in changes in the size and composition of the capital structure of Environment Canterbury including both equity and debt not falling within the definition of cash.

## Employee entitlements

Annual, sick, long service, retirement leave and time in lieu entitlements estimated to be payable to employees are accounted for on the basis of statutory and contractual requirements as employees become entitled to them. Liability for sick leave is measured as the amount of unused entitlement accumulated at balance date that the council anticipates employees will use in future periods in excess of the days which they are entitled to.

## Financial instruments

Environment Canterbury is a party to financial instrument arrangements as part of everyday operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, investments, loans, accounts receivable and accounts payable. All of these are recognised in the statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised as set out in the relevant policy.

## Cost of service statements

The cost of service statements provide the net cost of service delivery of significant activities of Environment Canterbury. The statements represent all revenue and costs that can be allocated either directly or indirectly to these activities. Direct costs are those costs directly

attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs, which cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner, with a specific significant activity. Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities and indirect costs are allocated to significant activities based on direct labour dollars charged to each activity.

## Provisions

Environment Canterbury recognises a provision 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 expenditures will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. 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.

## Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Environment Canterbury and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves. The components of equity are retained earnings, restricted reserves and asset revaluation reserves. Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Environment Canterbury. Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Environment Canterbury and which may not be revised by Environment Canterbury without reference to the Court or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met. Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by council decision. The council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the council.

## Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies.

### Environment Canterbury's intangible assets

Asset Category	Estimated useful life (years)	Residual value (%)	% of cost depreciated annually
Computer software	3-8	33	1.5-33
Living Canterbury Museum	6	-	16.67

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Comprehensive Income												\$000's
	Annual Report	Annual Plan	LTCCP									
	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Revenue</b>												
General rates	34,540	34,840	38,519	40,229	42,855	44,519	44,674	46,372	46,681	48,170	50,160	51,558
Targeted rates	31,203	32,945	33,306	36,785	37,765	39,787	40,418	43,504	44,931	46,098	51,251	53,725
Grants	25,356	22,503	31,035	30,026	28,921	27,079	27,761	30,480	32,565	37,415	38,677	41,398
User Pays	11,199	13,681	20,255	28,108	29,187	48,637	52,401	56,216	60,904	65,133	71,015	77,557
Interest	1,094	1,854	2,268	2,914	3,188	3,099	2,751	2,409	2,092	1,801	1,553	1,327
Other Revenue	1,458	1,358	1,528	1,506	1,526	1,640	1,675	1,928	1,877	2,092	2,108	2,269
Other Gains	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>104,862</b>	<b>107,181</b>	<b>126,911</b>	<b>139,568</b>	<b>143,442</b>	<b>164,761</b>	<b>169,680</b>	<b>180,909</b>	<b>189,050</b>	<b>200,709</b>	<b>214,764</b>	<b>227,834</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee benefit expenses	28,023	28,767	31,710	33,002	34,532	35,675	36,566	37,807	39,131	40,580	42,287	43,888
Other expenses	72,444	77,336	84,472	95,592	99,594	120,487	121,762	132,964	139,705	147,981	166,840	174,035
Depreciation	2,969	2,197	2,944	3,673	3,790	3,734	3,299	3,014	3,104	3,069	3,074	2,964
Finance costs	108	663	4,856	5,840	4,987	4,045	2,708	2,361	2,054	1,838	1,704	1,557
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>103,544</b>	<b>108,963</b>	<b>123,982</b>	<b>138,107</b>	<b>142,903</b>	<b>163,941</b>	<b>164,335</b>	<b>176,146</b>	<b>183,994</b>	<b>193,468</b>	<b>213,905</b>	<b>222,444</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation	1,318	(1,782)	2,929	1,461	539	820	5,345	4,763	5,056	7,241	859	5,390
Tax (expense)/benefit net of loss offset	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation	1,299	(1,782)	2,929	1,461	539	820	5,345	4,763	5,056	7,241	859	5,390
Revaluation of assets	161,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>162,517</b>	<b>(1,782)</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>5,390</b>

Statement of Movements in Equity												\$000's
	Annual Report	Annual Plan	LTCCP									
	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Equity at the beginning of the year	421,554	419,490	585,888	588,817	590,278	590,817	591,637	596,982	601,745	606,801	614,042	614,901
Total comprehensive income	162,517	(1,782)	2,929	1,461	539	820	5,345	4,763	5,056	7,241	859	5,390
Equity at the end of the year	584,071	417,708	588,817	590,278	590,817	591,637	596,982	601,745	606,801	614,042	614,901	620,291

## Statement of Financial Position

\$000's

	Annual Report	Annual Plan	LTCCP									
	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Current Assets</b>												
Cash	6,614	5,456	4,507	7,185	8,228	8,250	8,475	8,659	9,025	8,065	6,047	8,818
Financial Assets	5,261	8,602	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261	5,261
Receivables & accruals	14,613	12,460	14,401	15,905	16,271	19,062	19,743	21,039	22,130	23,622	25,211	26,839
Current portion of loans	228	1,759	4,964	6,643	7,429	7,305	6,607	5,877	5,172	4,422	3,780	2,797
Inventories	612	526	633	656	679	702	726	752	779	806	834	863
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>27,328</b>	<b>28,803</b>	<b>29,766</b>	<b>35,650</b>	<b>37,868</b>	<b>40,580</b>	<b>40,812</b>	<b>41,588</b>	<b>42,367</b>	<b>42,176</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>44,578</b>
<b>Non Current Assets</b>												
Investments	569	422	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482
Non current portion of loans	2,770	8,411	15,021	22,173	23,879	22,216	17,979	14,058	10,454	7,239	4,340	2,131
Property, plant and equipment	568,592	407,897	576,014	579,165	584,442	588,184	593,256	598,549	604,214	611,006	617,792	621,553
Intangibles	1,249	1,816	5,708	5,413	4,392	3,202	2,470	1,913	1,292	4,798	4,216	3,597
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>	<b>573,180</b>	<b>418,546</b>	<b>597,225</b>	<b>607,233</b>	<b>613,195</b>	<b>614,084</b>	<b>614,187</b>	<b>615,002</b>	<b>616,442</b>	<b>623,525</b>	<b>626,830</b>	<b>627,763</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>600,508</b>	<b>447,349</b>	<b>626,991</b>	<b>642,883</b>	<b>651,063</b>	<b>654,664</b>	<b>654,999</b>	<b>656,590</b>	<b>658,809</b>	<b>665,701</b>	<b>667,963</b>	<b>672,341</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>												
Accounts payable and accruals	12,940	12,989	16,021	17,680	18,359	20,844	20,914	22,353	23,338	24,514	26,954	28,030
Current portion of loans	690	2,284	52	646	1,378	7,229	7,263	5,999	4,686	4,240	3,317	2,549
Provisions (including employee benefits)	2,408	3,255	2,504	2,604	2,709	2,817	2,930	3,046	3,169	3,296	3,427	3,563
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>18,577</b>	<b>20,931</b>	<b>22,446</b>	<b>30,890</b>	<b>31,107</b>	<b>31,398</b>	<b>31,193</b>	<b>32,050</b>	<b>33,698</b>	<b>34,142</b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>												
Non current liabilities	399	11,113	19,597	31,675	37,800	32,137	26,910	23,447	20,815	19,609	19,364	17,908
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>19,597</b>	<b>31,675</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>32,137</b>	<b>26,910</b>	<b>23,447</b>	<b>20,815</b>	<b>19,609</b>	<b>19,364</b>	<b>17,908</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>16,437</b>	<b>29,641</b>	<b>38,174</b>	<b>52,605</b>	<b>60,246</b>	<b>63,027</b>	<b>58,017</b>	<b>54,845</b>	<b>52,008</b>	<b>51,659</b>	<b>53,062</b>	<b>52,050</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>584,071</b>	<b>417,708</b>	<b>588,817</b>	<b>590,278</b>	<b>590,817</b>	<b>591,637</b>	<b>596,982</b>	<b>601,745</b>	<b>606,801</b>	<b>614,042</b>	<b>614,901</b>	<b>620,291</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>584,071</b>	<b>417,708</b>	<b>588,817</b>	<b>590,278</b>	<b>590,817</b>	<b>591,637</b>	<b>596,982</b>	<b>601,745</b>	<b>606,801</b>	<b>614,042</b>	<b>614,901</b>	<b>620,291</b>

Statement of Cash flows												\$000's
	Annual Report	Annual Plan	LTCCP									
	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Cashflow from operating activities</b>												
<i>Cash provided from:</i>												
Rates	65,169	67,785	71,333	73,164	76,589	80,091	80,837	85,382	87,031	89,555	96,340	100,018
Grants	24,446	22,503	31,035	30,026	28,921	27,079	27,761	30,480	32,565	37,415	38,677	41,398
Interest Received	1,163	1,854	2,268	2,914	3,188	3,099	2,751	2,409	2,092	1,801	1,553	1,327
Other Income	10,808	13,681	20,255	28,106	29,188	48,638	52,402	56,217	60,904	65,133	71,014	77,557
Total cash provided from operating activities	101,586	105,823	124,891	134,210	137,886	158,907	163,751	174,488	182,592	193,904	207,584	220,300
<i>Cash applied to:</i>												
Interest Paid	108	663	1,329	2,128	2,838	3,081	2,708	2,361	2,054	1,838	1,704	1,557
Payments to Employees and Suppliers	98,513	101,479	114,475	124,308	130,568	153,302	155,779	166,557	174,450	183,687	202,390	211,952
Total cash applied to operating activities	98,621	102,142	115,804	126,436	133,406	156,383	158,487	168,918	176,504	185,525	204,094	213,509
Net cash from operating activities	2,965	3,681	9,087	7,774	4,480	2,524	5,264	5,570	6,088	8,379	3,490	6,791
<b>Cashflow from investing activities</b>												
<i>Cash provided from:</i>												
Sale of Fixed Assets	383	180	200	207	211	216	221	226	231	237	243	249
Sale of Investments	3,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clean Heat Rates Repaid	440	1,152	2,784	4,964	6,643	7,429	7,305	6,607	5,877	5,172	4,422	3,780
Total cash provided from investing activities	4,133	1,332	2,984	5,171	6,854	7,645	7,526	6,833	6,108	5,409	4,665	4,029
<i>Cash applied to:</i>												
Purchase of Fixed Assets	4,601	3,981	10,048	6,267	7,782	6,021	7,373	7,490	7,885	13,096	9,005	5,826
Clean Heat Rates Advanced	2,073	4,680	15,851	16,672	9,364	4,314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash applied to investing activities	6,674	8,661	25,899	22,939	17,146	10,335	7,373	7,490	7,885	13,096	9,005	5,826
Net cash from investing activities	(2,541)	(7,329)	(22,915)	(17,768)	(10,292)	(2,690)	153	(657)	(1,777)	(7,687)	(4,340)	(1,797)
<b>Cashflow from financing activities</b>												
<i>Cash provided from:</i>												
Loans raised	675	4,680	11,034	13,205	8,002	2,058	2,577	3,097	2,618	3,640	3,662	1,686
Total cash provided from financing activities	675	4,680	11,034	13,205	8,002	2,058	2,577	3,097	2,618	3,640	3,662	1,686
<i>Cash applied to:</i>												
Finance Lease Repaid	625	1,667	515	533	552	541	591	612	613	655	638	642
Clean Heat Finance Repaid	-	-	-	-	595	1,329	7,178	7,214	5,950	4,637	4,192	3,267
Total cash applied to financing activities	625	1,667	515	533	1,147	1,870	7,769	7,826	6,563	5,292	4,830	3,909
Net cash from financing activities	50	3,013	10,519	12,672	6,855	188	(5,192)	(4,729)	(3,945)	(1,652)	(1,168)	(2,223)
<b>Movement in cash</b>												
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	474	(635)	(3,309)	2,678	1,043	22	225	184	366	(960)	(2,018)	2,771
Add cash bought forward	6,140	6,091	7,816	4,507	7,185	8,228	8,250	8,475	8,659	9,025	8,065	6,047
Cash carried forward	6,614	5,456	4,507	7,185	8,228	8,250	8,475	8,659	9,025	8,065	6,047	8,818
<i>Made up of:</i>												
Cash and bank	6,614	5,456	4,507	7,185	8,228	8,250	8,475	8,659	9,025	8,065	6,047	8,818

# RATING POLICY

Environment Canterbury's rating policy has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and is set out in full in Part B of the council's LTCCP 2009-19. (This document is available on our website [www.ecan.govt.nz](http://www.ecan.govt.nz), from our Christchurch and Timaru offices, or contact Customer Services on 0800 EC INFO.)

It provides guidelines for the types of rates to be set, collection of rates, payment options, discount for yearly payment and the use of estimated projected values.

## BACKGROUND

Rates provide the budgeted net funding requirement of the council's programmes published in the Long Term Council Community Plan or Annual Plan after income from other sources such as user pays, grants, interest and reserve usage has been allowed for. Rates are levied on each rating unit under the statutory provisions of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

## OBJECTIVES

- to provide the income needed to meet the council's net funding requirements
- that rates are collected from properties that are the direct beneficiaries of services where these can be identified
- to spread the incidence of rates as fairly as possible to be consistent in charging rates.

## RATE DESCRIPTIONS

### General rates

General rates are applied to all rating units under Section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

General rates are collected by a rate in the dollar on the rateable capital value of each rating unit or by a uniform annual general charge on each separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit.

For details of the activities or group of activities funded by general rates refer to the Revenue and Financing policy 2009, Part B of the 2009-19 LTCCP.

For details of the estimated level of general rates per \$100,000 capital value and per SUIP refer to the Funding Impact Statement which forms part of this document.

### Targeted rates

Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act authorises the council to set targeted rates to fund functions that are identified in its Long Term Council Community Plan or Annual Plan as being functions for which targeted rates may be set.

The council has targeted rates as follows:

- Catchment Rating Districts
- Public Passenger Transport
- Pest Control Rating Districts
- Clean Heat Incentive
- Clean Heat Loan Scheme
- Energy Efficiency Incentive
- Civil Defence Emergency Management
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy
- Regional Park.

For details of the activities or group of activities funded by each of these targeted rates refer to the Revenue and Financing policy contained in Part B of the 2009-19 LTCCP (This document is available on our website [www.ecan.govt.nz](http://www.ecan.govt.nz), from our Christchurch and Timaru offices, or contact Customer Services on 0800 EC INFO.)

For details of the estimated level of each of these targeted rates refer to the Funding Impact Statement which forms part of this document.

## RATE ADMINISTRATION

### Rates collection by territorial authorities

All rates shall be due and payable on such dates as are fixed by the territorial authorities within the Canterbury region collecting the rates on Environment Canterbury's behalf.

### Penalties

An additional charge of 10 percent shall be added to the balance of the rates instalments levied in the current financial year which remain unpaid after the date fixed by the local authority collecting rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury, as the due date for that district.

A further additional charge of 10 percent shall be added to the balance of rates levied in any previous financial year, including any additional charges previously imposed which remains unpaid, and an additional charge of 10 percent shall continue thereafter to all arrears and additional charges that remain unpaid (with the exception of current instalments) at six-monthly intervals, by the date fixed for that purpose by the authority collecting rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury for that district.

### Instalments

Rates instalment dates are to be determined by the territorial authorities collecting the rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury.

### Venues and methods of payment

Rates are to be paid at the venues determined by the territorial authorities collecting the rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury.

Rates are to be paid by the methods determined by the territorial authorities collecting the rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury.

### Discount for early payment

Discount for early payment of rates will be granted in accordance with the policy of the territorial authority collecting the rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury.



## FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the council to adopt a Funding Impact Statement.

The Funding Impact Statement provides the following:

- a breakdown of how the operating and capital expenditure is to be funded for 2009/10
- detailed explanation of the types of rates to be set and on what basis they are calculated
- indicative rates figures for 2009/10.

The revenue and financing policy contained in Part B of the LTCCP 2009-19 sets out Environment Canterbury's policies with respect to which funding mechanisms are to be used to finance the operating and capital expenditure. Copies are available on our website or by contacting Customer Services.

Operating Revenue & Expenditure		\$000		
		Annual Report 2007/8	Annual Plan 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10
General Rates	Capital value	34,540	34,840	36,529
	UAGC	-	-	1,990
Total		34,540	34,840	38,519
Targeted Rates	Catchment Works	5,158	5,168	5,449
	Clean Heat Incentive	5,129	5,714	4,576
	Civil Defence Emergency Management	1,235	1,259	1,204
	Pest Control	1,752	1,487	1,595
	Public Passenger Transport	16,895	18,043	19,421
	Regional Parks	899	843	546
	Canterbury Water Management Strategy	135	431	515
	Total		31,203	32,945
Grants		25,356	22,503	31,035
User pays and Other		12,669	15,039	21,783
Interest		1,094	1,854	2,268
Total Operating Revenue		104,862	107,181	126,911
Less Operating Expenditure and tax		103,563	108,963	123,982
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		1,299	(1,782)	2,929

The general and targeted rates figures shown in the above table are net of estimated rates remissions granted.

Capital Expenditure		\$000		
		Annual Report 2007/8	Annual Plan 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10
Catchment districts infrastructure		2,502	1,282	1,031
General plant, motor vehicles, furniture & fittings		3,741	2,699	9,017
Total Capital Expenditure		6,243	3,981	10,048
Funded by:	Depreciation	2,969	2,197	2,944
	Finance Leases	50	70	90
	Reserves	3,224	1,714	7,014
Total Funding		6,243	3,981	10,048

Loans		\$000		
		Annual Report 2007/8	Annual Plan 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10
Clean Heat & Energy Efficiency installations		2,998	4,680	15,851
Funded by:	Reserves	2,998	-	4,817
	Loans	-	4,680	11,034
Total Funding		2,998	4,680	15,851

# TYPE OF RATES

This section provides details, for each rate mechanism, of the following:

- The group of activities to be funded by the rate.
- The categories of rateable land used for setting a targeted rate (asper Schedule 2 Local Government(Rating) Act 2002.
- How the liability for the targeted rate is to be calculated (as per Schedule 3 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

General Rates	Groups of activities funded	Valuation system	Differential categories
General Rate	All groups of activities	Categories of rateable land for setting general rate	By project capital values per territorial authority
Uniform Annual General Charge	Democratic Process for Public Information & Ratepayer Serviceing	A Uniform Annual Charge per rating unit OR per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	None
Rate mechanism	Groups of activities funded	Categories of rateable land for setting targeted rate	How liability for targeted rate is to be calculated
Targeted Passenger Transport Rate	Public passenger transport	The availability of passenger transport services to defined areas of rateable land within a territorial authority district	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Passenger Transport Rate	Public passenger transport	The contribution towards passenger transport services to defined areas of rateable land that is situated in the defined areas of territorial authorities	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Clean Heat Incentive Rate	Air quality	All rateable land that is situated in the defined areas of Territorial Authority Districts	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Differential Clean Heat Loan Rate	Air quality	The provision of a Clean Heat loan scheme provided within a Territorial Authority District	The value of each installation provided to the separately used or inhabited part of a dwelling. See note 4
Targeted Civil Defence Emergency Management Rate	Emergency management	The provision of civil defence emergency management services to all the rateable land within the Canterbury region	The capital value of the rateable land excluding Waitaki District*
Canterbury Water Management Strategy Rate	Water quality, quantity and ecosystems	The provision of Canterbury Water Management Strategy services to the rateable land within the Canterbury region	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Regional Park Rate	Land	To service a regional park on the rateable land within the defined areas of a Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land*
Regional Park Fixed Targeted Rate	Land	To service a regional park on the rateable land within the defined areas of a Territorial Authority District	A fixed charge per rating unit OR per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit
Targeted Catchment Works and Services Charge	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rateable land within a Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in	The land value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in	The land area of the rateable land
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in	The extent of provision of any service to the rateable land
Targeted Differential Rabbit Pest Control Rate	Pests & biodiversity	The provision of rabbit control services to the rateable land within a Territorial Authority District	The land area of the rural rateable land over four hectares
Targeted Possum Pest Control Rate	Pests & biodiversity	The provision of possum control services to the defined area of the rural rateable land	The land value and the land area of the rural rateable land, 50% on each*
Targeted Animal and Plant Pest Inspection Rate	Pests & biodiversity	The provision of animal and plant pest inspection services to the rating district the rural rateable land is situated in	The land value of the rural rateable land*
Targeted Animal and Plant Pest Monitoring Rate	Pests & biodiversity	The provision of animal and plant pest monitoring services and other region-wide services to the rural rateable land in the Canterbury region	The land value of the rural rateable land*
Targeted Bovine Tb Pest Control Rate	Pests & biodiversity	The provision of Bovine Tb pest control services to the rural rateable land within the Canterbury region	The land value of the rural rateable land*

\*Projected values also apply to these targeted rates for capital and land values

Note 1. Local Share: is defined as the total sum of all the individual rating unit's share for the rating districts.

Note 2. Rating District: is defined as an area of land defined on a plan that was adopted when the rating district was established.

Note 3. Rural Rateable Land: is defined as the rural category code definitions including lifestyle blocks as determined by the Office of the Valuer General.

Note 4. Separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit (SUIP) For the purposes of the Uniform Annual General Charge, Uniform Annual Charge, Clean Heat and Energy Efficiency loans are defined as follows:

a) Where the occupancy is an accessory or is ancillary to another property or part thereof no separately used part exists.

b) Not separately used parts of a residential rating unit include: a residential sleep-out or granny flat, flats with shared kitchen / bathroom facilities.

c) Separately used parts of a rating unit include: flats, apartments, a residential house.

Note 5. Uniform Annual General Charge: is a fixed amount for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and is applied across the local territorial authority by the local territorial authority responsible for the collection of rates within that district.

Note 6. Uniform Annual Charge: is a fixed amount for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and is applied over a defined area by the local territorial authority responsible for the collection of rates within that district.

Note 7. Clean Heat and Energy Efficiency loans: Council will allow multiple charges on a rating unit provided there are multiple flats, apartments or residential houses existing under a single title and each part can be separately let and permanently occupied but they have a common ownership. (Referred to as an installation within a residential dwelling). The basis of a unit of occupancy is that which can be separately let and permanently occupied. All Business and Commercial operations operating as a rating unit or part thereof shall not qualify for this scheme. No rates remission will be granted under this policy.

## DETAILED RATES INFORMATION

This part provides details for each type of rate:

- of the category of land subject to the rate
- if the rate is set on a differential basis, the relativity between each differential category
- a rate including GST.

Valuation Base: Districts revalued this year are Timaru (1/9/08) and Waimakariri (1/7/08).

Projected Values (Equalisation): Equalisation is used by Environment Canterbury to smooth the impact of the three-yearly revaluation cycle on the level of rates payable, both between districts and by individual properties within a particular district.

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (GST inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>General Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$29.72	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$34.75	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$32.01	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$31.61	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$37.76	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$42.65	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$32.50	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$38.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$40.51	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waitaki	Projected Values	\$38.11	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	<b>Uniform Annual General Charge</b>	All rateable land	Not Applicable	\$8.63
<b>Targeted Passenger Transport Services Rate</b>	Waimakariri – Urban	Not Applicable	\$9.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimakariri – Rural	Not Applicable	\$0.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch – City and Lyttelton	Not Applicable	\$30.30	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch – Kainga	Not Applicable	\$8.76	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn – Urban	Not Applicable	\$13.79	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn – Rural	Not Applicable	\$0.44	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Ashburton (total mobility only)	Not Applicable	\$2.87	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru – City	Not Applicable	\$12.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru – Geraldine	Not Applicable	\$2.06	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru – Temuka	Not Applicable	\$4.92	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru – Pleasant Point	Not Applicable	\$0.98	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie – Twizel	Not Applicable	\$4.25	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie – Tekapo	Not Applicable	\$1.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value
Waimate (total mobility only)	Not Applicable	\$3.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (GST inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Clean Heat Incentive Rate</b>	All defined areas of rateable land in Waimakariri	Not Applicable	\$6.47	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	All rateable land within Christchurch City	Not Applicable	\$6.58	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	All defined areas of rateable land in Ashburton	Not Applicable	\$8.83	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	All defined areas of rateable land in Timaru	Not Applicable	\$5.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Clean Heat Loan Rate</b>	Band AA	1600 to 1800	\$160.00	per installation
	Band A	1800 to 2000	\$180.00	per installation
	Band B	2000 to 2200	\$200.00	per installation
	Band C	2200 to 2400	\$220.00	per installation
	Band D	2400 to 2600	\$240.00	per installation
	Band E	2600 to 2800	\$260.00	per installation
	Band F	2800 to 3000	\$280.00	per installation
	Band G	3000 to 3200	\$300.00	per installation
	Band H	3200 to 3400	\$320.00	per installation
	Band I	3400 to 3600	\$340.00	per installation
	Band J	3600 to 3800	\$360.00	per installation
	Band K	3800 to 4000	\$380.00	per installation
	Band L	4000 to 4200	\$400.00	per installation
	Band M	4200 to 4400	\$420.00	per installation
	Band N	4400 to 4600	\$440.00	per installation
	Band O	4600 to 4800	\$460.00	per installation
	Band P	4800 to 5000	\$480.00	per installation
Band Q	5000 to 5200	\$500.00	per installation	
Band R	5200	\$520.00	per installation	
<b>Targeted Civil Defence Emergency Management Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$0.99	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$1.16	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$1.07	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$1.05	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$1.26	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$1.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$1.08	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$1.28	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$1.35	per \$100,000 Capital Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Canterbury Water Management Strategy Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$0.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$0.49	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$0.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$0.44	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$0.53	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$0.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$0.46	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$0.54	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$0.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waitaki	Projected Values	\$0.54	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Waimakariri River Regional Park Rate</b>	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$0.67	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$0.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$0.79	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Fixed Targeted Tekapo Regional Park Rate</b>	Ashburton	Not Applicable	\$0.41	per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit
	Mackenzie	Not Applicable	\$0.41	per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit
	Timaru	Not Applicable	\$0.41	per rating unit
	Waimate (urban)	Not Applicable	\$0.41	per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit
	Waimate (rural)	Not Applicable	\$0.41	per rating unit
<b>Targeted Catchment Works and Services Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$3.40	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$0.91	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$1.17	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$0.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$1.05	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$1.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$1.92	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$2.04	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$2.44	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Waitaki	Projected Values	\$1.17	per \$100,000 Capital Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waimakariri Eyre Cust Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Waimakariri)		30	\$9.02 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		20	\$6.01 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		8	\$2.40 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D		6	\$1.80 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E		4	\$1.20 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F		2	\$0.60 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class A (Christchurch)		30	\$8.81 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		20	\$5.87 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		8	\$2.35 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D		6	\$1.76 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E		4	\$1.17 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F		2	\$0.59 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B (Selwyn)		20	\$7.01 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		8	\$2.80 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D		6	\$2.10 per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class E		4	\$1.40 per \$100,000 Capital Value	
Class F		2	\$0.70 per \$100,000 Capital Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waimakariri Stopbank Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Waimakariri)		10	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		2	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		0	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class A (Christchurch)		10	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		2	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		0	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class A (Selwyn)		10	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		2	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		0	\$0.00 per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Ashley River Rating District</b>			
	Class A		30	\$25.30 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		24	\$20.24 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		18	\$15.18 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D		12	\$10.12 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E		8	\$6.75 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F		6	\$5.06 per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Selwyn River Rating District</b>			
	Class A		100	\$66.52 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B		90	\$59.87 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C		80	\$53.22 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D		60	\$39.91 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E		40	\$26.61 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F		15	\$9.98 per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U1		90	\$59.87 per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class U2		40	\$26.61 per \$100,000 Capital Value	

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lake Ellesmere Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Banks Peninsula)	30	\$83.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	25	\$69.16	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	16	\$44.26	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	4	\$11.07	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	2	\$5.53	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class A (Selwyn)	30	\$99.12	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	25	\$82.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Ashburton Rivers 1999 Stopbanks Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$10.91	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	50	\$5.46	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Ashburton Rivers Rating District</b>			
	Class AA	114	\$42.49	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class AB	107	\$39.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class AL	100	\$37.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class AU	404	\$150.59	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class BL	70.5	\$26.28	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class BU	242.5	\$90.39	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class CL	53	\$19.76	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class CU	161.5	\$60.20	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class DL	35.5	\$13.23	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class DU	121	\$45.10	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class EL	17.5	\$6.52	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class FL	6	\$2.24	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U1	9.5	\$3.54	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Prices Valley Drainage District</b>		
Class A		15	\$92.40	per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class C		4	\$24.64	per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class D		2	\$12.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class E		1	\$6.16	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Sefton Ashley Rating District</b>			
	Class A	2	\$30.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Hinds River Rating District</b>			
Class Main	1	\$21.31	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Upper Hinds River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$70.39	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	9	\$63.35	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	2	\$14.08	per \$100,000 Capital Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Orari-Waihi-Temuka Rating District</b>			
	Class A	30	\$72.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	21	\$50.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	14	\$33.77	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	7	\$16.89	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	3	\$7.24	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Hook River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	11.7	\$24.02	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	8.7	\$17.86	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	6.7	\$13.75	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	4.6	\$9.44	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	2.5	\$5.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Opihi River Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Timaru)	100	\$94.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	95	\$89.55	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	75	\$70.70	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	55	\$51.85	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	20	\$18.85	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F	7	\$6.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U1	100	\$94.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U2	40	\$37.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U3	20	\$18.85	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U4	7	\$6.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U4A	14	\$13.20	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B (Mackenzie)	95	\$106.06	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	75	\$83.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value
Class D	55	\$61.41	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
Class E	20	\$22.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
Class F	7	\$7.82	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
Class U3	20	\$22.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value	

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Pareora River Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Timaru)	20	\$128.86	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	15	\$96.65	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	10	\$64.43	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	6	\$38.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	3	\$19.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F	1	\$6.44	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U1	12	\$77.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U2	2	\$12.89	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B (Waimate)	15	\$120.70	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	10	\$80.46	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class D	6	\$48.28	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class E	3	\$24.14	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class F	1	\$8.05	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Kapua Drainage District</b>			
	Class A	2	\$185.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class C	1	\$92.87	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Morven Drainage District</b>			
	Class A	2	\$19.64	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	1	\$9.82	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Waitaki River Rating District</b>			
	Class A (Waimate)	60	\$60.93	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	30	\$30.47	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class A (Waitaki)	60	\$57.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	30	\$28.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class U1	30	\$28.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waiau River-Bourne Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$1,419.55	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waiau River-Rotherham Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$515.24	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	Class B	65	\$334.91	per \$100,000 Capital Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waiau Township Area Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$39.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Kaikoura River Rating District</b>				
	Class A	100	\$55.75	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class B	60	\$33.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class C	40	\$22.30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class D	25	\$13.94	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class E	20	\$11.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class F	10	\$5.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class U1	100	\$55.75	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class U2	25	\$13.94	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class U3	15	\$8.36	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	Class U4	10	\$5.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
	<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Kowai River - Leithfield Rating District</b>			
		Class A	1	\$10.50	per \$100,000 Capital Value
	<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>North Kowai Rating District</b>			
Class A		100	\$73.35	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
Class B		50	\$36.68	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Conway River Rating District</b>				
	Class A	100	\$105.53	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Sefton Town Rating District</b>				
	Class A	100	\$101.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Halswell River Drainage District</b>				
	Class B (Christchurch)	85	\$59.98	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class C	60	\$42.34	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class D	40	\$28.23	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class E	6	\$4.23	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class F	15	\$10.58	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class A (Selwyn)	100	\$78.29	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class B	85	\$66.54	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class C	60	\$46.97	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class D	40	\$31.31	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class E	6	\$4.70	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class F	15	\$11.74	per \$100,000 Land Value	
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Rangitata River Rating District</b>				
	Class U1	100	\$78.29	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	Class U2	20	\$15.66	per \$100,000 Land Value	
	<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Rangitata River Rating District</b>			
		Class A	100	\$65.18	per \$100,000 Land Value
		Class B	60	\$39.11	per \$100,000 Land Value
		Class C	40	\$26.07	per \$100,000 Land Value
		Class D	20	\$13.04	per \$100,000 Land Value
		Class AA	580	\$378.05	per \$100,000 Land Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Staveley Storm Channel Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$7.98	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class B	80	\$6.39	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class C	30	\$2.40	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Upper Chatterton &amp; Hanmer West Rating District</b>			
	Class A	140	\$21.70	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class B	90	\$13.95	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class C	60	\$9.30	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class D	170	\$26.34	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Makikihi River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$136.34	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class B	4	\$54.54	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class C	1	\$13.63	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Wainono Lagoon Drainage District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$182.41	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class B	70	\$127.69	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class C	40	\$72.97	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Dry Creek Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$42.98	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class B	70	\$30.08	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Class C	15	\$6.45	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Pahau River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	1	\$368.90	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Hurunui Rating District</b>			
	Class A	1	\$6.94	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Flats Groyne Waiau Rating District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$10.52	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	7	\$7.37	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	5	\$5.26	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lyndon Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$13.43	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	60	\$8.06	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	44	\$5.91	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Waiau River Spotswood Rating District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$11.06	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	9	\$9.95	per Hectare of Land

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Pahau River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	1000	\$2.36	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	914	\$2.16	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	595	\$1.41	per Hectare of Land
	Class D	378	\$0.89	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Rakaia River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$159.48	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	5	\$7.97	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	4	\$6.38	per Hectare of Land
	Class D	3	\$4.78	per Hectare of Land
	Class E	2	\$3.19	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Ashburton-Hinds Drainage District</b>			
	Class A	100	\$7.29	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	70	\$5.11	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	50	\$3.65	per Hectare of Land
	Class D	30	\$2.19	per Hectare of Land
	Class E	20	\$1.46	per Hectare of Land
	Class F	10	\$0.73	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Seadown Drainage District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$35.17	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	6	\$21.10	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	2	\$7.03	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Otaio River Rating District</b>			
	Class A	10	\$30.31	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	4	\$12.12	per Hectare of Land
	<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Waihao River Rating District</b>		
Class A		100	\$26.88	per Hectare of Land
Class B		65	\$17.47	per Hectare of Land
Class C		45	\$12.10	per Hectare of Land
Class D		15	\$4.03	per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Sinclair's Creek Rating District</b>			
	Class A	20	\$54.23	per Hectare of Land
	Class B	17	\$46.10	per Hectare of Land
	Class C	10	\$27.12	per Hectare of Land

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Kaikoura Drainage District</b>			
	Class A		100	\$14.52 per Hectare of Land
	Class B		50	\$7.26 per Hectare of Land
	Class C		30	\$4.36 per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Cleardale Rating District</b>			
	Class A		1000	\$0.73 per Hectare of Land
	Class B		54	\$0.04 per Hectare of Land
	Class C		34	\$0.02 per Hectare of Land
	Class D		29	\$0.05 per Hectare of Land
	Class E		13	\$0.01 per Hectare of Land
	Class F		5	\$0.00 per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Rakaia Double Hill Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$394.17 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Buttericks Road Drainage District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$13.51 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Chertsey Road Drainage District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$8.45 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Green Street Creek Drainage District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$9.01 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Makikihi River Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$14.75 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Esk Valley Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		Nil per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Lower Waimate Creek Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$6.76 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Mount Harding Creek Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		\$45.05 per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Omarama Stream Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		Nil per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate</b>	<b>Penticotico River Rating District</b>			
	Class A (prorated)	percentage of service		Nil per percentage of service
<b>Targeted Differential Rabbit Pest Control Rate</b>	<b>Banks Peninsula Rabbit Rating District</b>			
	Negligible		10	\$0.06 per Hectare of Land
	Low Plains		40	\$0.08 per Hectare of Land
	Moderate		50	\$0.28 per Hectare of Land
<b>Targeted Possum Pest Control Rate</b>	Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Not Applicable		\$0.49 per Hectare of Land
	Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Not Applicable		\$5.40 per \$100,000 Land Value

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part thereof)
<b>Targeted Animal &amp; Plant Inspection Rate</b>	Kaikoura Pest Rating District (Kaikoura)	Projected Values	\$11.54	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Kaikoura Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	\$13.19	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Amuri Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	\$7.03	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waikari Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	\$6.28	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Ashley Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	\$2.36	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Ashley Pest Rating District (Waimakariri)	Projected Values	\$2.31	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Selwyn Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Projected Values	\$1.56	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Selwyn Pest Rating District (Selwyn)	Projected Values	\$2.02	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Projected Values	\$12.36	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Ashburton Pest Rating District (Ashburton)	Projected Values	\$1.89	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	\$6.28	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	\$6.18	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	\$5.91	per \$100,000 Land Value
	South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Timaru)	Projected Values	\$1.92	per \$100,000 Land Value
	South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	\$2.73	per \$100,000 Land Value
	South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	\$2.68	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Omarama Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	\$1.41	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Kurow Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	\$9.28	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Kurow Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	\$9.13	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Kurow Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	\$8.74	per \$100,000 Land Value
Hurunui (Nassella) Pest Rating District	Projected Values	\$5.83	per \$100,000 Land Value	

## PROJECTED VALUE

The Canterbury region is made up of ten districts. Districts are valued in different years. It is important to take into account timing differences, so that ratepayers in districts that have been revalued more recently do not unfairly pay more than districts valued two or three years ago. To adjust for timing differences, we annually project all district values to work out an individual district's share of the rates. This service is done by Quotable Value Ltd under contract to Environment Canterbury.

### General rate differentiation across the region

	ECV \$	2009/10 % of ECV	Valuation Revision Date	ECV \$	2008/9 % of ECV	Valuation Revision Date
<b>Kaikoura</b>	1,339,192,017	1.06%	September 2006	1,523,842,000	1.23%	September 2006
<b>Hurunui</b>	5,085,357,788	4.04%	September 2007	4,888,269,000	3.95%	September 2007
<b>Waimakariri</b>	9,207,971,986	7.32%	July 2008	9,002,712,000	7.28%	July 2005
<b>Christchurch</b>	70,215,629,506	55.81%	August 2007	71,698,327,000	57.94%	August 2007
<b>Selwyn</b>	11,495,333,465	9.14%	July 2006	10,996,180,000	8.89%	July 2006
<b>Ashburton</b>	11,886,492,040	9.45%	July 2006	10,484,293,000	8.47%	July 2006
<b>Timaru</b>	9,018,811,602	7.17%	September 2008	8,498,658,000	6.87%	September 2005
<b>Mackenzie</b>	2,646,266,562	2.10%	August 2006	2,433,704,000	1.97%	August 2006
<b>Waimate</b>	3,318,429,067	2.64%	July 2007	2,664,847,000	2.15%	July 2007
<b>Waitaki (pt)</b>	1,593,616,801	1.27%	September 2006	1,551,264,000	1.25%	September 2006
<b>Total</b>	125,807,100,834			123,742,096,000		

### Projected land value – Halswell River targeted rate differentiation

	ELV \$	2009/10 % of ELV	Valuation Revision Date	ELV \$	2008/9 % of ELV	Valuation Revision Date
<b>Christchurch</b>	246,330,396	21.27%	August 2007	252,668,000	22.59%	August 2007
<b>Selwyn</b>	911,873,755	78.73%	July 2006	865,859,000	77.41%	July 2006
<b>Total</b>	1,158,204,151			1,118,527,000		

### Projected rural land value – Targeted rate differentiation across the region

	ERLV \$	2009/10 % of ERLV	Valuation Revision Date	ERLV \$	2008/9 % of ERLV	Valuation Revision Date
<b>Kaikoura</b>	502,186,437	1.77%	September 2006	592,740,000	2.35%	September 2006
<b>Hurunui</b>	2,822,789,516	9.94%	September 2007	2,680,695,000	10.61%	September 2007
<b>Waimakariri</b>	2,059,479,639	7.26%	July 2008	2,968,856,000	11.75%	July 2005
<b>Christchurch</b>	3,005,574,378	10.59%	August 2007	2,202,260,000	8.72%	August 2007
<b>Selwyn</b>	5,962,107,007	21.00%	July 2006	5,376,136,000	21.28%	July 2006
<b>Ashburton</b>	7,348,819,727	25.89%	July 2006	6,107,430,000	24.18%	July 2006
<b>Timaru</b>	2,986,415,350	10.52%	September 2008	2,451,901,000	9.71%	September 2005
<b>Mackenzie</b>	1,039,416,317	3.66%	August 2006	868,425,000	3.44%	August 2006
<b>Waimate</b>	2,065,619,117	7.28%	July 2007	1,485,997,000	5.88%	July 2007
<b>Waitaki (pt)</b>	593,490,604	2.09%	September 2006	527,732,000	2.09%	September 2006
<b>Total</b>	28,385,898,092			25,262,172,000		

Type of rate	Categories of rateable land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate* (gst inclusive)	Rate (or part there of)
<b>Targeted Animal &amp; Plant Monitoring Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$1.20	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$1.38	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$1.23	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$1.25	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$1.61	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$1.91	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$1.25	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$1.78	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$1.75	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waitaki	Projected Values	\$1.68	per \$100,000 Land Value
<b>Targeted Bovine Tb Pest Control Rate</b>	Kaikoura	Projected Values	\$2.69	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Hurunui	Projected Values	\$3.08	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waimakariri	Projected Values	\$2.74	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Christchurch	Projected Values	\$0.84	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Selwyn	Projected Values	\$1.09	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Ashburton	Projected Values	\$1.29	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Timaru	Projected Values	\$2.23	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Mackenzie	Projected Values	\$3.17	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waimate	Projected Values	\$3.12	per \$100,000 Land Value
	Waitaki	Projected Values	\$2.98	per \$100,000 Land Value