

West Coast Regional Council

Annual Report

July 1 2018 to June 30 2019



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Contents

Chairman’s Report	1
Directory and Councillors	2
Council Organisation Structure	3
Community Outcomes	4
Report on Activities Undertaken to Provide Opportunities for Maori to Contribute to Decision Making Processes	5
Statement of Compliance and Responsibility	6
Report by Audit New Zealand	7
Statement of Accounting Policies for Year Ended 30 June 2019	12
Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for Year Ended 30 June 2019	19
Statement of Changes In Equity for Year Ended 30 June 2019	20
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019	21
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2019	22
Notes to the Financial Statements	23
Governance	37
Resource Management Activities	38
Regional Transport Planning	44
Hydrology and Flood Warning Services	45
Emergency Management	46
River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Works	47
Vector Control Services Business Unit	50
Funding Impact Statements Pursuant to the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2011	51
Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014	61
Major Budget Variations	68

Chairman's Report

It is my pleasure to present the West Coast Regional Council's 2018/2019 Annual Report.

The Council's mission is to work with the people of the West Coast to sustainably manage the environment for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of present and future generations and 2018/2019 has seen the Council continue to progress actions to achieve this.

Council has a turnover of over \$13 million and a balance sheet now in excess of \$90 million. The infrastructure (river, drainage and coastal protection), which Council manages on behalf of its rating districts, has been revalued from \$58 million to more than \$71 million.

Activities over the past year have led to a deficit of \$413,000 compared to the budgeted deficit of \$552,000. Contributing to this was the Greymouth Floodwall repair work which was deferred to the 2019/20 year. Council had budgeted \$700,000 for this work on its operating account.

During the storm event on 26 March 2019, the Milton and Others stopbank, which is part of the Lower Waiho Rating District, was destroyed. In consultation with the Lower Waiho Rating District, the decision was made to reinstate the stopbank. Council is continuing discussions with both the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management and insurers to recover the costs of the damage to the infrastructure.

Council continues to closely scrutinise options for cost saving on behalf of the community. Over the past 12 months we have shifted our borrowing from Westpac to the Local Government Funding Agency to take advantage of the lower percentage borrowing rates.

Work has started on the Te Tai o Poutini Plan which will deliver a combined district plan across the region. This is a key initiative which will provide considerable long term benefit to our communities. Staff across the organisation are also working extremely hard to give effect to the various central government policy directions that are being pushed down onto local government. These unfunded mandates are expected to continue to place even further pressure on our resources.

Meanwhile, our staff are continuing to deliver Council's core functions across the region. In most areas, including consent processing, compliance monitoring, working with communities to protect against coastal erosion or flooding we have met our levels of service. I gratefully acknowledge the efforts and achievements of staff, as well as the governance provided by our Councillors who have continued to provide clear and consistent direction.



Andrew Robb
Chairman

Directory and Councillors

Council Office: 388 Main South Road, Paroa, Greymouth
Postal Address: PO Box 66, Greymouth, 7805
Phone: 03 768 0466
Fax: 03 768 7133
Email: info@wcr.govt.nz
Web: www.wcr.govt.nz

The Council has seven Councillors, representing the following constituencies:

Buller Constituency

Neal Clementson – Councillor, Council Deputy Chairman
Terry Archer - Councillor

Grey Constituency

Peter Ewen - Councillor
Andrew Robb – Councillor, Council Chairman
Allan Birchfield - Councillor

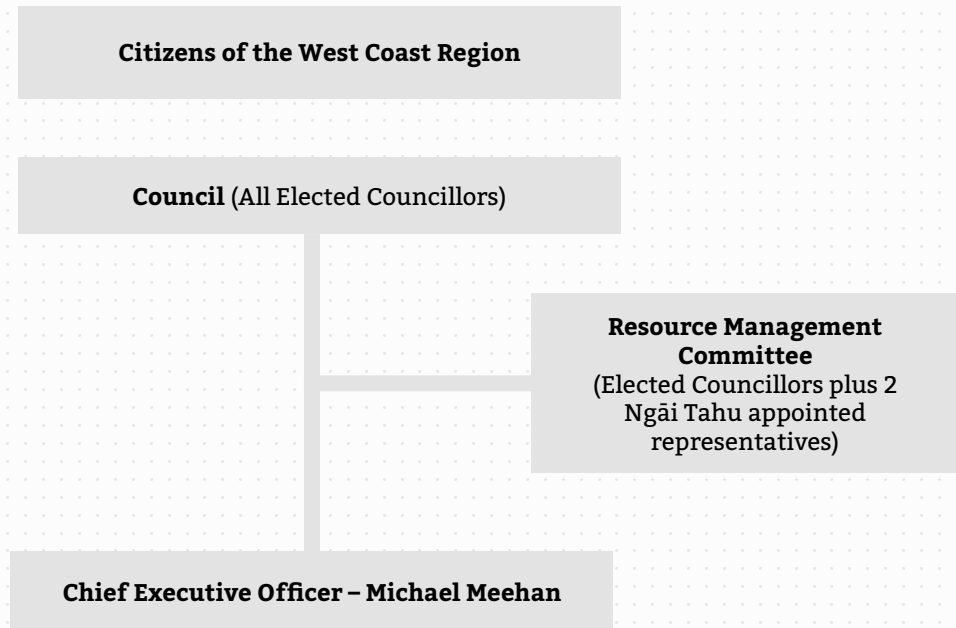
Westland Constituency

Peter McDonnell – Councillor
Stuart Challenger - Councillor



Left to Right: Terry Archer, Neal Clementson, Stuart Challenger, Andrew Robb, Peter McDonnell, Allan Birchfield and Peter Ewen

Council Organisation Structure



Division	Manager	Functions
Chief Executive Officer	Michael Meehan	Civil Defence Emergency Management Regional Transport Planning
Consents & Compliance Group	Heather McKay	Resource Consent Processing Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement Environmental Incident Complaints Pollution Response
Planning & Science	Hadley Mills	IT Regional Planning Science Hydrology
Operations	Randal Beal	VCS Business Unit Engineering Quarries Biosecurity
Corporate Services	Robert Mallinson	Corporate Support
Strategy & Communications	Nichola Costley	Strategy & Communications
Civil Defence	Mark Crowe	Civil Defence & Emergency Management
People & Capabilities	Kim Hibbs	Human Resources

Community Outcomes

In the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 the West Coast Regional Council identified the following three high-level Community Outcomes:

- Economy:** A thriving, resilient and innovative economy is promoted, which creates many opportunities for growth, wealth generation and employment.
- Environment:** The high quality and distinctive character of our environment is retained.
- Safety:** A region that is a safe place to live, with strong community spirit and cohesion.

The Council activities set out in this Annual Report relate to the achievement of the above outcomes as follows:

Activity Area	Community Outcomes
Governance	Economy, Environment and Safety
Resource Management Activities	Economy, Environment and Safety
Regional Transport Planning	Economy, Environment and Safety
Hydrology & Flood Warning Services	Economy, Environment and Safety
Civil Defence Emergency Management	Economy, Environment and Safety
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Works: Rating Districts & Quarries	Economy, Environment and Safety
Vector Control Services Business Unit	Economy, Environment and Safety

Measurement of Progress towards achievement of Community Outcomes

Schedule 10 – clause 23 (c) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to report the results of any measurement undertaken during the year of progress towards the achievement of community outcomes.

Council has not undertaken any such measurement during the year.

Report on Activities Undertaken to Provide Opportunities for Maori to Contribute to Decision Making Processes

(Local Government Act 2002, Schedule 10, Clause 35)

Council has continued to invite representation on its Resource Management Committee from representatives of both local Runanga, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio.

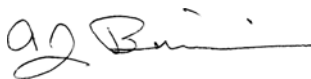
Statement of Compliance and Responsibility

Compliance

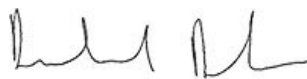
The Council and management of the West Coast Regional Council confirm that all the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 have been complied with.

Responsibility

1. The Council and management of the West Coast Regional Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in them.
2. The Council and management of the West Coast Regional Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.
3. In the opinion of the Council and management of the West Coast Regional Council, the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 fairly reflects the financial position and operations of the West Coast Regional Council.
4. West Coast Regional Council hereby confirms that all statutory requirements contained in the Local Government Act 2002, in relation to the Annual Report 2018/2019 have been complied with.



A. Birchfield
Chairman



M. Meehan
Chief Executive

Dated: 31 October 2019

Report by Audit New Zealand

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of West Coast Regional Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of West Coast Regional Council (the Regional Council). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on the information in the Regional Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the Regional Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the Regional Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

We completed our work on 31 October 2019. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion

Qualified opinion on the financial statements – Our work was limited over the investment in associate and the share of associate deficit.

In our opinion, except for the matter described in the Basis for our qualified opinion on the audited information section of our report:

- the financial statements on pages 10 to 34 and pages 66 to 68:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the Regional Council's financial position as at 30 June 2019;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Unmodified opinion on the audited information, excluding the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the funding impact statement on page 49, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the Regional Council's Long-term plan;
- the statement of service provision on pages 35 to 48:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the Regional Council's levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2019, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved;
 - the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 54 to 58, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the Regional Council's Long-term plan; and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 54 to 58, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the Regional Council's Long-term plan.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

The Regional Council has included in the financial statements unaudited information relating to an investment in an associate, Pest Control Research Limited Partnership (the associate). The Regional Council's financial statements include the share of the associate's loss of \$45,574, and an investment in the associate of \$943,174. Further information about the associate is disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. The associate is not a public entity and, as such, the Auditor-General is not its auditor. At the date of our audit report, the audit of the associate was not completed.

There were no satisfactory audit procedures that we could adopt to obtain sufficient evidence to confirm the financial information relating to the associate is fairly reflected. Any misstatement of this financial information could affect the Regional Council's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the "Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information" section of this report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion on the audited information.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the Regional Council has:

- complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 on pages 59 to 65, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the Regional Council's audited information and, where applicable, the Regional Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

However, we draw attention to the fact that the benchmark results for 2019 were compiled using figures from the audited financial statements, which we issued a modified audit opinion on, as outlined above.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the Regional Council or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the Regional Council's Long-term plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Regional Council's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the statement of service provision, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the Regional Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Regional Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Regional Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 6, but does not include the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. As described in the Basis for our qualified opinion section above, we were unable to confirm the reported information an associate. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude on whether or not the other information that includes financial information about the performance of the Regional Council is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Independence

We are independent of the Regional Council in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out a limited assurance engagement related to the Regional Council's debenture trust deed, which is compatible with those independence requirements. Other than this engagement, we have no relationship with or interests in the Regional Council or its subsidiaries and controlled entities..



Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the AuditorGeneral

Statement of Accounting Policies for year ended 30 June 2019

Reporting Entity

The West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) is a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements of WCRC are for the year ended 30 June 2019. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 31 October 2019.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002), which include the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards reduced disclosure regime.

WCRC qualifies as a Tier 2 entity as its total expenditure is less than \$30 million per annum.

These financial statements comply with the PBE standards RDR.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars.

Investment in Associates and Council Controlled Organisations

The Council's investments in these entities are accounted for 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 is initially recognised at cost and subsequently equity accounted.

Council's investment in Pest Control Research Limited Partnership (49%) is an investment in a controlled entity in terms of Public Benefit Entity Public Sector Accounting Standard 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

Revenue

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

Rates revenue

Rates are set annually by a resolution from Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised at the start of the year to which the resolution relates.

Recoveries from Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management

Recoveries from the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management are recognised following the grant approach. Revenue is recognised as eligible costs are incurred.

Other revenue

WCRC receives government grants from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of WCRC costs in carrying out its land transport responsibilities. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance

date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Sale of Goods

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

Borrowing costs

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

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the commencement of the lease term, WCRC recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether WCRC will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at face value, less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that WCRC 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 asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

Inventories

Inventories held for consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at cost. The write down from cost to current replacement cost, or net realisable value, is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Inventories held for use in the provision of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost (using the "First in First Out" method) and net realisable value.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The associated gains or losses of derivatives that are not hedge accounted are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Council has not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments.

The Council designates certain derivatives as either:

- Hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or
- Hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedge).

The Council documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged

items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Council also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The full fair value of a derivative is classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Other Financial assets

WCRC has two classifications for its financial assets:

- Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.
- Loans and receivables.

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 are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. Council fund manager JBWere obtains independent verified market prices from third parties such as trading banks, broking houses and originating companies for all assets/securities. Managed funds are valued at the value date price used as the exit price at month end and can be deemed to be fair value. Westpac valuations use the redemption unit price to value unit trust products. The value of a unit is based on the net value of the relevant fund.

The two categories of financial assets that apply to WCRC are :

(1) Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through surplus or deficit 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 sheet date. After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Financial assets in this category include derivatives and Council's investment portfolio and the LGFA borrower notes.

(2) 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, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Loans and receivables are classified as "trade and other receivables" in the statement of financial position.

There are also assets in trade and other receivables that are not financial assets such as the right to receive rock.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date WCRC assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

- *Operational assets* - These include land, buildings, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.
- *Infrastructure assets* - Infrastructure assets are the river, drainage and coastal protection systems owned by WCRC. They include rock protection work and stopbanks.

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

Additions

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

Disposals

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

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 WCRC 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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and river protection systems, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Due to the nature of the river systems and the structural composition of river protection works, no decline in service potential occurs.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Item	Estimated life	Rate
Buildings (non-component items)	50 – 67 years	1.5% - 2%
Portable buildings	10 years	10%
Building components	6.7 – 20 years	5% - 15%
Plant and Equipment	4 - 6.7 years	15% - 25%
Truck	6.7 years	15%
Motor Vehicle	6 - 7 years	15 %
Capitalised Quarry costs	Based on the pattern of benefits from the Quarry	Not applicable

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

Revaluation

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

Operational land:

This is revalued on a cyclical 3-year basis at fair value as determined from the most recent market based rating valuations. Valuations are as at 1 September 2018 (Grey District area land), 1 September 2016 (Westland District area land), and 1 September 2017 (Buller District area land).

Infrastructural asset classes: River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Assets

At fair value determined on a replacement cost basis by a staff member and peer reviewed by an independent river control engineer. At balance date, WCRC assesses the carrying value of its infrastructural assets to ensure that they do not materially differ from the assets' fair values. The most recent valuation was prepared internally and reviewed by Mr Mark Gordon of AECOM. The valuation date was as at 31 December 2018.

Accounting for revaluations:

WCRC 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 and other comprehensive income. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset and other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

	Estimated life	Rate
Computer Software	3.3 – 10 years	10% - 30%

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Investment property

Property leased, or intended to be leased to third parties under operating leases, is classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that WCRC expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months.

Long-term benefits:

Long-term benefits:

Long service leave

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information;

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

Provisions

WCRC recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amounts 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. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in WCRC 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 and Council created reserves

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by WCRC. Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by WCRC and which may not be revised by WCRC without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met. Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

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

Cost allocation

WCRC has derived the cost of service for each significant activity of WCRC using the cost allocation system outlined below. Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs, which cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner, with a specific significant activity. Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements WCRC has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for Year ended 30 June 2019

2018		Notes	2019	2019
Actual	Cost of Services		Actual	Budget
461,814	Governance		488,962	480,042
377,223	Economic Development		268,159	300,000
3,648,739	Resource Management		3,917,522	3,761,372
194,801	Transport		195,049	203,591
796,066	Hydrology & Floodwarning Services		863,206	960,219
1,042,407	Emergency Management		1,374,010	1,202,395
1,432,712	River, Drainage & Coastal Protection		2,331,087	2,829,019
3,384,546	Vector Control Services Business Unit		3,735,767	3,389,000
272,549	Impairment on transfer held for sale		-	-
110,249	Other		143,916	62,037
20,749	Warm West Coast Scheme		8,858	10,223
<u>11,741,856</u>		3(a),4,5	<u>13,326,536</u>	<u>13,197,898</u>
	<u>Less</u>			
	<u>Less Revenue</u>			
4,227,076	Rates		5,724,162	5,779,422
212,118	Subsidies & Grants		642,752	82,330
96,183	Commercial Property Rental		96,182	96,183
10,230	Gains/-Losses disposal of Assets		34,969	-
-	Commercial Property Revaluation		120,000	35,526
37,535	Income from Associate		(45,574)	-
906,074	Investment Income		603,307	750,000
5,393,004	User Fees & Charges		5,738,118	5,902,675
<u>10,882,220</u>		1,2	<u>12,913,916</u>	<u>12,646,136</u>
<u>(859,636)</u>	Net Surplus / (Deficit) for year		<u>(412,620)</u>	<u>(551,762)</u>
	Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense			
-	Revaluation Reserve Movement		11,417,464	3,693,931
-	Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		11,417,464	3,693,931
<u>(859,636)</u>	Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		<u>11,004,844</u>	<u>3,142,169</u>

(Refer Page 68 for explanation of major variances)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for Year Ended 30 June 2019

Actual 2018		Notes	Actual 2019	Budget 2019
70,764,567	Balance 1 July		69,904,932	71,304,494
(859,635)	Comprehensive Income		(412,620)	(551,762)
-	Revaluation Reserve movement		11,417,464	3,693,931
<u>69,904,932</u>	Balance 30 June		<u>80,909,776</u>	<u>74,446,663</u>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019

Actual 2018	Assets	Notes	Actual 2019	Budget 2019
	Current Assets			
2,220,031	Receivables	7	3,749,289	1,600,000
904,133	Inventories	8	289,137	700,000
-	Land Held for Sale		126,080	-
1,029,104	Interest in Limited Partnership Held for Sale		-	-
59,417	Loan Advances	9	56,379	70,000
985,488	Other Financial Assets	9	1,149,429	1,500,000
<u>5,198,173</u>	Total Current Assets		<u>5,370,313</u>	<u>3,870,000</u>
	Non-Current Assets			
63,075,463	Property, Plant & Equipment	10	76,019,639	66,415,927
145,746	Intangible Assets	11	112,393	112,393
1,480,000	Investment Property	12	1,600,000	1,555,526
305,778	Loan Advances	9	217,092	250,000
1,027,811	Investment in Associate	19	943,174	1,056,000
208,202	Investment in Council Controlled Organisation	20	207,947	212,300
10,998,142	Other Financial Assets	9	9,700,710	9,826,154
<u>77,241,142</u>	Total Non-Current Assets		<u>88,800,956</u>	<u>79,428,300</u>
82,439,315	Total Assets		94,171,269	83,298,300
	Liabilities			
	Current Liabilities			
1,162,210	Bank Overdraft	6	305,783	97,565
434,631	Borrowings	17	2,909,996	475,535
2,499,392	Payables	15	3,324,302	2,000,000
532,750	Employee Benefit Liabilities	16	544,870	300,000
-	Derivative Financial Liabilities	18	-	-
<u>4,628,983</u>			<u>7,084,951</u>	<u>2,873,100</u>
	Non-Current Liabilities			
-	Employee Benefit Liabilities	16	-	-
7,433,461	Borrowings	17	5,600,000	5,908,537
73,939	Derivative Financial Liabilities	18	-	-
398,000	Future Quarry Restoration	26	576,540	70,000
<u>7,905,400</u>			<u>6,176,540</u>	<u>5,978,537</u>
<u>12,534,383</u>	Total Liabilities		<u>13,261,491</u>	<u>8,851,637</u>
	Equity			
17,902,818	Ratepayers Equity	21(a)	18,880,001	21,187,289
2,807,695	Rating Districts	21(b)	2,458,040	2,755,522
38,339,289	Revaluation Reserve	21 (c)	49,756,755	42,033,220
9,815,000	Investment Growth Reserve	21(d)	9,581,000	7,470,632
1,040,130	Catastrophe Fund	21(i)	233,981	1,000,000
<u>69,904,932</u>			<u>80,909,776</u>	<u>74,446,663</u>
82,439,315	Total Liabilities and Equity		94,171,269	83,298,300

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2018 Actual	Notes	2019 Actual	2019 Budget
\$		\$	\$
	Cashflow from Operating Activities		
	<u>Cash was provided from:</u>		
4,195,318	Rates	5,542,266	5,729,422
4,692,595	Other Income	5,262,068	6,035,005
116,575	Other Investment Income	557,733	-
9,004,488		11,362,067	11,764,427
	<u>Cash was disbursed to:</u>		
10,760,736	Payments to Suppliers & Employees	11,546,227	12,542,690
218,712	Interest Paid	283,291	251,738
86,744	Net GST Movement	(323,443)	-
11,066,192		11,506,075	12,794,698
(2,061,704)	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS	(144,008)	(1,030,271)
	Cashflow from Investing Activities		
	<u>Cash was provided from:</u>		
841,098	Redemption of Investments	2,194,902	1,370,029
45,996	Sale of Fixed Assets	273,122	39,432
887,094		2,468,024	1,409,461
	<u>Cash was disbursed to:</u>		
889,574	Purchase of Fixed assets	2,109,493	-
-	Investment Property Capital Expenditure	-	679,925
1,189,318	Investment in Associates	-	-
164,175	Investments Purchased	-	-
2,243,067		2,109,493	679,925
(1,355,973)	NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING	358,531	729,536
	Cashflow from Financing Activities		
	<u>Cash was provided from:</u>		
	Loans repaid by borrowers		-
7,868,092	Loan raised	8,135,172	600,000
7,868,092		8,135,172	600,000
	<u>Cash was disbursed to:</u>		
	Loans Advanced		-
5,679,564	Loan Principal Repaid	7,493,267	397,100
5,679,564		7,493,267	397,100
2,188,528	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING	641,905	202,900
(1,229,149)	TOTAL INCREASE IN CASH HELD	856,428	(97,835)
66,936	OPENING BALANCE OF CASH RESOURCES	(1,162,210)	-
(1,162,213)	CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH RESOURCES	(305,782)	(97,835)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1	Actual 2018	Rates Revenue	Actual 2019
	2,378,200	General Rates	3,387,101
		Targeted Rates attributable to activities:	
	1,147,469	River, Drainage & Coastal Erosion	1,197,628
	701,408	Regional Emergency Management	1,139,433
	<u>4,227,077</u>	Total Rates Revenue	<u>5,724,162</u>
	-	Rates Remissions	-
<u>4,227,077</u>	Rates Revenue net of remissions	<u>5,724,162</u>	
2	Actual 2018	Revenues	Actual 2019
		Other Revenues	
	841,098	Net gains/-losses on investment portfolio	550,739
	69,081	Sundry Interest Income	52,822
	37,535	Income from Associates	(45,574)
	(4,104)	Income from CCO's	(255)
	-	Commerical Property Revaluation	120,000
	96,183	Income from Investment property	96,183
	10,229	Gains /-Losses on disposal property, plant, equipment	34,969
	<u>1,050,022</u>		<u>808,884</u>
		Fees and Charges	
	1,010,858	Resource Consents & Compliance Monitoring	763,274
	3,652,441	Rendering of Services (Business Unit Income)	3,912,175
	387,489	Sale of Goods (Quarry Rock)	723,347
	36,661	Infringements & Fines	65,934
	305,554	Other Fees & Charges	273,389
	<u>5,393,003</u>		<u>5,738,118</u>
		Subsidies & Grants	
	93,966	Land Transport NZ Govt Grants	91,627
	118,152	Ministry Civil Defence & Emergency Mgmt	551,126
<u>212,118</u>		<u>642,752</u>	
3 (a)	Actual 2018	Employee Benefit Expenses	Actual 2019
	4,425,763	Salaries and wages	5,214,194
	89,385	Increase in Annual Leave liability	18,703
	1,966	Increase in Long Service Leave provision	2,155
	4,904	Increase in Alternative Holidays Provision	3,340
	6,688	Increase in Time in Lieu Liability	13,424
	-	Increase in accrued payroll	10,745
	<u>(70,563)</u>	(Decrease) in Accrued Bonus	<u>(36,247)</u>
<u>4,458,143</u>		<u>5,226,314</u>	

3 (b) Disclosures in accordance with NZ IAS 24 and Local Government Act 2002, schedule 10, clause 32 (1), (a), (b), (c)

	Councillors	Salaries	Hearing Commissioner Fees	Superannuation	Vehicle	
75,868	Chairman Clr Robb	\$79,169	\$4,780			\$83,949
38,831	Deputy Chairman Clr Clementson	\$42,536				\$42,536
34,917	Councillor Birchfield	\$36,563				\$36,563
34,917	Councillor Archer	\$36,563	\$8,780			\$45,343
34,917	Councillor Challenger	\$36,563				\$36,563
36,486	Councillor Ewen	\$36,563				\$36,563
34,917	Councillor McDonnell	\$36,563				\$36,563
290,853		\$304,520	\$13,560			\$318,080
189,079	Chief Executive	\$228,896		\$11,445	\$16,940	\$257,281
633,331	8 Second Tier Managers	\$1,016,070		\$42,250	\$14,230	\$1,072,550
1,113,263		\$1,549,486	\$13,560	\$53,695	\$31,170	\$1,647,911

The above remuneration comprises salaries and other short term benefits including hearing commissioner fees.

3 (c) Banded Remuneration Disclosures Pursuant to clause 32A, Schedule 10, Local Government Act 2002

		@ 30/06/19
< \$60,000		21
> \$60,000	< \$80,000	19
> \$80,000	< \$100,000	13
> \$100,000	< \$140,000	8
> \$140,000	< \$240,000	6
> \$240,000	< \$260,000	1
		68
Full time		58.6
Part time (full time equivalent)		4.70
		@ 30/06/18
> \$60,000		21
> \$60,000	< \$80,000	19
> \$80,000	< \$100,000	20
> \$100,000	< \$140,000	10
> \$140,000	< \$240,000	8
		4
		63
Full time		51
Part time (Full time equivalent)		4.90

4	Actual 2018	Other Expenses	Actual 2019
	272,549	Impairment on transfer held for sale	-
	10,228	Minimum Lease payments Operating Leases	-
	6,782,224	Other Operating expenses	7,810,931
	<u>7,065,001</u>		<u>7,810,931</u>
5	Actual 2018	Finance Costs	Actual 2019
	277,384	Interest on borrowings	328,612
	(58,672)	Interest Rate Swap losses (gains)	(39,321)
	<u>218,712</u>		<u>289,291</u>
6	Actual 2018	Bank Overdraft	Actual 2019
	(1,162,210)	Cash at bank and in hand	(305,783)
	<u>(1,162,210)</u>		<u>(305,783)</u>

The carrying value of short term deposits with maturity dates of 3 months or less approximates their fair value.

7	Actual 2018	Trade and Other Receivables	Actual 2019
	218,741	Rates Receivables	427,921
	1,311,054	Other Receivables	832,855
	427,331	Other Receivables accrued	2,259,984
	161,700	Prepayments	212,061
	124,998	Unbilled revenue	39,283
	<u>2,243,824</u>		<u>3,772,103</u>
	(23,793)	Less provision for impairment of receivables	(22,814)
	<u>2,220,031</u>		<u>3,749,289</u>
	-	Non-current	-
	<u>2,220,031</u>	Current	<u>3,749,289</u>
	<u>2,220,031</u>		<u>3,749,289</u>
	199,948	Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions - (This includes outstanding amounts on rates)	955,687
	2,020,083	Receivables from Exchange Transactions - (This includes outstanding amounts for fees and charges that are not subsidised by rates)	2,793,602

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

Actual 2018		Actual 2019
46,126	@ 1 July	23,793
(22,333)	Additional provision made during year	(979)
-	Receivables written off during period	-
<u>23,793</u>	@ 30 June	<u>22,814</u>

8	Actual 2018	Inventories	Actual 2019
	146,577	Poison and pest supplies	63,407
	741,562	Rock in Quarries	220,448
	15,994	Stationery and Office supplies	5,283
	<u>904,133</u>		<u>289,137</u>

All these inventories are held for consumption in the provision of service and are carried at the lower cost and net realisable value.

9	Actual 2018	Other Financial Assets	Actual 2019
		Current	
	985,489	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,149,429
	-	Financial Assets at fair value through equity	
	-	Held to maturity investments	
	59,417	Loans and receivables	56,379
	1,044,906		1,205,808
		Non-Current	
	10,998,142	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,700,710
	-	Financial Assets at fair value through equity	-
	-	Held to maturity investments	-
	305,778	Loans	217,092
	11,303,920		9,917,802
	12,348,826	Total Current and Non-Current	11,123,609
		By Asset Class	
	6,238,308	Fixed Interest	5,621,868
	2,650,380	Australasian Equities	2,752,516
	2,493,827	International Equities	2,331,665
	365,195	Loans	273,471
		LGFA Borrower Notes	89,600
	-	Property Equities	54,489
	601,116	Alternative Asset Classes	-
	12,348,826		11,123,609

There was no impairment provision for Other Financial Assets.

These investments are held by Council in accordance with its Investment Policy to create income to be used to fund council activities and to be able to be reinvested to ensure portfolio growth over time.

10 Property, Plant and equipment

Council Operational Assets 2019	Cost/ Revaluation 1 July 18	Accumulated Depreciation/ Impairment 1 July 18	Carrying Amount 1 July 18	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Transfer Depreciation on Disposal	Depreciation	Revaluation Surplus	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 19	Accumulated Depreciation/ Impairment 30 June 19	Carrying Amount 30 June 19
Land	1437080	0	1437080	0	-126080	0	0	-17112	-61000	1250000	0	1250000
Quarry Development	920957	-35120	885837	172540	0	0	0	-17112	0	1093497	-52232	1041265
Buildings	1538773	-502136	1036637	10455	-12000	0	12000	-30899	-351825	1537228	-521035	1016193
Plant & equipment	2747262	-2065736	681526	344552	-584434	0	568934	-188833	654617	2507381	-1685635	821745
Vehicles	956707	-561740	394967	414820	-360251	0	263678	-154248	70179	1011275	-452310	558965
	7600779	-3164732	4436047	942367	-1082765	0	844612	-391092	-61000	7399381	-2711212	4688168
<i>Land with a carrying value of \$126,080 was held for sale @ 30 June 2019</i>												
Council Infrastructure Assets - River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Assets												
Canavans Knob	349549	0	349549	0	0	0	0	0	0	349549	0	349549
Coal Creek	2289269	0	2289269	0	0	0	0	0	578541	2867810	0	2867810
Franz Josef	3511520	0	3511520	0	0	0	0	0	-351825	3159695	0	3159695
Inchbonnie	2869200	0	2869200	83000	0	0	0	0	654617	3606817	0	3606817
Kaniere	539168	0	539168	26915	0	0	0	0	70179	636262	0	636262
Karamea	3696647	0	3696647	0	0	0	0	0	2472247	6168894	0	6168894
Kongahu Swamp	614317	0	614317	0	0	0	0	0	734456	1348773	0	1348773
Kowhitirangi	4196397	0	4196397	0	0	0	0	0	531839	4728236	0	4728236
Lower Waiho	2982847	0	2982847	1055741	0	0	0	0	-676922	3361666	0	3361666
Matainui Creek	52654	0	52654	0	0	0	0	0	11771	64425	0	64425
Nelson Creek	2373791	0	2373791	9928	0	0	0	0	1602734	3986453	0	3986453
Raft Creek	295593	0	295593	0	0	0	0	0	20157	315750	0	315750
Redjacks	553739	0	553739	0	0	0	0	0	406216	959955	0	959955
Taramakau Settlement	8672995	0	8672995	0	0	0	0	0	1683130	10356125	0	10356125
Vine Creek	1907347	0	1907347	0	0	0	0	0	275308	2182655	0	2182655
Waitangitaoana	2327591	0	2327591	0	0	0	0	0	569245	2896836	0	2896836
Wanganui	15775318	0	15775318	71332	0	0	0	0	782181	16628831	0	16628831
Okuru	814790	0	814790	0	0	0	0	0	61057	875847	0	875847
Hokitika South Bank	967664	0	967664	0	0	0	0	0	-173942	793722	0	793722
Punakaiki	1945237	0	1945237	0	0	0	0	0	1566395	3511632	0	3511632
Hokitika Seawall	1903784	0	1903784	27672	0	0	0	0	600082	2531538	0	2531538
	58639417	0	58639417	1274588	0	0	0	0	11417466	71331471	0	71331471
TOTAL	66240196	-3164732	63075464	2216955	-1082765	0	844612	-391092	11356466	78730852	-2711212	76019639

The impairment of the Lower Waiho infrastructure of \$1,605,638 following the 26 March 2019 flood event has been offset against the revaluation surplus of \$928,716

Council Operational Assets

2018	Cost/ Revaluation 1 July 17	Accumulated Depreciation/ Impairment 1 July 17	Carrying Amount 1 July 17	Additions	Disposals	Current Year Impairment	Transfer Depreciation on Disposal	Depreciation	Revaluation Surplus	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 18	Accumulated Depreciation/ Impairment 30 June 18	Carrying Amount 30 June 18
Land	1411000	0	1411000	26080		0				1437080	0	1437080
Quarry Development	522957	0	522957	398000		0		-35120		920957	-35120	885837
Buildings	1538773	-469569	1069204	0		0		-32567		1538773	-502136	1036637
Plant & equipment	2508161	-1906440	601721	239101		0		-159296		2747262	-2065736	681525
Vehicles	954285	-467171	487113	38189	-35766	0	35525	-130094		956708	-561740	394967
	6935176	-2843180	4091995	701370	-35766	0	35525	-357077	0	7600779	-3164733	4436046

Council Infrastructure Assets – River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Assets

Canavans Knob	349549	0	349549	0	0	0	0	0	0	349549	0	349549
Coal Creek	2289269	0	2289269	0	0	0	0	0	0	2289269	0	2289269
Franz Josef	3511520	0	3511520	0	0	0	0	0	0	3511520	0	3511520
Inchbonnie	2869200	0	2869200	0	0	0	0	0	0	2869200	0	2869200
Kaniere	402056	0	402056	137112	0	0	0	0	0	539168	0	539168
Karamea	3696647	0	3696647	0	0	0	0	0	0	3696647	0	3696647
Kongahu Swamp	614317	0	614317	0	0	0	0	0	0	614317	0	614317
Kowhitirangi	4196397	0	4196397	0	0	0	0	0	0	4196397	0	4196397
Lower Waiho	2982847	0	2982847	0	0	0	0	0	0	2982847	0	2982847
Matainui Creek	52654	0	52654	0	0	0	0	0	0	52654	0	52654
Nelson Creek	2373791	0	2373791	0	0	0	0	0	0	2373791	0	2373791
Raft Creek	295593	0	295593	0	0	0	0	0	0	295593	0	295593
Redjacks	553739	0	553739	0	0	0	0	0	0	553739	0	553739
Taramakau Settlement	8672995	0	8672995	0	0	0	0	0	0	8672995	0	8672995
Vine Creek	1907347	0	1907347	0	0	0	0	0	0	1907347	0	1907347
Waitangitaona	2327591	0	2327591	0	0	0	0	0	0	2327591	0	2327591
Wanganui	15720446	0	15720446	54872	0	0	0	0	0	15775318	0	15775318
Okuru	814790	0	814790	0	0	0	0	0	0	814790	0	814790
Hokitika South Bank	967664	0	967664	0	0	0	0	0	0	967664	0	967664
Punakaiki	1631877	0	1631877	313360	0	0	0	0	0	1945237	0	1945237
Hokitika Seawall	1903784	0	1903784	0	0	0	0	0	0	1903784	0	1903784
	58134073		58134073	505344	0	0	0	0	0	58639417	0	58639417
Total	65069249	-2843180	62226068	1206714	-35766	0	35525	-357077	0	66240196	-3164733	63075463

11 Intangible Assets 2019	Cost	Accumulated	Carrying	Current	Current	Transfer	Current	Revaluation	Cost/	Accumulated	Carrying
	1 July 2018	Amortisation/ Impairment 1 July 2018	Amount 1 July 2018	Year Disposals	Year Additions	on Disposal Depm	Year Amortisation	Surplus 30 June 2019	Revaluation 30 June 2019	Depreciation/ Impairment 30 June 2019	Amount 30 June 2019
Computer Software	369742	-223996	145746	-36218	0	36218	-33352	0	333524	-221130	112394
	369742	-223996	145746	-36218	0	36218	-33352	0	333524	-221130	112394
Intangible Assets 2018	Cost	Accumulated	Carrying	Current	Current	Transfer	Current	Revaluation	Cost/	Accumulated	Carrying
	1 July 2017	Amortisation/ Impairment 1 July 2017	Amount 1 July 2017	Year disposals	Year additions	on disposal amortisation	year amortisation	30 June 2018	Revaln 30 June 2018	Amortisation/ Impairment 30 June 2018	Amount 30 June 2018
Computer Software	369742	-190644	179098	0	0	0	-33352	0	369742	-223996	145746
	369742	-190644	179098	0	0	0	-33352	0	369742	-223996	145746

12		Investment Property	Actual 2019
		Balance @ 1 July	1,480,000
		Additions from acquisitions	-
		Additions from subsequent expenditure	-
		Disposals	-
		Transfer to inventory	-
		Fair value gains / (losses) on valuation	120,000
		Closing Balance 30 June	<u>1,600,000</u>
13	Actual 2018	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense by Groups of Activities	Actual 2019
		Required by Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulation 2011	
	8,931	Economic Development Office	5,033
	17,876	Resource Management	22,186
	-	Transport	-
	47,713	Hydrology & Floodwarning Services	50,614
	7,263	Emergency Management	22,590
	46,984	River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	29,602
	69,295	Vector Control Services Business Unit	79,354
	542	Other	542
	<u>198,604</u>		<u>209,921</u>
	191,826	Corporate (not directly related to Groups of Activities)	214,523
	<u>390,430</u>		<u>424,443</u>

14 Statement of Significant Capital Acquisitions

Actual 2018	Group of Activities	Type	Actual 2019	Budget 2019	
\$48,888	Hydrology	Plant	Improve level of service	\$-	\$57,800
\$28,928	Hydrology	Plant	Replacement existing	\$65,927	\$60,000
\$-	Water Quality	Plant	Replacement existing	\$21,079	\$20,000
\$-	Air Quality	Plant	Replacement existing	\$71,518	\$70,000
\$-	Emergency Management	Vehicles	Improve level of service	\$118,091	\$135,000
\$-	VCS Business Unit	Plant	Replacement existing	\$8,990	\$-
\$65,209	VCS Business Unit	Plant	Improve level of service	\$-	\$-
\$12,606	VCS Business Unit	Plant	Replacement existing	\$-	\$-
\$-	VCS Business Unit	Vehicles	Replacement existing	\$241,518	\$160,000
\$-	River, Drainage, Coastal	Plant	Replacement existing	\$8,917	\$-
\$505,344	River, Drainage, Coastal	Infrastructure	Improve level of service	\$218,847	\$-
\$26,080	River, Drainage, Coastal	Infrastructure	Improve level of service	\$-	\$-
\$-	River, Drainage, Coastal	Infrastructure	Replacement existing	\$1,055,741	\$-
\$398,000	River, Drainage, Coastal	Quarry	Improve level of service	\$172,540	\$-
<u>\$1,085,055</u>				<u>\$1,983,168</u>	<u>\$502,800</u>
Not directly related to Groups of Activities					
\$54,699	Corporate	Plant	Replacement existing	\$90,913	\$157,125
\$13,628	Corporate	Plant	Improve level of service	\$8,411	\$-
\$-	Corporate	Land-Impvts	Improve level of service	\$10,455	\$-
\$-	Corporate	Plant	Improve level of service	\$64,896	\$-
\$5,882	Corporate	F&F	Replacement existing	\$3,902	\$-
\$9,261	Corporate	Plant	Replacement existing	\$-	\$-
\$38,189	Corporate	Vehicles	Replacement existing	\$55,210	\$-
<u>\$121,659</u>				<u>\$233,787</u>	<u>\$157,125</u>
<u>\$1,206,715</u>				<u>\$2,216,955</u>	<u>\$659,925</u>
SUMMARY					
\$1,057,149			Improve level of service	\$420,700	\$192,800
\$149,566			Replace existing	\$1,796,255	\$467,125
<u>\$1,206,715</u>				<u>\$2,216,955</u>	<u>\$659,925</u>

15

Actual 2018	Trade and Other Payables	Actual 2019
1,224,745	Trade Payables	1,685,847
931,025	Deposits and bonds	1,453,761
128,870	Accrued Expenses	72,000
79,098	Other Revenue in Advance	-
135,654	Rates in advance	112,694
-	Due to related parties	-
<u>2,499,392</u>		<u>3,324,302</u>

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on monthly terms, therefore the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

16	Actual 2018	Employee Benefit Liabilities	Actual 2019
	137,940	Accrued payroll	148,685
	-	Other	-
	287,048	Annual Leave	305,751
	24,658	Long Service Leave	26,813
	20,554	Time in Lieu	33,978
	11,113	Alternative Holidays	14,453
	51,437	Accrued Bonus provision	15,190
	<u>532,750</u>		<u>544,870</u>
	532,750	Current	544,870
	-	Non-Current	-
	<u>532,750</u>		<u>544,870</u>
17	Actual 2018	Borrowing	Actual 2019
	434,631	Current	2,909,996
	<u>434,631</u>		<u>2,909,996</u>
	7,433,461	Non-Current	5,600,000
	<u>7,433,461</u>		<u>5,600,000</u>
	<u>7,868,092</u>	Total Borrowings	<u>8,509,996</u>

Security - All bank borrowing is secured to LGFA and secured over the DTD. Finance Lease Liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the Lessor in the event of default.

Facility - The Multi option credit line is for a total of \$2,000,000 and expires on 1 July 2020.

18	Actual 2018	Derivative Financial Instruments	Actual 2019
		Current Assets	
	-	Foreign Exchange Hedges	-
	-	Non-Current Assets	-
	-	Total Derivative Financial Instrument Assets	-
		Current Liabilities	
		Foreign Exchange Hedges	-
		Non-Current Liabilities	
	73,939	Interest Rate Swaps – Cash Flow Hedges	-
	<u>73,939</u>	Total Derivative Financial Instrument Liabilities	<u>-</u>

The fair values of interest rate swaps have been determined by calculating the expected future cash flows under the terms of the swaps and discounting these values to present value. The inputs into the valuation model are from independently sourced market parameters such as interest rate yield curves. Most market parameters are implied from instrument prices.

19	Actual 2018	Investment in Associate @ 30 June (49%)	Actual 2019
	<u>1,027,811</u>	Investment in Pest Control Research LP	<u>943,174</u>
20	Actual 2018	Investment in Council Controlled Organisation @ 30 June (4%)	Actual 2019
	<u>208,202</u>	Investment in Regional Software Holdings Ltd	<u>207,947</u>

21 Capital commitments and operating leases

Refer footnote to 22(e) below. The stopbank rebuild was expected to cost between \$2.4 - \$2.5 million and \$1.056 million had been spent at 30 June 2019.

22	Actual 2018	Equity	Actual 2019
(a)		Ratepayers Equity	
	19,260,118	Balance 1 July	17,902,819
	(859,635)	Surplus / (deficit) transferred	(412,620)
	(384,415)	Transfers (to)/from Rating District Equity	349,655
	(94,000)	Transfers (to)/from Investment growth reserve	234,000
	(19,250)	Transfers (to)/from Catastrophe Fund	806,149
	17,902,818	Balance 30 June	18,880,004
(b)		Rating District Equity (River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Schemes)	
	2,423,280	Balance 1 July	2,807,695
	1,330,131	Revenue	2,063,990
	(1,097,445)	Expenditure	(2,200,007)
		Prior period adjustment	
	354,000	Loan raised	
	(202,271)	Loan Principal repaid	(213,638)
	2,807,695	Balance 30 June	2,458,040
		Asset Revaluation Reserves Infrastructure Assets	
(c)	38,339,289	Opening Balance	38,339,289
	-	Revaluation gains / (losses)	11,417,466
	38,339,289		49,756,755
		Land	
	-	Opening Balance	-
	-	Revaluation gains / (losses)	-
	-		-
	38,339,289	Total Revaluation Reserve	49,756,755
(d)		Investment Growth Reserve	
	9,721,000	Balance 1 July	9,815,000
	94,000	Transfer (to) / from Ratepayers Equity	(234,000)
	9,815,000	Balance 30 June	9,581,000
(e)		Catastrophe Fund	
	1,020,880	Balance 1 July	1,040,130
	19,250	Transfer (to) / from Ratepayers Equity	(806,149)
	1,040,130	Balance 30 June	233,981

This reserve is fully funded by investments and was created when Council withdrew from the LAPP fund.

Council was in the process of rebuilding the "Milton" stopbank on the south bank of the Waiho River following its destruction during the catastrophic rainfall event on 26 March 2019. As at 30 June 2019 Council had spent \$1.056 million. The final rebuild cost was expected to be in the region of \$2.4 - \$2.5 million. (2018 nil)

23 Contingencies and Significant Post Balance Date Events**Contingent Liabilities @ 30 June 2019**

Council is the subject of a claim for > \$30,000,000 by Scenic Circle Hotel Group Ltd.

The claim is denied and will be defended by Council with the backing of its public liability insurer. (2018 Nil)

Contingent Assets @ 30 June 2019

1) \$157,025 as per note 24 (2018 \$157,025)

2) Council have a claim lodged with the it's insurer resulting from the flood event of 26 March 2019.

The Insurer has yet to decide on the claim.

Significant Post Balance Date Events

Nil.

24 Related Party Transaction

Council's VCS Business Unit has an agreement with Birchfield Minerals Ltd (elected West Coast Regional Councilor Allan Birchfield) with regard to the costs of obtaining the Grey River Dredge consent as part of the process of readying the Dredge for sale.

VCS Business Unit will recover the costs of the resource consent and various marketing costs (\$157,025@ 30 June 2019) + a % of the sale price if a sale agreement for the Dredge is secured. There can be no absolute certainty of recovery of these costs until a sale agreement for the Dredge is secured.

During 2018/19 no costs were incurred by VCS Business unit with regard to this consent.
(2017/18 \$Nil)

25 Severance Payments

There was no severance payment made to 30 June 2019. (2018 \$nil)

26 Future Quarry Restoration Liability at 30 June 2019.

Assessed liability as at 30 June 2019 \$576,540. This liability is calculated using a net present value approach to discounting future cash flows.

(2018 \$398,000)

(a) Restoration Provision Note

The Council holds Mining permits for eight quarry sites. The provision for restoration of quarries is provided to satisfy obligations relating to site restoration once mining is completed. The timing of expected cash outflow is between 14-50 years and is based on the remaining life to expiry of the permit. The permits may be renewed and this would likely extend the timeframes until the outflow of cash are required. The provision is calculated using a discounted cash flow model based on current expectations of costs to restore the sites. Please see note 27.

	Actual 2019
Opening Balance 1 July 2018	398,000
<i>Additions to the provision</i>	
Change to Discount Rate	172,540
Time Value Adjustment	6,000
Closing Balance 30 June 2019	<u>576,540</u>

27 Critical Accounting estimates and judgements

The provision for restoration requires estimates of the future costs of restoration of eight mining sites. Discounted cash flow analysis is used to assess the future liability and this is peer reviewed. The major assumption inputs into the estimate that could have a material impact on the provision amount in the next 12 months are outlined below:

Discount rate: The discount rate applied to the provision is 1.85% to 2.86% depending on the life of the quarry. This is the New Zealand Treasury risk free rate and is updated if required each year. Management consider it unlikely that the Treasury risk free rate will change materially in the next 12 months.

Expected costs: The expected costs of restoration are considered for each site and estimated based on current requirements and usage of the assets. This estimate is updated each year and management considers it highly unlikely that this assumption will materially change in the next 12 months. However, if the regulation of environment restoration changed during the year, this could have a material impact on the provision.

Timing of outflow: The estimates are based on cash outflows being required at the end of the remaining life of the permit. This is between 15-50 years depending on the site. It is highly unlikely that the timing of these cash outflows will change within the next 12 months. However, if the cash out flows were required significantly earlier (for example the remaining life of permits were shortened) this could have a material impact on the provision balance, due to the discounted cash flow model used.

28 Council 2018/28 Long Term Plan (LTP) and Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

Council consulted in the 2018/28 LTP on implementing a new UAGC of \$50.00 + GST. In that same LTP Council also consulted on an increase in the Emergency Management targeted rate on Capital Value to fund an increase of \$450,000 in Emergency Management capability.

Following consideration of public submissions Council decided to fund the increase in Emergency Management capability by an addition to the UAGC of \$22.50 + GST rather than increasing the Emergency Management targeted rate in the \$ on Capital Value.

Although this was beyond the scope of the LTP Consultation Document, as it wasn't mentioned as an option, after considering matters raised in various submissions Council believed that the increase in the UAGC from \$50.00 + GST to \$72.50 + GST to be the fairest method of funding the increase in Emergency Management capability.

Council did not go back for further public consultation on the additional \$22.50 + GST because it felt that the actual net \$ impact (modelled on a \$200,000 Capital Value Dwelling) was minimal.

These impacts were modelled as follows;

Impact of impact on a \$200,000 CV dwelling

Addition to new UAGC	+	\$25.88 GST inclusive
Roll back of originally suggested increase in Emergency Management Rate in \$ of CV	-	(\$14.14 GST inclusive)
Net impact on a \$200,000 CV dwelling	+	\$11.74 GST inclusive

29 Rating Base Information Required to be disclosed pursuant to the Local Government 2002 Amendment Act 2015

(a)	The number of rating units within the West Coast region as at 30 June 2018	22,214
(b)	The total capital value of these rating units as at 30 June 2018	\$7,293,196,000
(c)	The total land value within the West Coast region as at 30 June 2018	\$3,769,562,000

30 Information regarding Insurance of Assets as at 30 June 2019

(a)	The total value of all assets of the West Coast Regional Council that are covered by insurance contracts.	
	Land & Buildings, Plant & equipment, Motor Vehicles, Commercial Property Values included in Statement of Financial Position.	\$5,252,983
	Buildings are insured for replacement values	\$7,620,000
	Plant & Equipment is insured for indemnity value	\$800,000
	Motor Vehicles are insured for market value	\$818,000
	Inventory is insured for indemnity value	\$200,000
(b)	Total value of assets that are covered by risk sharing arrangements	\$71,422,372
(c)	Total value of assets that are self-insured	Nil

Governance

Governance covers the costs of operating the democratic function of the Council. Elected Councillors determine policies, and monitor the achievement of these.

Key Changes from the 2018/2028 Long Term Plan: None.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target	Achievement																								
Maintain a Council of elected representatives in accordance with statutory requirements and in a manner that promotes effective decision-making, transparency, and accountability to the West Coast regional community.	Number of public meetings held and individual Councillor attendance.	Conduct eleven monthly meetings of Council and the Resource Management Committee, plus other scheduled meetings and scheduled workshops during the year with at least 80% attendance by all Councillors.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Councillor</th> <th>attendance</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Clr Robb</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr Clementson</td> <td>13 out of 18</td> <td>72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr Birchfield</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr Ewen</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr Challenger</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr McDonnell</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clr Archer</td> <td>18 out of 18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Councillor	attendance	%	Clr Robb	18 out of 18	100%	Clr Clementson	13 out of 18	72%	Clr Birchfield	18 out of 18	100%	Clr Ewen	18 out of 18	100%	Clr Challenger	18 out of 18	100%	Clr McDonnell	18 out of 18	100%	Clr Archer	18 out of 18	100%
	Councillor	attendance	%																								
Clr Robb	18 out of 18	100%																									
Clr Clementson	13 out of 18	72%																									
Clr Birchfield	18 out of 18	100%																									
Clr Ewen	18 out of 18	100%																									
Clr Challenger	18 out of 18	100%																									
Clr McDonnell	18 out of 18	100%																									
Clr Archer	18 out of 18	100%																									
	Compliance with statutory timeframes.	Prepare and notify the Council's Annual Plan or LTP Statement of Proposal by 31 May each year, and the Annual Report by 31 October, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Local Government Act 2002.	<p>Not Achieved.</p> <p>The audited Annual Report for the year to 30 June 2018 was adopted by Council at the Council meeting on 21 December 2018.</p> <p>The Annual Plan beginning 1 July 2019 was required to be adopted prior to 1 July 2018, it was adopted on 28 June 2019.</p>																								
	Timing and number of newsletters, and internet website based information related to public consultation processes.	Publish an informative Council newsletter twice a year to be circulated to all ratepayers, with their rate demand, in March and September and ensure required information is posted on the Council website when Council invites submissions on a new or revised policy document.	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The rates instalments, which were sent out in September 2018 and March 2019, contained the usual newsletters.</p> <p>Council website continues to be updated whenever submissions are invited on a new or revised policy document.</p>																								
Continue to support the contribution our two West Coast Runanga make to Council's decision-making processes; and continue to seek contributions from other Maori.	Attendance of Iwi appointees at Resource Management Committee meetings.	Continue to invite attendance of Makaawhio and Ngāti Waewae representatives as appointees to the Council's resource management committee, to enable Maori participation in resource management decision-making.	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Council has continued to invite both Makaawhio and Ngāti Waewae representatives to attend all Resource Management Committee meetings.</p>																								

Resource Management Activities

Background

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires regional councils to have certain RMA Plans to provide certainty to resource users on when consents are required.

The plans enable activities with no more than minor adverse effects to be carried out without needing resource consent, and also provide policy guidance on assessing activities with greater potential effects. The Council also has a Pest Plant Strategy to take a strategic and prioritised approach to managing pest plants in the region. All Plans are required to be reviewed within the ten year period by law, by inviting public submissions.

The Council also makes submissions and responds to other resource management documents or proposed government policies or standards where these may affect the West Coast. This is in order to advocate for the interest of the West Coast communities.

Council monitors the state of our environment to detect trends in environmental quality and to detect emerging issues. This information is fundamental for assessing the effectiveness of resource management policies and plans. It assists Council to make decisions based on sound factual and up to date information.

Resource consents allow activities that are otherwise restricted by the RMA. Our Consents team processes over 500 individual resource consents each year, on average. This level of demand is not expected to change significantly over the next ten year period.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement involves monitoring the exercise of resource consents, permitted activity dairy shed discharges and mining permits. Where non-compliance is detected the Council's Enforcement Policy guides decisions around enforcement actions. This is a critical element of resource management that underpins the integrity of the regional plans and consents issued under them.

Under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 the Regional Council is responsible for responding to marine oil spills within the territorial waters of the West Coast.

RMA Staff are also trained to respond to terrestrial hazardous substance spills, assisting the responsible party to clean up spills in order to minimise environmental impacts.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target	Achievement																								
<p>To maintain or enhance water quality in the West Coast's rivers.</p>	<p>State of Environment Monitoring. Ammoniacal nitrogen, periphyton, clarity, turbidity and faecal coliforms are measured quarterly at 38 river sites. These parameters characterise the water quality of West Coast rivers and have been measured since 1996.</p>	<p>Improvement of these parameters, when compared with a baseline of 1996 data on water quality.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="236 297 544 1106"> <thead> <tr> <th>Achieved</th> <th>% sites improving</th> <th>% sites declining</th> <th>% sites no change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ammonia-N (2)</td> <td>50</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faecal Coliforms (2)</td> <td>8</td> <td>24</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turbidity (2)</td> <td>18</td> <td>8</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water Clarity (2)</td> <td>26</td> <td>18</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Periphyton (1)</td> <td>93</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: (1) Periphyton is assessed by comparing the current rolling 5 year mean with a baseline 2002 – 2006 mean. (2) For ammoniacal nitrogen, clarity, turbidity, and faecal coliforms, trends are assessed using Seasonal Kendal trend testing (4 seasons beginning in March, no medians). Only sites with 20 or more data points will be considered for this assessment. An important change is one that has a P value of less than 0.05, and a percent annual change of the median of more than 1%. The whole data record is used for each site.</p>	Achieved	% sites improving	% sites declining	% sites no change	Ammonia-N (2)	50	0	50	Faecal Coliforms (2)	8	24	68	Turbidity (2)	18	8	74	Water Clarity (2)	26	18	55	Periphyton (1)	93	7	0
Achieved	% sites improving	% sites declining	% sites no change																								
Ammonia-N (2)	50	0	50																								
Faecal Coliforms (2)	8	24	68																								
Turbidity (2)	18	8	74																								
Water Clarity (2)	26	18	55																								
Periphyton (1)	93	7	0																								
	<p>Compliance Monitoring for Discharges. The number of compliant or non-compliant point source discharges to water, or discharges likely to enter water; and council's response to any non-compliance.</p>	<p>All significant consented discharges¹ are monitored at least annually, and all dairy sheds at least bi-annually depending on each individual compliance record. All non-compliance publicly reported to the Resource Management Committee and are responded to using Council's Enforcement policy.</p>	<p>Partially achieved. There were 238 visits across 84 active mine site visits during the period (most visited multiple times). Target was not achieved for dairy monitoring, with 78.7% of required dairy sheds being visited during the period. This was related to staff changes within the compliance team within the period. An audit of District Council and Regional Council held consents is also planned over the next 12 months to ensure complete monitoring of these consents. Not all non-compliances have been reported to the Resource Management Committee due to the above.</p>																								

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target	Achievement
To maintain or enhance the water quality in Lake Brunner.	The trophic state of Lake Brunner is measured by the Trophic Level Index (TLI) which combines clarity, nutrient and algal measures. The rolling 5-year mean is compared with a 2002-2006 baseline mean.	The annual (rolling 5-year mean) TLI of Lake Brunner is less than the 2002-2006 TLI baseline mean of 2.79.	Achieved: The Lake Brunner TLI score 5 year rolling mean from 20 March 2013 to 21 March 2018 (latest results) was 2.77 (2018: 2.72)
Complete current regional plans to operative stage, and review them to maintain their community acceptability.	Statutory requirements for review.	Compliance with statutory requirements for the review of Council's plans and strategies.	Achieved: Workshop held with Councillors on responding to appeals on the proposed RPS through Environment Court mediation. Wetland site visits requested by the Hearing panel for the proposed Plan Change 1 to the Land & Water Plan completed. Staff recommendations on the site visit report recommendations circulated to submitters and Hearing Panel. Work continuing on draft S42A staff recommendations on submissions to the proposed Coastal Plan.
Advocate for the West Coast interests when external environmental policymaking may affect the West Coast.	Number of submission made and number of successful advocacy outcomes.	Submit on all central or local government discussion documents, draft strategies, policies or Bills that may impact on West Coast interests, within required timeframes.	Achieved. Submissions made on the Conservation (Indigenous Freshwater Fish) Amendment, Draft Westland National Park Management Plan and DOC Conservation Management Strategy amendments to provide for helicopter landings and other activities on the Paparoa Great Walk. Feedback provided on matters that relate to Council's functions in the Draft Punakaiki Masterplan, and the Aotearoa NZ Resource Strategy for Petroleum and Minerals.

<p>To Maintain or enhance the life supporting capacity and amenity value of the West Coast's rivers.</p>	<p>Stream Ecosystem Health. Instream macroinvertebrate community health (SQMCI) scores are measured at 29 river sites. The values for each site are calculated using five year rolling means and comparing them to baseline means calculated from data from 2005-2009.</p>	<p>Macroinvertebrate health index1 (SQMCI) mean is higher, or no more than 20% lower, than the baseline mean.</p>	<p>Not achieved.</p> <p>Five out of 29 sites in Autumn had a five yearly rolling mean that was more than 20% lower than the baseline mean. These sites were Baker ck @ Oparara Rd, Bradshaws Ck @ Bradshaw Rd, Burkes Ck @ SH69, Page Stm @ Chasm Ck Walkway, Sawyers Ck @ Dixon Park. (2018 = Six sites)</p> <p>Macroinvertebrate data is collected twice a year in spring and autumn.</p> <p>Macroinvertebrate are to an extent dynamic and respond to many environment factors such as climate variability, habitat and water quality. It is possible that are reduction in habitat and water quality has led to deterioration in stream health. The magnitude of change and the duration it occurs at will be informative.</p>
	<p>Bathing Beach Sampling. 16 swimming sites are sampled, ten times per summer season (fortnightly) for E coli (moderate-high risk > 550) or Enterococci (moderate-high risk > 280).</p>	<p>Scheduled swimming sites do not exceed the moderate-high risk threshold more than once during the summer sampling season.</p>	<p>Not achieved.</p> <p>Two of the 18 sites did not meet the target.</p> <p>During the 2018-2019 season Kaniere River at Kaniere Kokatahi Rd and Hokitika Beach exceeded the moderate-high risk category more than 10% of the time.</p> <p>E coli comes from all land, whether urban, agricultural or forest. Urban and agricultural land use normally lead to higher concentrations.</p> <p>Higher E coli concentrations will always occur during wet weather. The region, having high rainfall, is prone to E coli exceedances. Anthropogenic sources of E coli (eg livestock and urban stormwater) are the most likely sources of exceedances, however there are examples when water birds in large congregations have led E Coli spikes.</p> <p>Investigations are continuing.</p>

<p>To protect human health from adverse impacts of poor groundwater quality.</p>	<p>28 Wells are monitored at least twice annually, 24 of which are used for human consumption. The guideline of 11.3mg/L of nitrate is used to protect human health, particularly for babies. The data from the year is averaged before comparing against the 11.3mg guideline.</p>	<p>In wells used for human consumption, nitrate levels remain below the health guideline of 11.3 mg/L.</p>	<p>Achieved. In Summer and Winter 2019 (to date 26-7-19), all 24 wells used for human consumption were within guidelines (2018: 23 out of 23).</p>
<p>To protect human health from any adverse impacts of poor air quality in Reefton.</p>	<p>Reefton's air is monitored in accordance with the National Environmental Standard (NES) for air quality by measuring PM₁₀ (airborne particles smaller than ten micrometers, which affect human respiration). The threshold is a 24hr mean PM₁₀ of 50 micrograms/m³.</p>	<p>NES Requirement: 24hr PM₁₀ values do not exceed the NES threshold more than three times in one year, between 2016 & 2020; whereas after 2020 only 1 exceedance per year is allowed.</p>	<p>Achieved. There have been no exceedances of the NES standard in winter 2019 to date (26-7-19).</p>

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target	Achievement
Compliance with the consent processing timeframes in the RMA and mining legislation.	Compliance with discounting regulations and mining timeframes.	Process all resource consent applications without incurring any cost to Council due to the RMA discounting regulations; and process at least 95% of mining work programmes ¹ within 20 working days of receipt.	Achieved: All consents have been processed within the required time frames so no discounting has been required. 95% of mining work programmes submitted were processed during the period, although not all within the 20 day timeframe. 146 mining work programmes were received for approval by Council during the reporting period.
Respond to all genuine incident complaints received by the Council and take enforcement action where needed.	Number of complaints received and number of enforcement actions resulting from these.	Operate a 24-hour complaints service, assess and respond to all genuine complaints within 24 hours where necessary.	Achieved. All genuine complaints are responded to within 24 hours where necessary, and reported publicly to the Resource Management Committee each month.
Respond to marine oil spills in coastal waters in accordance with the Tier 2 Oil Spill Response Plan and maintain readiness for spill response.	Timing of responses & number of trained staff.	Respond within 4 hours to all spills, using Council or MNZ spill equipment to contain spills; plus ensure at least 25 staff are trained responders.	No major spills occurred during the reporting period. Maritime NZ requirements now state that ten staff are required. Number of trained responders is well in exceedance of 10.

¹ This target assumes the work programme is submitted with all necessary information provided.

Regional Transport Planning

Background

The Council primarily has a co-ordinator and administrator role in relation to transport issues so that funding can be effectively accessed from the New Zealand Transport Agency. In order to obtain that funding the Council must adhere to the Land Transport Act 1998 and the Land Transport Management Act 2003. Council must appoint a Regional Transport Committee, with membership to include local authorities, funding agencies and other transport stakeholders who then prepare a Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP). The Committee also prepare a Land Transport Programme to implement the RLTP.

Section 35 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 requires that the needs of persons who are transport disadvantaged be considered in land transport programmes. To implement this function, Council administers subsidies for transport for those with limited mobility through the Total Mobility Programme. The Regional Council also participates on the Regional Road Safety Committee as an organisation with transport interests, and oversees the Road Safety Co-ordinator.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target	Achievement
Maintain a Regional Land Transport Plan in compliance with relevant legislation and is acceptable to the West Coast community.	An operative Regional Land Transport Plan.	Compliance with statutory requirements for the preparation, review and implementation of the Regional Transport Plan and Passenger Transport Plan.	Achieved. The Regional Land Transport Policy was made operative in 2018. The Regional Passenger Transport Plan does not require a review to be undertaken until 2021.

Hydrology and Flood Warning Services

Background

Section 35 of the RMA requires councils to monitor the state of the environment. Hydrology monitoring records trends in water levels in key rivers and can also detect emerging issues. This information assists Council to make decisions based on sound factual and up to date information.

Flood warning provides information to civil defence, police and local communities that enables them to assess risk of flood events, so appropriate action can be taken.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None.

Level of Service	Measure	Performance Targets	Achievement
Continue to provide flood warning to assist communities to assess risk of impending floods, for the five rivers (Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika, and Waiho).	Staff response to high flow events.	Provide flood monitoring service for the six rivers monitored (Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika, Waiho, Mokihinui) and respond in accordance with the floodwarning manual.	Not achieved. On 19 January 2019 a power outage meant that flood alarms were not generated for the Hokitika River.
	Availability of information about high flow events.	Ensure data on river levels (Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika, Waiho, Mokihinui) is available on Council website (updated 12 hourly, or 3 hourly during flood events) > 90% of the time.	Not achieved. The Waiho bridge was washed away during the 26 March 2019 flood event. This resulted in the loss of water level data for the Waiho River. Once the bridge was rebuilt the sensor was reinstated on 10 May 2019.

Emergency Management

Background

The Council is part of the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group, along with the region's District Councils. The Group is made up of the Council Mayors and Regional Council Chair; while the coordinating Executive Group (CEG), which is the main working group of civil defence in the region, is made up of the CEOs of the Councils plus emergency services and health representatives. The CEG generally reports to the CDEM Group quarterly. There is also an engineering lifelines group which provides advice.

The functions of the CDEM Group include the co-ordination of civil defence emergency management planning, delivering CDEM programmes and CDEM activities across the region, and carrying out risk management.

The Regional Council is the administering authority for the West Coast CDEM Group. The West Coast CDEM Group Plan was prepared in 2017, was reviewed in 2010, and is due for another review in 2015.

The LTP levels of service and performance targets reflect only this Council's role in the CDEM work. District Council LTP's and Annual Plans will have CDEM targets related more to community readiness and response activities, whereas the regional council role is regional co-ordination.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None.

Level of Service	Measure	Performance Targets	Achievement
Maintain a Civil Defence Plan that delivers efficient and effective management of the region's civil defence functions in compliance with the legislation and is acceptable to West Coast community desires.	Number of trained staff.	Ensure at least 30 Council staff are trained as Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) personnel so that we have three shifts of EOC staff trained and exercised in case of a regional emergency.	Almost achieved. 29 Council staff are trained.

River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Works

Background

The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 requires the Regional Council to prevent and mitigate soil erosion, and prevent damage by floods. To carry out these functions, the Council manages existing protection works for Rating Districts throughout the Region, participates on the Joint Greymouth Floodwall Committee, and rates for structural maintenance of the Greymouth Floodwall.

River cross-section studies and aerial photography of some riverbeds and coastal areas are carried out to monitor gravel build-up and changing patterns in river systems. This assists to identify what, if any, maintenance or additional protection is needed for Rating Districts. This work will be done as needed depending on the urgency: for example, if gravel build-up increases the risk of flooding and harm or damage to people and property. The work will be done according to recognised engineering standards and practices and according to the affordability to the local community who are funding the work needed.

The Council Rating Districts all have different levels of flood protection according to the history of the works and the affordability issues for the funding community. The following section sets out the levels of flood protection or 'levels of service' for each scheme.

The Council manages quarries to ensure security of supply of rock for rating district protection works. This work has traditionally run at a small loss due to low and unpredictable volumes of rock sales, although for the past few years the quarries have performed better than break-even.

Management plans have been prepared for each rock quarry. The speed of quarry development is driven by demand for rock, therefore the performance targets focus on the process for managing the quarries. There generally appears to be sufficient rock in the existing quarries to supply the anticipated level of maintenance or additions to existing protection works in the existing Rating Districts, however there are not always rock sources close by to the flood and river protection works that need repair or maintenance.

The cost of any additional quarries, or maintenance of existing ones, will be paid for either on a user pays basis, or based on quantities of rock used.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None.

Levels of Service for Quarries	Measure	Performance Targets	Achievement
<p>Ensure efficient and effective management and safe operation of Council's quarries, delivering rock to any customers within ten working days with priority given to Council rating district customers.</p>	<p>Timing of delivering on rock requests.</p>	<p>Deliver on requests for rock within two weeks, and ensure sufficient stockpiled rock is available where practical.</p>	<p>Achieved. All requests for rock was delivered within the specified timeframe.</p>
	<p>Number of site inspections to monitor contractor health and safety and performance.</p>	<p>Visit each active quarry site at least twice a year, when contractors are working the quarry (where possible), to ensure Health and Safety standards and other permit requirements are being adhered to.</p>	<p>Achieved: Each quarry was visited twice a year while contractors were working and the necessary permits and health and safety standards required of the contractors were observed and deemed satisfactory.</p>

Other Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Targets	Achievement
Meet or exceed the flood protection, drainage or erosion protection levels as described in the 'levels of service – background' section above.	Completion of rating district works and annual consultation meetings (where material works are proposed).	Complete all rating district meetings, and perform all repair and maintenance works as agreed at those meetings.	<p>All inspections were undertaken before the 2018 Rating District meetings, however there is no formal record of monitoring for the periods between rating district annual general meetings.</p> <p>Works have been carried out during the year in the following areas to return assets to agreed service levels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamea • Coal Creek • Vine Creek • Nelson Creek • Kongahu • Inchbonnie • Taramakau • Raft Creek • Kowhitirangi • Franz Josef • Waitangitoana • Lower Waiho • Wanganui • Greymouth Floodwall • Kaniere • Punakaiki • Hokitika Seawall
	Proportion of schemes performing to their agreed service level.	Monitor all rating district infrastructural assets to ensure they perform to the service level consistent with the Asset Management Plan of each Rating District, or whatever level the community has decided is an acceptable risk.	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Infrastructure is re-inspected following heavy rainfall events to ensure it will perform to agreed service levels.</p>
	Meet timeframes for plan review.	Review Rating District Asset Management Plans and update registers that were not reviewed or updated within the last 3 years.	<p>Achieved.</p>

Vector Control Services Business Unit

Background

The VCS business unit was set up in December 2004. The Council has traditionally had a pest control operational unit and it was decided in 2004 to operate that unit using a business model. Operating a business unit enables Council's service delivery functions to be carried out efficiently and effectively in accordance with sound business practices.

VCS competes on the open market for possum control work. VCS has the capability to compete for any other contract work, as appropriate, to maintain a profitable business and provide a financial return to the Council. The VCS business unit also ensures the Council has suitably trained staff and equipment at short notice for emergency work.

A new initiative was implemented in 2012 is the developments of a new RMA contracting service which is expected to attract clients that require assistance with meeting their RMA responsibilities.

Key Changes from the Long Term Plan for 2018/28: None.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Targets	Achievement
To produce a financial surplus (to offset general rates) by tendering for, winning and delivering on vector control contracts.	Achieve or exceed budgeted financial return.	Tender for, and win, sufficient contracts to provide or exceed the annual budgeted return to Council.	Not Achieved. The late withdrawal of a ground control contract and an uncompleted aerial operation due to weather issues prevented the targets from being met. Council budgeted for a return of \$557,000 however the actual return was \$176,409 a difference of \$380,591.
To provide marine oil spill and terrestrial hazardous substance spill support, and biosecurity response services for the MNZ, MPI and the Regional Council.	Availability of trained staff.	Have staff available as a response unit for marine and terrestrial pollution spill events as per the MOU dated 11 November 2005.	Achieved.
	Availability of trained staff.	Have 4 staff plus a vehicle available for biosecurity emergencies, as per the National Biosecurity Capability Network agreement 2011.	Achieved. Staff and a vehicle are available to assist with a national biosecurity emergency.

Funding Impact Statements

Pursuant to the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2011

Annual Plan 2017/18	Annual Report 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
West Coast Regional Council Sources of Funding				
2,390,000	2,378,200	General Rates	3,880,000	3,387,101
1,917,714	1,848,877	Targeted Rates	1,899,422	2,337,061
82,330	212,118	Subsidies & Grants	82,330	642,760
5,049,125	5,393,004	Fees & Charges	5,902,675	5,740,510
1,107,333	981,119	Income from Investments	846,183	688,882
		Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		0
10,546,502	10,813,318	Total Operating Funding (A)	12,610,610	12,796,314
Applications of Operating Funding				
9,438,958	10,822,081	Payments to staff and suppliers	12,552,913	12,485,356
265,562	256,796	Finance costs	241,515	313,452
		Other operating funding applications		0
9,704,520	11,078,877	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	12,794,428	12,798,808
841,982	-265,559	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-183,818	-2,494
Sources of Capital Funding				
		Subsidies and Grants		0
		Development and Financial Contributions		0
		Other dedicated capital funding	62,718	85,388
18,665	2,188,527	Increase (decrease) in debt	142,900	624,902
20,752	10,796	Gross Proceeds Sale assets	39,432	147,043
		Lump sum contributions		0
39,417	2,199,323	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	245,050	857,333
Applications of capital funding				
		Capital expenditure-additional demand		0
477,800	554,232	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	57,800	356,185
419,000	254,481	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	582,124	1,623,715
57,000	1,046,843	Increase (decrease) in investments	-23,653	400,422
-72,401	78,208	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-555,040	-1,525,483
881,399	1,933,764	Total applications of capital funding (D)	61,231	854,839
-841,982	265,559	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	183,818	2,494
0	0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Governance		
	Sources of Funding		
404,083	General Rates	333,484	282,170
	Rates Penalties		0
109,000	Targeted Rates		0
	Subsidies & Grants		0
	Fees & Charges		0
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		
548,526	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	82,271	57,389
<u>1,061,609</u>	Total Operating Funding (A)	<u>415,755</u>	339,559
	Applications of Operating Funding		
656,596	Payments to staff and suppliers	208,023	189,063
80,042	Finance costs	76,512	173,223
34,773	Internal charges and overheads applied	43,398	55,527
0	Other operating funding applications		
<u>771,411</u>	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	<u>327,933</u>	417,813
290,198	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	87,822	-78,254
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		0
	Development and Financial Contributions		0
-162,307	Increase (decrease) in debt	-136,527	954,371
14,419	Gross Proceeds Sale assets	39,432	147,043
	Lump sum contributions		
<u>-147,888</u>	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	<u>-97,095</u>	1,101,414
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service		83,762
15,765	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	157,124	150,025
-437,113	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-23,653	388,953
563,658	Increase (decrease) in Investments	-142,744	400,420
<u>142,310</u>	Total applications of capital funding (D)	<u>-9,273</u>	1,023,160
-290,198	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-87,822	78,254
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Transport		
	Sources of Funding		
54,785	General Rates	84,240	59,683
	Rates Penalties		0
	Targeted Rates		0
95,117	Subsidies & Grants	82,330	91,627
	Fees & Charges		0
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0
21,021	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	20,782	12,139
170,923	Total Operating Funding (A)	187,352	163,448
	Applications of Operating Funding		
125,352	Payments to staff and suppliers	138,229	134,460
	Finance costs		0
45,571	Internal charges and overheads applied	65,362	60,589
	Other operating funding applications		0
170,923	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	203,591	195,049
0	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-16,239	-31,601
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		
	Development and Financial Contributions		
	Increase (decrease) in debt		
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		
	Lump sum contributions		
0	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service		0
	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets		0
0	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-16,239	-31,601
0	Total applications of capital funding (D)	-16,239	-31,601
0	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	16,239	-31,601
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Resource Management		
	Sources of Funding		
1,186,639	General Rates	1,686,717	1,782,205
	Rates Penalties		0
	Targeted Rates		0
	Subsidies & Grants		0
1,490,910	Fees & Charges	1,333,384	829,208
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0
428,173	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	416,114	362,472
<u>3,105,722</u>	Total Operating Funding (A)	<u>3,436,215</u>	<u>2,973,885</u>
	Applications of Operating Funding		
1,430,339	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,535,845	1,284,051
	Finance costs		0
1,675,383	Internal charges and overheads applied	2,197,423	2,611,285
	Other operating funding applications		0
<u>3,105,722</u>	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	<u>3,733,268</u>	<u>3,895,336</u>
0	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-297,053	-921,451
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		0
	Development and Financial Contributions		0
	Increase (decrease) in debt		0
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		0
	Lump sum contributions		0
<u>0</u>	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service		
	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	110,000	92,597
	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-407,053	-1,014,048
<u>0</u>	Total applications of capital funding (D)	<u>-297,053</u>	<u>-921,451</u>
0	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	297,053	921,451
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Hydrology & Floodwarning Services		
	Sources of Funding		
358,824	General Rates	667,061	498,139
	Rates Penalties		0
	Targeted Rates		0
	Subsidies & Grants		0
	Fees & Charges		0
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0
97,483	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	164,565	101,314
456,307	Total Operating Funding (A)	831,626	599,453
	Applications of Operating Funding		
216,916	Payments to staff and suppliers	410,815	271,871
	Finance costs		0
239,391	Internal charges and overheads applied	494,670	540,721
	Other operating funding applications		0
456,307	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	905,485	812,592
0	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-73,859	-213,139
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		
	Development and Financial Contributions		
	Increase (decrease) in debt		
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		
	Lump sum contributions		
0	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	57,800	0
61,501	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	60,000	65,927
-61,501	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-191,659	-279,066
0	Total applications of capital funding (D)	-73,859	-213,139
0	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	73,859	213,139
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Emergency Management		
	Sources of Funding		
4,425	General Rates	450,000	132,602
	Rates Penalties		0
235,344	Targeted Rates	700,000	1,139,433
	Subsidies & Grants		4,796
19,000	Fees & Charges		0
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0
	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		26,969
258,769	Total Operating Funding (A)	1,150,000	1,303,800
	Applications of Operating Funding		
153,837	Payments to staff and suppliers	897,559	841,607
	Finance costs		0
86,347	Internal charges and overheads applied	287,231	509,813
	Other operating funding applications		0
240,184	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	1,184,790	1,351,420
18,585	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-34,790	-47,620
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		
	Development and Financial Contributions		
	Increase (decrease) in debt		0
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		0
	Lump sum contributions		
0	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service		118,091
	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	135,000	0
18,585	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-169,790	-165,711
18,585	Total applications of capital funding (D)	-34,790	-47,620
-18,585	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	34,790	47,620
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	River, Drainage & Coastal Protection		
	Sources of Funding		
305,544	General Rates	554,293	499,193
	Rates Penalties		0
1,115,954	Targeted Rates	1,199,422	1,197,628
	Subsidies & Grants		546,337
314,875	Fees & Charges	357,800	833,276
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0
	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	136,744	101,528
<u>1,736,373</u>	Total Operating Funding (A)	<u>2,248,259</u>	<u>3,177,961</u>
	Applications of Operating Funding		
1,040,078	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,216,799	1,367,871
184,792	Finance costs	154,780	131,719
310,434	Internal charges and overheads applied	445,528	713,802
	Other operating funding applications		
<u>1,535,304</u>	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	<u>2,817,107</u>	<u>2,213,392</u>
201,069	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	-568,848	964,570
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		
	Development and Financial Contributions		
-187,284	Increase (decrease) in debt	339,427	-214,469
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		
	Lump sum contributions		
<u>-187,284</u>	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	<u>339,427</u>	<u>-214,469</u>
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		0
	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service		154,332
	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets		1,064,658
13,785	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-229,421	-468,890
<u>13,785</u>	Total applications of capital funding (D)	<u>-229,421</u>	<u>750,101</u>
-201,069	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	568,848	-964,570
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18		Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
	Vector Control Services Business Unit		
	Sources of Funding		
	General Rates		
	Rates Penalties		
	Targeted Rates		
	Subsidies & Grants		
3,000,000	Fees & Charges	4,046,000	4,026,095
	Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		
	Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		0
<u>3,000,000</u>	Total Operating Funding (A)	<u>4,046,000</u>	<u>4,026,095</u>
	Applications of Operating Funding		
2,266,427	Payments to staff and suppliers	3,220,974	3,541,223
	Finance costs		0
100,000	Internal charges and overheads applied	100,000	100,000
	Other operating funding applications		
<u>2,366,427</u>	Total Applications of operating funding (B)	<u>3,320,974</u>	<u>3,641,223</u>
633,573	Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	725,026	384,872
	Sources of Capital Funding		
	Subsidies and Grants		
	Development and Financial Contributions		
	Increase (decrease) in debt		
	Gross Proceeds Sale assets		
	Lump sum contributions		
<u>0</u>	Total Sources of capital funding (C)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Applications of capital funding		
	Capital expenditure-additional demand		0
87,233	Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	120,000	250,508
	Capital expenditure-replace existing assets		
	Increase in investments		
546,340	Increase (decrease) in reserves	605,026	134,364
<u>633,573</u>	Total applications of capital funding (D)	<u>725,026</u>	<u>384,872</u>
-633,573	Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-725,026	-384,872
0	Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18	Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
Economic Development		
Sources of Funding		
0	104,205	133,109
		0
0		0
		0
	150,000	37,500
0	25,707	27,072
0	279,912	197,681
Applications of Operating Funding		
0	291,056	254,304
0	0	0
0	0	8,822
0		
0	291,056	263,126
0	-11,144	-65,445
Sources of Capital Funding		
		0
		0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
Applications of capital funding		
		0
0	0	0
0	-11,144	-65,445
0	0	0
0	-11,144	-65,445
0	11,144	65,445
0	0	0

Long Term Plan 2017/18	Long Term Plan 2018/19	Annual Report 2018/19
Warm West Coast		
Sources of Funding		
0	0	0
		0
0		0
		0
	15,491	14,431
0	0	0
0	15,491	14,431
Applications of Operating Funding		
0	0	348
0	10,223	8,509
0	0	0
0		
0	10,223	8,857
0	5,268	5,574
Sources of Capital Funding		
		0
		0
0	-60,000	-115,000
	62,718	85,388
0	0	0
0	2,718	-29,612
Applications of capital funding		
		0
0	0	0
0	7,986	-24,038
0	0	0
0	7,986	-24,038
0	-5,268	-5,574
0	0	0

Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

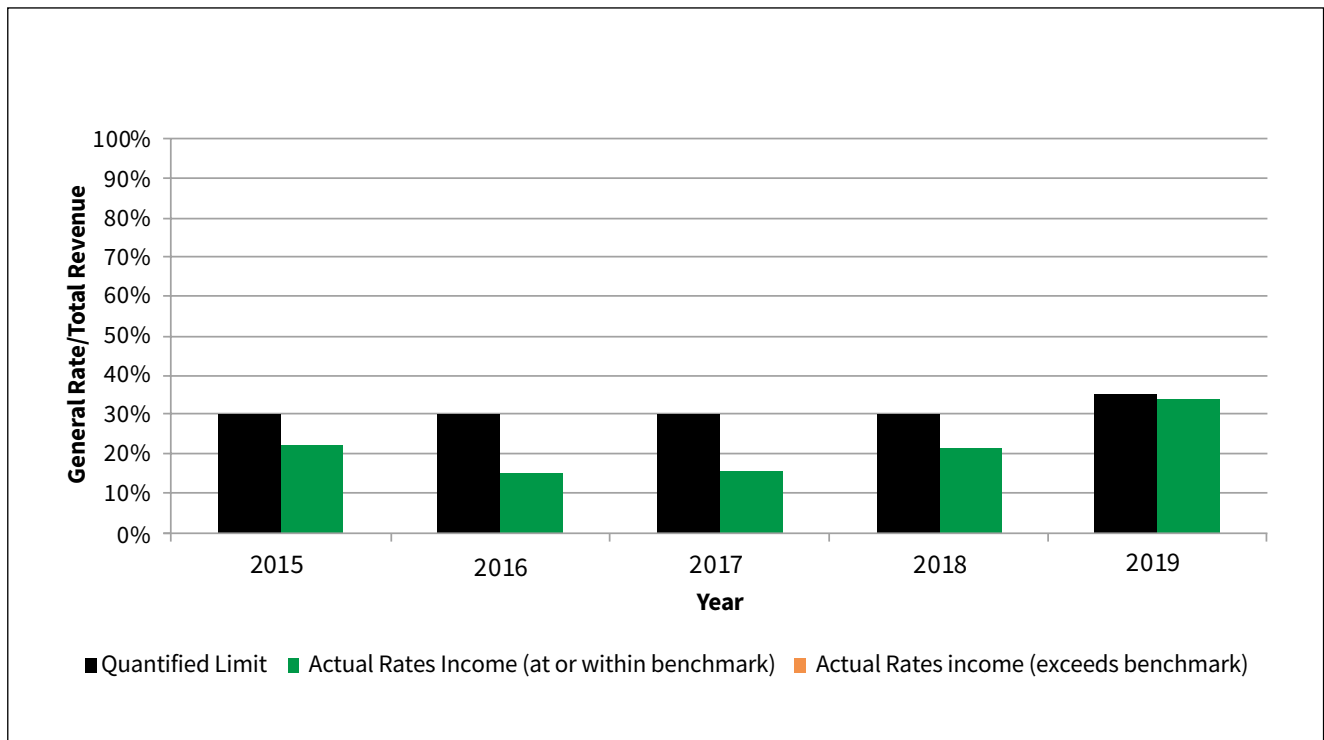
Council is required to include these statements in its Annual Report in accordance with these regulations.

RATES AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARKS

Council meets the various rates affordability benchmarks if its actual rates income is equal to or less than the quantified limit.

1. The first benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan).

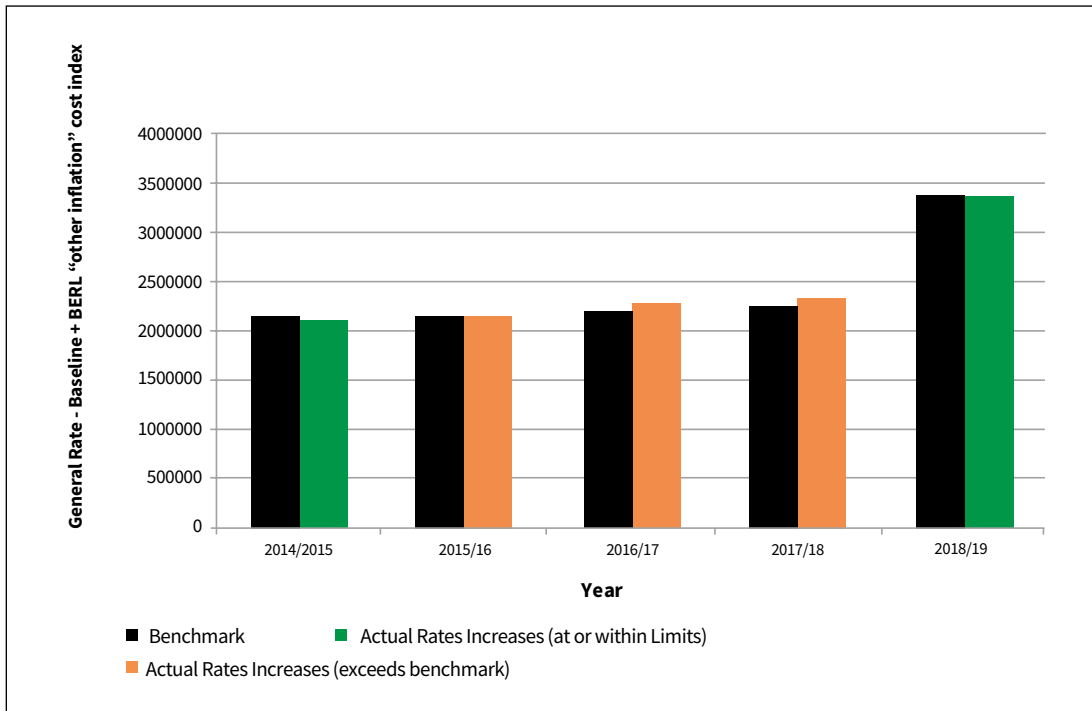
General Rates will not exceed 35% of Total Income



Rates (Increases) Affordability

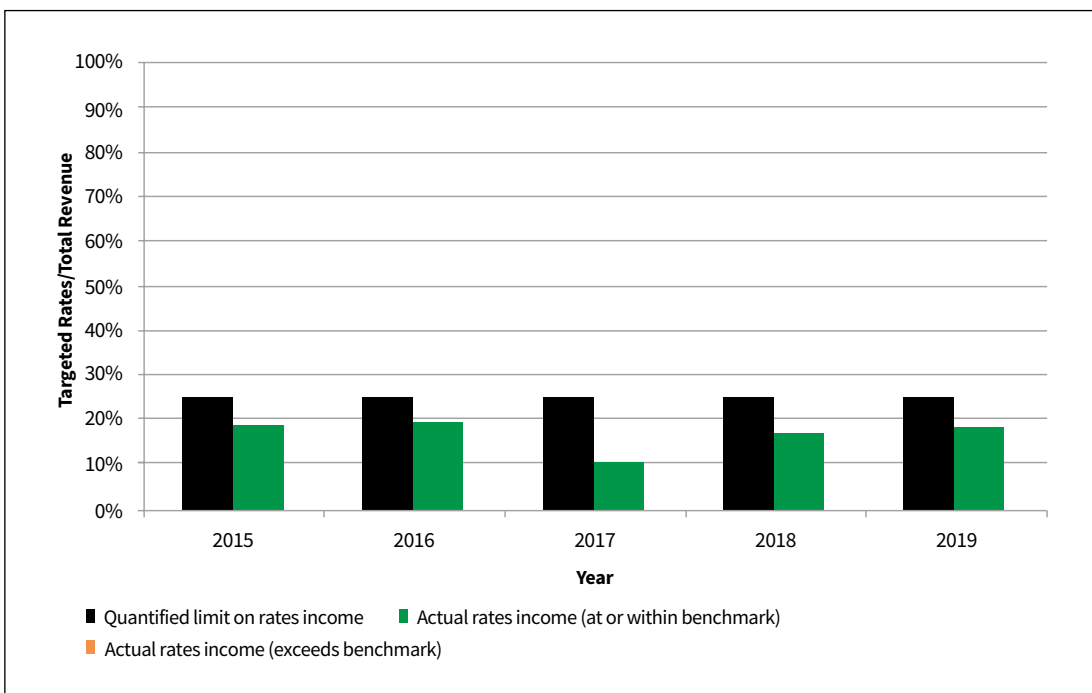
- 2. The second benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan).

The General Rate will not exceed the estimated Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) “Local Government Cost Index” adjustments.



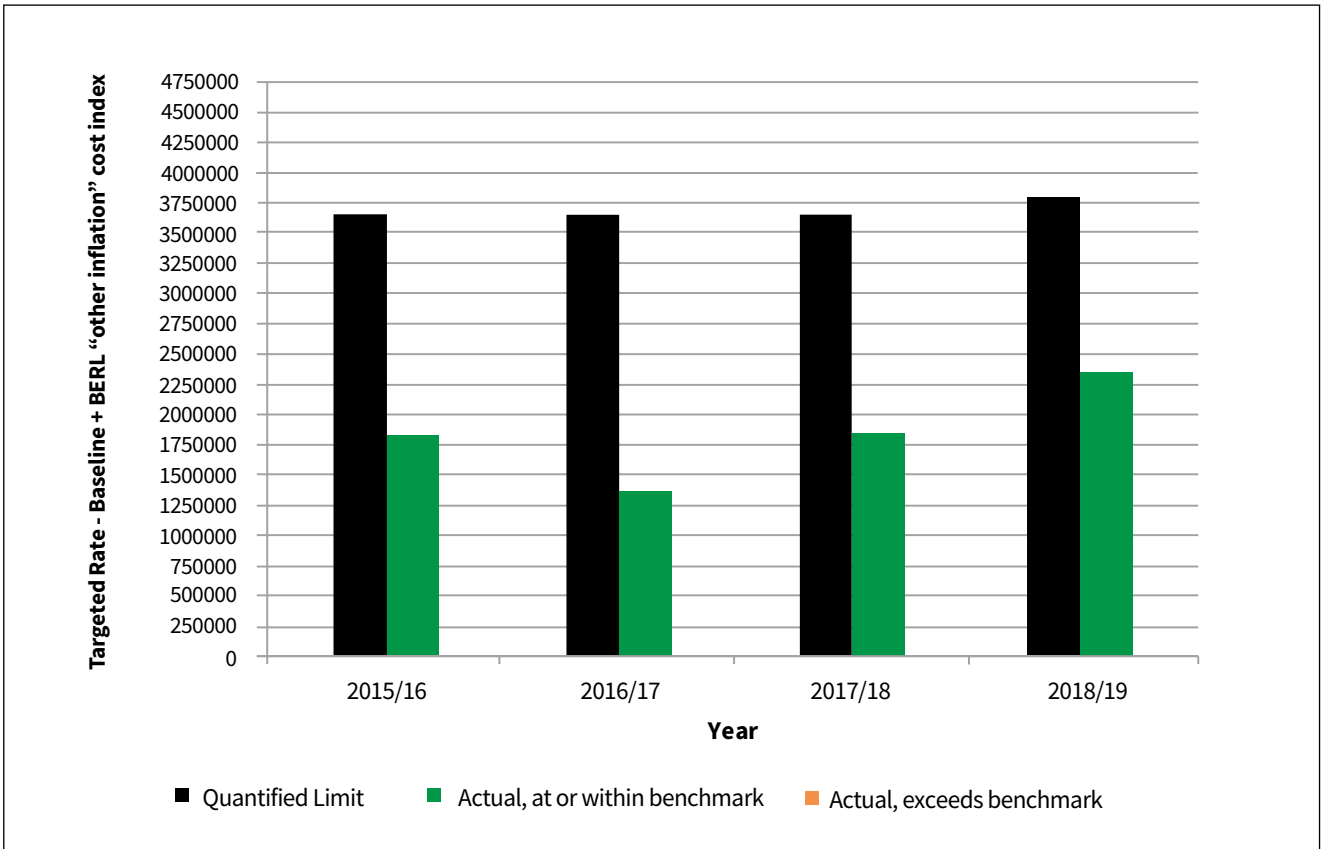
- 3. The third benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan).

Targeted Rates will not exceed 25% of Total Income.



4. The fourth benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan)

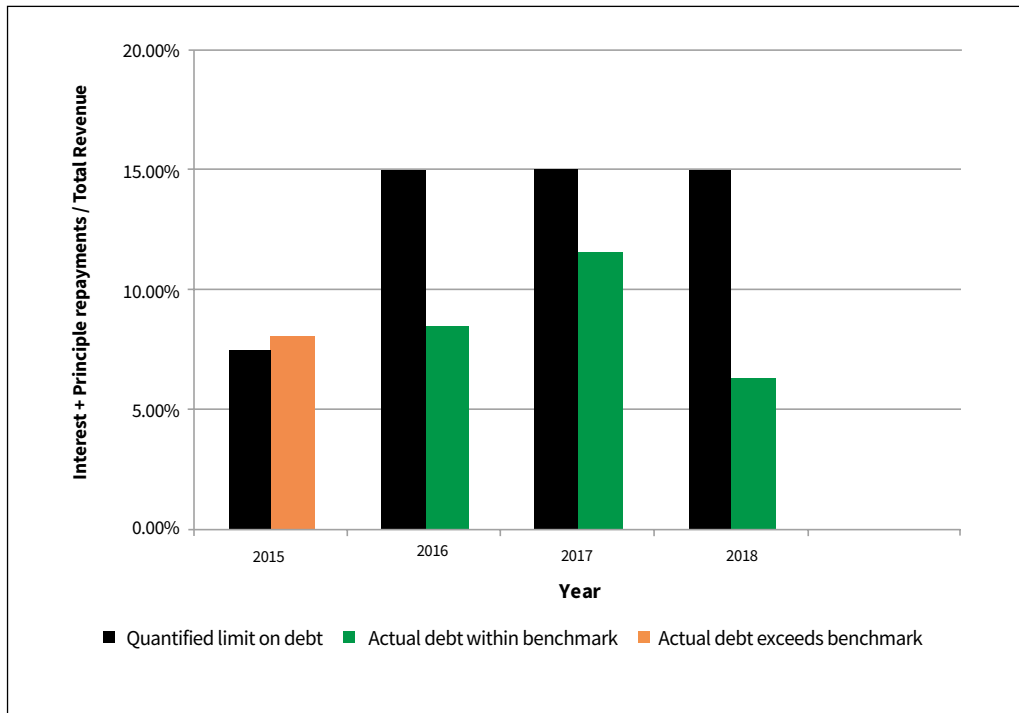
Targeted Rates will not exceed the 2018/19 baseline (\$1,899,422) + 100% over the 10 year term of the LTP



5. Debt Affordability Benchmarks

Council meets the various debt affordability benchmarks if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

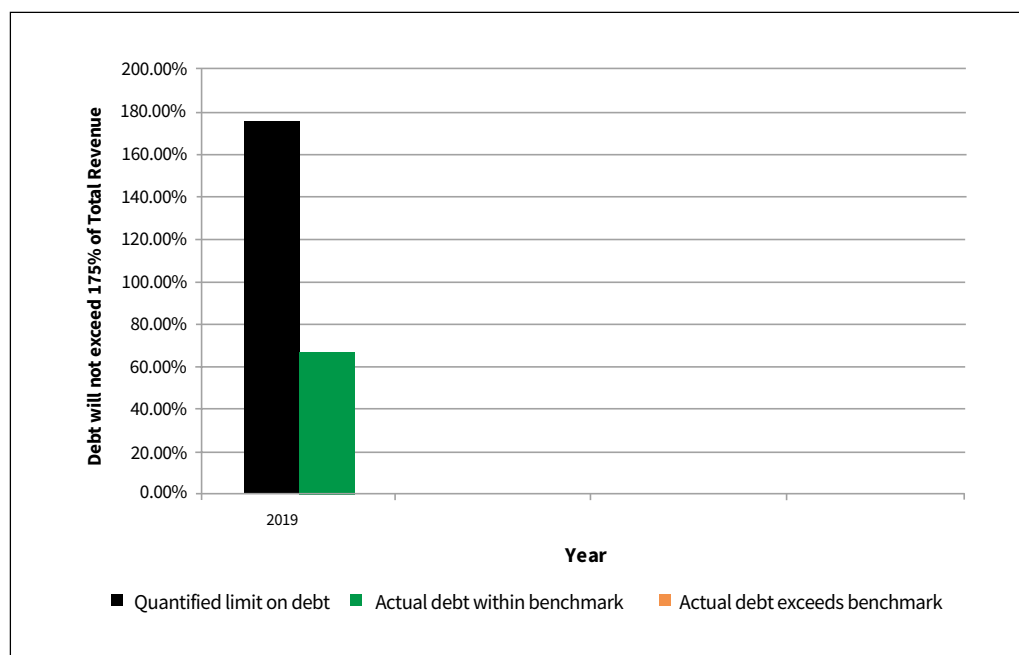
(a) The first benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2015/25 Long Term Plan).



Interest + Principle repayments do not exceed 15.00% of Total Revenue

(b) The sixth benchmark, (included by Council in the Financial Strategy contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan).

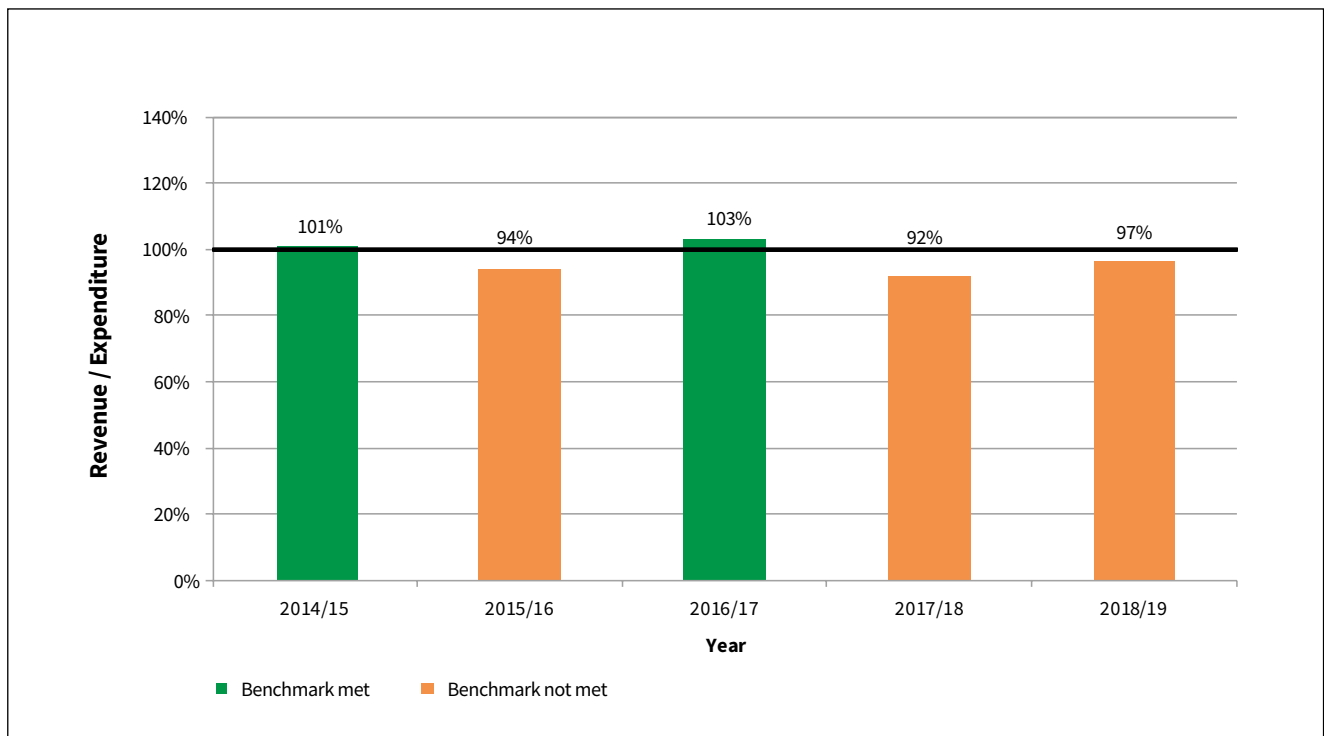
Debt will not exceed 175% of total revenue.



Mandatory Benchmarks as prescribed by the Regulations

6. **Balanced Budget Benchmark**

Council meets this benchmark if its revenues equal or exceed its operating expenses. The following graph displays the council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).



7. **Essential Services Benchmark**

Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services. Network services means infrastructure related to:

- (a) Water Supply;
- (b) Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage;
- (c) Stormwater drainage;
- (d) Flood protection and control works; or
- (e) Provision of roads and footpaths.

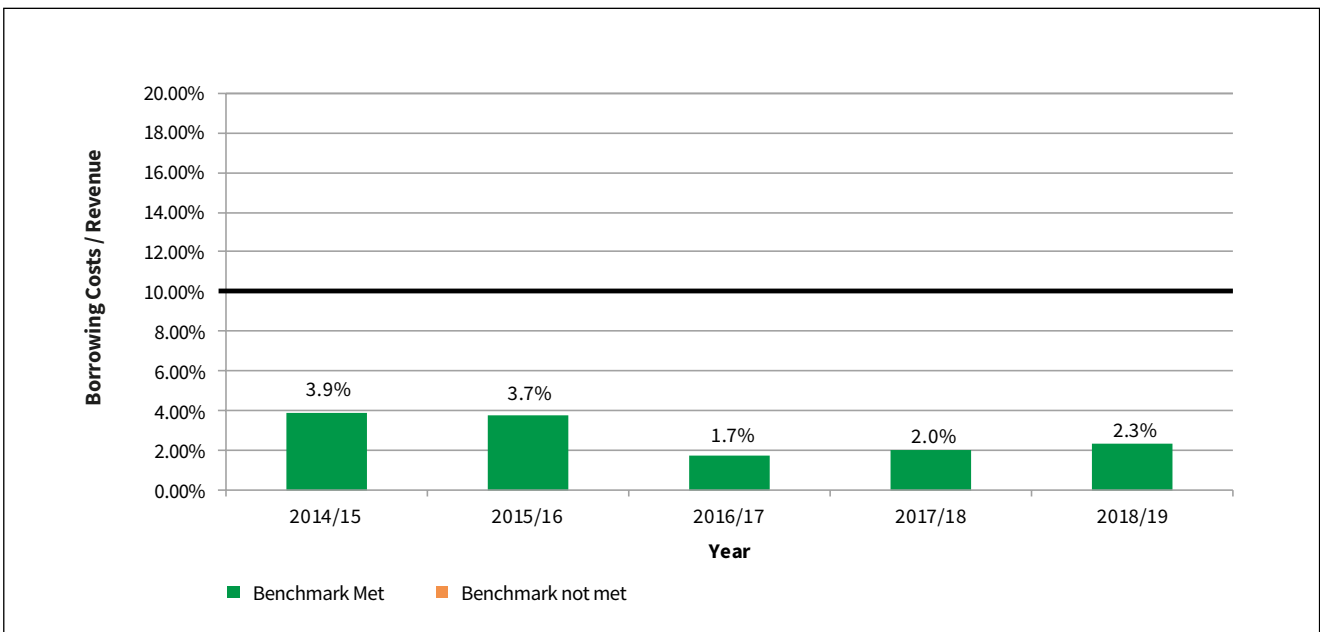
Council's only network services relate to flood protection and control works. Council does not provide any other network services. These network services are in the form of assets such as rock protection, stopbanks, seawalls etc. These assets are not subject to depreciation. Council's capital expenditure on flood protection and control network assets will always be equal to or greater than the depreciation expense.

As there is no depreciation, the graph required by schedule 5 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 cannot be produced.

8. Debt Servicing Benchmark

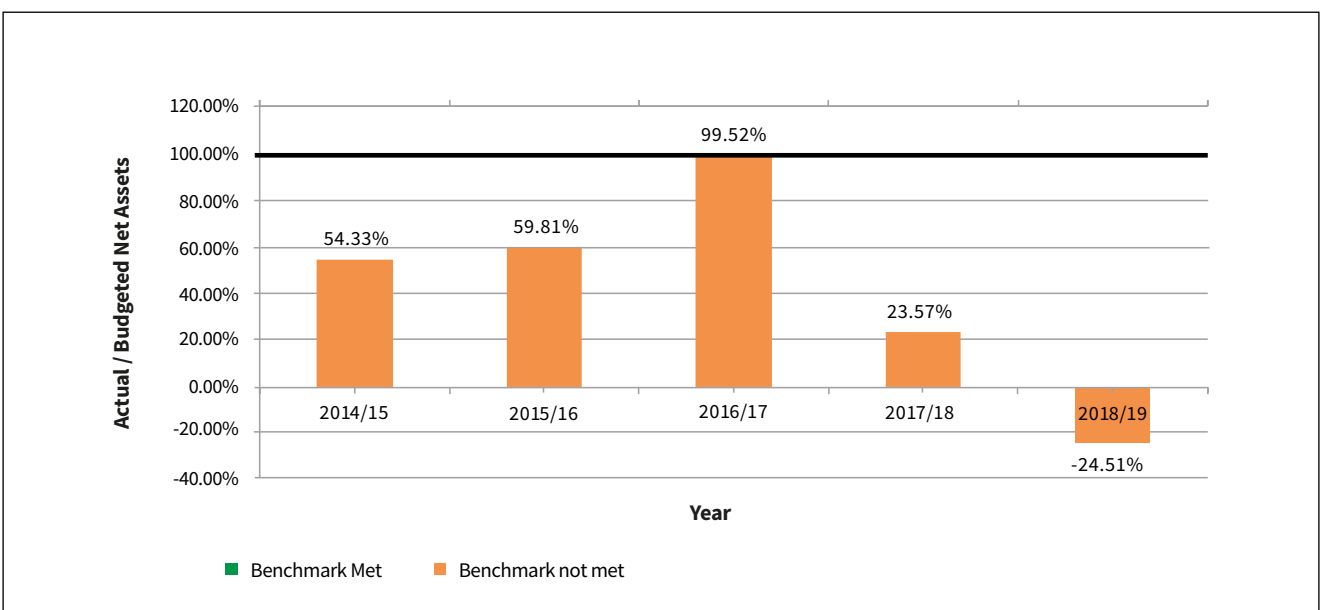
The following graph displays the council’s borrowing costs as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development and financial contribution, vested assets, derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property plant or equipment).

Because Statistics NZ projects council’s population will grow more slowly than the national population is projected to grow it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs are equal to or less than 10% of its planned revenue.



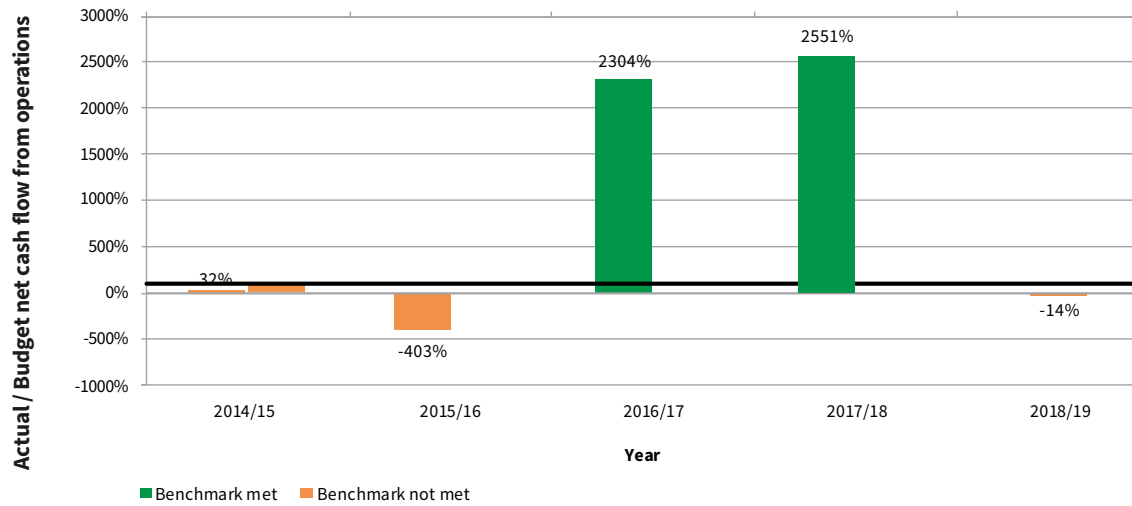
Debt Control Benchmark

Council budgets to have net assets (financial assets (excluding Trade & Other Receivables) exceeds its debt). Council meets this benchmark if its actual net financial assets are equal to, or is more than, its planned net assets.



Operations Control Benchmark

Council meets this benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations for the year is equal to, or greater than, its planned net cash flow from operations for the year.



Major Budget Variations

Cost of Services	2019 Actual	2019 Budget	Variance		Note
Governance	488,962	480,042	\$8,920	2%	
Economic Development	268,159	300,000	\$(31,841)	-11%	1
Resource Management	3,917,522	3,761,372	\$156,150	4%	2
Transport	195,049	203,591	\$(8,542)	-4%	
Hydrology and Floodwarning Services	863,206	960,219	\$(97,013)	-10%	3
Emergency Management	1,374,010	1,202,395	\$171,615	14%	4
River, Drainage and Coastal Protection	2,331,087	2,829,019	\$(497,932)	-18%	5
Vector Control services Business Unit	3,735,767	3,389,000	\$346,767	10%	6
Other	143,916	62,037	\$81,879	132%	7
Warm West Coast Scheme	8,858	10,223	\$(1,365)	-13%	
	13,326,536	13,197,898	\$128,638		
<u>Less Income</u>					
Rates	5,724,162	5,779,422	\$(55,260)	-1%	8
Subsidies and Grants	642,752	82,330	\$560,422	681%	9
Commerical Property Rental	96,182	96,183	\$(1)	0%	
Gains/Losses disposal of Assets	34,969	0	\$34,969		10
Commerical Property Revaluation	120,000	35,526	\$84,474	238%	11
Investment Income	603,307	750,000	\$(146,693)	-20%	12
Income from Associates	(45,574)	0	\$(45,574)		
User Fees & Charges	5,738,118	5,902,675	\$(164,557)	-3%	13
	12,913,916	12,646,136	\$267,780	2%	
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for year	(412,620)	(551,762)			

Statement of Financial Position @ 30 June 2019	Actual 2019	Budget 2019			
Current Assets					
Total Current Assets	5,370,313	3,870,000	\$1,500,313	38.8%	14
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	76,019,639	66,415,927	\$9,603,712	14.5%	15
Intangible Assets	112,393	112,393	-	0.0%	
Investment Property	1,600,000	1,555,526	\$44,474	2.9%	16
Loan Advances	217,092	250,000	\$(32,908)	-13.2%	17
Investment in Associate	943,174	1,056,000	\$(112,826)	-10.7%	18
Investment in CCO	207,947	212,300	\$(4,353)		
Other Financial Assets	9,700,710	9,826,154	\$(125,444)	-1.3%	19
Total Non-Current Assets	88,800,955	79,428,300	\$9,372,655	11.80%	
Total Assets	94,171,268	83,298,300			
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	7,084,951	2,873,100	\$(4,211,851)	-146.6%	20
Non-Current Liabilities	6,176,540	5,978,537	\$(198,003)	-3.3%	
Total Liabilities	13,261,491	8,851,637	\$(6,463,113)	-8.7%	21
Equity	80,909,776	74,446,663			
Total Liabilities and Equity	94,171,268	83,298,300			

- 1 Economic Development was \$31k under budget. Development West Coast took over the role in September 2018.
- 2 Resource Management exceeded budget by \$156,150 mainly due to allocated overhead costs being higher than budgeted.
- 3 Hydrology was under budget by \$97k due to staff turnover and aircraft hire expenses were less than anticipated.
- 4 Emergency management exceeded budget by \$171k due to
 - a) The March 2019 emergency which caused mass flooding was an unbudgeted cost to council of \$79k.
 - b) Increased overhead costs for emergency management being \$75k higher than budget.
- 5 River, Drainage and Coastal Protection were under budget by \$(498)k due to Greymouth Floodwall expenses being under budget by \$428k as the significant fix to the floodwall joins was not carried out in 18/19 as had been expected and budgeted for. Franz Josef was also under budget by \$107k due to work not be carried out. The reason for the schedule maintenance work not be carried out was that the March 2019 emergency caused extensive damage in Westland requiring the majority of resources.
- 6 Vector Control services was \$347k over budget due to ground control expenditure being higher than anticipated.
- 7 Other costs exceeded budget by \$81k. This was mainly due to
 - a) Some 'one-off' costs of \$30k relating to council investment in PRCLP.
 - b) An unbudgeted expense of \$35k for Riskpool.
 - c) An unbudgeted expense of \$10k for contribution to the Punakaiki Community plan.
- 8 Rates revenue is \$(55)k less than budgeted mainly due to
 - a) rates penalty income being \$20k below budget.
 - b) the Uniform Annual General Charge revenue was \$23k less than anticipated.
- 9 Subsidies and Grants are \$560k over budget due to Council receiving \$546k of crown payments due to the March 2019 Emergency for stop bank rebuilds.
- 10 Gains/Losses was \$34k of unanticipated revenue was the result of profit on the sale of vehicles.
- 11 Commercial Property revaluation revenue was \$84k higher than anticipated.
- 12 The Investment Income was \$192k less than budget as the portfolio did not perform as well as council had expected in the 18/19 financial year which was mainly due to the global economic outlook during this period. This particularly impacted the December 2018 quarter.
- 13 Other Income was \$50k under budget which was due to Resource management revenue being less than expected. This was mainly due to staff turnover and a reduction in demand for consents.
- 14 Current Assets were \$1.496m more than budget due to Receivables being higher than budgeted specifically the Accrued income at 30 June 2019 which consisted of:
 - a) crown payments received of \$546k for the rebuild of the Milton Stop bank.
 - b) VCS income accrual of \$800k.
 - c) Wanganui stop bank accrued income of \$118k
- 15 Property Plant and equipment was \$9m more than budget as the revaluation of these resulted in higher values.
- 16 Investment Property is \$44k higher than budget due to budget underestimating the value of the property.
- 17 Loan advances were \$32k lower than budget as repayments on Warm West Coast Loans were made.

- 18** PCR LP delivered a loss in this financial year resulting in a reduction of this asset.
- 19** Other Financial assets were \$125k less than budget which was mainly due to withdrawals from the Catastrophe fund due to the March 2019 Emergency Lower Waiho rebuild.
- 20** Current Liabilities are \$4.1m higher than budgeted due to
 - a) Short term Borrowings being \$2.4m higher as council changed its loan structure.
 - b) Payables being 1.32m higher than anticipated as expenditure on the stop bank rebuild are incurred.
- 21** The increase in equity by \$6.4m is due to the increase in valuation of Property Plant and Equipment.



Cover photo: The Sluice Box, Maruia River

388 Main South Road, Paroa,
PO Box 66, Greymouth
Freephone: 0508 800 118
www.wcrc.govt.nz



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL