

Financial summary

GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Forecasts contained in this Annual Plan are developed on a project-by project basis incorporating the major assumptions as detailed in the individual groups of activities.

Further details are contained in the individual group of activity summaries on pages 9 to 84 and in the financial information on pages 87 to 112.

In general, the forecasts contained in the individual group of activity summaries and in the financial statements indicate the following:

- Any deficits will be funded from existing reserves only to the extent that Environment Canterbury's ability to meet its long-term commitments to maintain infrastructural assets and to reasonably provide for contingencies is not compromised.
- A healthy financial position will be maintained with net worth or equity increasing over time.
- Liquidity position will remain stable over time with short-term assets outweighing short-term debt and a healthy cash position.
- Borrowing will be required to fund the Clean Heat Loan Scheme and will be offset by an advance to ratepayers of the same value and term secured by a targeted rate on the individual properties.

See the Funding Impact Statement for more details.

Rates: Figures for general and targeted rates are net of estimated remissions (adjusted annually for inflation). Remissions on Māori land are not significant.

Capital Expenditure: Details of capital expenditure including renewals, replacements and maintenance and funding sources are set out in Appendix 3.

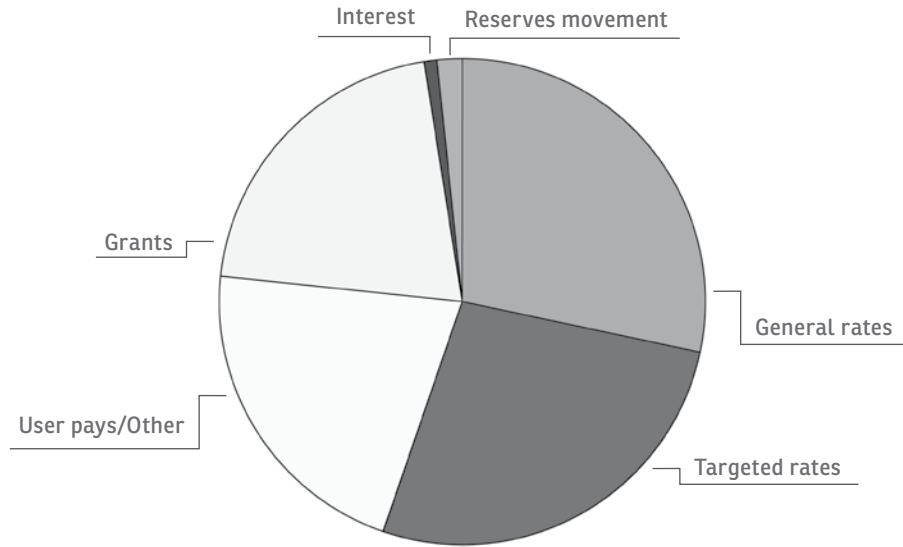
Sources of Funds: The basis for selecting funding sources is detailed in Part B Funding & Financial Policies of the 2009-19 Long term Community Plan. This document is available on our website www.ecan.govt.nz, from our Christchurch and Timaru offices, or contact Customer Services on 0800 324 626.

Operating Surplus/(Deficit) per Financial Statements: The operating surplus/(deficit) per this Financial Summary does not include income and expenditure for activities that do not form part of the groups of activities. This includes interest on reserves other than general and targeted rate reserves and business unit results that do not relate specifically to a group of activities. Details are set out in the following table.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

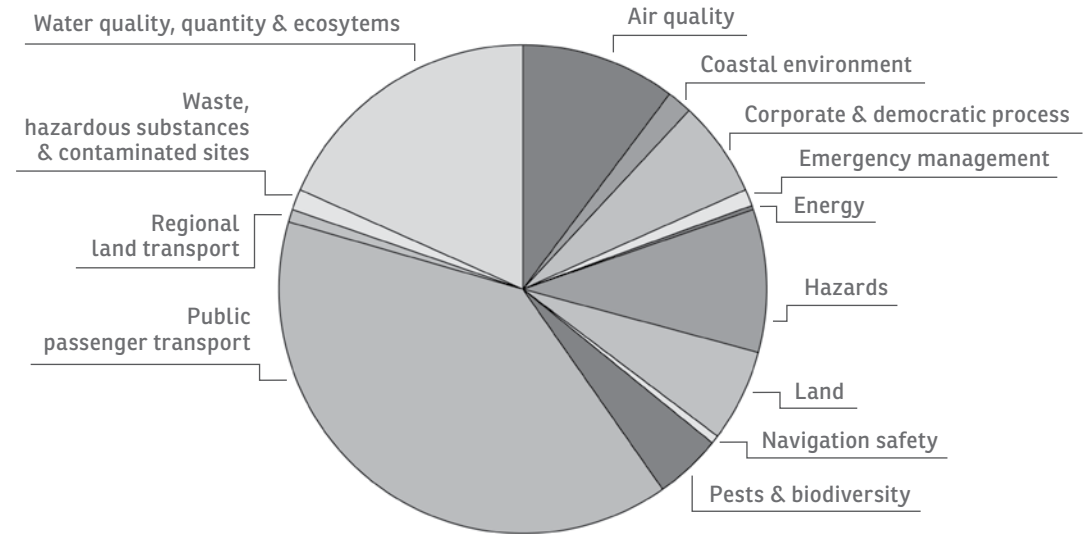
\$000	Annual Report 2008/09	Annual Plan 2009/10	LTCCP 2010/11	Annual Plan 2010/11
Total Expenditure	109,012	123,982	138,107	133,992
<i>Funded by:</i>				
General rates	35,187	38,519	40,229	38,342
Targeted rates	33,401	33,306	36,785	35,818
User pays/Other	13,929	20,255	28,108	29,728
Grants	26,737	31,035	30,026	27,818
Interest	1,070	2,268	2,914	1,231
Total Income	110,324	125,383	138,062	132,937
Reserves Increase/(Decrease)	1,312	1,401	(45)	(1,055)
Reconciliation of group of activities to financial statements				
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,312	1,401	(45)	(1,055)
Business unit results & interest on other reserves	1,364	1,528	1,506	1,665
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) per financial statements	2,676	2,929	1,461	610

SOURCES OF FUNDS 2010/11



SOURCES OF FUNDS 2010/11	\$000	\$000
General rates	38,342	Interest 1,231
Targeted rates	35,818	Reserves Movement 1,055
User pays/Other	29,728	Total Income 133,992
Grants	27,818	

OPERATING EXPENDITURE 2010/11



OPERATING EXPENDITURE 2010/11	\$000	\$000
Air quality	13,788	Navigation safety 665
Coastal environment	2,095	Pests & biodiversity 6,099
Corporate and democratic process	8,856	Public passenger transport 52,411
Emergency management	1,338	Regional land transport 1,178
Energy	234	Waste, hazardous substances & contaminated sites 1,775
Hazards	12,870	Water quality, quantity and ecosystems 24,584
Land	8,099	Total 133,992

Financial information



FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The financial information contained in this Annual Plan is a forecast based on assumptions which the council reasonably expects to occur as at the date of adoption. Actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented and these variations may be material. Prospective financial information in this document will not be updated subsequent to its adoption.

SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS

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

- Price level adjustments for inflation have been included in the figures.
- Price level adjustments have been derived from those recommended by Local Government by Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL). An average price level adjustment of approximately three percent for operating activities and three percent for capital expenditure has been applied.
- Population growth across the Canterbury region has been addressed in groups of activities depending on the nature of the impact on each. Where growth impacts directly on our functions, this has been factored directly into levels of service and targets, e.g. patronage targets for public passenger transport.
- Where the impact is indirect, such as that arising from increased subdivision or pressure on infrastructure, this is accommodated through implementation of policies and rules in plans and strategies, e.g. the Natural Resources Regional Plan. Rates of implementation reflect the pressure and demand for services experienced in the recent past.
- Council will continue to perform its existing range of activities in accordance with current council policies.
- Investments will earn interest at an average of 4.28 percent per annum.
- Cash reserves will be available to fund some services, thereby, reducing the amount to be funded by rates.
- The term of loans raised are three years for finance leases and ten years for the Clean Heat Loan Scheme. The rate level has been set to ensure there is sufficient cash to repay the loan over this term. Internal borrowing will be charged interest at a rate equal to the average rate earned on investments during the year. Where external borrowing is required market interest rates will be payable.
- Council has modelled the balances of the Clean Heat Loans Scheme on the basis that 60 percent will be repaid before the end of the term.
- Council has made a number of assumptions about the useful lives of its assets. The detail for each asset category is reflected in the Statement of Accounting Policies. The useful lives are consistent with the council's experience with respect to replacement.
- Capital expenditure, excluding some exceptions, will be able to be funded from the Asset Replacement Reserve.
- Catchment works, Regional Park, Clean Heat and Public Passenger Transport capital expenditure will be able to be funded from funds held the applicable reserve.
- Revaluations of fixed and infrastructural assets, carried out three yearly, have not been included in these forecasts. They have not been included as the revaluation impact is not considered to be material to the statement of financial performance or funding decisions and the level of rates council forecasts over the ten year period.
- There are no commitments or contingencies that the council is aware of that have not been included in the Annual Plan.
- The main purpose of this document is to provide users with information about the core services Environment Canterbury intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and, as a consequence, how much the council requires by way of rates to fund the intended levels of service. The information may not be appropriate for other uses.
- This year's budget announcement included an increase in the rate of GST from 12.5% to 15%. Figures in this annual plan are shown GST exclusive unless otherwise stated. This includes rating fractions and fees and charges which have been shown in prior years GST inclusive. For the 2010/11 financial year GST will be added at the rate prevailing at the time of supply.

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

Significant risks considered when preparing the Annual Plan

There are a number of risks that have been considered in the preparation of the 2009-19 LTCCP that are also relevant to the 2010/11 Annual Plan. Outlined in each group of activities are the key risks and the mitigation strategy adopted. No other significant risks have been identified.

ESTIMATION OF PROJECTED VALUATIONS (EQUALISATION)

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

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

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

RATING VALUATION DATE BY TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY		
	Revalued in:	Applied to rates from:
Waimate	July 2007	2008/09
Christchurch	August 2007	2008/09
Hurunui	September 2007	2008/09
Waimakariri	July 2008	2009/10
Timaru	September 2008	2009/10
Ashburton	July 2009	2010/11
Selwyn	July 2009	2010/11
Mackenzie	August 2009	2010/11
Kaikoura	September 2009	2010/11
Waitaki	September 2009	2010/11

Full details of the equalised rating fractions for each district are set out on pages 99 - 109.

BALANCED BUDGET

The programme of work set out in this document will result in a surplus in 2010/11 credited to existing reserves. Where programmes result in deficits for groups of activities, the council approves the use of reserves on the basis that the ability to meet long-term commitments is not compromised.

OTHER FINANCIAL POINTS

Environment Canterbury operates the following business units:

- Survey
- Laboratory
- Accommodation and fleet services
- Legal services.

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENT BASE

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

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Revenue recognition

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

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

Budget figures

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The financial statements are prepared using estimates and assumptions concerning the future and may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed and are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no estimates or assumptions that are likely to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Taxation

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

Goods & Services Tax

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

Receivables

Receivables may include both current and long-term amounts due and are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Clean Heat loans issued at nil interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cashflows, discounted at the current internal rate of return for a similar asset/investment. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The difference between the face value and present value of expected future cashflows of the loan is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is evidence that Environment Canterbury will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount

and the present value of the estimated future cashflows, discounted using the effective interest rate method.

Inventory

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

Investments

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

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance date. After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on measurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- The Forsyth Barr Portfolio is recognised as held for trading and recorded under current investments.
- Loans and receivables: These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Clean Heat loans are categorised as Loans and Receivables and have both a current and non-current portion. Due to their material value they are disclosed separately in the statement of financial position.

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

NZ Local Government Insurance Corporation and Marlborough Forestry Corporation are designated as “Available for Sale” (IAS 39) and are required to be measured at fair value or cost (where fair value cannot be determined reliably).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which Environment Canterbury commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cashflows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and Environment Canterbury has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market

is determined using valuation techniques. Environment Canterbury uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cashflows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Property plant & equipment

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

Recognition: Property plant and equipment consists of operational assets, infrastructural assets, and restricted assets. Expenditure is capitalised as property plant and equipment when it creates a new asset or increases the economic benefits over the total life of an existing asset. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed.

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

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

- estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset,
- the physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example the council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of assets minimises this risk, and
- estimates made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and ground conditions. To minimise this risk to Environment

Canterbury's infrastructural assets useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are carried out regularly as part of Environment Canterbury's asset management planning activities, which gives Environment Canterbury further assurance over its useful life estimates. Experienced independent valuers perform or review the council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

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

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

Additions

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

Subsequent costs

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

Disposals

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

Valuation

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

- Land and buildings: These have been valued at fair value. Valuations were carried out by registered valuer, John Coleman, of Good Earth Matters Ltd as at 30 June 2008 and were determined from market-based evidence and conditions as at that date.
- Infrastructural assets: River control works and land drainage schemes are valued at replacement cost. Valuations were carried out as at 30 June 2008, based on a methodology developed by the council's engineers. Floodgates and culverts are valued at depreciated replacement cost. The valuation was performed by Matthew Surman of Environment Canterbury with the methodology being independently reviewed by Maunsell Ltd who determined the methodology to be appropriate.
- Restricted assets: These have been valued at fair value. Valuations were carried out by registered valuer, John Coleman, of Good Earth Matters Ltd as at 30 June 2008 and were determined from market-based evidence and conditions as at that date.
- Forestry assets: A forestry valuation dated 30 June 2008 has been prepared by David Owen of Environment Canterbury and independently reviewed by registered forestry consultant Owen Springford. The forestry assets continue to be treated as property plant and equipment due to the nature of the asset, which is primarily for protection rather than being operated as a commercial enterprise.

Accounting for revaluations: Environment Canterbury accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class of asset basis. The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income will be recognised first in the statement of comprehensive income up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Depreciation

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount

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

Leases

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

Intangible assets

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

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

Cash & cash equivalents

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

Borrowing costs

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

Statement of cashflows

The statement of cashflows has been prepared using the direct

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

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

Employee entitlements

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

Financial instruments

Environment Canterbury is a party to financial instrument arrangements as part of everyday operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, investments, loans, accounts receivable and accounts payable. All of these are recognised in the

statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised as set out in the relevant policy.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Environment Canterbury uses derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with treasury policy, Environment Canterbury does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Hedging instruments held by Environment Canterbury are classified as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges) and are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognised in equity and the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately through the income statement.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that Environment Canterbury would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the balance sheet date, taking into account current interest rates.

Environment Canterbury 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. Environment Canterbury also documents its assessments, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used for hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Cost of service statements

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

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

Provisions

Environment Canterbury recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Equity

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

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME \$000's

	Annual Report 2008/09	Annual Plan 2009/10	LTCCP 2010/11	Annual Plan 2010/11
Revenue				
General rates	35,187	38,519	40,229	38,342
Targeted rates	33,401	33,306	36,785	35,818
Grants	26,737	31,035	30,026	27,818
User Pays	12,677	20,255	28,108	29,728
Interest	1,070	2,268	2,914	1,231
Other Revenue	1,636	1,528	1,506	1,665
Other Gains	103	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	110,811	126,911	139,568	134,602
Expenditure				
Employee benefit expenses	30,428	31,710	33,002	33,829
Other expenses	74,031	84,472	95,592	94,510
Depreciation	3,347	2,944	3,673	3,421
Finance costs	329	4,856	5,840	2,232
Total Operating Expenditure	108,135	123,982	138,107	133,992
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation	2,676	2,929	1,461	610
Tax (expense)/benefit net of loss offset	(3)	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation	2,673	2,929	1,461	610
Revaluation of assets	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	2,673	2,929	1,461	610

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY \$000's

	Annual Report 2008/09	Annual Plan 2009/10	LTCCP 2010/11	Annual Plan 2010/11
Equity at the beginning of the year	584,071	585,888	588,817	588,880
Total comprehensive income	2,673	2,929	1,461	610
Other movements	(8)	-	-	-
Equity at the end of the year	586,736	588,817	590,278	589,490

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION \$000's

	Annual Report 2008/09	Annual Plan 2009/10	LTCCP 2010/11	Annual Plan 2010/11
Current Assets				
Cash	8,432	4,507	7,185	5,272
Financial Assets	5,363	5,261	5,261	5,261
Receivables and accruals	16,750	14,401	15,905	14,872
Current portion of Clean Heat loans	349	4,964	6,643	2,321
Inventories	1,166	633	656	1,207
Total Current Assets	32,060	29,766	35,650	28,933
Non Current Assets				
Investments	519	482	482	482
Non current portion of Clean Heat loans	3,870	15,021	22,173	10,779
Property, plant and equipment	569,293	576,014	579,165	577,986
Intangibles	1,130	5,708	5,413	5,334
Total Non Current Assets	574,812	597,225	607,233	594,581
Total Assets	606,872	626,991	642,883	623,514
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	12,566	16,021	17,680	17,557
Current portion of loans	542	52	646	503
Provisions (including employee benefits)	2,707	2,504	2,604	2,604
Total Current Liabilities	15,815	18,577	20,930	20,664
Non Current Liabilities				
Non current liabilities	4,321	19,597	31,675	13,360
Total Non Current Liabilities	4,321	19,597	31,675	13,360
Total Liabilities	20,136	38,174	52,605	34,024
Net Assets	586,736	588,817	590,278	589,490
Equity	586,736	588,817	590,278	589,490

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		\$000's			
		Annual Report 2008/09	Annual Plan 2009/10	LTCCP 2010/11	Annual Plan 2010/11
Cashflow from operating activities					
<i>Cash provided from:</i>	Rates	67,848	71,333	73,164	74,042
	Grants	26,380	31,035	30,026	27,818
	Interest Received	801	2,268	2,914	1,231
	Other Income	12,822	20,255	28,106	29,728
	Total cash provided from operating activities	107,851	124,891	134,210	132,819
<i>Cash applied to:</i>	Interest Paid	329	1,329	2,128	882
	Payments to Employees and Suppliers	104,771	114,475	124,308	125,341
	Total cash applied to operating activities	105,100	115,804	126,436	126,223
	Net cash from operating activities	2,751	9,087	7,774	6,596
Cashflow from investing activities					
<i>Cash provided from:</i>	Sale of Fixed Assets	442	200	207	200
	Clean Heat Rates Repaid	787	2,784	4,964	1,519
	Total cash provided from investing activities	1,229	2,984	5,171	1,719
<i>Cash applied to:</i>	Purchase of fixed and intangible assets	3,577	10,048	6,267	8,744
	Purchase of investments	25	-	-	-
	Clean Heat Rates Advanced	2,334	15,851	16,672	6,137
	Total cash applied to investing activities	5,936	25,899	22,939	14,881
	Net cash from investing activities	(4,707)	(22,915)	(17,768)	(13,162)
Cashflow from financing activities					
<i>Cash provided from:</i>	Loans raised	4,602	11,034	13,205	7,852
	Total cash provided from financing activities	4,602	11,034	13,205	7,852
<i>Cash applied to:</i>	Finance Lease Repaid	828	515	533	521
	Total cash applied to financing activities	828	515	533	521
	Net cash from financing activities	3,774	10,519	12,672	7,331
Movement in cash					
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	1,818	(3,309)	2,678	765
	Add cash bought forward	6,614	7,816	4,507	4,507
	Cash carried forward	8,432	4,507	7,185	5,272
<i>Made up of:</i>	Cash and bank	8,432	4,507	7,185	5,272

RATING POLICY

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

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

BACKGROUND

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

OBJECTIVES

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

RATE DESCRIPTIONS

General rates

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

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

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

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

Targeted rates

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

The Council has targeted rates as follows:

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

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

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

RATE ADMINISTRATION

Rates collection by territorial authorities

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

Venues and methods of payment

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

Discount for early payment

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

Instalments

Rates instalment dates are determined by the territorial authorities collecting rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury. Indicative dates for the year from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are set out in the table below.

Territorial Authority	Instalment One	Instalment Two	Instalment Three	Instalment Four	Instalment Five	Instalment Six
Kaikoura	20 Sep	20 Dec	20 Mar	20 Jun		
Hurunui	20 Aug	22 Nov	21 Feb	20 May		
Waimakariri	20 Aug	20 Nov	20 Feb	20 May		
Christchurch – Area 1	15 Aug	15 Nov	15 Feb	15 May		
Christchurch – Area 2	15 Sep	15 Dec	15 Mar	15 Jun		
Christchurch – Area 3	31 Aug	30 Nov	28 Feb	31 May		
Selwyn	2 Sep	2 Dec	2 Mar	2 Jun		
Ashburton	20 Aug	20 Oct	20 Dec	20 Feb	20 Apr	20 Jun
Timaru	22 Oct	20 Apr				
Waimate	22 Oct	20 Apr				
MacKenzie	20 Sep	20 Dec	20 Mar	20 Jun		
Waitaki	31 Jan					

Penalties

An additional charge of 10 percent shall be added to the balance of the rates instalments levied in the current financial year which remain unpaid after the date fixed by the territorial authorities collecting rates on behalf of Environment Canterbury. Indicative dates are set out in the table to the below.

Territorial Authority	Instalment One	Instalment Two	Instalment Three	Instalment Four	Instalment Five	Instalment Six
Kaikoura			Due date is penalty date			
Hurunui			Due date is penalty date			
Waimakariri	27 Aug	27 Nov	27 Feb	27 May		
Christchurch – Area 1	20 Aug	19 Nov	18 Feb	20 May		
Christchurch – Area 2	18 Sep	18 Dec	18 Mar	18 Jun		
Christchurch – Area 3	3 Sep	3 Dec	4 Mar	3 Jun		
Selwyn			Due date is penalty date			
Ashburton			Due date is penalty date			
Timaru			Due date is penalty date			
Waimate			Due date is penalty date			
MacKenzie			Due date is penalty date			
Waitaki			Due date is penalty date			

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

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

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

The Funding Impact Statement provides the following:

- a breakdown of how the operating and capital expenditure is to be funded for 2010/11.
- detailed explanation of the types of rates to be set and on what basis they are calculated.
- indicative rates figures for 2010/11.

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

Operating Revenue & Expenditure		\$000		
		Annual Report 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10	Annual Plan 2010/11
General Rates	Capital Value	35,187	36,529	36,327
	UAGC	-	1,990	2,015
Total		35,187	38,519	38,342
Targeted Rates	Catchment Works	5,318	5,449	6,953
	Clean Heat Incentive	5,822	4,576	4,142
	Civil Defence Emergency Management	1,278	1,204	1,193
	Pest Control	1,492	1,595	1,575
	Public Passenger Transport	18,199	19,421	17,540
	Regional Parks	855	546	732
	Canterbury Water Management Strategy	437	515	3,683
Total		33,401	33,306	35,818
Grants		26,737	31,035	27,818
User pays & Other		14,416	21,783	31,393
Interest		1,070	2,268	1,231
Total Operating Revenue		110,811	126,911	134,602
Less Operating Expenditure		108,135	123,982	133,992
Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)		2,676	2,929	610

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

Capital Expenditure		\$000		
		Annual Report 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10	Annual Plan 2010/11
Catchment districts infrastructure		726	1,031	4,035
General plant, motor vehicles, furniture & fittings		2,851	9,017	4,708
Total Capital Expenditure		3,577	10,048	8,743
Funded by:	Depreciation	3,347	2,944	3,421
	Finance Leases	78	90	86
	Reserves	152	7,014	3,236
	Borrowings	-	-	2,000
Total Funding		3,577	10,048	8,743

Loans		\$000		
		Annual Report 2008/9	LTCCP 2009/10	Annual Plan 2010/11
Clean Heat & Energy Efficiency installations		2,334	15,851	6,137
Total Expenditure		2,334	15,851	6,137
Funded by:	Reserves	-	4,817	-
	Loans	2,334	11,034	6,137
Total Funding		2,334	15,851	6,137

TYPE OF RATES

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

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

General Rates	Groups of activities funded	Valuation system	Differential categories
General Rate	All groups of activities	Capital Value	By Projected Capital Values per Territorial Authority
Uniform Annual General Charge	Democratic Process for Public Information & Ratepayer Servicing	A Uniform Annual Charge per rating unit OR per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit. Note 1&3	None
Rate mechanism	Groups of activities funded	Categories of rateable land for setting targeted rate	How liability for targeted rate is to be calculated
Targeted Passenger Transport Rate	Public passenger transport	The availability of a passenger transport services to defined areas of rateable land within a Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Passenger Transport Rate	Public passenger transport	The contribution towards passenger transport services to defined areas of rateable land within the Rural land Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Clean Heat Incentive Rate	Air quality	All rateable land that is situated in the defined areas of Territorial Authority Districts	The capital value of the rateable land
Targeted Differential Clean Heat or Energy Efficiency Loan Rate	Air quality	The provision of a clean heat or energy efficiency loan scheme provided within a Territorial Authority District. Note 3&4	The value of each installation provided to the separately used or inhabited parts of a dwelling
Targeted Civil Defence Emergency Management Rate	Emergency management	The provision of civil defence emergency management services to all the rateable land within the Canterbury region	The capital value of the rateable land in the Canterbury region excluding Waitaki District*
Canterbury Water Management Strategy Rate	Water quality, quantity and ecosystems	To implement the Canterbury Water Management Strategy	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Regional Park Rate	Land	To service a regional park on the rateable land within the defined areas of a Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land*
Regional Park Fixed Targeted Rate	Land	To service a regional park on the rateable land within the defined areas of a Territorial Authority District. Note 2&3	A Fixed Charge per rating unit OR per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit
Targeted Catchment Works and Services Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rateable land within a Territorial Authority District	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in. Note 5	The capital value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in. Note 5	The land value of the rateable land*
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in. Note 5	The land area of the rateable land
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate	Hazards	The provision of river control, flood protection and drainage works to the rating district the rateable land is situated in. Note 5	The extent of provision of any service to the rateable land
Targeted Differential Rabbit Pest Control Rate	Pests and biosecurity	The provision of rabbit control services to the rateable land within a Territorial Authority District	The land area of the rural rateable land over four hectares. Note 6
Targeted Possum Pest Control Rate	Pests and biosecurity	The provision of possum control services to the defined area of the rural rateable land	The land value and the land area of the rural rateable land, 50% on each*. Note 6
Targeted Animal and Plant Pest Inspection Rate	Pests and biosecurity	The provision of animal and plant pest inspection services to the rating district the rural rateable land is situated in. Note 5	The land value of the rural rateable land*. Note 6
Targeted Animal and Plant Pest Monitoring Rate	Pests and biosecurity	The provision of animal and plant pest monitoring services and other region wide services to the rural rateable land in the Canterbury region	The land value of the rural rateable land*. Note 6
Targeted Bovine Tb Pest Rate	Pests and biosecurity	The provision of Bovine Tb pest control services to the rural rateable land within the Canterbury region	The land value of the rural rateable land*. Note 6

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

Note 1. Uniform Annual General Charge: is a fixed amount for each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit or per rating unit as applied across the local territorial authority by the local territorial authority responsible for the collection of rates within that district.

Note 2. Uniform Annual Charge: is a fixed amount for each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit or per rating unit as applied over a defined area by the local territorial authority responsible for the collection of rates within that district.

Note 3. Separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit (SUIP). For the purposes of the Uniform Annual General Charge, Uniform Annual Charge, Clean Heat Loans and Energy Efficiency rates are define as follows:

- Where the occupancy is an accessory or is ancillary to another property or part thereof no separately used part exists.
- Not separately used parts of a residential rating unit include: a residential sleep-out or granny flat, flats with shared kitchen / bathroom facilities.
- Separately used parts of a rating unit include: flats, apartments, a residential house.

Note 4. Clean Heat Loans and Energy Efficiency: Council will allow multiple charges on a rating unit provided there are multiple flats, apartments or residential houses existing under a single title and each part can be separately let and permanently occupied but shall have a common ownership. (Referred to as an installation within a residential dwelling). The basis of a unit of occupancy is that which can be separately let and permanently occupied. All Business and Commercial operations operating as a rating unit or part thereof shall not qualify for this scheme. No rate remission will be granted under this policy.

Note 5. Rating District: is defined as an area of land defined on a plan that was adopted when the rating district was established.

Note 6. Rural Rateable Land: is defined as the rural category code definitions including lifestyle blocks as determined by the Office of the Valuer General.

DETAILED RATES INFORMATION

This part provides details for each type of rate:

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

* Rates have been calculated using valuation information available at the time this report was prepared, adjusted for the best available estimate of growth for each district.

**This year's budget announcement included an increase in the rate of GST from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010. Rating fractions are shown GST exclusive and with GST added at both 12.5% and 15%. For the 2010/11 financial year GST will be added at the rate prevailing at the time of supply. Time of supply will differ depending on the instalment dates for each territorial authority as set out in the Rating Policy section on page 97. The total rates for a particular property will be the total of the GST exclusive amount for the year, divided by the number of instalments, plus GST at the prevailing rate for each instalment.

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
General Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$28.63	\$32.21	\$32.92
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$30.54	\$34.36	\$35.12
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$27.85	\$31.33	\$32.02
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$27.64	\$31.10	\$31.79
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$28.99	\$32.61	\$33.34
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$29.06	\$32.69	\$33.42
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$29.12	\$32.76	\$33.49
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$28.74	\$32.33	\$33.05
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$32.28	\$36.31	\$37.12
Waitaki	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$29.66	\$33.37	\$34.11

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Uniform Annual General Charge					
Kaikoura	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Hurunui	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Waimakariri	Not Applicable	Applied per rating Unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Christchurch	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Selwyn	Not Applicable	Applied per rating Unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Ashburton	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Timaru	Not Applicable	Applied per rating Unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Mackenzie	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Waimate (Rural)	Not Applicable	Applied per rating Unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Waimate (Urban)	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84
Waitaki	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$7.68	\$8.64	\$8.84

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Targeted Passenger Transport Services Rate					
Waimakariri - Urban	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.32	\$9.36	\$9.57
Waimakariri - Rural	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.66	\$0.74	\$0.75
Christchurch - City & Lyttelton	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$23.85	\$26.83	\$27.42
Christchurch - Kainga	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$7.02	\$7.90	\$8.08
Selwyn - Urban	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$10.21	\$11.49	\$11.74
Selwyn - Rural	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.40	\$0.45	\$0.46
Ashburton (total mobility only)	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.28	\$2.57	\$2.62
Timaru - City	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$11.31	\$12.72	\$13.00
Timaru - Geraldine	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.47	\$2.78	\$2.84
Timaru - Temuka	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.10	\$5.74	\$5.86
Timaru - Pleasant Point	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.89	\$1.00	\$1.02
Mackenzie - Twizel	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.59	\$4.04	\$4.13
Mackenzie - Tekapo	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.41	\$1.59	\$1.62
Waimate (total mobility only)	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.58	\$4.03	\$4.12
Targeted Clean Heat Incentive Rate					
All defined areas of rateable land in Waimakariri	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.99	\$6.74	\$6.89
All rateable land within Christchurch City	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.14	\$5.78	\$5.92
All defined areas of rateable land in Ashburton	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$7.26	\$8.16	\$8.35
All defined areas of rateable land in Timaru	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.43	\$6.11	\$6.25

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Targeted Differential Clean Heat or Energy Efficiency Loan Rate					
Band AD	1000 to 1200	per installation	\$88.89	\$100.00	\$100.00
Band AC	1200 to 1400	per installation	\$106.67	\$120.00	\$120.00
Band AB	1400 to 1600	per installation	\$124.44	\$140.00	\$140.00
Band AA	1600 to 1800	per installation	\$142.22	\$160.00	\$160.00
Band A	1800 to 2000	per installation	\$160.00	\$180.00	\$180.00
Band B	2000 to 2200	per installation	\$177.78	\$200.00	\$200.00
Band C	2200 to 2400	per installation	\$195.56	\$220.00	\$220.00
Band D	2400 to 2600	per installation	\$213.33	\$240.00	\$240.00
Band E	2600 to 2800	per installation	\$231.11	\$260.00	\$260.00
Band F	2800 to 3000	per installation	\$248.89	\$280.00	\$280.00
Band G	3000 to 3200	per installation	\$266.67	\$300.00	\$300.00
Band H	3200 to 3400	per installation	\$284.44	\$320.00	\$320.00
Band I	3400 to 3600	per installation	\$302.22	\$340.00	\$340.00
Band J	3600 to 3800	per installation	\$320.00	\$360.00	\$360.00
Band K	3800 to 4000	per installation	\$337.78	\$380.00	\$380.00
Band L	4000 to 4200	per installation	\$355.56	\$400.00	\$400.00
Band M	4200 to 4400	per installation	\$373.33	\$420.00	\$420.00
Band N	4400 to 4600	per installation	\$391.11	\$440.00	\$440.00
Band O	4600 to 4800	per installation	\$408.89	\$460.00	\$460.00
Band P	4800 to 5000	per installation	\$426.67	\$480.00	\$480.00
Band Q	5000 to 5200	per installation	\$444.44	\$500.00	\$500.00
Band R	5200	per installation	\$462.22	\$520.00	\$520.00
Targeted Civil Defence Emergency Management Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.95	\$1.07	\$1.10
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.02	\$1.14	\$1.17
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.93	\$1.04	\$1.07
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.92	\$1.03	\$1.05
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.96	\$1.09	\$1.11
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.97	\$1.09	\$1.11

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.97	\$1.09	\$1.11
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.96	\$1.08	\$1.10
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.07	\$1.21	\$1.24
Canterbury Water Management Strategy Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.90	\$3.27	\$3.34
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.10	\$3.48	\$3.56
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.82	\$3.18	\$3.25
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.79	\$3.14	\$3.21
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.94	\$3.31	\$3.38
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.95	\$3.31	\$3.39
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.95	\$3.32	\$3.40
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.91	\$3.28	\$3.35
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.27	\$3.68	\$3.76
Waitaki	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.01	\$3.38	\$3.46
Targeted Waimakariri River Regional Park Rate					
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.71	\$0.80	\$0.82
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.71	\$0.80	\$0.81
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.74	\$0.84	\$0.86
Targeted Ashley/Rakahuri River Regional Park Rate					
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Fixed Targeted Tekapo Regional Park Rate					
Ashburton	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$0.75	\$0.84	\$0.86
Timaru	Not Applicable	Applied per rating unit	\$0.75	\$0.84	\$0.86
Mackenzie	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$0.75	\$0.84	\$0.86
Waimate (Urban)	Not Applicable	Applied per separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit	\$0.75	\$0.84	\$0.86
Waimate (Rural)	Not Applicable	Applied per rating Unit	\$0.75	\$0.84	\$0.86
Targeted Differential Rabbit Pest Control Rate Banks Peninsula Rabbit Rating District					
Negligible	10	per Hectare of Land	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09
Low Plains	40	per Hectare of Land	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12
Moderate	50	per Hectare of Land	\$0.38	\$0.43	\$0.44
Targeted Possum Pest Control Rate					
Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Not Applicable	per Hectare of Land	\$0.57	\$0.64	\$0.65
Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Not Applicable	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$6.08	\$6.84	\$7.00

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Targeted Animal & Plant Inspection Rate					
Kaikoura Pest Rating District (Kaikoura)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$8.81	\$9.91	\$10.13
Kaikoura Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$10.03	\$11.28	\$11.53
Amuri Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$6.31	\$7.10	\$7.26
Waikari Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$5.62	\$6.32	\$6.46
Ashley Pest Rating District (Hurunui)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.30	\$2.59	\$2.65
Ashley Pest Rating District (Waimakariri)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.07	\$2.32	\$2.38
Selwyn Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.56	\$1.75	\$1.79
Selwyn Pest Rating District (Selwyn)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.63	\$1.83	\$1.87
Banks Peninsula Pest Rating District (Christchurch)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$10.94	\$12.30	\$12.58
Ashburton Pest Rating District (Ashburton)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.20	\$1.35	\$1.38
Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$6.05	\$6.81	\$6.96
Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$7.23	\$8.14	\$8.32
Mackenzie Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$5.13	\$5.77	\$5.90
South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Timaru)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.56	\$1.75	\$1.79
South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.53	\$1.72	\$1.76

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
South Canterbury Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.83	\$2.06	\$2.11
Omarama Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.68	\$1.89	\$1.93
Kurow Pest Rating District (Mackenzie)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$6.81	\$7.66	\$7.83
Kurow Pest Rating District (Waimate)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$8.14	\$9.16	\$9.36
Kurow Pest Rating District (Waitaki)	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$5.77	\$6.50	\$6.64
Hurunui (Nassella) Pest Rating District	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$4.83	\$5.43	\$5.55
Targeted Animal & Plant Monitoring Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.26	\$1.41	\$1.45
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.43	\$1.61	\$1.65
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.17	\$1.31	\$1.34
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.21	\$1.36	\$1.39
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.26	\$1.41	\$1.44
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.21	\$1.36	\$1.39
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.23	\$1.39	\$1.42
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.21	\$1.36	\$1.39
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.45	\$1.63	\$1.67
Waitaki	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.03	\$1.16	\$1.18

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Targeted Bovine Tb Pest Control Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.37	\$2.67	\$2.73
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.70	\$3.04	\$3.11
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.20	\$2.48	\$2.53
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$0.74	\$0.83	\$0.85
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$0.77	\$0.86	\$0.88
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.84
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.03	\$2.29	\$2.34
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.30
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$2.39	\$2.68	\$2.74
Waitaki	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.69	\$1.90	\$1.95
Targeted Catchment Works & Services Rate					
Kaikoura	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$3.31	\$3.72	\$3.81
Hurunui	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.89	\$1.01	\$1.03
Waimakariri	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.25	\$1.40	\$1.43
Christchurch	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.66	\$0.74	\$0.76
Selwyn	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.12	\$1.26	\$1.28
Ashburton	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.34	\$1.50	\$1.54
Timaru	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.72	\$1.93	\$1.98
Mackenzie	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.76	\$1.98	\$2.02
Waimate	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.21	\$2.48	\$2.54
Waitaki	Projected Values	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.20	\$1.35	\$1.38

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate Waimakariri Eyre Cust Rating District					
Class A (Waimakariri)	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.50	\$9.56	\$9.77
Class B	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.67	\$6.37	\$6.52
Class C	8	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.27	\$2.55	\$2.61
Class D	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.70	\$1.91	\$1.95
Class E	4	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.13	\$1.27	\$1.30
Class F	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.57	\$0.64	\$0.65
Class A (Christchurch)	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.33	\$9.38	\$9.58
Class B	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.56	\$6.25	\$6.39
Class C	8	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.22	\$2.50	\$2.56
Class D	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.67	\$1.88	\$1.92
Class E	4	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.11	\$1.25	\$1.28
Class F	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.56	\$0.63	\$0.64
Class B (Selwyn)	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.85	\$6.58	\$6.72
Class C	8	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.34	\$2.63	\$2.69
Class D	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.75	\$1.97	\$2.02
Class E	4	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.17	\$1.32	\$1.34
Class F	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.58	\$0.66	\$0.67

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Waimakariri Flood Protection Plan					
Class A (Waimakariri)	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.41	\$1.58	\$1.62
Class B	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.28	\$0.32	\$0.32
Class A (Christchurch)	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.38	\$1.55	\$1.59
Class B	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.28	\$0.31	\$0.32
Class A (Selwyn)	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.45	\$1.63	\$1.67
Class B	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$0.29	\$0.33	\$0.33
Ashley River Rating District					
Class A	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$22.14	\$24.91	\$25.47
Class B	24	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$17.71	\$19.93	\$20.37
Class C	18	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$13.29	\$14.95	\$15.28
Class D	12	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.86	\$9.96	\$10.19
Class E	8	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.90	\$6.64	\$6.79
Class F	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$4.43	\$4.98	\$5.09
Selwyn River Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$49.57	\$55.77	\$57.01
Class B	90	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$44.62	\$50.19	\$51.31
Class C	80	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$39.66	\$44.62	\$45.61
Class D	60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$29.74	\$33.46	\$34.21
Class E	40	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$19.83	\$22.31	\$22.80
Class F	15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$7.44	\$8.37	\$8.55
Class U1	90	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$44.62	\$50.19	\$51.31
Class U2	40	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$19.83	\$22.31	\$22.80

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Lake Ellesmere Rating District					
Class A (Christchurch)	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$94.66	\$106.49	\$108.86
Class B	25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$78.88	\$88.74	\$90.71
Class C	16	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$50.48	\$56.80	\$58.06
Class D	4	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$12.62	\$14.20	\$14.51
Class E	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$6.31	\$7.10	\$7.26
Class A (Selwyn)	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$99.60	\$112.05	\$114.54
Class B	25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$83.00	\$93.37	\$95.45
Class C	16	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$53.12	\$59.76	\$61.09
Class E	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$6.64	\$7.47	\$7.64
Ashburton Rivers 1999 Stopbank Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.12	\$9.13	\$9.33
Class B	50	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$4.06	\$4.57	\$4.67
Class C	25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.03	\$2.28	\$2.33
Ashburton Rivers Rating District					
Class AA	114	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$32.19	\$36.21	\$37.02
Class AB	107	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$30.21	\$33.99	\$34.74
Class AL	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$28.24	\$31.77	\$32.47
Class AU	404	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$84.30	\$94.83	\$96.94
Class BL	70.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$19.91	\$22.39	\$22.89
Class BU	242.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$50.60	\$56.92	\$58.19
Class CL	53	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$14.97	\$16.84	\$17.21
Class CU	161.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$33.70	\$37.91	\$38.75

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class DL	35.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$10.02	\$11.28	\$11.53
Class DU	121	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$25.25	\$28.40	\$29.03
Class EL	17.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$4.94	\$5.56	\$5.68
Class FL	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.69	\$1.91	\$1.95
Class U1	9.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.68	\$3.02	\$3.08
North Rakaia River Rating District					
Class A	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$254.65	\$286.49	\$292.85
Prices Valley Drainage District					
Class A	15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$98.55	\$110.86	\$113.33
Class C	4	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$26.28	\$29.56	\$30.22
Class D	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$13.14	\$14.78	\$15.11
Class E	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$6.57	\$7.39	\$7.56
Sefton Ashley Rating District					
Class A	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$23.48	\$26.42	\$27.01
Class B	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$11.74	\$13.21	\$13.50
Lower Hinds River Rating District					
Class Main	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$10.64	\$11.97	\$12.24
Upper Hinds River Rating District					
Class A	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$45.55	\$51.25	\$52.39
Class B	9	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$41.00	\$46.12	\$47.15
Class C	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$9.11	\$10.25	\$10.48
Orari-Waihi-Temuka Rating District					
Class A	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$65.97	\$74.22	\$75.87
Class B	21	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$46.18	\$51.95	\$53.11
Class C	14	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$30.79	\$34.64	\$35.41

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class D	7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$15.39	\$17.32	\$17.70
Class E	3	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$6.60	\$7.42	\$7.59
Class F	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$2.20	\$2.47	\$2.53
Lower Hook River Rating District					
Class A	11.7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$21.23	\$23.89	\$24.42
Class B	8.7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$15.79	\$17.76	\$18.16
Class C	6.7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$12.16	\$13.68	\$13.98
Class D	4.6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.35	\$9.39	\$9.60
Class E	2.5	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$4.54	\$5.10	\$5.22
Class F	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1.81	\$2.04	\$2.09
Opihi River Rating District					
Class A (Timaru)	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$85.61	\$96.31	\$98.45
Class B	95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$81.33	\$91.49	\$93.53
Class C	75	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$64.21	\$72.23	\$73.84
Class D	55	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$47.08	\$52.97	\$54.15
Class E	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$17.12	\$19.26	\$19.69
Class F	7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.99	\$6.74	\$6.89
Class U1	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$85.61	\$96.31	\$98.45
Class U2	40	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$34.24	\$38.52	\$39.38
Class U3	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$17.12	\$19.26	\$19.69
Class U4	7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.99	\$6.74	\$6.89
Class U4A	14	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$11.99	\$13.48	\$13.78

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class B (Mackenzie)	95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$80.40	\$90.45	\$92.46
Class C	75	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$63.48	\$71.41	\$73.00
Class D	55	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$46.55	\$52.37	\$53.53
Class E	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$16.93	\$19.04	\$19.47
Class F	7	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.92	\$6.67	\$6.81
Class U3	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$16.93	\$19.04	\$19.47
Lower Pareora River Rating District					
Class A (Timaru)	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$127.20	\$143.10	\$146.28
Class B	15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$95.40	\$107.33	\$109.71
Class C	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$63.60	\$71.55	\$73.14
Class D	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$38.16	\$42.93	\$43.88
Class E	3	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$19.08	\$21.47	\$21.94
Class F	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$6.36	\$7.16	\$7.31
Class U1	12	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$76.32	\$85.86	\$87.77
Class U2	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$12.72	\$14.31	\$14.63
Class B (Waimate)	15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$105.95	\$119.19	\$121.84
Class C	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$70.63	\$79.46	\$81.23
Class D	6	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$42.38	\$47.68	\$48.74
Class E	3	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$21.19	\$23.84	\$24.37
Class F	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$7.06	\$7.95	\$8.12
Kapua Drainage District					
Class A	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$167.59	\$188.53	\$192.72
Class C	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$83.79	\$94.27	\$96.36

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Morven Drainage District					
Class A	2	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$16.88	\$18.99	\$19.42
Class B	1	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.44	\$9.50	\$9.71
Lower Waitaki River Rating District					
Class A (Waimate)	60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$53.34	\$60.00	\$61.34
Class B	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$26.67	\$30.00	\$30.67
Class A (Waitaki)	60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$49.09	\$55.22	\$56.45
Class B	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$24.54	\$27.61	\$28.23
Class U1	30	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$24.54	\$27.61	\$28.23
Waiau River-Bourne Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$1,672.25	\$1,881.28	\$1,923.08
Waiau River-Rotherham Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$370.71	\$417.05	\$426.31
Class B	65	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$240.96	\$271.08	\$277.10
Waiau Township Area Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$71.16	\$80.06	\$81.84
Kaikoura River Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$53.27	\$59.93	\$61.26
Class B	60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$31.96	\$35.96	\$36.76
Class C	40	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$21.31	\$23.97	\$24.50
Class D	25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$13.32	\$14.98	\$15.31

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class E	20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$10.65	\$11.99	\$12.25
Class F	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.33	\$5.99	\$6.13
Class U1	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$53.27	\$59.93	\$61.26
Class U2	25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$13.32	\$14.98	\$15.31
Class U3	15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$7.99	\$8.99	\$9.19
Class U4	10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$5.33	\$5.99	\$6.13
Kowai River - Leithfield Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$8.94	\$10.06	\$10.28
North Kowai Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$64.59	\$72.66	\$74.28
Class B	50	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$32.29	\$36.33	\$37.14
Conway River Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$632.09	\$711.10	\$726.90
Sefton Town Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Capital Value	\$82.23	\$92.51	\$94.56
Halswell River Drainage District					
Class B (Christchurch)	85	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$56.29	\$63.32	\$64.73
Class C	60	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$39.73	\$44.70	\$45.69
Class D	40	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$26.49	\$29.80	\$30.46
Class E	6	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$3.97	\$4.47	\$4.57
Class F	15	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$9.93	\$11.17	\$11.42
Class A (Selwyn)	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$70.31	\$79.10	\$80.86
Class B	85	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$59.76	\$67.24	\$68.73
Class C	60	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$42.19	\$47.46	\$48.51
Class D	40	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$28.12	\$31.64	\$32.34

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class E	6	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$4.22	\$4.75	\$4.85
Class F	15	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$10.55	\$11.87	\$12.13
Class U1	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$70.31	\$79.10	\$80.86
Class U2	20	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$14.06	\$15.82	\$16.17
Rangitata River Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$52.69	\$59.28	\$60.59
Class B	60	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$31.61	\$35.57	\$36.36
Class C	40	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$21.08	\$23.71	\$24.24
Class D	20	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$10.54	\$11.86	\$12.12
Class AA	580	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$305.61	\$343.81	\$351.45
Staveley Storm Channel Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$4.96	\$5.58	\$5.71
Class B	80	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$3.97	\$4.47	\$4.57
Class C	30	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$1.49	\$1.67	\$1.71
Upper Chatterton & Hanmer West Rating District					
Class A	140	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$20.25	\$22.78	\$23.28
Class B	90	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$13.02	\$14.64	\$14.97
Class C	60	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$8.68	\$9.76	\$9.98
Class D	170	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$24.59	\$27.66	\$28.27
Class U	275	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$39.77	\$44.74	\$45.74
Makikihi River Rating District					
Class A	10	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$121.14	\$136.28	\$139.31
Class B	4	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$48.46	\$54.51	\$55.73
Class C	1	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$12.11	\$13.63	\$13.93

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Wainono Lagoon Drainage District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$162.14	\$182.41	\$186.46
Class B	70	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$113.50	\$127.69	\$130.52
Class C	40	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$64.86	\$72.96	\$74.59
Dry Creek Rating District					
Class A	100	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$35.03	\$39.41	\$40.28
Class B	70	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$24.52	\$27.59	\$28.20
Class C	15	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$5.25	\$5.91	\$6.04
Lower Pahau River Rating District					
Class A	1	per \$100,000 Land Value	\$343.14	\$386.03	\$394.61
Lower Hurunui Rating District					
Class A	1	per Hectare of Land	\$6.17	\$6.94	\$7.10
Lower Flats Groyne Waiau Rating District					
Class A	10	per Hectare of Land	\$9.29	\$10.45	\$10.68
Class B	7	per Hectare of Land	\$6.50	\$7.31	\$7.48
Class C	5	per Hectare of Land	\$4.64	\$5.22	\$5.34
Lyndon Rating District					
Class A	100	per Hectare of Land	\$15.90	\$17.89	\$18.29
Class B	60	per Hectare of Land	\$9.54	\$10.73	\$10.97
Class C	44	per Hectare of Land	\$7.00	\$7.87	\$8.05
Waiau River Spotswood Rating District					
Class A	10	per Hectare of Land	\$9.76	\$10.98	\$11.22
Class B	9	per Hectare of Land	\$8.78	\$9.88	\$10.10
Pahau River Rating District					
Class A	1000	per Hectare of Land	\$2.48	\$2.79	\$2.85

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class B	914	per Hectare of Land	\$2.27	\$2.55	\$2.60
Class C	595	per Hectare of Land	\$1.47	\$1.66	\$1.70
Class D	378	per Hectare of Land	\$0.94	\$1.05	\$1.08
Class E	356	per Hectare of Land	\$0.88	\$0.99	\$1.01
Lower Rakaia River Rating District					
Class A	100	per Hectare of Land	\$129.34	\$145.50	\$148.74
Class B	5	per Hectare of Land	\$6.47	\$7.28	\$7.44
Class C	4	per Hectare of Land	\$5.17	\$5.82	\$5.95
Class D	3	per Hectare of Land	\$3.88	\$4.37	\$4.46
Class E	2	per Hectare of Land	\$2.59	\$2.91	\$2.97
Class F	1	per Hectare of Land	\$1.29	\$1.46	\$1.49
Ashburton-Hinds Drainage District					
Class A	100	per Hectare of Land	\$7.11	\$7.99	\$8.17
Class B	70	per Hectare of Land	\$4.97	\$5.60	\$5.72
Class C	50	per Hectare of Land	\$3.55	\$4.00	\$4.09
Class D	30	per Hectare of Land	\$2.13	\$2.40	\$2.45
Class E	20	per Hectare of Land	\$1.42	\$1.60	\$1.63
Class F	10	per Hectare of Land	\$0.71	\$0.80	\$0.82
Class U1	3.26	per Hectare of Land	\$26.07	\$29.33	\$29.98
Seadown Drainage District					
Class A	10	per Hectare of Land	\$31.24	\$35.15	\$35.93
Class B	6	per Hectare of Land	\$18.74	\$21.09	\$21.56
Class C	2	per Hectare of Land	\$6.25	\$7.03	\$7.19

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class D	1	per Hectare of Land	\$3.12	\$3.51	\$3.59
Otaio River Rating District					
Class A	10	per Hectare of Land	\$26.95	\$30.32	\$31.00
Class B	4	per Hectare of Land	\$10.78	\$12.13	\$12.40
Lower Waihao River Rating District					
Class A	100	per Hectare of Land	\$24.82	\$27.93	\$28.55
Class B	65	per Hectare of Land	\$16.14	\$18.15	\$18.56
Class C	45	per Hectare of Land	\$11.17	\$12.57	\$12.85
Class D	15	per Hectare of Land	\$3.72	\$4.19	\$4.28
Class E	5	per Hectare of Land	\$1.24	\$1.40	\$1.43
Sinclair's Creek Rating District					
Class A	20	per Hectare of Land	\$67.53	\$75.97	\$77.65
Class B	17	per Hectare of Land	\$57.40	\$64.57	\$66.01
Class C	10	per Hectare of Land	\$33.76	\$37.98	\$38.83
Kaikoura Drainage District					
Class A	100	per Hectare of Land	\$14.16	\$15.93	\$16.28
Class B	50	per Hectare of Land	\$7.08	\$7.97	\$8.14
Class C	30	per Hectare of Land	\$4.25	\$4.78	\$4.89
Cleardale Rating District					
Class A	1000	per Hectare of Land	\$1.06	\$1.20	\$1.22
Class B	54	per Hectare of Land	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07
Class C	34	per Hectare of Land	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Class D	29	per Hectare of Land	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09

Type of Rate & Categories of Rateable Land	Differential relationship between categories	Rate (or part thereof)	Excl GST	Incl GST at 12.5%	Incl GST at 15%
Class E	13	per Hectare of Land	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02
Class F	5	per Hectare of Land	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Rakaia Double Hill Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$380.33	\$427.87	\$437.38
Buttericks Road Drainage District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$12.36	\$13.91	\$14.21
Chertsey Road Drainage District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$7.51	\$8.45	\$8.64
Green Street Creek Drainage District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$8.03	\$9.03	\$9.23
Lower Makikihi River Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$13.11	\$14.74	\$15.07
Esk Valley Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lower Waimate Creek Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$6.01	\$6.76	\$6.91
Mount Harding Creek Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	\$45.04	\$50.67	\$51.80
Omarama Stream Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	Nil	Nil	Nil
Penticotico River Rating District					
Class A (prorated)	percentage of service	per percentage of service	Nil	Nil	Nil

PROJECTED VALUE

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

GENERAL & TARGETED RATE DIFFERENTIATION ACROSS THE REGION						
District / City	ECV \$ as at 30/9/09	% of ELV	Valuation Revision Date	ECV \$ as at 30/9/08	% of ECV	Valuation Revision Date
Kaikoura	1,376,543,000	1.09%	September 2009	1,339,192,017	1.06%	September 2006
Hurunui	5,225,897,000	4.13%	September 2007	5,085,357,788	4.04%	September 2007
Waimakariri	9,314,470,000	7.36%	July 2008	9,207,971,986	7.32%	July 2008
Christchurch	70,510,471,000	55.70%	August 2007	70,215,629,506	55.81%	August 2007
Selwyn	11,491,058,000	9.08%	July 2009	11,495,333,465	9.14%	July 2006
Ashburton	12,111,955,000	9.57%	July 2009	11,886,492,040	9.45%	July 2006
Timaru	9,314,574,000	7.36%	September 2008	9,018,811,602	7.17%	September 2008
Mackenzie	2,516,009,000	1.99%	August 2009	2,646,266,562	2.10%	August 2006
Waimate	3,047,583,000	2.41%	July 2007	3,318,429,067	2.64%	July 2007
Waitaki (pt)	1,691,445,000	1.34%	September 2009	1,593,616,801	1.27%	September 2006
Total	126,600,005,000			125,807,100,834		

PROJECTED LAND VALUE - HALSWELL RIVER TARGETED RATE DIFFERENTIATION						
District / City	ECV \$ as at 30/9/09	% of ELV	Valuation Revision Date	ECV \$ as at 30/9/08	% of ECV	Valuation Revision Date
Christchurch	219,184,000	21.39%	August 2007	246,330,396	21.27%	August 2007
Selwyn	805,574,000	78.61%	July 2009	911,873,755	78.73%	July 2006
Total	1,024,758,000			1,158,204,151		

PROJECTED RURAL LAND VALUE - TARGETED RATE DIFFERENTIATION ACROSS THE REGION						
District / City	ECV \$ as at 30/9/09	% of ELV	Valuation Revision Date	ERLV \$ as at 30/9/08	% of ERLV	Valuation Revision Date
Kaikoura	501,659,000	1.87%	September 2009	502,186,437	1.77%	September 2006
Hurunui	3,020,659,000	11.25%	September 2007	2,822,789,516	9.94%	September 2007
Waimakariri	2,941,860,000	10.96%	July 2008	3,005,574,378	10.59%	July 2008
Christchurch	2,002,868,000	7.46%	August 2007	2,059,479,639	7.26%	August 2007
Selwyn	5,291,671,000	19.71%	July 2009	5,962,107,007	21.00%	July 2006
Ashburton	6,957,027,000	25.92%	July 2009	7,348,819,727	25.89%	July 2006
Timaru	3,013,733,000	11.23%	September 2008	2,986,415,350	10.52%	September 2008
Mackenzie	909,330,000	3.39%	August 2009	1,039,416,317	3.66%	August 2006
Waimate	1,759,489,000	6.55%	July 2007	2,065,619,117	7.28%	July 2007
Waitaki (pt)	444,182,000	1.65%	September 2009	593,490,604	2.09%	September 2006
Total	26,842,478,000			28,385,898,092		